



Sprawozdanie z projektu badawczego #22230021

The project is co-financed by the governments of Czechia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia through Visegrad Grants from the International Visegrad Fund. The mission of the fund is to advance ideas for sustainable regional cooperation in Central Europe.

Motywacja do wolontariatu i rozwiązywania kryzysów w krajach V4

Švecová Lenka et al.

Cabańska Judyta, Diatková Nataša, Dostál Jakub, Idczak Piotr,
Findor Andrej, Kalman Judit, Krajčová Jana, Maialeh Robin,
Musialkowska Ida, Potluka Oto, Strečanský Boris, Šumpíková
Markéta, Švecová Lenka

2024



Treść

Słowo otwierające.....	3
Wprowadzenie do tematu filantropii poruszanego w tym badaniu	4
Filantropia dla starszej grupy wiekowej oraz filantropia tej grupy wiekowej.....	6
Motywacja młodzieży do wolontariatu (w krajach Wyszehradu) regularnie i w sytuacjach kryzysowych.....	10
Czy zaangażowanie w działalność filantropijną w krajach V4 jest wyższe wśród lepiej wykształconych osób?	15
Religijność i filantropia	17
Różnice w wzorcach darowizn między krajami: Wzory zaangażowania filantropijnego.....	20
Wpływ sytuacji ekonomicznej na darowizny: porównanie krajów V4	24
Wyniki badań (w języku angielskim)	28

SŁOWO OTWIERAJĄCE

Niniejszy raport badawczy koncentruje się na motywacjach do działalności wolontariackiej oraz na reagowaniu na sytuacje kryzysowe w krajach Grupy Wyszehradzkiej (V4) – Czechach, Słowacji, Polsce i na Węgrzech. Wolontariat w tych krajach odgrywa kluczową rolę w wspieraniu spójności społeczności, udzielaniu pomocy grupom wrażliwym oraz zapewnianiu reakcji na wydarzenia kryzysowe, takie jak klęski żywiołowe czy kryzysy społeczne, co pokazały ostatnie lata (pandemia COVID-19, powódzie w Czechach i Polsce, wojna na Ukrainie). Badanie dostarcza więc cennych informacji o czynnikach wpływających na zaangażowanie obywateli w działania filantropijne i oferuje szczegółowe porównanie między krajami V4. Te wyniki są szczególnie istotne dla formułowania polityk i programów wsparcia mających na celu wzmocnienie wolontariatu i zarządzania kryzysowego w regionie.

Struktura tego raportu została zaprojektowana tak, aby zapewnić czytelnikom systematyczny przegląd kluczowych obszarów badanego tematu. Na początku raport koncentruje się na działalności charytatywnej skierowanej do starszych pokoleń oraz na działalności filantropijnej, którą ta grupa wiekowa sama podejmuje. Kolejne rozdziały szczegółowo analizują motywacje młodych ludzi do regularnego wolontariatu, a także ich reakcje na sytuacje kryzysowe. Raport omawia również wpływ religii. Ważną częścią analizy jest również ocena poziomu zaangażowania obywateli w zależności od osiągniętego poziomu wykształcenia oraz sytuacji społeczno-ekonomicznej, co pozwala lepiej zrozumieć czynniki wpływające na działalność wolontariacką.

Czytelnik dowie się również szczegółowych informacji na temat wpływu kluczowych czynników demograficznych na poziom zaangażowania w działalność wolontariacką i donatorską w krajach V4. Raport szczegółowo bada, jak różne grupy wiekowe angażują się w działalność wolontariacką, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem różnic pokoleniowych w poziomie zaangażowania. Zajmuje się również wpływem płci, co ukazuje różnice we wzorcach zaangażowania mężczyzn i kobiet w formalne i nieformalne aktywności wolontariackie oraz działania donatorskie. Istotną rolę odgrywa także wielkość miejscowości – raport analizuje, czy mieszkańcy mniejszych miejscowości lub wsi wykazują wyższy czy niższy poziom zaangażowania w porównaniu do mieszkańców dużych miast. Szczególną uwagę zwracamy również na poziom wykształcenia, który często jest kojarzony z większą gotowością do angażowania się w działania filantropijne. Wreszcie badanie obejmuje wpływ dochodów, zarówno osobistych, jak i na poziomie gospodarstwa domowego, co pozwala zrozumieć, jak sytuacja społeczno-ekonomiczna wpływa na zdolność i chęć jednostek do finansowego lub czasowego wsparcia potrzebujących.

Raport zapewnia kompleksowy przegląd tego, jak te czynniki demograficzne wpływają na wolontariat i działalność donatorską w krajach V4, oferując szczegółowe porównanie między poszczególnymi krajami. Takie podejście pozwala lepiej zrozumieć różnice i podobieństwa w podejściu do filantropii w różnych grupach społecznych w całym regionie.

Chciałabym podziękować wszystkim, którzy przyczynili się do realizacji tego badania. Szczególne podziękowania należą się Funduszowi Wyszehradzkiemu, który sfinansował to badanie i umożliwił nam zgłębianie istotnych kwestii dotyczących wolontariatu i zaangażowania społecznego w regionie V4.

W imieniu całego zespołu autorskiego

Lenka Švecová

WPROWADZENIE DO TEMATU FILANTROPII PORUSZANEGO W TYM BADANIU

Ekonomiczna teoria zawodności rynków i instytucji państwowych wyjaśnia potrzebę oraz znaczenie istnienia organizacji non-profit (NPO), które odgrywają kluczową rolę tam, gdzie sektor publiczny lub mechanizmy rynkowe nie są w stanie zapewnić odpowiednich usług i dóbr dla różnych grup ludności. W ten sposób NPO wypełniają luki w podaży i popycie, tworząc system wsparcia (Ben-Ner, 2006). Wolontariat w tej dziedzinie stanowi istotny wkład w rozwój społeczny i gospodarczy, a jego działania poprawiają dobrobyt zarówno jednostek, jak i społeczności (Kim et al., 2018). Wolontariusze, którzy angażują się w te działania, sami czerpią korzyści z wolontariatu, ponieważ doświadczenie to oferuje im możliwość rozwoju nowych umiejętności, wzmacniania więzi społecznych oraz zdobycia cennego doświadczenia zawodowego, które znacząco przyczynia się do ich konkurencyjności na rynku pracy (Grönlund, 2011). Dostępność, zdolność i chęć do angażowania się w wolontariat są związane z wartością kapitału ludzkiego i społecznego (Wilson, 2000), a korzyści z tej działalności dostrzegają przede wszystkim bardziej wykształcone grupy społeczne.

Wolontariat można ogólnie zdefiniować jako dowolną aktywność wykonywaną dobrowolnie na rzecz innej osoby, grupy lub celu (Wilson, 2000, s. 215) i może przybierać dwie główne formy – formalną i nieformalną. Wolontariusze formalni są zaangażowani „...w ramach formalnej grupy non-profit lub programu wolontariackiego większej organizacji, która wspiera lub zarządza ich działaniami” (Smith et al., 2016, s. 1396). Z kolei wolontariat nieformalny odbywa się niezależnie od formalnych instytucji, często w ramach lokalnych społeczności, rodziny lub sieci społecznych (Einolf et al., 2016, s. 223). Ten rodzaj wolontariatu ma zwykle charakter emocjonalny i wartościowy, a działania wolontariuszy są często spontaniczne, co prowadzi do celowego dążenia do uczynienia świata lepszym miejscem (Musick & Wilson, 2003). Wolontariat formalny jest związany z wyższym poziomem profesjonalizacji i specjalizacji, co zwiększa jego potencjalny wpływ na społeczeństwo. Z drugiej strony wolontariat nieformalny częściej wiąże się z osobistą satysfakcją wolontariuszy i budowaniem silniejszych więzi społecznych (Haski-Leventhal & Bargal, 2008, s. 97). W przeciwieństwie do wolontariatu formalnego nie wymaga on żadnych specjalnych umiejętności ani szkoleń, co pozwala na szersze zaangażowanie, zwłaszcza w sytuacjach kryzysowych, takich jak klęski żywiołowe, pandemie (Trautwein et al., 2020) czy inne nadzwyczajne wydarzenia (Whittaker et al., 2015).

W zakres działań filantropijnych wchodzi również darczyństwo, które polega na wsparciu finansowym lub materialnym organizacji non-profit, projektów charytatywnych lub osób potrzebujących pomocy. Podczas gdy wolontariat wymaga osobistego zaangażowania, czasu i pracy bezpośrednio na rzecz jakiegoś celu lub społeczności, darczyństwo koncentruje się na dostarczaniu środków finansowych lub innych zasobów, bez potrzeby osobistego udziału darczyńcy w działaniach. Darczyństwo i wolontariat różnią się więc formą wkładu – podczas gdy wolontariusze inwestują swój czas i umiejętności, darczyńcy zapewniają głównie wsparcie finansowe lub materialne, co może umożliwić organizacjom bardziej efektywne wykorzystanie zasobów lub rozszerzenie pomocy. Obie te formy filantropii mogą się wzajemnie uzupełniać i często działają synergicznie na rzecz szerokiego spektrum społecznie korzystnych działań.

Specyfika wolontariatu w Europie Środkowej

Państwa V4 przeszły od 1990 roku nie tylko znaczącą transformację gospodarczą, ale także społeczną. Ten dynamiczny rozwój i przejście do bardziej otwartego społeczeństwa, często przy wsparciu zagranicznych organizacji non-profit, stworzyły unikalne warunki dla rozwoju sektora obywatelskiego. W tym obszarze wolontariat odgrywa istotną rolę w rozwiązywaniu problemów społecznych i gospodarczych, takich jak niewystarczające wsparcie dla grup wrażliwych (Šašková & Mertová, 2012). Jednakże aktualne dane pokazują, że państwa V4 są pod względem wolontariatu poniżej średniej w Unii Europejskiej (CAF, 2024), co rodzi pytania o różnice w gotowości obywateli do angażowania się w działania wolontariackie.

W latach 90. wolontariat w krajach Europy Środkowej był przeważnie spontaniczny, skupiony na pomocy sąsiedzkiej, często związanej z aktywizmem, który stopniowo przechodził do bardziej formalnych struktur dzięki inicjatywom

zagranicznych organizacji, takich jak Greenpeace, lub poprzez nowo powstające partie polityczne. Najbardziej wyraźny wzrost wolontariatu nieformalnego w regionie miał miejsce w okresie pierwszej fali pandemii COVID-19 wiosną 2020 roku, kiedy szeroko rozpowszechnione stały się takie działania, jak szycie maseczek i dostarczanie leków oraz żywności seniorom. Kolejną falę spontanicznej pomocy przyniosła inwazja Rosji na Ukrainę, która wywołała spontaniczną organizację wsparcia dla ukraińskich uchodźców, a nawet bezpośrednie działania wolontariackie na Ukrainie (Mishchuk & Vlasenko, 2023; Sengupta et al., 2023).

Referencje:

- Ben-Ner, A. (2006). For-Profit, State and Non-Profit: How to Cut the Pie Among the Three Sectors. In J.-P. Touffut (Ed.), *Advancing Public Goods*: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- CAF. (2024). *World giving index 2024*. Retrieved from https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/inside-giving/wgi/wgi_2024_report.pdf
- Einolf, C. J., Prouteau, L., Nezhina, T., & Ibrayeva, A. R. (2016). Informal, Unorganized Volunteering. In D. H. Smith, R. A. Stebbins, & J. Grotz (Eds.), *The Palgrave handbook of volunteering, civic participation, and nonprofit associations* (pp. 223-241). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Haski-Leventhal, D., & Bargal, D. (2008). The volunteer stages and transitions model: Organizational socialization of volunteers. *Human Relations*, 61(1), 67-102. doi:10.1177/0018726707085946
- Grönlund, H. (2011). Identity and volunteering intertwined: Reflections on the values of young adults. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 22(4), 852-874. doi:10.1007/s11266-011-9184-6.
- Kim, E., Fredline, L., & Cuskelly, G. (2018). Heterogeneity of sport event volunteer motivations: A segmentation approach. *Tourism Management*, 68, 375-386. doi:10.1016/j.tourman.2018.04.004.
- Mishchuk, Z., & Vlasenko, R. (2023). *Ukrainian refugees in Visegrad countries: Societal attitudes and challenges of accommodating people fleeing the war*. Retrieved from
- Musick, M. A., & Wilson, J. (2003). Volunteering and depression: the role of psychological and social resources in different age groups. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56, 259-269.
- Smith, D. H., Stebbins, R. A., & Grotz, J. (Eds.). (2016). *The Palgrave handbook of volunteering, civic participation, and nonprofit associations*: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Šašková, H., & Mertová, J. (2012). Care for vulnerable and disadvantaged children in the Czech Republic. *European Journal of Social Work*, 15(5), 664-678. doi:10.1080/13691457.2011.577735
- Sengupta, D., Verghese, A. K., & Rys, M. (2023). Motivations of volunteering during crises—Perspectives of Polish youths during the Ukrainian refugee crisis. *Administrative Sciences*, 13(2). doi:10.3390/admsci13020053
- Trautwein, S., Liberatore, F., Lindenmeier, J., & von Schnurbein, G. (2020). Satisfaction With Informal Volunteering During the COVID-19 Crisis: An Empirical Study Considering a Swiss Online Volunteering Platform. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 49(6), 1142-1151. doi:10.1177/0899764020964595
- Whittaker, J., McLennan, B., & Handmer, J. (2015). A review of informal volunteerism in emergencies and disasters: Definition, opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 13, 358-368.
- Wilson, J. (2000). Volunteering. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26, 215-240.

FILANTROPIA DLA STARSZEJ GRUPY WIEKOWEJ ORAZ FILANTROPIA TEJ GRUPY WIEKOWEJ

Wprowadzenie

W miarę starzenia się populacji, kwestie integracji starszego pokolenia oraz opieki nad nim stają się coraz bardziej istotne, choć nie są tak naglące jak np. pomoc w sytuacjach klęsk żywiołowych. Odsetek osób starszych w populacji europejskiej systematycznie wzrasta. W UE, z prawie trzydziestu osób w wieku 20-64 lata przypadających na dziesięć osób powyżej 65. roku życia w 2022 r., w 2045 r. ten stosunek spadnie do mniej niż dwudziestu osób (European Commission, 2023). Z tym związane są również skutki starzenia się populacji na dostępność personelu medycznego i socjalnego, co podkreśla badanie OECD (OECD & European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, 2024). Starzenie się społeczeństwa zwiększy wydatki na opiekę zdrowotną oraz wywoła problemy z zapewnieniem odpowiedniej liczby pracowników w sektorze medycznym i socjalnym.

W niniejszym rozdziale skupiamy się na tematyce wolontariatu. Wolontariat może oferować osobom starszym możliwość społecznego zaangażowania, jeśli same się angażują. Drugi aspekt to pomoc osobom starszym przez wolontariuszy, gdy taka pomoc jest potrzebna. Zakładamy, że prędzej czy później publiczne systemy opieki zdrowotnej i społecznej osiągną swoje granice, a pomoc wolontariuszy może okazać się cennym wsparciem.

Skoncentrujemy się zarówno na formalnym wolontariacie (organizowanym przez sektor publiczny i szczególnie przez organizacje non-profit), jak i na wolontariacie nieformalnym, który jest mniej zorganizowany, ale za to bardziej spontaniczny (wolontariat nieformalny rozumiemy jako pomoc udzielaną osobom spoza własnego gospodarstwa domowego – może obejmować szerszą rodzinę, sąsiadów, przyjaciół itp.).

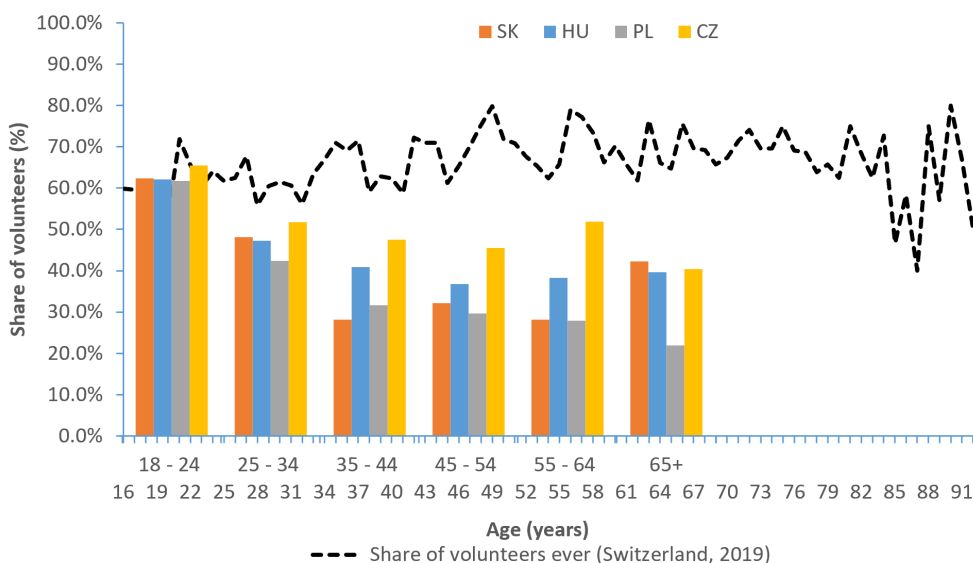
Jak radzą sobie kraje V4 w zakresie wolontariatu?

Dane, które mamy do dyspozycji, zachęcają do porównań. To porównanie dotyczy nie tylko krajów V4 między sobą, ale także w odniesieniu do Szwajcarii (Lamprecht, Fischer & Stamm, 2020). Wybraliśmy Szwajcarię, ponieważ wolontariat jest tam stosunkowo powszechny, co pokazuje również wykres 1. Najpierw porównaliśmy odsetek osób w populacji, które obecnie lub kiedykolwiek w przeszłości angażowały się jako wolontariusze.

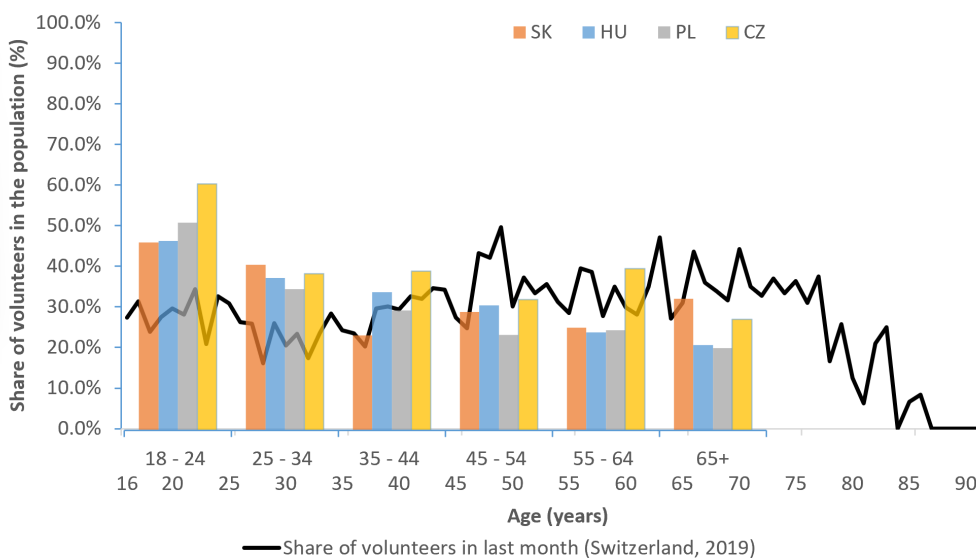
Porównanie zaangażowania między grupami wiekowymi w krajach V4 i w Szwajcarii (wykres 1) wskazuje na dwa aspekty widoczne bezpośrednio z wykresu. Pierwszym ustaleniem jest fakt, że w krajach V4 odsetek wolontariuszy spada wraz z wiekiem, podczas gdy w Szwajcarii pozostaje on względnie stały. Najmłodsze pokolenie w krajach V4 angażuje się w wolontariat na poziomie porównywalnym z pokoleniem szwajcarskim, ale w starszych grupach wiekowych różnice są znaczące – w Europie Środkowej zaangażowanie starszych pokoleń jest znacznie niższe niż w Szwajcarii. Zjawisko to wiążemy z faktem, że przed zmianą ustrojową w krajach komunistycznych praca społeczna była często organizowana obowiązkowo, co może powodować, że niektórzy ludzie postrzegają obecnie wolontariat jako „przymusowe” zaangażowanie. Dodatkowo na wolontariat wpływa również sytuacja ekonomiczna. Osoby bezrobotne trudniej akceptują pracę nieodpłatną (Taniguchi, 2006), a w słabszych ekonomicznie społecznościach często brakuje infrastruktury i relacji sprzyjających wolontariatowi, które mogłyby inicjować działania pomocowe w trudniejszych czasach (Lim & Laurence, 2015). Zaangażowanie najmłodszego pokolenia daje jednak nadzieję, że w tej dziedzinie kraje V4 zbliżają się do poziomu typowego dla krajów zachodnioeuropejskich.

Drugim znaczącym aspektem jest fakt, że społeczeństwo czeskie angażuje się znacznie bardziej niż pozostałe trzy kraje V4. Jest to nie tylko obecna sytuacja, ale długotrwały trend (np. porównanie wskaźników wolontariatu w 2012 i 2024 roku opracowane przez Charities Aid Foundation CAF, 2012; CAF, 2024).

Graf 1: Porównanie długoterminowego formalnego wolontariatu: Szwajcaria i V4



Graf 2: Międzynarodowe porównanie aktywnego wolontariatu: Szwajcaria i V4



Jeśli spojrzymy na to, jak ludzie angażowali się w ostatnich miesiącach (Graf 2), te wyraźne różnice nie są tak widoczne. Dodajemy, że podczas gdy w badaniu szwajcarskim za „niedawny czas” uznawano ostatnie cztery miesiące, w naszym badaniu w krajach V4 były to dwa lata. W związku z tym, wskaźnik zaangażowania jest zawyżony w porównaniu z wynikami szwajcarskimi.

Grupa wiekowa 65+ angażowała się w jakąś formę wolontariatu w 76,9% przypadków (patrz Tab. 1). Wolontariat nieformalny jest łatwiejszy do rozpoczęcia, ponieważ nie wymaga wielu zasobów poza czasem (Pettigrew, Jongenelis, Jackson & Newton, 2019). Fakt ten znajduje potwierdzenie również w naszych danych, gdzie trzy czwarte osób 65+ w jakiś sposób angażowało się w wolontariat nieformalny. Dla porównania, w wolontariacie formalnym poprzez organizacje angażowało się około 40 procent.

Tab. 1: Formalny i nieformalny wolontariat osób 65+

n=91		Nieformalny wolontariat		
		Nie	Tak	W sumie
Formalny wolontariat	Nie	23.1 %	36.3 %	59.3 %
	Tak	1.1 %	39.6 %	40.7 %
	W sumie	24.2 %	75.8 %	100.0 %

Na początku tej sekcji wspomniano o starzeniu się populacji jako ukrytym zagrożeniu społecznym. Spójrzmy więc, jak wolontariat może przyczynić się przynajmniej do ograniczenia tego zagrożenia (nie zakładamy, że całkowicie je wyeliminuje). W odpowiedziach na pytanie, na jaką grupę docelową kierują swoje działania czescy wolontariusze z grupy wiekowej 65+, wyraźnie dominują, obok ochrony środowiska, dwie dziedziny (szczegóły w tabeli 2). Są to kategorie „osoby z niepełnosprawnością i osoby wymagające opieki” oraz „osoby starsze”. Mowa więc przede wszystkim o solidarności wewnątrz pokoleniowej, ponieważ ludzie zdają sobie sprawę z problemów, z jakimi sami się borykają, oraz ich bliscy i rówieśnicy. Wybór tych dwóch kategorii wolontariatu jest ponad dwukrotnie wyższy niż w młodszych pokoleniach, gdzie dominują działania na rzecz dzieci i młodzieży.

Mniej widoczne, choć wciąż istniejące różnice między pokoleniami można dostrzec w przypadku wolontariatu nieformalnego. Różnice te między formalnym i nieformalnym wolontariatem w zakresie opieki nad osobami starszymi lub wymagającymi opieki pokazują (patrz tabele 2 i 3), że realizacja wolontariatu nieformalnego (lub jego rozpoczęcie) jest łatwiejsza niż wolontariatu formalnego. Niemniej jednak obie formy wolontariatu w zakresie opieki nad innymi mogą się wzajemnie uzupełniać (Taniguchi, 2011).

Tab. 2: Skoncentrowanie się na nieformalnym wolontariacie w Czechach

	Osoby 65+			Inny		
	n	Odpow. (%)	Respond. (%)	n	Odpow. (%)	Respond. (%)
Dzieci i młodzież	9	12.0	24.3	129	22.2	26.8
Rodziny	5	6.7	13.5	64	11.0	13.3
Osoby niepełnosprawne i osoby wymagające opieki	10	13.3	27.0	46	7.9	9.6
Osoby starsze	8	10.7	21.6	47	8.1	9.8
Osoby ze środowiskiem migracyjnym, obcokrajowcy	2	2.7	5.4	14	2.4	2.9
Uchodźcy, dochód przejściowy	5	6.7	13.5	18	3.1	3.7
Osoby ubiegające się o azyl	1	1.3	2.7	5	0.9	1.0
Osoby znajdujące się w niekorzystnej sytuacji finansowej lub społecznej	5	6.7	13.5	23	4.0	4.8
Kobiety	1	1.3	2.7	39	6.7	8.1
Mężczyźni	1	1.3	2.7	40	6.9	8.3
Populacja jako całość, a nie jedna konkretna grupa	9	12.0	24.3	61	10.5	12.7
Środowisko, zwierzęta	11	14.7	29.7	50	8.6	10.4
Ludzie/zwierzęta dotknięte klęskami żywiołowymi	4	5.3	10.8	17	2.9	3.5
Inne grupy	4	5.3	10.8	29	5.0	6.0
Razem (odpowiedzi)	75	100.0	202.7	582	100.0	121.0
Razem (respondenci)	91			481		

Uwaga: Respondenci mogli wybrać więcej niż jeden temat, którym się zajmują.

Tab. 3: Wybór efektów wolontariatu nieformalnego

	Osoby 65+			Inny		
	n	Odpow. (%)	Respond. (%)	n	Odpow. (%)	Respond. (%)
Dzieci i młodzież	16	15.5 %	17.6 %	78	15.8 %	16.2 %
Starzy ludzie	24	23.3 %	26.4 %	76	15.4 %	15.8 %
Inwalidztwo	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	38	7.7 %	7.9 %
Chory	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	43	8.7 %	8.9 %
Pomagaj innym	18	17.5 %	19.8 %	106	21.4 %	22.0 %

Referencje:

- CAF. (2012). World giving index 2012. Retrieved from <https://www.cafonline.org/about-us/publications/2012-publications/world-giving-index-2012>
- CAF. (2024). World giving index 2024. Retrieved from https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/inside-giving/wgi/wgi_2024_report.pdf
- European Commission. (2023). The 2024 ageing report – Underlying assumptions and projection methodologies. Retrieved from <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2765/960576>
- Lamprecht, M., Fischer, A., & Stamm, H. (2020). Freiwilligen-Monitor Schweiz 2020. Zürich: Seismo Verlag.
- Lim, C., & Laurence, J. (2015). Doing good when times are bad: volunteering behaviour in economic hard times. *Br J Sociol*, 66(2), 319-344. doi:10.1111/1468-4446.12122
- OECD, & European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. (2024). Country Health Profiles. Retrieved from Paris/Brussels: https://health.ec.europa.eu/state-health-eu/country-health-profiles_en
- Pettigrew, S., Jongenelis, M., Jackson, B., & Newton, R. U. (2019). “Charity Begins at Home”: Informal Caring Barriers to Formal Volunteering Among Older People. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organizations*, 30(5), 921-931. doi:10.1007/s11266-018-0017-8
- Taniguchi, H. (2006). Men’s and women’s volunteering: Pohlavi differences in the effects of employment and family characteristics. *Non-profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 35(1), 83-101. doi:10.1177/0899764005282481
- Taniguchi, H. (2011). The Determinants of Formal and Informal Volunteering: Evidence from the American Time Use Survey. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organizations*, 23(4), 920-939. doi:10.1007/s11266-011-9236-y

MOTYWACJA MŁODZIEŻY DO WOLONTARIATU (W KRAJACH WYSZEHRADU) REGULARNIE I W SYTUACJACH KRYZYSOWYCH

Spółeczeństwo krajów Wyszehradu charakteryzuje się często niższym poziomem cech społeczeństwa obywatelskiego, w tym zmniejszoną gotowością do udzielania pomocy w porównaniu z krajami Europy Zachodniej. Dziedzictwo przeszłości miało długotrwały wpływ na uczestnictwo i oddolne zaangażowanie. Pomimo trwających przemian, dziedzictwo to nadal w pewnym stopniu wpływa na postawy i decyzje ludzi oraz stanowi przeszkodę w próbach wyjścia z przeszłości. Młodzież wyszehradzka stanowi jednak część społeczeństwa, która nie była pod wpływem reżimu komunistycznego i nie doświadczyła trudności socjalizmu realnego. To pokolenie urodziło się w warunkach demokracji i wolności, kształtowanych przez gospodarkę rynkową. Ich życie toczy się wokół wspólnych wartości europejskich, zapewniających pełne zaangażowanie w procesy społeczne, ekonomiczne, kulturalne i polityczne, w tym uczestnictwo w podejmowaniu decyzji. Oznacza to, że rzeczywistość młodzieży wyszehradzkiej jest w pełni zakorzeniona w demokratycznym kapitalizmie, oferującym z jednej strony możliwości i zagrożenia typowe dla tego systemu, a z drugiej strony obowiązki i wyzwania niezbędne do jego utrzymania.

Młodsze pokolenie jest na ogół zadowolone ze swojego życia i jest bardziej progresywne, zglobalizowane i optymistyczne w kwestii przyszłości. W przeciwieństwie do starszego pokolenia, które przeszło transformację charakteryzującą się wysokim bezrobociem i restrukturyzacją gospodarczą, młodzi ludzie dorastali w gospodarkach rozwiniętych i bardziej konkurencyjnych. Choć czerpią korzyści z większych możliwości ekonomicznych i integracji z Unią Europejską, stają również w obliczu wyzwań, takich jak niedobór mieszkań, niepewne zatrudnienie i praca koncertowa. Często mają wyższe ambicje ekonomiczne i są bardziej przedsiębiorczy, z silną orientacją na globalne możliwości (Swadźba & Horáková Hirschler, 2019). To pokolenie ma lepszy dostęp do perspektyw globalnych i często jest bardziej krytyczne wobec narracji rządowych. Większość zdecydowanie popiera członkostwo w UE i NATO. Młodzi ludzie otwarcie popierają pozostanie w tych organizacjach i wysoko cenią sobie możliwości gospodarcze, wolności i bezpieczeństwa, jakie niesie członkostwo (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Ogólnie rzecz biorąc, mają silniejszą wiarę w demokrację, wolny rynek i wolności indywidualne, choć wykazują pewien dystans wobec aktywnej polityki i relatywnie wysoki poziom nieufności wobec instytucji politycznych i elit (Harring et al., 2022). Wraz z dużym zaufaniem do międzynarodowych sojuszy młodsze pokolenie czterech krajów wyraża silne zaufanie do wojska i policji. W porównaniu z instytucjami politycznymi i mediami zaufanie do sądownictwa i organizacji społeczeństwa obywatelskiego jest również stosunkowo wysokie (Harring et al., 2022).

Jeśli chodzi o wartości społeczne wśród młodzieży wyszehradzkiej, widoczna jest tendencja do indywidualizacji. Kariera i samorealizacja są centralnymi elementami planowania życia, wraz z potrzebą pełnego życia i poczucia osobistego dobrobytu. Subiektywne poczucie dobrostanu wśród młodzieży zależy od ich zasobów finansowych, stopnia zadowolenia z wykształcenia oraz poczucia komfortu w rodzinach i kręgach społecznych (Harring et al., 2022). Młodsze pokolenie w krajach Wyszehradu jest zwykle bardziej otwarte na imigrację i multikulturalizm niż starsze pokolenie, choć retoryka nacjonalistyczna i populistyczna zyskała poparcie niektórych grup młodzieży. Podczas gdy wielu młodych ludzi, zwłaszcza w miastach, popiera otwartość na inne kultury poprzez edukację i podróże, inni, zwłaszcza na obszarach wiejskich lub narażeni na populistyczne przekazy polityczne, mogą być bardziej sceptyczni wobec imigracji ze względu na obawy o tożsamość narodową lub konkurencję gospodarczą (Harring et al., 2022).

Zaangażowanie ludzi w formalne lub nieformalne działania skierowane na bezpośrednią lub pośrednią pomoc innym, a także działania na rzecz społeczeństwa, pozostaje w tyle za Europą Zachodnią. Kraje V4 dzielą obawy związane z niskim poziomem uczestnictwa młodzieży w działaniach wolontariackich w porównaniu z innymi krajami europejskimi (niektóre kraje osiągają poziom 30-40%, podczas gdy średnia UE wynosi 24%) (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Udział w inicjatywach społeczeństwa obywatelskiego w tych krajach został ograniczony przez czynniki kulturowe lub historyczne. Oprócz niskiego poziomu wolontariatu wspólnym problemem krajów V4 był brak uznania dla wartości wolontariatu przez społeczeństwo. Modele kariery preferujące pracę zarobkową po ukończeniu szkoły utrudniały wolontariat. W tym kontekście wolontariat nie był uważany za niezbędny element zaangażowania społecznego.

Trudna sytuacja finansowa młodzieży często skłaniała ich do przedkładania działalności zarobkowej nad wolontariat. Powstanie nowego podejścia do wolontariatu w ostatnich latach jest jednak w dużej mierze zasługą młodego pokolenia, które ma różne spojrzenie na zaangażowanie społeczne i słabo pamięta poprzednie ustroje polityczne. Pomimo ogólnego wzrostu wolontariatu wśród młodzieży wyszehradzkiej można wyróżnić młodych ludzi, którzy postrzegają wolontariat głównie jako obowiązek obywatelski oraz tych, którzy angażują się w niego w celu osobistego lub zawodowego rozwoju, zdobycia umiejętności lub kontaktów zawodowych (Milo & Klingová, 2018).

To ewoluujące podejście do motywacji odzwierciedla szersze zmiany w postrzeganiu i docenianiu wolontariatu. Postawy wobec wolontariatu zmieniały się na przestrzeni lat. Tradycyjne (stare) motywacje do wolontariatu opierają się na wartościach altruistycznych (np. bycie przydatnym dla społeczeństwa i pomoc innym) oraz na znaczeniu interakcji społecznych i wspólnoty. Nowoczesne motywacje obejmują rozwój kariery, rozwój osobisty, doświadczenie zawodowe, doskonalenie umiejętności, zdobywanie informacji, rozwijanie i doskonalenie umiejętności, łatwiejsze znalezienie pracy, zwiększenie kapitału ludzkiego itp. (Bocsi et al., 2017).

Wolontariat często reaguje na różne bodźce sytuacyjne, przy czym główną motywacją są kryzysy i wojny. Te ekstremalne warunki tworzą pilne potrzeby, które mobilizują jednostki do poświęcenia swojego czasu i umiejętności na rzecz wspierania dotkniętych społeczności.

W wyniku klęsk żywiołowych lub kryzysów humanitarnych skala zniszczeń i ludzkiego cierpienia może prowadzić do wzrostu wolontariatu. Ludzie są motywowani silnym pragnieniem przyczynienia się do pomocy, wspierania procesu zdrowienia i udzielania wsparcia tam, gdzie jest ono najbardziej potrzebne. Podobnie w czasach wojny – zniszczenia spowodowane konfliktem mogą inspirować jednostki do angażowania się w pomoc humanitarną, działania na rzecz pokoju lub wspieranie ludności przesiedlonej.

Skala światowego kryzysu humanitarnego znacznie się pogorszyła w 2022 roku. Szacowana liczba osób potrzebujących pomocy humanitarnej wzrosła o jedną trzecią do około 406,6 miliona osób. Akcja humanitarna musiała reagować na nowe i pogarszające się kryzysy, w tym na konflikt na Ukrainie oraz wstrząsy klimatyczne w Pakistanie i Afryce Wschodniej. Skomplikowane, długotrwałe kryzysy stają się coraz bardziej normą, a trzy czwarte osób w potrzebie zmagają się z co najmniej dwoma zagrożeniami związanymi z konfliktem, klimatem i podatnością społeczno-gospodarczą, co oznacza wzrost z 61% w 2021 roku. W rezultacie rosnąca większość potrzebujących (83%) mieszka obecnie w krajach, które doświadczają przewlekłego kryzysu (Development Initiatives, 2023). Taka sytuacja wspiera zaangażowanie ludzi w wolontariat.

Wojna na Ukrainie doprowadziła do wzrostu zaangażowania wolontariuszy we wszystkich krajach europejskich, w tym w krajach V4, szczególnie tych graniczących z Ukrainą. Kryzys ten wpłynął na kapitał społeczny w tych krajach w następujący sposób:

1. Wzmocnił więzi społecznościowe: Inicjatywy wolontariackie zjednoczyły ludzi i wspierały nowe połączenia oraz sieci (Krzyzanowski & Pemstein, 2023),
2. Zwiększył zaufanie, gdy wspólne wysiłki budowały zaufanie między jednostkami a organizacjami w społeczeństwach V4 (Novotný & Klvaňová, 2022),
3. Wzmocnił zaangażowanie obywatelskie, gdyż kryzys zmotywował więcej osób do udziału w działaniach obywatelskich, co potencjalnie mogło prowadzić do długotrwałego zaangażowania (Bárdi & Kováts, 2023),
4. Do pewnego stopnia wpłynął na współpracę transgraniczną, gdyż wolontariat ułatwił połączenia między krajami V4 a Ukrainą, wzmacniając więzi regionalne (Wolczuk & Žeruolis, 2022);
5. Wpłynął na rozwój umiejętności: Wolontariusze zdobyli nowe umiejętności i doświadczenia, które przyczyniły się do rozwoju kapitału ludzkiego w ich społecznościach (Koudelková & Svobodová, 2023),
6. Przyczynił się do zwiększenia potencjału instytucjonalnego. Organizacje pozarządowe i oddolne organizacje rozszerzyły swoje możliwości, co w przyszłości może prowadzić do bardziej skutecznego społeczeństwa obywatelskiego (Markowski & Tworzecki, 2022),

7. Wprowadził jednak również nowe wyzwania dla spójności społecznej. Chociaż wolontariat ma głównie pozytywne skutki, różne opinie na temat konfliktu i napływu uchodźców mogą powodować pewne napięcia społeczne i wymagać rozwoju polityki migracyjnej w krajach (Bernát & Sik, 2023).

Z naszego badania wynika, że młodzież angażuje się najwięcej w działalność wolontariacką. Z danych wynika, że najwyższy poziom uczestnictwa odnotowuje się wśród młodego pokolenia (51,6%), które stopniowo maleje do najstarszej grupy wiekowej (25,2%). Tendencja ta jest widoczna we wszystkich krajach V4.

Głównym motywatorem wolontariatu formalnego jest chęć pomocy innym ludziom (60,4%). Drugą najważniejszą motywacją jest to, że wolontariusze czerpią przyjemność z aktywności (40,7%). Węgrzech stanowi to 29,5% wolontariuszy, w Polsce 30,1%, na Słowacji 35,9%, natomiast w Czechach aż 58,7%. Trzecim głównym motywatorem jest możliwość zmiany rzeczy z innymi ludźmi (35,7%), a w Czechach i Polsce motyw ten jest silniejszy (około 42%). Ważne jest również, że podczas działalności wolontariackiej mogą spotykać innych ludzi (32,2%), przy czym w Czechach liczba wolontariuszy jest wyższa (43,0%), a najniższa na Węgrzech – 23,2%. Do innych istotnych motywatorów należy chęć odwzajemnienia się (29,4%), która jest najsilniejsza w Polsce (41,7%) oraz zmiana rzeczy, które się im nie podobają (28,9%), przy czym najczęściej osób wskazuje na ten motyw w Czechach (36,7%).

Motywacja do wolontariatu różni się w krajach V4. Na Słowacji najczęściej jest to chęć pomagania innym (57,7%), a kolejne motywacje znajdują się daleko w tyle: radość z działalności (35,9%), spotkania z innymi ludźmi (30,8%) oraz możliwość wspólnego działania (26,3%). Na Węgrzech jest to bardzo podobne, z dodatkowym motywem chęci odwzajemnienia się (24,2%). Wśród Polaków ten motyw jest najsilniejszy (43,1%). Oprócz wymienionych, Czesi postrzegają wolontariat jako szansę na poszerzenie wiedzy i umiejętności (39,9%) oraz na rozwój osobisty (27,6%).

Motywacja do wolontariatu może się także różnić w zależności od sytuacji, w której pomoc jest świadczona. Do najważniejszych motywatorów związanych z formalnymi działaniami wolontariackimi w wyniku wydarzeń politycznych, takich jak wojny w Syrii, na Ukrainie, w Sudanie oraz zamieszki w Iranie i Bangladeszu, należą: potrzeba pomagania innym ludziom (54,2%), chęć współdziałania z innymi dla zmiany (47,9%) i możliwość odwzajemnienia się innym (46,9%).

W przypadku działań wolontariackich spowodowanych klęskami żywiołowymi (zarówno w kraju, jak i za granicą, tj. zazwyczaj powodziami i pożarami) najważniejszym motywatorem jest potrzeba pomagania innym (64,7%).

Dominującym motywatorem w przypadku wolontariatu nieformalnego jest chęć pomagania innym (65,4%, na Węgrzech nawet 75,5%), następnie chęć pocucia użyteczności (36,2%, najwyższa w Czechach - 44,3%) oraz potrzeba odwzajemnienia się (33,5%, najwyższa w Polsce - 42,6%). Przyjemność czerpana z aktywności wynosi 27,4% (najwyższa w Czechach - 37,3%).

Wyniki są zgodne z obserwacjami innych badaczy. Do motywacji młodych ludzi do wolontariatu należą:

- **Empatia i troska humanitarna:** Młodzi ludzie często wyrażają silne pragnienie pomocy potrzebującym, zwłaszcza w sytuacjach kryzysowych, jak miało to miejsce np. na Uniwersytecie Ekonomicznym w Poznaniu (uczestnictwo w obserwatorium oraz zaangażowanie członków zespołu w liczne działania). Konflikty wywołują poczucie natychmiastowej potrzeby pomocy, co zwiększa zaangażowanie (Kováčová & Soós, 2023).
- **Poczucie odpowiedzialności społecznej:** Wielu młodych ludzi czuje moralny obowiązek wkładu w społeczeństwo, zwłaszcza w czasach kryzysu, co zwiększa świadomość globalnego obywatelstwa (Nowak & Cichocki, 2022).
- **Rozwój umiejętności i postęp zawodowy:** Wolontariat daje możliwość zdobycia praktycznych umiejętności, co niektórzy młodzi ludzie uważają za korzystne dla przyszłej kariery (Szabó & Oross, 2023).
- **Osobisty rozwój i samopoznanie:** Wolontariat w czasie kryzysu oferuje możliwość rozwoju osobistego, a młodzi ludzie często wskazują na wzrost poczucia sensu i wartości własnej (Juhász & Szikra, 2022).

- **Połączenia społeczne i wpływ rówieśników:** Młodzi ludzie często są zmotywowani do nawiązywania relacji z osobami o podobnych poglądach, przy czym media społecznościowe odgrywają tu istotną rolę (Václavíková & Macková, 2022).
- **Motywacje polityczne i ideologiczne:** Niektórzy młodzi wolontariusze są kierowani przekonaniem politycznymi lub ideologicznymi, a kryzys wywołuje wśród młodzieży dyskusje na temat demokracji, praw człowieka i wartości europejskich (Buzogány & Varga, 2023).
- **Wymiana kulturowa i nauka:** Możliwość zdobycia doświadczeń międzykulturowych, np. poprzez kontakt z uchodźcami z Ukrainy, staje się dla młodzieży motywacją (Klimczuk & Tomczyk, 2023).
- **Pragnienie natychmiastowego wpływu:** Młodzi wolontariusze wyrażają preferencję dla działań o natychmiastowych, widocznych rezultatach, a pilność sytuacji kryzysowej sprawia, że efekt działań wolontariackich jest bardziej namacalny (Rácz & Nagy, 2022).

Reference:

- Bárdi, L., Kováts, A. (2023). From crisis response to sustained civic participation: Volunteering patterns v Maďarsku post-2022. *East European Politics and Societies*, 37(3), 512-530.
- Bernát, A., Sik, E. (2023). Divergent narratives and social polarization: The impact of the Ukraine war on Hungarian society. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 36(2), 275-293.
- Bocsi, V., Fényes, H., Markos, V. (2017). Motives of volunteering and values of work among higher education students. *Citizenship Social and Economics Education* 16(2):117-131 <https://doi.org/10.1177/20471734177170>
- Buzogány, A., & Varga, M. (2023). Ideological drivers of youth activism: A comparative study of V4 countries' responses to the Ukraine war. *East European Politics*, 39(2), 218-236.
- Development Initiatives. (2023). *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2023*. <https://devinit.org/resources/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2023>
- Harring, M., Lamby, D., Bíró-Nagy, A., & Szabó, A. (2022). *Youth study. Growing up in Central Eastern Europe. An international comparison of the living conditions of young people in Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and na Slovensku*. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V. <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id/19880.pdf>
- Klimczuk, A., Tomczyk, Ł. (2023). Intercultural learning through crisis: Youth volunteers and Ukrainian refugees v Polsku. *Intercultural Education*, 34(3), 395-411.)
- Koudelková, P., Svobodová, A. (2023). Skills acquisition through crisis volunteering: A study of Czech and Slovak volunteers. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 34(2), 389-405.
- Kováčová, L., Soós, S. (2023). Empathy as a driver: Young volunteers' responses to the Ukrainian refugee crisis. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 26(4), 512-528.
- Krzyzanowski, U., Pemstein, D. (2023). Civic engagement and social cohesion v zemích V4 during the Ukraine crisis. *Journal of East European Studies*, 45(2), 178-195.
- Juhász, B., Szikra, D. (2022). Transformative experiences: Personal growth narratives of young volunteers in the Ukrainian refugee response. *Journal of Youth Development*, 17(4), 122-140.
- Markowski, R., Tworzecki, H. (2022). The evolution of Polish civil society organizations in response to the Ukraine crisis. *East European Politics*, 38(4), 645-664.
- Milo, D., & Klingová, K. (2018). *Globsec youth trends: How Young Central Europeans View the World*. GLOBSEC Policy Institute. <https://www.globsec.org/what-we-do/publications/globsec-youth-trends-how-young-central-europeans-view-world>
- Novotný, J., & Klvaňová, R. (2022). Trust-building through volunteerism: A comparative study of V4 responses to Ukrainian refugees. *Central European Journal of Public Policy*, 16(1), 23-41.
- Nowak, M., Cichocki, P. (2022). Global citizenship and local action: Polish youth volunteers in the face of the Ukrainian crisis. *Citizenship Studies*, 26(3), 342-359.
- Rácz, A., Nagy, Á. (2022). Immediate gratification in crisis volunteering: Motivations of Slovak youth in refugee assistance programs. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 33(6), 1231-1246.

-
- Swadźba, U., Horáková Hirschler, N. (2019). Value of work in the experience of the young generation of Visegrad countries. *Economics and Sociology*, 12(1), 177-192. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2019/12-1/10>
 - Szabó, A., Oross, D. (2023). Volunteering as a career strategy: Hungarian youth engagement in refugee assistance. *Young*, 31(3), 275-292., interviews to candidates to the Leaders School Programme at PUEB, 2024.
 - Václavíková, T., Macková, A. (2022). Networks of compassion: Social media and youth volunteering in the Czech Republic during the Ukraine crisis. *New Media & Society*, 24(8), 1876-1894.
 - Wolczuk, K., Žeruolis, D. (2022). Transnational volunteerism and its impact on V4-Ukraine relations. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 74(6), 1021-1040.

CZY ZAANGAŻOWANIE W DZIAŁALNOŚĆ FILANTROPIJNĄ W KRAJACH V4 JEST WYŻSZE WŚRÓD LEPIEJ WYKSZTAŁCONYCH OSÓB?

Wykształcenie a wolontariat

Kapitał ludzki, a zwłaszcza wykształcenie, odgrywa kluczową rolę w skuteczności zaangażowania wolontariackiego. Posiadanie zasobów, takich jak wiedza, umiejętności i doświadczenie zawodowe (Brown & Ferris, 2007; Hager & Brudney, 2011; Haski-Leventhal et al., 2018), znacznie zwiększa prawdopodobieństwo, że dana osoba zostanie aktywnym wolontariuszem (Chambré, 2020; Einolf & Yung, 2018). Te zasoby, które wolontariusze mogą zaoferować organizacjom, w tym edukacja (Forbes & Zampelli, 2014), często prowadzą do szkoleń i treningów, które organizacje oferują swoim wolontariuszom, wspierając ich rozwój osobisty i zawodowy.

Podstawowym składnikiem kapitału ludzkiego jest osiągnięty poziom wykształcenia, który stanowi jeden z najważniejszych czynników w zakresie wolontariatu (Helms & McKenzie, 2013). Wykształcenie sprzyja więziom społecznym i wartościom obywatelskim, które działają jako kluczowe czynniki determinujące zaangażowanie w wolontariat (Oesterle et al., 2004). Osoby lepiej wykształcone mają również większą wiarę we własne możliwości, podczas gdy niskie poczucie własnej wartości bywa jedną z barier w angażowaniu się w działalność wolontariacką (Lasby, 2004; Son & Wilson, 2012). Badania przeprowadzone w 17 krajach OECD wykazały, że działalność wolontariacka jest częstsza wśród grup lepiej wykształconych, przy czym wielkość mniej wykształconej populacji może wpływać na poziom zaangażowania wolontariuszy z wyższych grup wykształcenia (Gesthuizen & Scheepers, 2012).

Wyniki badań

Nasze badania wykazały, że wykształcenie ma istotny wpływ na zaangażowanie w formalny wolontariat, zarówno ogólnie, jak i w ciągu ostatnich 24 miesięcy w krajach V4. Wraz ze wzrostem poziomu wykształcenia wzrasta również poziom zaangażowania – patrz Tabela 122, Tabela 123.

Wpływ wykształcenia na udział w nieformalnym wolontariacie został również potwierdzony zarówno w krótkim okresie – patrz Tabela 124, jak i niezależnie od czynnika czasowego – patrz Tabela 125. Wraz ze wzrostem poziomu wykształcenia wzrasta również zaangażowanie w tego rodzaju działalność, a wyniki są statystycznie istotne.

Statystycznie istotny okazał się również związek między wykształceniem a działalnością donacyjną – osoby lepiej wykształcone częściej angażują się w darowizny i wsparcie celów charytatywnych – patrz Tabela 126.

Można zatem stwierdzić, że ogólny poziom zaangażowania w działalność wolontariacką (formalną i nieformalną) oraz darowizny zależy od poziomu wykształcenia. Wyższe wykształcenie zwiększa prawdopodobieństwo zaangażowania, a osoby z wykształceniem wyższym częściej biorą udział zarówno w formalnych, jak i nieformalnych działaniach wolontariackich, co ma miejsce we wszystkich krajach V4. Bardziej wykształcone jednostki wykazują większą aktywność, jednak wyniki różnią się w zależności od kraju i nie zawsze są statystycznie istotne.

Zaobserwowano również silny związek między wykształceniem a zaangażowaniem w formalny wolontariat oraz działalność donacyjną. Wyższy poziom wykształcenia prowadzi do większego zaangażowania, gdzie wśród osób z wykształceniem wyższym poziom zaangażowania wynosi 80,2% – patrz Tabela 127. Przy uwzględnieniu wszystkich form działalności wolontariackiej wartość ta wzrasta do 86,7% – patrz Tabela 128, a wyniki są ponownie statystycznie istotne.

Bliższa analiza pokazuje, że te wyniki są prawdziwe dla Czech, Polski i Słowacji, przy czym Węgry wykazują pewne różnice. Najwyższy poziom zaangażowania osób z wykształceniem wyższym odnotowano w Czechach, gdzie udział

osób z wykształceniem wyższym wynosi 87,6%, podczas gdy najniższy poziom aktywności wykazują osoby bez matury (63,2%) – patrz Tabela 155. Przy uwzględnieniu wszystkich form działalności wolontariackiej wzrost poziomu zaangażowania wraz z wykształceniem staje się jeszcze wyraźniejszy, przy czym poziom zaangażowania osób z wykształceniem wyższym wynosi 94,7% – patrz Tabela 156.

Wnioski

Badania potwierdziły, że wykształcenie ma zasadniczy wpływ na poziom zaangażowania w działalność wolontariacką, zarówno formalną, jak i nieformalną, oraz na działalność donacyjną. Wyższe wykształcenie wiąże się z większym prawdopodobieństwem uczestnictwa we wszystkich formach działalności filantropijnej, co jest widoczne w całym regionie V4. Osoby z wyższym wykształceniem są lepiej przygotowane do oferowania swojej wiedzy i umiejętności, przyczyniając się w ten sposób do efektywności i wpływu działań wolontariackich i charytatywnych. Znaczenie tych ustaleń polega nie tylko na wspieraniu więzi społecznych i spójności społecznej, ale także na rozwoju kapitału ludzkiego, co wzmacnia zrównoważony rozwój społeczeństwa. Na podstawie tych wyników można stwierdzić, że wsparcie edukacji może mieć dalekosiężny wpływ na zwiększenie zaangażowania obywatelskiego i bardziej efektywne zaspokajanie potrzeb społecznych w ramach działalności filantropijnej.

Reference:

- Brown, E., & Ferris, J. M. (2007). Social Capital and Philanthropy: An Analysis of the Impact of Social Capital on Individual Giving and Volunteering. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 36(1), 85-99. doi:10.1177/0899764006293178
- Chambré, S., M. (2020). Has volunteering changed in the United States? Trends, styles, and motivations in historical perspective. *Social Service Review*, 94(2), 373-421. doi:https://doi.org/10.1086/708941
- Einolf, C. J., & Yung, C. (2018). Super-volunteers: Who are they and how do we get one? *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 47(4), 789-812. doi:10.1177/0899764018760400
- Forbes, K. F., & Zampelli, E. M. (2014). Volunteerism. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 43(2), 227-253. doi:10.1177/0899764012458542
- Gesthuizen, M., & Scheepers, P. (2012). Educational differences in volunteering in cross-national perspective. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 41(1), 58-81. doi:10.1177/0899764010394203
- Hager, M. A., & Brudney, J. L. (2011). Problems recruiting volunteers: Nature versus nurture. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 22(2), 137-157. doi:10.1002/nml.20046
- Haski-Leventhal, D., Meijs, L. C. P. M., Lockstone-Binney, L., Holmes, K., & Oppenheimer, M. (2018). Measuring volunteerability and the capacity to volunteer among non-volunteers: Implications for social policy. *Social Policy & Administration*, 52(5), 1139-1167. doi:10.1111/spol.12342
- Helms, S., & McKenzie, T. (2013). Pohlaví Differences in Formal and Informal Volunteering in Germany. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 25(4), 887-904. doi:10.1007/s11266-013-9378-1
- Oesterle, S., Kirkpatrick Johnson, M., & Mortimer, J. T. (2004). Volunteerism during the transition to adulthood: A life course perspective. *Social Forces*, 82(3), 1123-1149.

RELIGIJNOŚĆ I FILANTROPIA

Religijność a zachowania filantropijne ogólnie

Wiara i religia należą do czynników wpływających na zachowania filantropijne (Yao, 2015). Jak jednak wskazują Casale i Baumann (2015, s. 102), jest to także „jeden z najczęściej dyskutowanych czynników prospołecznego zachowania.” Niektórzy autorzy sugerują, że kwestia ta jest bardziej złożona, niż się wydaje w badaniach, które używają uczestnictwa religijnego jako zmiennej zastępczej dla religijności (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Casale & Baumann, 2015; Neumayr & Handy, 2019). Bomark (2023) również proponuje, że udział w grupie religijnej może prowadzić do dodatkowych działań, takich jak wolontariat. Nauki religijne zazwyczaj zachęcają wierzących do okazywania empatii wobec osób znajdujących się w trudnych sytuacjach życiowych (Casale & Baumann, 2015, s. 102). Kolejnym aspektem jest rosnące zaangażowanie organizacji religijnych w rozwiązywanie problemów, takich jak ubóstwo czy nierówność. Według Casalego i Baumanna (2015, s. 102) ta rosnąca solidarność „prawdopodobnie jest internalizowana przez członków i wpływa na ich prospołeczne zachowania.”

Uczestnictwo religijne a zachowania filantropijne

Według Bekkersa i Wiepkinga (2011, s. 340) literatura wskazuje, że „członkostwo w kościele i uczestnictwo w nabożeństwach wiąże się z darowiznami,” mimo że niektóre badania pokazują coś przeciwnego. Badania Neumayra i Handy'ego (2019, s. 790) skupione na Austrii wykazały, że przynależność religijna nie była predyktorem darowizn na cele religijne. Zaskakująco, w ich badaniach przynależność religijna była „negatywnie powiązana z darowiznami na usługi społeczne i kwestie środowiskowe, co sugeruje, że osoby zaangażowane religijnie rzadziej przyczyniają się do tych dwóch obszarów” (Neumayr & Handy, 2019, s. 790).

Skandale kościelne a zachowania prospołeczne

Zaufanie jest kluczowym czynnikiem w zachowaniach filantropijnych (Gill & Thomas, 2023; Wiepking, 2021; Neumayr & Handy, 2019; Konrath & Handy, 2018; List & Price, 2009), dlatego istotna jest wiarygodność kościołów jako instytucji, które przyjmują lub pośredniczą w pomocy. Bottan i Perez-Truglia (2015) skupili się na wpływie skandali związanych z nadużyciami seksualnymi w Kościele katolickim na uczestnictwo w nabożeństwach i zachowania filantropijne w USA, gdzie te skandale znacząco wpłynęły na uczestnictwo w nabożeństwach, ale nie na wartości religijne czy prospołeczne.

Ateizm lub nietradycyjna religijność w kontekście zachowań filantropijnych

Porównywalność danych jest istotna w międzynarodowych badaniach porównawczych. Problemem w badaniach opartych na wierzeniach jest częste stosowanie tradycyjnych standardów, takich jak członkostwo w kościele czy uczestnictwo w nabożeństwach jako miara religijności (Austin et al., 2022; Neumayr & Handy, 2019, s. 790; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011). Na przykład w Czechach, które często uważa się za kraj ateistyczny, członkostwo w kościołach i zaufanie do kościołów są stosunkowo niskie (Dostál & Hyánek, 2024).

Różnorodność religijna a darowizny charytatywne

Andreoni et al. (2016, s. 58) interpretují výsledky svého výzkumu tak, že „nedávné a pokračující demografické změny napříč Severní Amerikou a Evropou mohou mít významný dopad na charitativní služby financované prostřednictvím dobrovolných příspěvků jednotlivců.“ Autoři dále vysvětlují, že s rostoucí diverzifikací komunit, včetně víry a náboženství, mohou charitativní příjmy klesat. Andreoni et al. (2016, s. 58) našli „negativní vztah mezi náboženskou heterogenitou a výší darovaných částek, pravděpodobně kvůli tomu, že katolíci více darují, když podíl jejich skupiny v populaci roste.“

Andreoni et al. (2016, s. 58) interpretują wyniki swoich badań w taki sposób, że „najnowsze i trwające zmiany demograficzne w Ameryce Północnej i Europie mogą mieć znaczący wpływ na usługi charytatywne finansowane z dobrowolnych darowizn jednostek.” Autorzy dalej wyjaśniają, że wraz ze wzrostem zróżnicowania społeczności, w tym różnorodności wierzeń i religii, przychody charytatywne mogą spadać. Andreoni i inni (2016, s. 58) stwierdzili „negatywny związek między różnorodnością religijną a wielkością darowizn, prawdopodobnie z powodu faktu, że katolicy więcej darują, gdy udział ich grupy w populacji rośnie.”

Wyniki badań w kontekście przeglądu literatury

Ta część omawia wyniki badań w kontekście powyższego przeglądu literatury. Patrząc na cechy przedstawione w tabeli poniżej, widać, że Czechy wykazują bardzo odmienne cechy życia religijnego. Te dane same w sobie wspierałyby hipotezę o ateistycznym charakterze narodu. Wśród 96% respondentów bez deklarowanej religijności nieznanym jest jednak odsetek osób z niezinstytucjonalizowaną religijnością (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018). Te osoby wierzą w siły nadprzyrodzone i ich wpływ na życie, ale nie identyfikują się z żadną konkretną grupą religijną.

Tab. 1 : Dane demograficzne – płeć, religia w krajach V4

Kraj	Seks				Religia						W sumie
	Mężczyźni		Kobiety		Chrześcijaństwo		Inny		Nie		
PL	292	48.7%	308	51.3%	470	78.3%	10	1.7%	120	20.0%	600
CZ	280	49.2%	300	50.8%	22	3.8%	0	0%	558	96.2%	580
HU	234	51.8%	218	48.2%	295	65.3%	11	2.4%	146	32.3%	452
SK	195	48.5%	207	51.5%	295	73.4%	15	3.7%	92	22.9%	402
W sumie	1001	49.2%	1033	50.8%	1082	53.2%	36	1.8%	916	45.0%	2034

Dostál i Hyánek (2024) dodatkowo zauważają, że w Czechach rośnie liczba osób, które nie identyfikują się z żadną konkretną denominacją, ale uważają się za wierzące. Prawdopodobnie wśród nich znajduje się znaczna część osób, które identyfikują się jako chrześcijanie lub przynajmniej utożsamiają się z pewnymi wartościami chrześcijańskimi. Może to również wyjaśniać, dlaczego odsetek chrześcijan w naszej próbie jest tak niski.

Odmienność rodzaju religijności w Czechach, który nie jest utożsamiany z ateizmem (patrz Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018; Hamplová, 2008), może być także jednym z wyjaśnień, dlaczego motywacje do działań filantropijnych w Czechach różnią się od motywacji w pozostałych krajach V4. Na przykład 43% mieszkańców Czech wskazało, że angażują się w formalny wolontariat, ponieważ przy tej okazji spotykają innych ludzi, podczas gdy średnia dla krajów V4 wynosiła 32,2%, a wszystkie pozostałe kraje V4 osiągały wartości od 23 do 31%. Jest to zrozumiałe, biorąc pod uwagę znacząco mniej zinstytucjonalizowaną religijność w Czechach, gdzie wielu ludziom brakuje wspólnoty religijnej.

Inną motywacją do formalnego wolontariatu była satysfakcja z tej działalności. Czeska próba wskazała, że 58,7% respondentów uznało ten powód, podczas gdy średnia dla V4 wynosiła 40,7%, a pozostałe kraje V4 obejmowały ten motyw w zakresie od 30 do 36%. Możliwym wyjaśnieniem jest, że czescy respondenci byli pod mniejszą presją ze strony instytucji kościelnych i współwyznawców, co sprawia, że czują się bardziej swobodnie przy wyborze rodzaju działalności wolontariackiej, w której chcą uczestniczyć. Z drugiej strony mniejszy stopień religijności w Czechach jest widoczny także w danych dotyczących motywacji, ponieważ czescy respondenci podawali religijne i duchowe przekonania jako motyw formalnego wolontariatu jedynie w 6,6% przypadków, podczas gdy średnia dla V4 wynosiła 9,3%, a inne kraje V4 wykazywały wartości od 8,4 do 16%. Gdyby jednak poziom ateizmu w Czechach był rzeczywiście tak wysoki, różnice prawdopodobnie byłyby jeszcze większe.

Wśród innych czynników znacząco różniących się dla Czech były motywy indywidualistyczne, takie jak rozwój osobisty, poszerzanie wiedzy lub budowanie osobistej sieci kontaktów. Prawdopodobnie jest to związane z dominującym indywidualnym charakterem czeskiej religijności. Związek przyczynowy między tymi dwoma czynnikami nie jest jednak jasny. Istnieje udokumentowana nieufność wobec Kościoła w Czechach (patrz Dostál i Hyánek, 2024) oraz indywidualizacja religii (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018), lecz nie jest jasne, czy te

indywidualne motywy zaobserwowane w naszym badaniu wynikają z różnych wzorców religijnych, czy też oba są kształtowane przez socjologiczne i kulturowe wzorce.

W każdym razie rozróżnienie między ateizmem a różnymi formami religijności może w przyszłych badaniach pomóc w wyjaśnieniu, dlaczego istnieją różnice między krajami o podobnych cechach, takimi jak kraje V4, jeśli chodzi o motywację do działań filantropijnych. W tej analizie mogą być pomocne wiedza i perspektywy z innych dyscyplin.

Referencje:

- Andreoni, J., Payne, A. A., Smith, J., & Karp, D. (2016). Diversity and donations: The effect of religious and ethnic diversity on charitable giving. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 128, 47-58.
- Austin, T. S., King, D. P., Bergdoll, J., & Fulton, B. R. (2022). Defining and Estimating the Scope of US Faith-Based International Humanitarian Aid Organizations. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 1-20.
- Bekkers, R., & Wiepking, P. (2011). Who gives? A literature review of predictors of charitable giving — religion, education, age, and socialization. *Voluntary Sector Review*, 2(3), 337–365
- Bottan, N. L., & Perez-Truglia, R. (2015). Losing my religion: The effects of religious scandals on religious participation and charitable giving. *Journal of Public Economics*, 129, 106-119.
- Casale, D., & Baumann, A. (2015). Who gives to international causes? A sociodemographic analysis of US donors. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 44(1), 98-122.
- Dostál, J., & Hyánek, V. (2024). Church charity fundraising in a decreasingly religious society: Case of the Three Kings Collection in the Czech Republic. *Journal of Philanthropy and Marketing*, 29(1), e1815.
- Gill, A., & Thomas, M. D. (2023). The dynamic efficiency of gifting. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 19(1), 70-85.
- Hamplová, D. (2008). Čemu Češi věří: dimenze soudobé české religiozity. *Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review*, 44(04), 703-723.
- Konrath, S., & Handy, F. (2018). The development and validation of the motives to donate scale. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 47(2), 347-375.
- List, J. A., & Price, M. K. (2009). The role of social connections in charitable fundraising: Evidence from a natural field experiment. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 69(2), 160-169.
- Neumayr, M., & Handy, F. (2019). Charitable giving: What influences donors' choice among different causes? *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 30, 783–799
- Václavík, D., Hamplová, D., & Nešpor, Z. R. (2018). Religious situation in contemporary Czech society. *Central European Journal for Contemporary Religion*, 2(2), 99-122.
- Vintrová, M. (2022). The Catholic Church in the Czech Republic and Sexual Abuse of Minors. *The Person and the Challenges. The Journal of Theology, Education, Canon Law and Social Studies Inspired by Pope John Paul II*, 12(1), 95-109.
- Wiepking, P. (2021). The global study of philanthropic behavior. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 32(2), 194-203.
- Yao, K. (2015). Who gives? The determinants of charitable giving, volunteering, and their relationship. *Wharton Research Scholars*, 126, 1-34.

RÓŻNICE W WZORCACH DAROWIZN MIĘDZY KRAJAMI: WZORY ZAANGAŻOWANIA FILANTROPIJNEGO

Zgromadzone dane wskazują na różnice w zaangażowaniu w formalny lub nieformalny wolontariat czy darowizny między krajami V4. Różnice te są statystycznie istotne, co pozwala stwierdzić, że to zachowanie zależy od kraju.

Czeska dominacja w zachowaniach filantropijnych w kontekście V4

Dane pokazują, że Czechi mają najwyższy poziom zaangażowania, który jest średnio wyższy niż w pozostałych krajach V4 i powyżej średniej dla V4 jako całości. **66,1% uczestników V4** wzięło udział w jakiejś formie filantropii, formalnego wolontariatu lub darowizn, przy czym najwyższy odsetek jest w Czechach (**76,7%**), a najniższy (**60,7%**) na Słowacji (Tab. 15). Analizując okres ostatnich 24 miesięcy, średnia dla V4 wynosi **52,9%**, ale zaangażowanie darczyńców w Czechach przekracza średnią (**64,5%**), podczas gdy we wszystkich pozostałych krajach jest poniżej średniej (Tab. 14). Regularność darowizn jest najwyższa w Polsce (**17,2%**), następnie na Słowacji (**10,1%**) i w Czechach (**6,5%**).

Różnice w darowiznach i ich średnia wysokość

Kolejną statystycznie istotną różnicą jest fakt, że ponad jedna czwarta Słowaków i Polaków nigdy nie brała udziału w działalności darowiznowej, w porównaniu z **4,66%** na Węgrzech i **13,1%** w Czechach (Tab. 265). Jednak średnia wysokość darowizn (w kategoriach **141–270 €** i **ponad 270 €**) jest wyższa w Czechach i na Słowacji w porównaniu z Polską i Węgrami (Tab. 267). Co mogło przyczynić się do tej różnicy?

Na Słowacji, gdzie ludzie rzadziej angażują się w darowizny, osoby, które przekazują pieniądze, przekazują większe kwoty w porównaniu z Polakami, którzy są częściej darczyńcami, ale przekazują średnio mniejsze kwoty. Czesi częściej przekazują większe sumy.

Różnice w wysokości darowizn mogą być wynikiem złożonej interakcji czynników osobistych, organizacyjnych i sytuacyjnych. Badania identyfikują różne czynniki wpływające na filantropijne darowizny i ich wysokość, takie jak łatwość operacji, ramy prawne i fiskalne, oczekiwania kulturowe (religijność, wpływ społeczny, presja rówieśników), zaplecze społeczno-ekonomiczne darczyńcy (poziom dochodów), udział finansowania publicznego w działalności społeczeństwa obywatelskiego oraz skuteczność praktyk fundraisingowych (Wiepking et al., 2021). Według Bekkersa i Wiepking osiem mechanizmów wpływa na darowizny charytatywne: (1) świadomość potrzeby; (2) zachęty; (3) koszty i korzyści; (4) altruizm; (5) reputacja; (6) korzyści psychologiczne; (7) wartości; (8) skuteczność (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011).

Niska pomoc dla młodych ludzi i migrantów na Słowacji i Węgrzech

Słowacja i Węgry wykazują niższe zaangażowanie w darowizny na rzecz młodzieży (**7,4% na Słowacji**) oraz migrantów i uchodźców (**6,8% na Słowacji** i **3,2% na Węgrzech**) w porównaniu z pozostałymi dwoma krajami. Oba kraje są znane ze swojej surowej polityki migracyjnej i stosunkowo nieprzyjaznego podejścia ich rządów do kwestii migracji międzynarodowej. Dane mogą wskazywać na trwały wpływ mediów i mediów społecznościowych na opinię publiczną poprzez negatywne przedstawianie migracji.

Ubóstwo jako siła napędowa darowizn

Dane wskazują, że udział populacji żyjącej poniżej granicy ubóstwa koreluje z niższą częstotliwością darowizn na rzecz osób dotkniętych ubóstwem.

Osoby dotknięte ubóstwem są najmniej popularnym powodem darowizn w Czechach w porównaniu z pozostałymi krajami V4 (Tab. 271). Może to być związane z niższym poziomem ubóstwa w Czechach w porównaniu z sąsiednimi krajami V4. Według Eurostatu (2024) **11,5% mieszkańców Czech** jest zagrożonych ubóstwem lub wykluczeniem społecznym, w porównaniu z wyższymi odsetkami na Słowacji (**13,5%**), Węgrzech (**19,5%**) i w Polsce (**16,6%**).

Węgry również wykazują niższą preferencję dla darowizn na rzecz osób niepełnosprawnych niż Słowacja, Polska i Czechy (Tab. 269, 270, 271). Czy jest to wynik lepszej polityki państwowej wobec osób niepełnosprawnych, czy innych czynników, pozostaje do dalszych badań.

Nierówne zaangażowanie w darowizny na cele środowiskowe

Dane wskazują także na niższą atrakcyjność celów środowiskowych jako powodu darowizn na Słowacji (**16,1%**) w ciągu ostatnich 24 miesięcy lub wcześniej, co jest znacznie niższe w porównaniu z pozostałymi krajami V4. Czy Słowacja w kontekście V4 bardziej podkreśla wartości przetrwania niż wartości samowyróżnienia w podejściu do środowiska?

Koncepcja postmaterialistycznych wartości samowyróżnienia kontra wartości przetrwania (Inglehart, 2009) może być używana do badania różnic między Słowacją a pozostałymi krajami V4, gdzie środowisko może być postrzegane jako wewnętrzna wartość ważna dla przetrwania lub dla samowyróżnienia.

Teoria Ingleharta sugeruje, że ludzie priorytetyzują swoje potrzeby w zależności od niedoborów, a obawy dotyczące materialnego niedostatku dominują w czasach niepewności, podczas gdy wartości postmaterialistyczne pojawiają się po zaspokojeniu podstawowych materialnych potrzeb (Babula, 2007). W kontekście darowizn na cele środowiskowe takie działania mogą odzwierciedlać wartości przetrwania w społeczeństwach borykających się z bezpośrednimi zagrożeniami środowiskowymi, natomiast w bardziej zabezpieczonych społeczeństwach są one zgodne z wartościami samowyróżnienia.

Innym możliwym wyjaśnieniem niższego poziomu darowizn na cele środowiskowe na Słowacji są niższe dochody ludności. Teorie sugerują, że społeczeństwa o niższych dochodach mają tendencję do priorytetyzowania wartości przetrwania nad wartościami samowyróżnienia (Van de Vliert, 2007). Cele środowiskowe jako motywacja dla darowizn charytatywnych mogą więc częściej występować w społeczeństwach z wyższymi dochodami i mniej zagrażającymi warunkami środowiskowymi.

Darowizny i sytuacje kryzysowe

Darowizny w czasie wydarzeń kryzysowych wykazują znaczące różnice między krajami. **Wojna na Ukrainie i Covid-19** były uważane za najważniejsze wydarzenia w Polsce (**50%**) i Czechach (**38%**), a następnie na Słowacji (**29%**) i Węgrzech (**16%**) (Tab. 274). Istotne są także wydarzenia lokalne. **14,2% Polaków i 13,3% Czechów** kieruje swoje darowizny na wsparcie wojskowe, więcej niż Słowacy (**9,1%**) i Węgrzy (**3,1%**) (Tab. 275).

Różnice w odpowiedzialności

Uczestnicy na Słowacji (**60,9%**) i Węgrzech (**66,66%**) częściej przypisują większą odpowiedzialność państwu niż uczestnicy w Polsce (**50,8%**) i Czechach (**55%**). Natomiast Polacy (**58,7%**) i Czesi (**59,5%**) częściej wierzą, że za inicjatywę wolontariatu odpowiadają krewni lub ludzie z ich otoczenia społecznego w porównaniu ze Słowakami (**41,3%**) i Węgrami (**49,1%**) (Tab. 259). Ogólnie rzecz biorąc, osoby o niższych dochodach, niższym wykształceniu i starszym wieku częściej przypisują większą odpowiedzialność państwu. Wyniki te są statystycznie istotne.

Religia i kościół jako czynnik kształtujący intensywność filantropii na Słowacji

Badania wielokrotnie pokazują, że religia jest kluczowym czynnikiem wspierającym darowizny charytatywne. Osoby religijne mają tendencję do przekazywania większych kwot zarówno na cele religijne, jak i świeckie w porównaniu z

osobami niereligijnymi. Religia jest uważana za jeden z kluczowych instytucjonalnych i kontekstowych czynników wpływających na filantropię i stanowi spójny predyktor darowizn w wielu badaniach (Vaidyanathan, Hill & Smith, 2011; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Wiepking et al., 2021).

Dane wskazują, że motywacje do darowizn na Słowacji różnią się od pozostałych krajów V4. Kościół zajmuje czwarte miejsce jako powód darowizn, po walce z chorobami, wsparciu osób niepełnosprawnych i pomocy osobom dotkniętym ubóstwem. Stosunkowo wysoka pozycja kościoła jako powodu darowizn wywołuje pytania o przyczyny takiego stanu rzeczy.

Na Słowacji największy odsetek uczestników (**25%**) angażuje się w formalny wolontariat w organizacjach związanych z kościołem i społecznościami religijnymi, następnie w sporcie (**24,2%**). Podobny wzorzec występuje na Węgrzech (**21,5%** w kościele, **20,7%** w sporcie). Natomiast w Polsce dominuje formalny wolontariat w organizacjach społecznych i charytatywnych (**12%** w organizacjach religijnych, **19,6%** w sporcie). W Czechach największe zaangażowanie dotyczy sportu (**29%**) w porównaniu z organizacjami religijnymi (**6,9%**).

Grupa docelowa uchodźców i osób z migracyjnym tłem jako powód darowizn jest znacznie mniej obecna na Słowacji i Węgrzech w porównaniu z Polską i Czechami (Tab. 231, 237). Wskazuje to na tendencję do solidarności wewnątrz grupy, która wykracza poza uniwersalistyczne wezwania religijne.

Podobnie Słowacja i Węgry wykazują niższe zaangażowanie w formalny wolontariat w czasie kryzysów, takich jak wojna na Ukrainie (**3% i 4%**) w porównaniu z Czechami (**11%**) i Polską (**20%**) (Tab. 245). Podobne wyniki dotyczą nieformalnego wolontariatu (Tab. 250), gdzie opieka nad osobami z migracyjnym tłem wynosi tylko **3,7% działań** na Słowacji (**1,7% na Węgrzech**) w porównaniu z **10,3% w Polsce** i **6,1% w Czechach**. Zdolność reagowania na kryzysowe wydarzenia poprzez nieformalny wolontariat jest również niższa na Słowacji i Węgrzech w porównaniu z Polską i Czechami (Tab. 255). Motywacja religijna i duchowa na Słowacji jest znacznie wyższa (**16%**) niż w pozostałych krajach V4 (**6,4–8,8%**). Dwa główne motywy są jednak wspólne dla wszystkich krajów V4: możliwość pomocy innym ludziom i radość z aktywności.

Podsumowanie

Cały dokument oferuje szczegółową analizę działań filantropijnych i wolontariackich w krajach V4, podkreślając specyfikę poszczególnych krajów, w tym Słowacji. Religia, warunki społeczno-ekonomiczne, wartości kulturowe i rola państwa są kluczowymi czynnikami kształtującymi te działania. Jeśli potrzebujesz dodatkowych analiz lub podsumowań, chętnie pomogę.

Referencje

- Bekkers, René, and Pamala Wiepking. 2011. "A Literature Review of Empirical Studies of Philanthropy: Eight Mechanisms That Drive Charitable Giving." *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 40 (5): 924–73. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0899764010380927>.
- Babula, Michael. 2007. "Political Values in a Threat Environment". *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 2007;40(2):319-324. doi:10.1017/S1049096507070527.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 2009. "Postmaterialist Values and the Shift from Survival to Self-Expression Values." In , edited by Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, 1st ed., 223–39. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199270125.003.0012>.
- Radkiewicz, P., Zavalá, A.G., & Skarżyńska, K.M. (2008). Pro-social basic human values and civic involvement. The moderating role of survival vs self-expression cultural context. *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 39, 226-235.
- Vaidyanathan, Brandon, Jonathan Hill, and Christian Smith. 2011. "Religion and Charitable Financial Giving to Religious and Secular Causes: Does Political Ideology Matter? | Semantic Scholar." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 50 (3). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5906.2011.01584.x>.

-
- Vliert, Van de. 2007. "Climates Create Cultures." *Social and Personality Psychology Compass* 1 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9004.2007.00003.x>.
 - Wiepking, Pamela, Femida Handy, Sohyun Park, Michaela Neumayr, René Bekkers, Beth Breeze, Arjen de Wit, et al. 2021. "Global Philanthropy: Does Institutional Context Matter for Charitable Giving?" *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, February, 089976402198944. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0899764021989444>.

WPŁYW SYTUACJI EKONOMICZNEJ NA DAROWIZNY: PORÓWNANIE KRAJÓW V4

Wstęp

Sytuacja ekonomiczna jednostek i gospodarstw domowych jest kluczowym czynnikiem ich zdolności i gotowości do angażowania się w działania altruistyczne, takie jak darowizny i wolontariat. Teoria ekonomii sugeruje, że osoby o wyższych dochodach częściej uczestniczą w działaniach filantropijnych dzięki większemu dochodowi do dyspozycji i możliwości zaspokojenia własnych potrzeb. Natomiast osoby o niższych dochodach mogą być mniej zaangażowane w darowizny z powodu ograniczeń finansowych. Niniejszy raport analizuje te dynamiki w krajach V4, koncentrując się na zaangażowaniu różnych grup dochodowych w darowizny i wolontariat.

Metodologia

Dane zostały uzyskane z badań przeprowadzonych w krajach V4, które analizowały zaangażowanie jednostek w formalne i nieformalne wolontariaty oraz działania darowizn za ostatnie 24 miesiące. Uczestnicy zostali podzieleni na pięć grup dochodowych, a ich poziom zaangażowania porównano za pomocą testu chi-kwadrat Pearsona w celu określenia istotności statystycznej. Więcej informacji znajduje się w rozdziałach na stronach 77 i 118.

Wyniki

Zaangażowanie w formalny wolontariat

Czechy

W Czechach w ostatnich 24 miesiącach nie występuje istotna zależność między dochodami osobistymi lub dochodami gospodarstw domowych a zaangażowaniem w formalny wolontariat. Wyniki testu chi-kwadrat dla dochodu osobistego (tab. 213) i dochodu gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 214) nie wskazują na żaden statystycznie istotny związek. Również w przypadku wcześniejszego zaangażowania w formalny wolontariat zależność od dochodu pozostaje statystycznie nieistotna zarówno dla dochodu osobistego (tab. 215), jak i gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 216).

Węgry

Podobnie jak w Czechach, Węgry w ostatnich 24 miesiącach nie wykazują istotnej zależności między dochodami osobistymi lub gospodarstw domowych a formalnym wolontariatem. Wyniki testu chi-kwadrat (tab. 185, 186) potwierdzają ten wniosek. Również w przypadku wcześniejszego zaangażowania wyniki testu chi-kwadrat (tab. 187, 188) nie wskazują na żaden statystycznie istotny związek.

Polska

W Polsce w ostatnich 24 miesiącach nie istnieje istotna zależność między dochodem osobistym a formalnym wolontariatem (tab. 199). Istnieje jednak statystycznie istotny związek między dochodami gospodarstwa domowego a formalnym wolontariatem (tab. 200). Ten wzorec pozostaje spójny również przy uwzględnieniu wcześniejszego zaangażowania w formalny wolontariat, bez istotnej zależności od dochodu osobistego (tab. 201), ale z istotnym związkiem z dochodami gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 202).

Słowacja

Na Słowacji w ostatnich 24 miesiącach nie istnieje istotna zależność między dochodami osobistymi lub gospodarstw domowych a formalnym wolontariatem (tab. 171, 172). Ten sam wzorec jest obserwowany również w przypadku

wcześniejszego zaangażowania w formalny wolontariat, bez statystycznie istotnego związku między dochodami a wolontariatem (tab. 173, 174).

Zaangażowanie w nieformalny wolontariat

Czechy

W Czechach dochody osobiste i dochody gospodarstw domowych nie mają istotnego wpływu na zaangażowanie w nieformalny wolontariat w ostatnich 24 miesiącach (tab. 217, 218). Ten wzorzec pozostaje spójny również przy uwzględnieniu wcześniejszego zaangażowania, bez istotnej zależności od dochodów osobistych (tab. 219) lub dochodów gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 220).

Węgry

Na Węgrzech nie istnieje istotna zależność między dochodami osobistymi lub dochodami gospodarstw domowych a nieformalnym wolontariatem w ostatnich 24 miesiącach (tab. 189, 190). Wyniki testu chi-kwadrat nie wskazują na żaden statystycznie istotny związek. Ten wzorzec pozostaje spójny również przy uwzględnieniu wcześniejszego zaangażowania (tab. 191, 192).

Polska

W Polsce dochód osobisty nie ma istotnego wpływu na zaangażowanie w nieformalny wolontariat w ostatnich 24 miesiącach (tab. 203). Istnieje jednak istotny związek między dochodami gospodarstwa domowego a nieformalnym wolontariatem (tab. 204). Ten wzorzec jest również obserwowany przy uwzględnieniu wcześniejszego zaangażowania w nieformalny wolontariat, bez istotnej zależności od dochodów osobistych (tab. 205), ale z istotnym związkiem z dochodami gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 206).

Słowacja

Na Słowacji w ostatnich 24 miesiącach nie istnieje istotna zależność między dochodami osobistymi lub gospodarstw domowych a nieformalnym wolontariatem (tab. 175, 176). Ten sam wzorzec jest obserwowany również w przypadku wcześniejszego zaangażowania, bez statystycznie istotnego związku między dochodami a nieformalnym wolontariatem (tab. 177, 178).

Zaangażowanie w działalność darowizn

Czechy

W Czechach różnice w działalności darowizn są widoczne między grupami dochodowymi, przy czym dochody gospodarstw domowych mają istotny wpływ (tab. 221, 222). Dochód osobisty nie wpływa istotnie na zaangażowanie darczyńców (tab. 221), podczas gdy dochód gospodarstwa domowego ma znaczenie (tab. 222).

Węgry

Na Węgrzech występują istotne różnice w działalności darowizn między różnymi grupami dochodowymi gospodarstw domowych, zwłaszcza w przypadku najwyższej grupy dochodowej, która wykazuje największą aktywność (tab. 193, 194). Dochód osobisty nie wpływa istotnie na zaangażowanie darczyńców (tab. 193), natomiast dochód gospodarstwa domowego ma znaczenie (tab. 194).

Polska

W Polsce wyższe dochody (zarówno osobiste, jak i gospodarstw domowych) znacząco zwiększają poziom zaangażowania w działalność darowizn (tab. 207, 208). Wyniki testu chi-kwadrat wykazują istotny związek między dochodami osobistymi (tab. 207) i gospodarstw domowych (tab. 208) a zaangażowaniem darczyńców.

Słowacja

Na Słowacji nie występuje statystycznie istotna zależność między dochodami a działalnością darowizn, choć gospodarstwa domowe o wyższych dochodach wykazują generalnie większą aktywność (tab. 179, 180). Wyniki testu chi-kwadrat nie wskazują na istotny związek między dochodami osobistymi (tab. 179) lub dochodami gospodarstwa domowego (tab. 180) a zaangażowaniem darczyńców.

Łączne zaangażowanie w wolontariat i działalność darowizn

Czechy

W Czechach występuje istotny związek między dochodami gospodarstw domowych a zaangażowaniem w łączne działania wolontariackie i darowizn (tab. 222), jednak nie dotyczy to dochodów osobistych (tab. 223).

Węgry

Na Węgrzech nie występuje istotny związek między poziomem dochodów a zaangażowaniem w łączne działania wolontariackie i darowizn (tab. 195, 196). Wyższy poziom dochodów gospodarstw domowych jest jednak generalnie związany z większą aktywnością.

Polska

W Polsce dochód gospodarstw domowych wykazuje istotny związek z zaangażowaniem w łączne działania wolontariackie i darowizn (tab. 210), podczas gdy dochód osobisty nie ma znaczenia (tab. 209). Ten wzorec jest spójny w różnych typach działalności wolontariackiej.

Słowacja

Na Słowacji nie występuje istotny związek między poziomem dochodów a zaangażowaniem w łączne działania wolontariackie i darowizn (tab. 181, 182).

Porównanie między krajami

Analiza ujawnia istotne różnice w tym, jak dochody gospodarstw domowych wpływają na działalność filantropijną w krajach V4. Najbardziej wyraźne różnice zaobserwowano w Polsce, gdzie dochody gospodarstw domowych znacząco wpływają na zarówno formalny wolontariat, jak i działalność darowizn. W Polsce osoby z gospodarstw domowych o wyższych dochodach zdecydowanie częściej angażują się w tego typu aktywności niż ich odpowiedniki o niższych dochodach, co sugeruje, że zdolność finansowa jest kluczowym czynnikiem determinującym działalność filantropijną. Istotne wyniki testu chi-kwadrat dla dochodów gospodarstwa domowego i formalnego wolontariatu (tab. 200) oraz zaangażowania darczyńców (tab. 208) potwierdzają ten wniosek.

Natomiast Słowacja i Węgry wykazują mniejsze różnice w zaangażowaniu na podstawie poziomu dochodów. Na Słowacji dochody osobiste ani gospodarstw domowych nie wpływają istotnie na zaangażowanie w formalny wolontariat (tab. 171, 172), nieformalny wolontariat (tab. 175, 176) ani działalność darowizn (tab. 179, 180). Podobnie na Węgrzech nie występuje istotny związek między dochodami osobistymi lub gospodarstw domowych a zaangażowaniem w formalny wolontariat (tab. 185, 186), nieformalny wolontariat (tab. 189, 190) ani działalność darowizn (tab. 193, 194). Wyniki te sugerują, że w tych krajach inne czynniki socjokulturowe mogą odgrywać większą rolę w kształtowaniu zachowań filantropijnych.

Czechy stanowią przypadek przejściowy. Choć nie występuje znaczący związek między dochodami osobistymi a formalnym wolontariatem (tab. 213) lub nieformalnym wolontariatem (tab. 217, 218), dochody gospodarstw domowych mają istotny wpływ na działalność darowizn (tab. 222). Ta częściowa zależność sugeruje, że choć czynniki ekonomiczne wpływają na zachowania darczyńców, nie są one jedynymi determinantami zaangażowania w wolontariat w Czechach. Zróżnicowany związek między statusem ekonomicznym a działalnością filantropijną wskazuje na znaczenie uwzględnienia szerszego spektrum wpływów, które wykraczają poza samą zdolność finansową.

Dyskusja i teoretyczne podstawy

Wnioski z tego badania są zgodne z kilkoma teoriami ekonomicznymi i socjologicznymi wyjaśniającymi zachowania altruistyczne. Teorie ekonomiczne altruizmu, szczególnie te proponowane przez Beckera (1974), sugerują, że osoby o wyższym poziomie dochodów mają większą skłonność do angażowania się w działalność charytatywną ze względu na większe możliwości finansowe. Ta teoria jest najbardziej widoczna w Polsce, gdzie wyższe dochody gospodarstw domowych silnie korelują ze zwiększonym zaangażowaniem w formalny wolontariat i działalność darowizn. Stabilna sytuacja finansowa i dochód do dyspozycji gospodarstw domowych o wyższych dochodach umożliwia im większe wsparcie dla celów charytatywnych.

Z kolei stosunkowo mniejszy wpływ dochodów na wolontariat na Słowacji i Węgrzech sugeruje, że mogą tu odgrywać rolę inne czynniki. Teoria wymiany społecznej (Blau, 1964) zakłada, że zachowania altruistyczne są motywowane oczekiwaniem korzyści wzajemnych, takich jak uznanie społeczne lub zwiększony kapitał społeczny. W tych krajach normy kulturowe i rola organizacji państwowych i społecznościowych mogą kształtować te zachowania bardziej niż zdolność ekonomiczna.

Odminną dynamikę przedstawiają Czechy, gdzie dochody gospodarstw domowych mają istotny wpływ na działalność darowizn, ale nie na wolontariat. Ten mieszany wynik sugeruje, że chociaż zdolność ekonomiczna umożliwia jednostkom wsparcie finansowe, inne czynniki, takie jak wartości osobiste, sieci społeczne i obecność rozwiniętej infrastruktury wolontariackiej, mogą być motorem działalności wolontariackiej. Zróżnicowany związek między statusem ekonomicznym a działalnością filantropijną w Czechach podkreśla znaczenie uwzględnienia zarówno czynników ekonomicznych, jak i nieekonomicznych przy analizie tych zachowań.

Dodatkowo czynniki kulturowe i dziedzictwo historyczne mają istotny wpływ na zaangażowanie filantropijne w krajach V4. Normy społeczności i rola lokalnych organizacji w promowaniu wolontariatu i darowizn mogą łagodzić wpływ różnic ekonomicznych, zwłaszcza na Słowacji i Węgrzech. Podczas gdy w Czechach zdolność ekonomiczna znacząco wpływa na działalność darowizn, inne czynniki, takie jak sieci społeczne i wartości osobiste, są kluczowe dla działań wolontariackich.

Wnioski

Niniejsze badanie wskazuje na zróżnicowany wpływ sytuacji ekonomicznej na działalność darowizn w krajach V4. Podczas gdy wyższe dochody ogólnie korelują z większym zaangażowaniem w działalność darowizn, siła tego związku różni się w poszczególnych krajach, przy czym najbardziej wyraźne różnice występują w Polsce. Te spostrzeżenia podkreślają potrzebę dostosowania podejść do wspierania działalności filantropijnej, uwzględniając kontekst społeczno-ekonomiczny każdego kraju.

Referencje

- Becker, G. S. (1974). "A Theory of Social Interactions." *Journal of Political Economy*, 82(6), 1063-1093.
- Blau, P. M. (1964). "Exchange and Power in Social Life." New York: John Wiley & Sons.

WYNIKI BADAŃ (W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM)

Table of Contents

About the survey.....	31
Sociodemographic data	32
Involvement in volunteering and donation in V4 countries	34
Structure of questions in the survey	35
Question Q100 – Formal volunteering (in the past 24 months)	35
Question Q100A – Formal volunteering (all time)	35
Question Q460A – Informal volunteering (in the past 24 months)	35
Question Q470A – Informal volunteering (all time).....	35
Question Q570 – Donation (in the past 24 months)	35
Survey results.....	36
Differences in V4 countries regarding the involvement of citizens in volunteering and donor activities	36
The influence of gender on involvement in volunteering and donor activities.....	39
The influence of gender on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Slovakia	41
The influence of gender on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Hungary.....	43
The influence of gender on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Poland	45
The influence of gender on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Czechia	47
The influence of age on involvement in volunteering and donor activities.....	49
The influence of age on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Slovakia.....	52
The influence of age on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Hungary	55
The influence of age on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Poland.....	58
The influence of age on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Czechia.....	61
The influence of municipality size on involvement in volunteering and donor activities.....	64
The influence of municipality size on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Slovakia.....	67
The influence of municipality size on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Hungary	69
The influence of municipality size on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Poland.....	72
The influence of municipality size on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Czechia.....	75
The influence of education on involvement in volunteering and donor activities	77
The influence of education on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Slovakia	79
The influence of education on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Hungary	81
The influence of education on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Poland	83
The influence of education on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Czechia	85
The influence of income on involvement in volunteering and donor activities	87
The influence of income (personal, household) on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Slovakia	91

The influence of income (personal, household) on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Hungary.....	95
The influence of income (personal, household) on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Poland	99
The influence of income (personal, household) on involvement in volunteering and donor activities in Czechia	103
Formal volunteering.....	107
Formal volunteering in general.....	108
Formal volunteering in crises events	114
Informal volunteering	119
Informal volunteering in general	120
Informal volunteering in crises events.....	123
Responsibility – respondents’ opinions	125
Donation	128
Donation in general.....	129
Donation in crises events	133
List of Tables	135

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Data collection took place as part of a survey focused on volunteering and donation in V4 countries associated with sudden events and crises. The data were collected in V4 countries, namely in Czechia, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. The survey was conducted by the SC & C (survey agency) in collaboration with other survey agencies in the participating countries.

Data collection occurred in all countries using a combination of CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) and CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) methods. The data are representative of the population 18 and older in each participating country (representativeness was ensured by applying socio-demographic quotas for gender, age, education, and type of housing).

Table 1: Numbers of Respondents and Types of Surveys

Country	Total	CAWI	CATI	Average Filling Time (min.)
Slovakia	402	272	130	14
Hungary	452	302	150	14
Poland	600	400	200	13
Czechia	580	432	148	18
Total	2034	1406	628	15

Collection Dates

- **Czechia:** collection date 25 October – 6 November 2023; 6,371 respondents were contacted, and 9% of those contacted completed the survey.
- **Slovakia:** collection date 23 October – 7 November 2023; 3,498 respondents were contacted, and 11% of those contacted completed the survey.
- **Poland:** collection date 31 October – 9 November 2023; 29,463 respondents were contacted, and 2% of those contacted completed the survey.
- **Hungary:** collection date 31 October – 6 November 2023; 12,058 respondents were contacted, and 4% of those contacted completed the survey.

Since the willingness to respond to sociological researches varies in individual countries, significantly more potential respondents had to be contacted in Hungary and Poland than in Czechia and Slovakia.

Respondents in all countries were asked to consent to the processing of personal data at the beginning of the questionnaire. In the CATI part, the interviewer read the personal data processing principles to the respondents and they expressed their consent verbally.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 2: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Gender

Gender/Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Male	195	48.5%	234	51.8%	292	48.7%	280	49.2%	1001	49.2%
Female	207	51.5%	218	48.2%	308	51.3%	300	50.8%	1033	50.8%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Table 3: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Age

Age/Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
18 – 24	43	10.7%	32	7.1%	74	12.3%	41	7.1%	190	9.3%
25 – 34	66	16.4%	61	13.5%	129	21.5%	98	16.9%	354	17.4%
35 – 44	81	20.1%	85	18.8%	135	22.5%	94	16.2%	395	19.4%
45 – 54	65	16.2%	81	17.9%	114	19.0%	133	22.9%	393	19.3%
55 – 64	67	16.7%	70	15.5%	89	14.8%	115	19.8%	341	16.8%
65+	80	19.9%	123	27.2%	59	9.8%	91	15.7%	353	17.4%
Missing							8	1.4%	8	0.4%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	
Average age	46.8		50.5		43.0		47.8		46.8	
Min	18		18		18		18		18	
Max	84		85		87		79		87	
St.D.	16.6		16.7		15.1		15.1		16.0	
Shapiro-Wilk W (p-value)	2.84x 10 ⁻⁷		4.79x 10 ⁻⁸		4.56x 10 ⁻⁹		1.72x 10 ⁻⁷		5.39x 10 ⁻¹⁸	

Table 4: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Municipality Size

Size/Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
< 500 inhabit.	21	5.2%	16	3.5%	50	8.3%	0	0.0%	87	4.3%
500 – 5000	139	34.6%	111	24.6%	79	13.2%	200	34.5%	529	26.0%
5001 – 20000	82	20.4%	100	22.1%	113	18.8%	99	17.1%	394	19.4%
20001 – 100000	113	28.1%	106	23.5%	174	29.0%	144	24.8%	537	26.4%
> 100001	47	11.7%	119	26.3%	184	30.7%	137	23.6%	487	23.9%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Table 5: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Education

Edu. /Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
None	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Primary school	35	8.7%	20	4.4%	24	4.0%	35	6.0%	114	5.6%
Second. – no FE	95	23.6%	106	23.5%	175	29.2%	185	31.9%	561	27.6%
Second. – +FE	188	46.8%	245	54.2%	290	48.3%	190	32.8%	913	44.9%
University	84	20.9%	81	17.9%	109	18.2%	170	29.3%	444	21.8%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Table 6: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Personal Income

Income/Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
1	127	31.6%	110	24.3%	165	27.5%	141	24.3%	543	26.7%
2	81	20.1%	53	11.7%	123	20.5%	114	19.7%	371	18.2%
3	59	14.7%	86	19.0%	107	17.8%	116	20.0%	368	18.1%
4	47	11.7%	78	17.3%	118	19.7%	79	13.6%	322	15.8%
5	88	21.9%	125	27.7%	87	14.5%	116	20.0%	416	20.5%
Missing values	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	2.4%	14	0.7%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Table 7: Decisive Amounts for Determining Personal Income Groups in V4 Countries

Category of Personal Income	SK (EUR)	HU (HUF)	PL (PLN)	CZ (CZK)
1	<529	<296 000	<2342	<19 000
2	530 – 676	296 001 – 370 000	2343 – 3069	19001 – 24000
3	677 – 805	370 001 – 460 000	3070 – 3809	24001 – 30000
4	806 – 982	460 001 – 590 000	3810 – 4918	30001 – 37000
5	>983	>590 000	>4918	>37000

Table 8: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Household Income

Income/Country	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
1	122	30.3%	142	31.4%	165	27.5%	171	30.4%	600	29.8%
2	77	19.2%	71	15.7%	128	21.3%	112	19.9%	388	19.2%
3	62	15.4%	69	15.3%	107	17.8%	120	21.4%	358	17.8%
4	55	13.7%	79	17.5%	111	18.5%	82	14.6%	327	16.2%
5	86	21.4%	91	20.1%	89	14.8%	77	13.7%	343	17.0%
Missing values	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	3.2%	18	0.9%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Note: Household income was calculated as twice the value of personal income. The dependence between the personal and household income is clearly demonstrated. Pearson's chi-squared test = 799.372 (16 df, p-value = 8.62749×10^{-160}).

INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONATION IN V4 COUNTRIES

STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONS IN THE SURVEY

QUESTION Q100 – FORMAL VOLUNTEERING (IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS)

We are now interested in any voluntary activity you do for an association, for an organization or a public institution. Voluntarily tasks and work are performed unpaid or for a small compensation. Have you performed one or more such activities in the past 24 months?

QUESTION Q100A – FORMAL VOLUNTEERING (ALL TIME)

We are now interested in any voluntary activity you do for an association, for an organization or a public institution. Voluntarily tasks and work are performed unpaid or for a small compensation. Have you performed one or more such activities previously?

QUESTION Q460A – INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING (IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS)

We are now interested in any voluntary activity work you do outside any organization or a public institution (direct help to neighbors, family, friends, and other people). Have you performed one or more such activities in the past 24 months?

QUESTION Q470A – INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING (ALL TIME)

We are now interested in any voluntary activity you do outside any organization or a public institution (direct help to neighbors, family, friends, and other people). Have you performed one or more such activities previously?

QUESTION Q570 – DONATION (IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS)

In addition to voluntary work, there is also the opportunity to donate money or help in-kind. Have you made such donations in the past 24 months?

SURVEY RESULTS

DIFFERENCES IN V4 COUNTRIES REGARDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

In the past 24 months, 32.6% of respondents have been involved in formal volunteering activities (see Table 9), with a further 13.4% of those not involved having been involved in the past (see Table 10), giving a total of 41.7% (see Table 11).

Czech citizens were the most involved in formal volunteering in the past 24 months (37.4%). A higher level of involvement is also confirmed for Czech citizens in the earlier period (49.3%). Lower levels of involvement in the last two years are reported by all other V4 countries (Poland 30.7%, Hungary 29.9% and Slovakia 31.8%), while in the long-term involvement in formal volunteering in Poland (36%) and Slovakia (38.8%) is lower than the V4 average.

Table 9: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	128	31.8%	135	29.9%	184	30.7%	217	37.4%	664	32.6%
No	274	68.2%	317	70.1%	416	69.3%	363	62.6%	1370	67.4%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.77106 (3 df, p-value = 0.0324949).

Table 10: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (If Not Involved in the Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	28	10.2%	55	17.4%	32	7.7%	69	13.4%	184	13.4%
No	246	89.8%	262	82.6%	384	92.3%	294	86.6%	1186	86.6%
Total	274		317		416		363		1370	

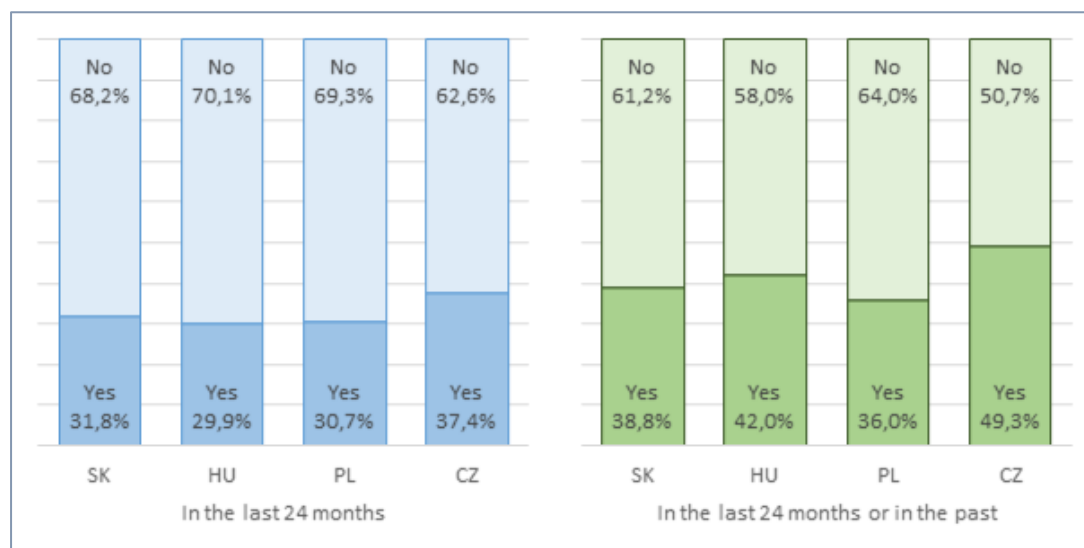
Pearson's chi-squared test = 28.1137 (3 df, p-value = 3.43782×10^{-6}).

Table 11: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	156	38.8%	190	42.0%	216	36.0%	286	49.3%	848	41.7%
No	246	61.2%	262	58.0%	384	64.0%	294	86.6%	1186	58.3%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 23.2433 (3 df, p-value = 3.59314×10^{-5}).

Figure 1: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)



In terms of informal volunteering, the rate of involvement in the past 24 months is higher than the rate of formal volunteering (48.3%), with Czechia having the highest informal involvement (59.1%), followed by Hungary (51.5%), Slovakia (40.8%) and Poland (40.3%) – see Table 12. Irrespective of the timeliness of involvement, the level of informal volunteering in V4 countries is 58.6%, with the highest level in Czechia (69.1%), followed by Hungary (62.8%), Slovakia (53%) and the lowest in Poland (48.8%) – see Table 13.

Table 12: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	164	40.8%	233	51.5%	242	40.3%	343	59.1%	982	48.3%
No	238	59.2%	219	48.5%	358	59.7%	237	40.9%	1052	51.7%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 58.5089 (3 df, p-value = 1.42803×10^{-11}).

Table 13: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	213	53.0%	284	62.8%	293	48.8%	401	69.1%	1191	58.6%
No	189	47.0%	168	37.2%	307	51.2%	179	30.9%	843	41.4%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 58.6797 (3 df, p-value = 1.12531×10^{-12}).

Similar conclusions can be drawn for donations - see Table 14. Overall, 52.9% of respondents have donated in the past 24 months. Donor engagement in Czechia is well above the V4 average (64.5%). Donor engagement is lower in the other V4 countries: Poland (51.2%), Slovakia (47.8%) and Hungary (45.1%).

Table 14: Donation Involvement in V4 countries (Past 24 Months)

Donation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Yes	192	47.8%	204	45.1%	307	51.2%	374	64.5%	1077	52.9%
No	210	52.2%	248	54.9%	293	48.8%	206	35.5%	957	47.1%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 47.1624 (3 df, p-value = 3.20985×10^{-10}).

In total, 66.1% of respondents have been involved in their lifetime in some form of philanthropy, formal volunteering or donation, with the highest proportion in Czechia (76.7%). This percentage does not differ significantly from the other V4 countries, with 62.3% in Poland, 62.2% in Hungary and 60.7% in Slovakia – see Table 15. If we include informal volunteering, 77.8% of respondents were involved in some activity (formal volunteering, informal volunteering or donating), with the highest in Czechia (87.9%), followed by Hungary (79.7%), Slovakia (73.4%) and in Poland (69.7%) – see Table 16.

Table 15: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
ForV. & Don.	104	25.9%	113	25.0%	149	24.8%	215	37.1%	581	28.6%
ForV. or Don.	140	34.8%	168	37.2%	225	37.5%	230	39.7%	763	37.5%
No	158	39.3%	171	37.8%	226	37.7%	135	23.3%	690	33.9%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.4667 (6 df, p-value = 6.01271×10^{-9}).

Table 16: Involvement in Formal or Informal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	88	21.9%	92	20.4%	127	21.2%	177	30.5%	484	23.8%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	207	51.5%	268	59.3%	291	48.5%	333	57.4%	1099	54.0%
No	107	26.6%	92	20.4%	182	30.3%	70	12.1%	451	22.2%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 72.0179 (6 df, p-value = 1.57549×10^{-13}).

All of the above findings are statistically significant. Thus, it can be concluded that the level of involvement in volunteering and donation activities is country dependent. Czechia has the highest level of engagement, which is on average higher than the level of engagement in the other V4 countries and above the average for the V4 as a whole.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

The role of gender in involvement in formal volunteering does not play a significant role, the ratio of men and women involved in V4 countries is approximately the same (31.3% and 32% – see Table 17- Past 24 Months, and 41.2% and 42.2% at any time - see Table 18). The exception is Slovakia (see below), where the rate of involvement of men in formal volunteering activities was higher than that of women (and this finding is statistically significant).

Table 17: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	333	31.3%	331	32.0%	664	32.6%
No	668	66.7%	702	68.0%	1370	67.4%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.346464 (1 df, p-value = 0.5561).

Table 18: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	412	41.2%	436	42.2%	848	41.7%
No	589	58.8%	597	57.8%	1186	58.3%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.229824 (1 df, p-value = 0.6316).

Gender plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, with the proportion of women in V4 countries being higher (50.2% past 24 months, 62.8% at any time) – see Table 19 and Table 20. The exception is Slovakia, where the findings are the opposite, although not statistically significant (see below).

Table 19: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	457	45.7%	525	50.2%	982	48.3%
No	544	54.3%	508	49.2%	1052	51.7%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.4386 (1 df, p-value = 0.0196964).

Table 20: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	553	55.2%	638	62.8%	1191	58.6%
No	448	44.8%	395	38.2%	843	41.4%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.89724 (1 df, p-value = 0.00285602).

The dependence is also confirmed for donor activity, with women (55.6%) contributing more than men (50.2%) – see Table 21.

Table 21: Involvement in Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	503	50.2%	574	55.6%	1077	52.9%
No	498	49.8%	459	44.4%	957	47.1%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.76792 (1 df, p-value = 0.0163213).

Although due to women's greater involvement in donation, the proportion of women involved in formal volunteering and/or donation is higher - 67.8% overall (30% in both activities, 37.8% in one activity) than men's 64.4% (27.1% in both, 37.3% in one activity), and this finding is not statistically significant – see Table 22. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences are already statistically significant, with women being more involved (80.2%) than men (75.4%) – see Table 23.

Table 22: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & Don.	271	27.1%	310	30.0%	581	28.6%
ForV. or Don.	373	37.3%	390	37.8%	763	37.5%
No	357	35.7%	333	32.2%	690	33.9%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.32883 (2 df, p-value = 0.18930).

Table 23: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	222	22.2%	262	25.4%	484	23.8%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	533	53.2%	566	54.8%	1099	54.0%
No	246	24.6%	205	19.8%	451	22.2%
Total	1001		1033		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.52238 (2 df, p-value = 0.0232561).

It can therefore be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities is gender dependent, with women being more involved, statistically significant in the case of overall involvement, in informal volunteering and donation.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

In Slovakia, more men (36.9%) than women (27.1%) were involved in formal volunteering activities in the past 24 months, and the conclusion is statistically significant – see Table 24. If we exclude the time factor, the conclusion is similar, although at a lower level of significance – see Table 25.

Table 24: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	72	36.9%	56	27.1%	128	31.8%
No	123	63.1%	151	72.9%	274	68.2%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.50712 (1 df, p-value = 0.033754). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.0416681).

Table 25: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	84	43.1%	72	34.8%	156	38.8%
No	111	56.9%	135	65.2%	246	61.2%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.90892 (1 df, p-value = 0.0880907). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.10).

The role of gender in involvement in informal volunteering does not play a role in Slovakia, although the proportion of men involved in informal volunteering in the past 24 months would be higher (43.1%) than women (38.6%), regardless of time there are no longer differences – see Table 26 and Table 27.

Table 26: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	84	43.1%	80	38.6%	164	40.8%
No	111	56.9%	127	61.4%	238	59.2%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.845709 (1 df, p-value = 0.366438). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.416716).

Table 27: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	102	52.3%	111	53.6%	213	53.0%
No	93	47.7%	96	46.4%	189	47.0%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.0697539 (1 df, p-value = 0.791695). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.841653).

Gender does not play a role in Slovakia in terms of donor activity; the proportion of men (48.2%) and women (47.3%) involved is approximately the same – see Table 28.

Table 28: Involvement in Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	94	48.2%	98	47.3%	192	47.8%
No	101	51.8%	109	52.7%	210	52.2%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.0299129 (1 df, p-value = 0.862688). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.920472).

Involvement in formal volunteering or donating does not depend on gender, with 61.5% of men and 59.9% of women involving themselves in one or both activities in Slovakia – see Table 29. The findings do not differ for any volunteering activity, with women being involved almost as much (73.9%) as men (72.8%) – see Table 30.

Table 29: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & Don.	58	29.7%	46	22.2%	104	25.9%
ForV. or Don.	62	31.8%	78	37.7%	140	34.8%
No	75	38.5%	83	40.1%	158	39.3%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.26295 (2 df, p-value = 0.19564).

Table 30: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	49	25.1%	39	18.8%	88	21.9%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	93	47.7%	114	55.1%	207	51.5%
No	53	27.2%	54	26.1%	107	26.6%
Total	195		207		402	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.92054 (2 df, p-value = 0.23217).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Slovakia is not dependent on gender, with women engaging more, but it is statistically significant only for formal volunteering.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

In Hungary, men and women were similarly involved in formal volunteering activities in the past 24 months (31.1% and 30.2%) – see Table 31. Disregarding the factor of time, the involvement rate of women is higher (42.2%) than that of men (33.6%), the dependence is not statistically confirmed – see Table 32.

Table 31: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	91	31.1%	93	30.2%	135	29.9%
No	201	68.9%	215	69.8%	317	70.1%
Total	292		308		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.0662734 (1 df, p-value = 0.796842). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.859438).

Table 32: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	98	33.6%	92	42.2%	190	42.0%
No	136	66.4%	126	57.8%	262	57.0%
Total	292		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.00478739 (1 df, p-value = 0.944838). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 1).

Gender plays a role in the involvement in informal volunteering in Hungary, the proportion of men involved in informal volunteering in the past 24 months would be lower (45.7%) than women (57.8%) – see Table 33. The differences are significant even if we do not take into account the time aspect, women 69.3%, men 56.8% - see Table 34.

Table 33: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	107	45.7%	126	57.8%	233	51.5%
No	127	54.3%	92	42.2%	219	48.5%
Total	234		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.58484 (1 df, p-value = 0.0102851). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.0111173).

Table 34: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	133	56.8%	151	69.3%	284	62.8%
No	101	43.2%	67	30.7%	168	37.2%
Total	234		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.46478 (1 df, p-value = 0.00629177). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.00652911).

Gender does not play a role in donor activity in Hungary, the proportion of active men (48.2%) and women (47.3%) is approximately the same – see Table 35.

Table 35: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	101	43.2%	103	47.2%	204	45.1%
No	133	56.8%	115	52.8%	248	54.9%
Total	234		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.760641 (1 df, p-value = 0.383132). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.395944).

Involvement in formal volunteering or donating is not gender dependent; 62.8% of men and 61.5% of women in Hungary are involved in one or both activities – see Table 36. The findings are not different for any volunteering activity, with women being slightly more involved (82.6%) than men (76.9%) – see Table 37, but the conclusion is not statistically significant.

Table 36: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & Don.	52	22.2%	61	28.0%	113	25.0%
ForV. or Don.	95	40.6%	73	33.5%	168	37.2%
No	87	37.2%	84	38.5%	171	37.8%
Total	234		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.0879 (2 df, p-value = 0.213536).

Table 37: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	42	17.9%	50	22.9%	92	20.4%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	138	59.0%	130	59.6%	268	59.3%
No	54	23.1%	38	17.4%	92	20.4%
Total	234		218		452	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.15465 (2 df, p-value = 0.20653).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Hungary does not depend on gender, both genders are involved approximately equally, with greater differences (statistically significant) in informal activities.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

In Poland, more men (31.1%) than women (28.4%) were involved in formal volunteering activities in the past 24 months – see Table 38. Absent the factor of time, on the contrary, the involvement rate of women is higher (37.3%) than that of men (34.6%), but the dependence is not statistically confirmed – see Table 39.

Table 38: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	73	31.2%	62	28.4%	184	30.7%
No	161	68.8%	156	71.6%	416	69.3%
Total	234		218		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.409302 (1 df, p-value = 0.522324). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.538652).

Table 39: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	101	34.6%	115	37.3%	216	36.0%
No	191	65.4%	193	62.7%	384	64.0%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.491507 (1 df, p-value = 0.483256). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.497047).

Gender plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering in Poland, the proportion of men involved in informal volunteering in the past 24 months would be lower (37.3%) than women (43.2%) – see Table 40, however the conclusion is not statistically significant. Nevertheless, the differences are significant when time is not taken into account, women 53.2%, and men 44.2% – see Table 41.

Table 40: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	109	37.3%	133	43.2%	242	40.3%
No	183	62.7%	175	56.8%	358	59.7%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.13379 (1 df, p-value = 0.144084). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.15723).

Table 41: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	129	44.2%	164	53.2%	293	48.8%
No	163	55.8%	144	46.8%	307	51.2%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.93362 (1 df, p-value = 0.026339). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.0276472).

Gender plays a role in donor activity in Poland, with women (55.2%) contributing more than men (46.9%) – see Table 42. This finding is statistically significant.

Table 42: Donation Involvement in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	137	46.9%	170	55.2%	307	51.2%
No	155	53.1%	138	44.8%	293	48.8%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.10984 (1 df, p-value = 0.0426345). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.0498358).

Involvement in formal volunteering or donating differs by gender, with 58.5% of men and 65.9% of women in Poland engaging in one or both activities, but the finding is not statistically significant – see Table 43. The conclusions do not differ for any volunteering activity either, women are involved by more (72.8%) than men (66.4%) – see Table 44, this conclusion is statistically significant at the 10% significance level.

Table 43: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & Don.	67	22.9%	82	26.6%	149	24.8%
ForV. or Don.	104	35.6%	121	39.3%	225	37.5%
No	121	41.5%	105	34.1%	226	37.7%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.50308 (2 df, p-value = 0.17351).

Table 44: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	52	17.8%	75	24.4%	127	21.2%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	142	48.6%	149	48.4%	291	48.5%
No	98	33.6%	84	27.2%	182	30.3%
Total	292		308		600	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.98754 (2 df, p-value = 0.0825979).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Poland is gender-specific, with more women than men involved, except for the last 24 months in the form of formal volunteering. However, most of the findings are not statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN CZECHIA

In Czechia, women (40.0%) were more involved in formal volunteering activities in the past 24 months than men (34.6%) – see Table 45. If we exclude the time factor, the participation rate of women is also higher (52.3%) than that of men (46.1%), but the dependence is not statistically confirmed – see Table 46.

Table 45: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	97	34.6%	120	40.0%	217	37.4%
No	183	65.4%	180	60.0%	363	62.6%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.77504 (1 df, p-value = 0.18276). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.198121).

Table 46: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	129	46.1%	157	52.3%	286	49.3%
No	151	53.9%	143	47.7%	294	50.7%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.27199 (1 df, p-value = 0.13173). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.135625).

The role of gender in involvement in informal volunteering in Czechia does not play a significant role, the proportion of men involved in informal volunteering in the past 24 months would be slightly lower (56.1%) than for women (62.0%), but the findings are not statistically significant - see Table 47. The differences are also not apparent when considering the time aspect, women 70.7%, men 67.5% - see Table 48.

Table 47: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	157	56.1%	186	62.0%	343	59.1%
No	123	43.9%	114	38.0%	237	40.9%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.10652 (1 df, p-value = 0.1446673). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.151695).

Table 48: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	189	67.5%	212	70.7%	401	69.1%
No	91	32.5%	88	29.3%	179	30.9%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.680635 (1 df, p-value = 0.409368). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.419523).

Gender plays a role in donor activity in Czechia, with women (67.7%) contributing more than men (61.1%) – see Table 49, and significance is confirmed at the 10% level.

Table 49: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	171	61.1%	203	67.7%	374	64.5%
No	109	38.9%	97	32.3%	206	35.5%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.75061 (1 df, p-value = 0.0972172). Fisher Exact Test (p-value = 0.09999494).

Involvement in formal volunteering or donating differs by gender, with 79.7% of women and 73.6% of men engaging in one or both activities in Czechia, but the finding is not statistically significant – see Table 50. The conclusions do not differ for any volunteering activity, with women engaging in more (90.3%) than men (85.4%) – see Table 51, but this conclusion is also not statistically significant.

Table 50: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & Don.	94	33.6%	121	40.3%	215	37.1%
ForV. or Don.	112	40.0%	118	39.3%	230	39.7%
No	74	26.4%	61	20.3%	135	23.3%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.11431 (2 df, p-value = 0.12782).

Table 51: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
ForV. & InforV & Don.	79	28.2%	98	32.7%	177	30.5%
ForV. or InforV or Don.	160	57.1%	173	57.7%	333	57.4%
No	41	14.6%	29	9.7%	70	12.1%
Total	280		300		580	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.9192 (2 df, p-value = 0.140915).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteer (formal and informal) and donor activities in Czechia is partly dependent on gender, with more women involved than men, but the findings are not statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

The level of involvement in formal volunteering in the past 24 months is age-specific in V4 countries. The data shows that the highest participation rate is among the young generation (51.6%), which gradually decreases to the oldest age group (25.2%) – see Table 52. This correlation can be observed in all V4 countries (see below). Abstracting from the timeliness of participation, 63.2% of the youngest generation participated, 47.2% of the 25-34 age group and the participation rate is around 37-38% – see Table 53. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 52: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	98	51.6%	92	48.4%	190
25 – 34	133	37.6%	221	62.4%	354
35 – 44	125	31.6%	270	68.4%	395
45 – 54	114	29.0%	279	71.0%	393
55 – 64	103	30.1%	239	69.9%	342
65+	89	25.2%	264	74.8%	353
Total	664	32.6%	1370	67.4%	2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 47.469 (5 df, p-value = 4.55838×10^{-9}).

Table 53: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	120	63.2%	70	36.8%	190
25 – 34	167	47.2%	187	52.8%	354
35 – 44	146	37.0%	249	63.0%	395
45 – 54	146	37.2%	247	62.8%	393
55 – 64	131	38.4%	210	61.6%	341
65+	133	37.7%	220	62.3%	353
Total	843		1183		2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 51.2314 (5 df, p-value = 7.75436×10^{-10}).

Age also plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, with young people having the highest level of involvement in the past 24 months (52.6%), followed by a gradual decline in involvement, with involvement of the 35-44 age group at only 44.6%, and then an increase thereafter, with the oldest age group, 65+, being involved at 53.8% - see Table 54. Analogous findings are also found for engagement at an earlier time (youngest generation 63.2%, 35 to 44 age group 50.6% and oldest age group 69.1%) – see Table 55. These findings are statistically significant.

Table 54: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	100	52.6%	90	47.4%	190
25 – 34	161	45.5%	193	54.5%	354
35 – 44	176	44.6%	219	55.4%	395
45 – 54	176	44.8%	217	55.2%	393
55 – 64	173	50.7%	168	49.3%	341
65+	190	53.8%	163	46.2%	353
Total	976		1050		2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.8287 (5 df, p-value = 0.0372115).

Table 55: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	120	63.2%	70	36.8%	190
25 – 34	196	55.4%	158	44.6%	354
35 – 44	200	50.6%	195	49.4%	395
45 – 54	212	53.9%	181	46.1%	393
55 – 64	213	62.5%	128	37.5%	341
65+	244	69.1%	109	30.9%	353
Total	1185		841		2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 35.1673 (5 df, p-value = 1.39327×10^{-6}).

Statistical dependence was not confirmed for donor activity, but differences in donation rates can be traced. The youngest generation has the lowest level of involvement (this group usually does not have enough money, they are at the beginning of their careers), then the 35 to 44 category (they take care of children), therefore their level of donation is lower, but the differences between the categories are not significant (49.1% to 57.5%) – see Table 56.

Table 56: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	94	49.5%	96	50.5%	190
25 – 34	192	54.2%	162	45.8%	354
35 – 44	194	49.1%	201	50.9%	395
45 – 54	215	54.7%	178	45.3%	393
55 – 64	196	57.5%	145	42.5%	341
65+	181	51.3%	172	48.7%	353
Total	1072		954		2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.17966 (5 df, p-value = 0.207618).

There is a relationship between age and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Although the younger generation is less involved in donation activities, their level of involvement is by far the highest (75.3%). On the other hand, the lowest level of involvement is in the 35-44 age group – Table 57. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences are even more marked, with 84.7% of the youngest age group involved in some form of volunteering or donating, while the 35 to 44 age category has the lowest rate (61.9%) – see Table 58.

Table 57: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	71	37.4%	72	37.9%	47	24.7%	190
25 – 34	117	33.1%	125	35.3%	112	31.6%	354
35 – 44	96	24.3%	148	37.5%	151	38.2%	395
45 – 54	111	28.2%	139	35.4%	143	36.4%	393
55 – 64	91	26.7%	145	42.5%	105	30.8%	341
65+	91	25.8%	132	37.4%	130	36.8%	353
Total	577		761		688		2026*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 24.7913 (10 df, p-value = 0.00575551).

Table 58: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	56	29.5%	105	55.3%	29	15.3%	190
25 – 34	96	27.1%	180	50.8%	78	22.0%	354
35 – 44	75	19.0%	209	52.9%	111	28.1%	395
45 – 54	87	22.1%	208	52.9%	98	24.9%	393
55 – 64	82	24.0%	194	56.9%	65	19.1%	341
65+	84	23.8%	200	56.7%	69	19.5%	353
Total	480		1096		450		2026

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 24.6766 (10 df, p-value = 0.00599332).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities depends on age, with the youngest generation being the most involved, the age group 35 to 44 having the lowest level of involvement, and then the level of involvement increasing, with the oldest generation having the second highest level of involvement. Reasons for this include greater time freedom for the youngest and oldest age groups, and for the least engaged group, time-consuming care for children, parents/grandparents, development and emphasis on career development.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering in the past 24 months in Slovakia is age-related. The data shows that the highest participation rate is among the young generation (46.5%), the lowest is among the 35-44 age group (23.5%) – see Table 59. Abstracting from the actual participation rate, 62.8% of the youngest generation participated, 28.4% of the 25 to 34 age group, with the second most engaged group being the oldest age group 65+ – see Table 60. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 59: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	20	46.5%	23	53.5%	43
25 – 34	27	40.9%	39	59.1%	66
35 – 44	19	23.5%	62	76.5%	81
45 – 54	19	29.2%	46	70.8%	65
55 – 64	17	25.4%	50	74.6%	67
65+	26	32.5%	54	67.5%	80
Total	128	31.8%	274	68.2%	402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.9003 (5 df, p-value = 0.053393).

Table 60: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	27	62.8%	16	37.2%	43
25 – 34	32	48.5%	34	51.5%	66
35 – 44	23	28.4%	58	71.6%	81
45 – 54	21	32.3%	44	67.7%	65
55 – 64	19	28.4%	48	71.6%	67
65+	34	42.5%	46	57.5%	80
Total	156		246		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 21.4127 (5 df, p-value = 0.000676769).

Age also plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, with the highest level of involvement in the past 24 months among people aged 65+ in Slovakia (66.7%), and higher involvement among the youngest age group (46.5%) or the 35-44 age group (43.2%) – see Table 61. Absent the time involvement in informal volunteering, there is a relationship between age and involvement, with the oldest generation being the most involved (70.9%) – see Table 62. These findings are statistically significant only regardless of time horizon.

Table 61: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	20	46.5%	23	53.5%	43
25 – 34	26	39.4%	40	60.6%	66
35 – 44	35	43.2%	46	56.8%	81
45 – 54	24	36.9%	41	63.1%	65
55 – 64	19	28.4%	48	71.6%	67
65+	40	66.7%	20	33.3%	60
Total	164		218		382

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.33165 (5 df, p-value = 0.13888).

Table 62: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	23	53.5%	20	46.5%	43
25 – 34	33	50.0%	33	50.0%	66
35 – 44	39	48.1%	42	51.9%	81
45 – 54	34	52.3%	31	47.7%	65
55 – 64	28	41.8%	39	58.2%	67
65+	56	70.9%	23	29.1%	79
Total	213		188		401

Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.6808 (5 df, p-value = 0.0177695).

Statistical dependence was not confirmed for donor activity, but differences in donation rates can be traced. The youngest generation has the lowest level of involvement (this group usually does not have enough money, they are at the beginning of their career), then the 35 to 44 category (they take care of children), therefore their level of donation is lower, however, the differences between the categories are not significant (37.0% to 51.5%) – see Table 63.

Table 63: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	20	46.5%	23	53.5%	43
25 – 34	34	51.5%	32	48.5%	66
35 – 44	30	37.0%	51	63.0%	81
45 – 54	33	50.8%	32	49.2%	65
55 – 64	35	52.2%	32	47.8%	67
65+	40	50.0%	40	50.0%	80
Total	192		210		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.06826 (5 df, p-value = 0.40761).

There is a relationship between age and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. The level of involvement in formal volunteering and donation activities is by far the highest among the youngest generation (79.1%). On the other hand, the lowest level of involvement is among the 35-44 age group (43.2%) – see Table 64. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences are even more pronounced, with 86% of the youngest and 81.2% of the oldest engaging in some form of volunteering or donating, while the 35 to 44 age category has the lowest rate (58%) – see Table 65.

Table 64: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	13	30.2%	21	48.8%	9	20.9%	43
25 – 34	24	36.4%	18	27.3%	24	36.4%	66
35 – 44	18	22.2%	17	21.0%	46	56.8%	81
45 – 54	14	21.5%	26	40.0%	25	38.5%	65
55 – 64	13	19.4%	28	41.8%	26	38.8%	67
65+	22	27.5%	30	37.5%	28	35.0%	80
Total	104		140		158		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 25.2683 (10 df, p-value = 0.00485944).

Table 65: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	11	25.6%	26	60.5%	6	14.0%	43
25 – 34	19	28.8%	33	50.0%	14	21.2%	66
35 – 44	16	19.8%	31	38.3%	34	42.0%	81
45 – 54	13	20.0%	33	50.8%	19	29.2%	65
55 – 64	9	13.4%	39	58.2%	19	28.4%	67
65+	20	25.0%	45	56.3%	15	18.8%	80
Total	88		207		107		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 21.512 (10 df, p-value = 0.017793).

It can therefore be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteer (formal and informal) and donor activities is age dependent, with the youngest generation being the most involved, the 35-44 age group having the lowest level of involvement, and then increasing, with the oldest generation having the second highest level of involvement.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

The rate of involvement in formal volunteering in the past 24 months in Hungary is dependent on age (the finding is statistically significant). The data shows that the highest involvement rate is among the young generation (46.9%), and then the involvement rate decreases until the oldest age group 65+ (21.1%) – see Table 66. Abstracting from the timeliness of engagement, 62.5% of the youngest generation are engaged, then engagement rates decline – see Table 67.

Table 66: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	15	46.9%	17	53.1%	32
25 – 34	23	37.7%	38	62.3%	61
35 – 44	29	34.1%	56	65.9%	85
45 – 54	25	30.9%	56	69.1%	81
55 – 64	17	24.3%	53	75.7%	70
65+	26	21.1%	97	78.9%	123
Total	135		317		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.4948 (5 df, p-value = 0.0286018).

Table 67: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	20	62.5%	12	37.5%	32
25 – 34	29	47.5%	32	52.5%	61
35 – 44	35	41.2%	50	58.8%	85
45 – 54	30	37.0%	51	63.0%	81
55 – 64	27	38.6%	43	61.4%	70
65+	49	39.8%	74	60.2%	123
Total	190		262		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.70394 (5 df, p-value = 0.17333).

Age also plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, but the findings are not statistically significant. The highest level of involvement in the past 24 months in Hungary is among the 65+ category (57.7%), with higher involvement among the youngest age group (56.3%) or the 55-64 age group (54.3%) – see Table 68. Absent from the time involvement in informal volunteering, there is a relationship between age and involvement, with the oldest generation being the most involved (74.0% and 71.4%), followed by the youngest (65.6%) – see Table 69. These findings are statistically significant.

Table 68: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	18	56.3%	14	43.8%	32
25 – 34	25	41.0%	36	59.0%	61
35 – 44	41	48.2%	44	51.8%	85
45 – 54	40	49.4%	41	50.6%	81
55 – 64	38	54.3%	32	45.7%	70
65+	71	57.7%	52	42.3%	123
Total	233		219		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.62285 (5 df, p-value = 0.34466).

Table 69: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	21	65.6%	11	34.4%	32
25 – 34	31	50.8%	30	49.2%	61
35 – 44	47	55.3%	38	44.7%	85
45 – 54	44	54.3%	37	45.7%	81
55 – 64	50	71.4%	20	28.6%	70
65+	91	74.0%	32	26.0%	123
Total	284		168		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 17.2216 (5 df, p-value = 0.00409819).

Statistical dependence was not confirmed for donor activity, but differences in donation rates can be traced. The youngest generation has the lowest level of involvement (this group is usually under-resourced, they are at the beginning of their careers), but the differences between the categories are not significant (37.5% to 51.4%) – see Table 70.

Table 70: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	12	37.5%	20	62.5%	32
25 – 34	27	44.3%	34	55.7%	61
35 – 44	40	47.1%	45	52.9%	85
45 – 54	33	40.7%	48	59.3%	81
55 – 64	36	51.4%	34	48.6%	70
65+	56	45.5%	67	54.5%	123
Total	204		248		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.65806 (5 df, p-value = 0.75253).

There is a relationship between age and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation, but it is not statistically significant. The level of involvement in formal volunteering and donation activities is by far the highest among the youngest generation (71.9%). Conversely, the lowest level of involvement is among the 45 to 54 age group (54.3%) – see Table 71. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences are even more evident, with 87.1% of the 55 to 64 age category, 84.4% of the youngest and 82.9% of the oldest engaging in some form of volunteering or donating, while the 45 to 54 age category has the lowest rate (69.1%) – see Table 72.

Table 71: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	9	28.1%	14	43.8%	9	28.1%	32
25 – 34	17	27.9%	22	36.1%	22	36.1%	61
35 – 44	18	21.2%	39	45.9%	28	32.9%	85
45 – 54	19	23.5%	25	30.9%	37	45.7%	81
55 – 64	17	24.3%	29	41.4%	24	34.3%	70
65+	33	26.8%	39	31.7%	51	41.5%	123
Total	113		168		171		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.7678 (10 df, p-value = 0.55427).

Table 72: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	8	25.0%	19	59.4%	5	15.6%	32
25 – 34	12	19.7%	35	57.4%	14	23.0%	61
35 – 44	12	14.1%	55	64.7%	18	21.2%	85
45 – 54	15	18.5%	41	50.6%	25	30.9%	81
55 – 64	16	22.9%	45	64.3%	9	12.9%	70
65+	29	23.6%	73	59.3%	21	17.1%	123
Total	92		268		92		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.2966 (10 df, p-value = 0.2657).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Hungary is age-dependent, with the oldest citizens being the most involved and, in some areas, the youngest generation, but most of the findings are not statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

The rate of involvement in formal volunteering in the past 24 months in Poland is dependent on age (the finding is statistically significant). The data shows that the highest involvement rate is among the young generation (51.4%), and then the involvement rate decreases to the oldest age group 65+ (20.3%) – see Table 73. Abstracting from the actuality of engagement, 62.2% of the youngest generation engaged, and then the engagement rate drops to 22% for the oldest age category – see Table 74.

Table 73: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	38	51.4%	36	48.6%	74
25 – 34	45	34.9%	84	65.1%	129
35 – 44	40	29.6%	95	70.4%	135
45 – 54	27	23.7%	87	76.3%	114
55 – 64	22	24.7%	67	75.3%	89
65+	12	20.3%	47	79.7%	59
Total	184		416		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 23.0926 (5 df, p-value = 0.000324086).

Table 74: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	46	62.2%	28	37.8%	74
25 – 34	55	42.6%	74	57.4%	129
35 – 44	43	31.9%	92	68.1%	135
45 – 54	34	29.8%	80	70.2%	114
55 – 64	25	28.1%	64	71.9%	89
65+	13	22.0%	46	78.0%	59
Total	216		384		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 34.7558 (5 df, p-value = 1.68329×10^{-6}).

Although age also plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, the findings are not statistically significant. The highest level of involvement in the past 24 months in Poland is among young people (48.6%), with higher involvement among the 55-64 age group (41.6%) – see Table 75. Absent from the time involvement in informal volunteering, there is a relationship between age and involvement, with the youngest generation being the most involved (62.2%), followed by the 55-64 age category (53.9%) – see Table 76. Again, these findings are not statistically significant.

Table 75: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	36	48.6%	38	51.4%	74
25 – 34	52	40.3%	77	59.7%	129
35 – 44	53	39.3%	82	60.7%	135
45 – 54	43	37.7%	71	62.3%	114
55 – 64	37	41.6%	52	58.4%	89
65+	21	35.6%	38	64.4%	59
Total	242		358		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.12227 (5 df, p-value = 0.68114).

Table 76: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	46	62.2%	28	37.8%	74
25 – 34	64	49.6%	65	50.4%	129
35 – 44	55	40.7%	80	59.3%	135
45 – 54	52	45.6%	62	54.4%	114
55 – 64	48	53.9%	41	46.1%	89
65+	28	47.5%	31	52.5%	59
Total	293		307		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.275 (5 df, p-value = 0.067808).

Statistical dependence was not confirmed for donor activity, and differences in donation rates cannot be fully traced. The 35-44 generation has the lowest level of involvement, but the differences between the categories are not significant – see Table 77.

Table 77: Donation Involvement in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	39	52.7%	35	47.3%	74
25 – 34	66	51.2%	63	48.8%	129
35 – 44	63	46.7%	72	53.3%	135
45 – 54	61	53.5%	53	46.5%	114
55 – 64	48	53.9%	41	46.1%	89
65+	30	50.8%	29	49.2%	59
Total	307		293		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.68915 (5 df, p-value = 0.89026).

There is a correlation between age and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation, but it is statistically significant. The level of involvement in formal volunteering and donation activities is by far the highest among the youngest generation (73%). Conversely, the lowest levels of involvement are in the 45-54 and 55-64 age categories (64%) – see Table 78. There are also differences in involvement in any form of volunteering or donating, with 81.1% of the youngest age group involved in some form of volunteering or donating, while the 35 to 44 age category has the lowest rate (61.5%) – see Table 79.

Table 78: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	31	41.9%	23	31.1%	20	27.0%	74
25 – 34	39	30.2%	43	33.3%	47	36.4%	129
35 – 44	32	23.7%	42	31.1%	61	45.2%	135
45 – 54	22	19.3%	51	44.7%	41	36.0%	114
55 – 64	16	18.0%	41	46.1%	32	36.0%	89
65+	9	15.3%	25	42.4%	25	42.4%	59
Total	149		225		226		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 26.9192 (10 df, p-value = 0.00268211).

Table 79: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	25	33.8%	35	47.3%	14	18.9%	74
25 – 34	34	26.4%	56	43.4%	39	30.2%	129
35 – 44	26	19.3%	57	42.2%	52	38.5%	135
45 – 54	18	15.8%	65	57.0%	31	27.2%	114
55 – 64	16	18.0%	47	52.8%	26	29.2%	89
65+	8	13.6%	31	52.5%	20	33.9%	59
Total	127		291		182		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 21.9051 (10 df, p-value = 0.0155956).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Poland is age-dependent, with the youngest age group being the most involved, and the level of involvement in formal volunteering decreasing, while the level of involvement in informal and donation activities is lowest among the 35-44 age generation.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN CZECHIA

The involvement rate in formal volunteering in the past 24 months in Czechia depends on age (the conclusion is statistically significant). The data shows that the highest level of involvement is among the younger generation (61%), then the level of involvement decreases to the oldest age category 65+ years (27.5%) with the exception of the 55-64 years category (40%) – see Table 80. Abstracting from the timeliness of engagement, 65.9% of the youngest generation engaged, then the decline in engagement rates is analogous to engagement in the previous 24 months – see Table 81.

Table 80: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	25	61.0%	16	39.0%	41
25 – 34	38	38.8%	60	61.2%	98
35 – 44	37	39.4%	57	60.6%	94
45 – 54	43	32.3%	90	67.7%	133
55 – 64	46	40.0%	69	60.0%	115
65+	25	27.5%	66	72.5%	91
Total	217		363		572*

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.5874 (5 df, p-value = 0.00812635).

Table 81: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	27	65.9%	14	34.1%	41
25 – 34	51	52.0%	47	48.0%	98
35 – 44	45	47.9%	49	52.1%	94
45 – 54	61	45.9%	72	54.1%	133
55 – 64	60	52.2%	55	47.8%	115
65+	37	40.7%	54	59.3%	91
Total	281		291		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.5862 (5 df, p-value = 0.126751).

Age also plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering in Czechia, and the findings are statistically significant. The highest involvement rates in the past 24 months have the two oldest age categories (68.7% for the 55-64 category, 63.7% for the 65+ category) and young people (63.4%) have – see Table 82. If we abstract from the time involvement in informal volunteering, there is a relationship between age and involvement, the relationships are similar – see Table 83, but the differences are not statistically significant.

Table 82: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	26	63.4%	15	36.6%	41
25 – 34	58	59.2%	40	40.8%	98
35 – 44	47	50.0%	47	50.0%	94
45 – 54	69	51.9%	64	48.1%	133
55 – 64	79	68.7%	36	31.3%	115
65+	58	63.7%	33	36.3%	91
Total	337		235		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.5708 (5 df, p-value = 0.0411659).

Table 83: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	30	73.2%	11	26.8%	41
25 – 34	68	69.4%	30	30.6%	98
35 – 44	59	62.8%	35	37.2%	94
45 – 54	82	61.7%	51	38.3%	133
55 – 64	87	75.7%	28	24.3%	115
65+	69	75.8%	22	24.2%	91
Total	395		177		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.77267 (5 df, p-value = 0.081939).

Statistical dependence was not confirmed for donor activity, and differences in donation rates cannot be fully traced. The youngest generation has the lowest level of involvement, but the differences between categories are not significant – see Table 84.

Table 84: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
18 – 24	23	56.1%	18	43.9%	41
25 – 34	65	66.3%	33	33.7%	98
35 – 44	61	64.9%	33	35.1%	94
45 – 54	88	66.2%	45	33.8%	133
55 – 64	77	67.0%	38	33.0%	115
65+	55	60.4%	36	39.6%	91
Total	369		203		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.53305 (5 df, p-value = 0.77151).

There is a correlation between age and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation, it is statistically significant, but the correlation cannot be fully traced. The level of involvement in formal volunteering and donation activities is by far the highest among the 35-44 age generation (83%). Conversely, the lowest level of involvement is among the 65+ age group (71.4%) – see Table 85. For any volunteering activity, there are also visible differences in involvement, with 92.6% of the 35-44 age category, 90.4% of the 55-64 age category and 90.2% of the youngest age category involved in some form of volunteering or donating, while the 45-54 age category has the lowest rate (82.7%) – see Table 86. However, these findings are not statistically significant.

Table 85: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	18	43.9%	14	34.1%	9	22.0%	41
25 – 34	37	37.8%	42	42.9%	19	19.4%	98
35 – 44	28	29.8%	50	53.2%	16	17.0%	94
45 – 54	56	42.1%	37	27.8%	40	30.1%	133
55 – 64	45	39.1%	47	40.9%	23	20.0%	115
65+	27	29.7%	38	41.8%	26	28.6%	91
Total	211		228		133		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 20.494 (10 df, p-value = 0.0249119).

Table 86: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
18 – 24	12	29.3%	25	61.0%	4	9.8%	41
25 – 34	31	31.6%	56	57.1%	11	11.2%	98
35 – 44	21	22.3%	66	70.2%	7	7.4%	94
45 – 54	41	30.8%	69	51.9%	23	17.3%	133
55 – 64	41	35.7%	63	54.8%	11	9.6%	115
65+	27	29.7%	51	56.0%	13	14.3%	91
Total	173		330		69		572

*8 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.6623 (10 df, p-value = 0.243172).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities in Czechia depends on age, the youngest age group is the most involved, the level of involvement in formal volunteering is decreasing, and the level of involvement in informal and donation activities is the lowest among the generation aged 35-44.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUNICIPALITY SIZE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in V4 countries depends on the size of the municipality, with the lowest level in the smallest municipalities and the highest level in smaller and medium-sized municipalities. Although the conclusion on the dependence of municipality size on the level of involvement in formal volunteering is statistically significant, the differences are not high – see Table 87. Absent the actuality of involvement, the conclusions are very similar – see Table 88.

Table 87: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	21	24.1%	66	75.9%	87
500 – 5000	195	36.9%	334	63.1%	529
5001 – 20000	125	31.7%	269	68.3%	394
20001 – 100000	185	34.5%	352	65.5%	537
> 100001	138	28.3%	349	71.7%	487
Total	664		1370		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.2004 (4 df, p-value = 0.0159215).

Table 88: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	31	35.6%	56	64.4%	87
500 – 5000	246	46.5%	283	53.5%	529
5001 – 20000	164	41.6%	230	58.4%	394
20001 – 100000	231	43.0%	306	57.0%	537
> 100001	176	36.1%	311	63.9%	487
Total	848		1186		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.915 (4 df, p-value = 0.0116988).

The size of the municipality also plays a role in participation in informal volunteering, with the smallest municipalities and the largest cities having the lowest rates (40.2% and 42.1% respectively) – see Table 89. Analogous findings are also found for involvement in earlier times (lowest 51.7% for the smallest municipalities, highest 63.1% for the smallest municipalities) – see Table 90. These findings are statistically significant.

Table 89: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	35	40.2%	52	59.8%	87
500 – 5000	277	52.4%	252	47.6%	529
5001 – 20000	197	50.0%	197	50.0%	394
20001 – 100000	268	49.9%	269	50.1%	537
> 100001	205	42.1%	282	57.9%	487
Total	982		1052		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 14.2876 (4 df, p-value = 0.00643156).

Table 90: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	45	51.7%	42	48.3%	87
500 – 5000	334	63.1%	195	36.9%	529
5001 – 20000	239	60.7%	155	39.3%	394
20001 – 100000	320	59.6%	217	40.4%	537
> 100001	253	52.0%	234	48.0%	487
Total	1191		843		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.9604 (4 df, p-value = 0.00307275).

The statistical dependence was confirmed for donor activity, with people from larger cities getting more involved. Citizens of the smallest municipalities have the lowest level of involvement (39.1%), while over 54% of citizens in municipalities with a population of over 20,000 supported donation activities. The findings are statistically significant – see Table 91.

Table 91: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	34	39.1%	53	60.9%	87
500 – 5000	294	55.6%	235	44.4%	529
5001 – 20000	193	49.0%	201	51.0%	394
20001 – 100000	292	54.4%	245	45.6%	537
> 100001	264	54.2%	223	45.8%	487
Total	1077		957		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.4176 (4 df, p-value = 0.0222504).

There is a dependency between the size of the municipality and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation. The smallest municipalities have the lowest engagement rate (49.4%). Conversely, the highest engagement rates are in small towns (69.2%) and larger towns (69.3%) – see Table 92. For any volunteering activity, the differences between municipalities are analogous, with small municipalities having the lowest rates (66.7%), and smaller (80.3%) and medium-sized towns having the highest rates (79.1%) – see Table 93.

Table 92: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	22	25.3%	21	24.1%	44	50.6%	87
500 – 5000	174	32.9%	192	36.3%	163	30.8%	529
5001 – 20000	108	27.4%	141	35.8%	145	36.8%	394
20001 – 100000	151	28.1%	221	41.2%	165	30.7%	537
> 100001	126	25.9%	188	38.6%	173	35.5%	487
Total	581		763		690		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 23.5435 (8 df, p-value = 0.00273225).

Table 93: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhab.	18	20.7%	40	46.0%	29	33.3%	87
500 – 5000	148	28.0%	277	52.4%	104	19.7%	529
5001 – 20000	94	23.9%	205	52.0%	95	24.1%	394
20001 – 100000	130	24.2%	295	54.9%	112	20.9%	537
> 100001	94	19.3%	282	57.9%	111	22.8%	487
Total	484		1099		451		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 19.0211 (8 df, p-value = 0.0147472).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteer (formal and informal) and donor activities depends on the size of the municipality, with people in the smallest municipalities and large cities being the least involved. These findings are statistically significant. However, there are significant differences between countries, for example in Slovakia and Poland the lowest level of involvement is in the smallest municipalities, while in Hungary and Czechia it is the highest (see below).

THE INFLUENCE OF MUNICIPALITY SIZE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The rate of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months is not dependent on the size of the municipality in Slovakia, with the lowest rate in the smallest municipalities (19%) – see Table 94. Absent the actuality of involvement, the findings are very similar – see Table 95.

Table 94: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	4	19.0%	17	81.0%	21
500 – 5000	47	33.8%	92	66.2%	139
5001 – 20000	24	29.3%	58	70.7%	82
20001 – 100000	37	32.7%	76	67.3%	113
> 100001	16	34.0%	31	66.0%	47
Total	128		274		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.23023 (4 df, p-value = 0.6935).

Table 95: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	6	28.6%	15	71.4%	21
500 – 5000	55	39.6%	84	60.4%	139
5001 – 20000	32	39.0%	50	61.0%	82
20001 – 100000	43	38.1%	70	61.9%	113
> 100001	20	42.6%	27	57.4%	47
Total	156		246		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.26685 (4 df, p-value = 0.86698).

While the size of the municipality plays a role in the involvement in informal volunteering, it is lowest in the smallest municipalities and the largest cities (23.8% and 34.0%) – see Table 96. However, the dependence of municipality size on participation is not statistically significant. The participation rate is also lower for citizens of the smallest municipalities when the factor of time of informal activity does not play a role (42.9%) – see Table 97. The dependence of municipality size on engagement regardless of time is statistically significant.

Table 96: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	5	23,8%	16	76,2%	21
500 – 5000	64	46,0%	75	54,0%	139
5001 – 20000	35	42,7%	47	57,3%	82
20001 – 100000	44	38,9%	69	61,1%	113
> 100001	16	34,0%	31	66,0%	47
Total	164		238		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.26317 (4 df, p-value = 0.26135).

Table 97: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	9	42.9%	12	57.1%	21
500 – 5000	81	58.3%	58	41.7%	139
5001 – 20000	45	54.9%	37	45.1%	82
20001 – 100000	54	47.8%	59	52.2%	113
> 100001	24	51.1%	23	48.9%	47
Total	213		189		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.9604 (4 df, p-value = 0.00307275).

Statistical dependence was confirmed for donor activity, but no correlation can be traced. Citizens of the smallest municipalities (33.3%) have the lowest level of involvement, while 54.7% of citizens of small municipalities (500 to 5000 inhabitants) supported donation activities. The findings are statistically significant – see Table 98.

Table 98: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	7	33.3%	14	66.7%	21
500 – 5000	76	54.7%	63	45.3%	139
5001 – 20000	41	50.0%	41	50.0%	82
20001 – 100000	43	38.1%	70	61.9%	113
> 100001	25	53.2%	22	46.8%	47
Total	192		210		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.40486 (4 df, p-value = 0.0517392).

While there are differences between municipality size and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation, they are not statistically significant. The smallest municipalities have the lowest engagement rates (47.6%). On the other hand, the highest involvement rates are in large cities (68.1%) – Table 99. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences between cities are analogous, with the lowest rates in small municipalities (66.7%) and the highest in large cities (87.2%) – see Table 100.

Table 99: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	3	14.3%	7	33.3%	11	52.4%	21
500 – 5000	43	30.9%	45	32.4%	51	36.7%	139
5001 – 20000	22	26.8%	29	35.4%	31	37.8%	82
20001 – 100000	23	20.4%	40	35.4%	50	44.2%	113
> 100001	13	27.7%	19	40.4%	15	31.9%	47
Total	104		140		158		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.1359 (8 df, p-value = 0.522044).

Table 100: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	2	9.5%	12	57.1%	7	33.3%	21
500 – 5000	39	28.1%	64	46.0%	36	25.9%	139
5001 – 20000	17	20.7%	42	51.2%	23	28.0%	82
20001 – 100000	20	17.7%	58	51.3%	35	31.0%	113
> 100001	10	21.3%	31	66.0%	6	12.8%	47
Total	88		207		107		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.3301 (8 df, p-value = 0.13707).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities varies according to the size of the municipality, with the smallest municipalities (municipalities under 500 inhabitants) having the lowest level of involvement. However, other differences between municipality sizes are no longer relevant.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUNICIPALITY SIZE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

The rate of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months is not dependent on the size of the municipality in Hungary, with the lowest rate in large cities (21%) – see Table 101, this finding is not statistically significant. Absent from the actuality of involvement, the dependence is demonstrated, with more involvement of small municipalities up to 500 inhabitants (50%) and smaller municipalities up to 5000 inhabitants (50.5%), and the least involvement of large cities (31.1%) – see Table 102.

Table 101: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	16
500 – 5000	38	34.2%	73	65.8%	111
5001 – 20000	29	29.0%	71	71.0%	100
20001 – 100000	38	35.8%	68	64.2%	106
> 100001	25	21.0%	94	79.0%	119
Total	135		317		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.33029 (4 df, p-value = 0.11943).

Table 102: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	16
500 – 5000	56	50.5%	55	49.5%	111
5001 – 20000	38	38.0%	62	62.0%	100
20001 – 100000	51	48.1%	55	51.9%	106
> 100001	37	31.1%	82	68.9%	119
Total	190		262		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.7663 (4 df, p-value = 0.0191765).

Although the size of the municipality plays a role in involvement in informal volunteering, it is highest in the smallest municipalities (68.8%) and lowest in large cities (46.2%) – see Table 103. However, the dependence of the municipality size on participation is not statistically significant. The participation rate is highest for citizens of the smallest municipalities even when the factor of time of informal activity does not play a role (87.5%) – see Table 104. However, the dependence of municipality size on participation is not statistically significant.

Table 103: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	16
500 – 5000	56	50.5%	55	49.5%	111
5001 – 20000	50	50.0%	50	50.0%	100
20001 – 100000	61	57.5%	45	42.5%	106
> 100001	55	46.2%	64	53.8%	119
Total	233		219		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.92587 (4 df, p-value = 0.29498).

Table 104: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16
500 – 5000	65	58.6%	46	41.4%	111
5001 – 20000	62	62.0%	38	38.0%	100
20001 – 100000	74	69.8%	32	30.2%	106
> 100001	69	58.0%	50	42.0%	119
Total	284		168		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.4757 (4 df, p-value = 0.075627).

Statistical dependence is not confirmed for donor activity, but differences exist between municipality sizes. Citizens of small municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants have the lowest participation rate (38.7%). The findings are not statistically significant – see Table 105.

Table 105: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	7	43.8%	9	56.3%	16
500 – 5000	43	38.7%	68	61.3%	111
5001 – 20000	41	41.0%	59	59.0%	100
20001 – 100000	58	54.7%	48	45.3%	106
> 100001	55	46.2%	64	53.8%	119
Total	204		248		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.52333 (4 df, p-value = 0.16332). We do not reject the null hypothesis of independence ($\alpha = 0.05$).

While there are differences between the size of the municipality and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation, they are not statistically significant. Citizens of medium-sized towns have the highest level of involvement, with a population of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (74.5%) – see Table 106. For any volunteering activity, the differences between cities are marked but not statistically significant. A total of 93.7% of the inhabitants of the smallest settlements, 87.7% of the inhabitants of medium-sized towns (up to 100 thousand inhabitants) have been involved in some form of volunteer or donation activity in their lifetime, while for other settlement sizes the figure is around 76% – see Table 107.

Table 106: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	6	37.5%	3	18.8%	7	43.8%	16
500 – 5000	31	27.9%	37	33.3%	43	38.7%	111
5001 – 20000	22	22.0%	35	35.0%	43	43.0%	100
20001 – 100000	30	28.3%	49	46.2%	27	25.5%	106
> 100001	24	20.2%	44	37.0%	51	42.9%	119
Total	113		168		171		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.6346 (8 df, p-value = 0.09180).

Table 107: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhab.	5	31.3%	10	62.5%	1	6.3%	16
500 – 5000	24	21.6%	61	55.0%	26	23.4%	111
5001 – 20000	19	19.0%	57	57.0%	24	24.0%	100
20001 – 100000	24	22.6%	69	65.1%	13	12.3%	106
> 100001	20	16.8%	71	59.7%	28	23.5%	119
Total	92		268		92		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.92075 (8 df, p-value = 0.27063).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities varies according to the size of the municipality, with people in the smallest municipalities (municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants) being the most involved. However, differences between municipality sizes are no longer statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUNICIPALITY SIZE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

The rate of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months is not dependent on the municipality size in Poland, with the highest rate in medium-sized towns of up to 20,000 inhabitants (39.8%) – see Table 108, this finding is not statistically significant. Abstracting from the actuality of involvement, the findings (not statistically significant) are similar, with the highest involvement in medium-sized towns under 20 thousand inhabitants (43.4%) – see Table 109.

Table 108: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	12	24.0%	38	76.0%	50
500 – 5000	24	30.4%	55	69.6%	79
5001 – 20000	45	39.8%	68	60.2%	113
20001 – 100000	51	29.3%	123	70.7%	174
> 100001	52	28.3%	132	71.7%	184
Total	184		416		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.1553 (4 df, p-value = 0.187846).

Table 109: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	17	34.0%	33	66.0%	50
500 – 5000	26	32.9%	53	67.1%	79
5001 – 20000	49	43.4%	64	56.6%	113
20001 – 100000	63	36.2%	111	63.8%	174
> 100001	61	33.2%	123	66.8%	184
Total	216		384		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.72361 (4 df, p-value = 0.44470).

While the influence of municipality size does play a role in engagement in informal volunteering, it is highest for medium-sized cities under 20k inhabitants (46.9%) and lowest for large cities (35.9%) – see Table 110. However, the dependence of municipality size on participation is not statistically significant. The highest participation rate is for citizens of medium-sized cities with up to 20 thousand inhabitants (54.0%) and larger cities with up to 100 thousand inhabitants (53.4%) when the factor of time of doing informal activities is considered – see Table 111. However, the dependence of municipality size on participation is not statistically significant.

Table 110: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	19	38.0%	31	62.0%	50
500 – 5000	29	36.7%	50	63.3%	79
5001 – 20000	53	46.9%	60	53.1%	113
20001 – 100000	75	43.1%	99	56.9%	174
> 100001	66	35.9%	118	64.1%	184
Total	242		358		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.64901 (4 df, p-value = 0.32524).

Table 111: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	22	44.0%	28	56.0%	50
500 – 5000	38	48.1%	41	51.9%	79
5001 – 20000	61	54.0%	52	46.0%	113
20001 – 100000	93	53.4%	81	46.6%	174
> 100001	79	42.9%	105	57.1%	184
Total	293		307		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.72869 (4 df, p-value = 0.22034).

Statistical dependence is not confirmed for donor activity, but differences exist between municipality sizes. The lowest level of involvement is for citizens of small villages with up to 500 inhabitants (40.7%); the highest is for towns with up to 100,000 inhabitants (55.7%). The findings are not statistically significant – see Table 112.

Table 112: Donation Involvement in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	20	40.0%	30	60.0%	50
500 – 5000	41	51.9%	38	48.1%	79
5001 – 20000	53	46.9%	60	53.1%	113
20001 – 100000	97	55.7%	77	44.3%	174
> 100001	96	52.2%	88	47.8%	184
Total	307		293		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.87021 (4 df, p-value = 0.30087).

While there are differences between the size of the municipality and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation, they are not statistically significant. Citizens of larger towns have the highest level of involvement with a population of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (67.2%) – see Table 113. For any volunteering activity, the differences between cities are significant but not statistically significant. A total, 58.0% of residents of the smallest villages (the least) and 72.4% of residents of medium-sized towns up to 100 thousand inhabitants (the most) have been involved in some form of volunteering or donation activity in their lifetime, no statistical significance is confirmed – see Table 114.

Table 113: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhabit.	13	26.0%	11	22.0%	26	52.0%	50
500 – 5000	17	21.5%	33	41.8%	29	36.7%	79
5001 – 20000	32	28.3%	38	33.6%	43	38.1%	113
20001 – 100000	43	24.7%	74	42.5%	57	32.8%	174
> 100001	44	23.9%	69	37.5%	71	38.6%	184
Total	149		225		226		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.1113 (8 df, p-value = 0.25730).

Table 114: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
< 500 inhab.	11	22.0%	18	36.0%	21	42.0%	50
500 – 5000	15	19.0%	39	49.4%	25	31.6%	79
5001 – 20000	29	25.7%	51	45.1%	33	29.2%	113
20001 – 100000	40	23.0%	86	49.4%	48	27.6%	174
> 100001	32	17.4%	97	52.7%	55	29.9%	184
Total	127		291		182		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.15867 (8 df, p-value = 0.41812).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities varies according to the size of the municipality, with people in the smallest municipalities (municipalities with up to 500 inhabitants) being the least involved. However, differences between municipality sizes are no longer statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUNICIPALITY SIZE ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN CZECHIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Czechia is dependent on the municipality size, with the highest levels in small towns with up to 5,000 inhabitants (43%) and larger towns with up to 100,000 inhabitants (41.0%) – see Table 115, this finding is statistically significant. Abstracting from the actuality of involvement, the findings (but not statistically significant) are similar, with the highest involvement of small towns up to 5,000 inhabitants (54.5%) and larger towns up to 100,000 inhabitants (51.4%) – see Table 116.

Table 115: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
500 – 5000	86	43.0%	114	57.0%	200
5001 – 20000	27	27.3%	72	72.7%	99
20001 – 100000	59	41.0%	85	59.0%	144
> 100001	45	32.8%	92	67.2%	137
Total	217		363		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.01243 (3 df, p-value = 0.02911261).

Table 116: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
500 – 5000	109	54.5%	91	45.5%	200
5001 – 20000	45	45.5%	54	54.5%	99
20001 – 100000	74	51.4%	70	48.6%	144
> 100001	58	42.3%	79	57.7%	137
Total	286		294		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.659 (3 df, p-value = 0.129432).

The effect of municipality size plays a role in engagement in informal volunteering, analogous to that of formal volunteering, with the highest levels for small towns under 5,000 inhabitants (64%) and larger towns under 100,000 inhabitants (61.1%) and the lowest for large towns (49.6%) – see Table 117. However, the dependence of municipality size on participation is not statistically significant. In the absence of time, the engagement rate decreases with the size of the municipality, being highest for small municipalities with up to 5k inhabitants (75%) and lowest for large cities with more than 100k inhabitants (59.1%) – viz Table 118. The dependence of municipality size on engagement is statistically significant.

Table 117: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
500 – 5000	128	64.0%	72	36.0%	200
5001 – 20000	59	59.6%	40	40.4%	99
20001 – 100000	88	61.1%	56	38.9%	144
> 100001	68	49.6%	69	50.4%	137
Total	343		237		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.31685 (3 df, p-value = 0.06246).

Table 118: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
500 – 5000	150	75.0%	50	25.0%	200
5001 – 20000	71	71.7%	28	28.3%	99
20001 – 100000	99	68.8%	45	31.3%	144
> 100001	81	59.1%	56	40.9%	137
Total	401		179		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.97825 (3 df, p-value = 0.0187519).

Statistical dependence is not confirmed for donor activity, and differences between municipality sizes are almost non-existent. Citizens of smaller towns with a population of up to 20,000 have the lowest participation rate (58.8%), while for other settlements it ranges from 64.2% to 67%. The conclusions regarding the effect of municipality size on donor activity are not statistically significant - see Table 119.

Table 119: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
500 – 5000	134	67.0%	66	33.0%	200
5001 – 20000	58	58.6%	41	41.4%	99
20001 – 100000	94	65.3%	50	34.7%	144
> 100001	88	64.2%	49	35.8%	137
Total	374		206		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.00994 (3 df, p-value = 0.55192).

While there are differences between municipality size and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation, they are not statistically significant. Citizens of small towns under 5,000 inhabitants have the highest level of involvement (80%) – see Table 120. For any volunteering activity, the results are similar, but also not statistically significant. A total of 91.5% of the inhabitants of the smallest settlements (the most) and 83.9% of the inhabitants of large towns over 100 thousand inhabitants (the least) have been involved in some form of volunteering or donation activity in their lifetime – see Table 121.

Table 120: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
500 – 5000	83	41.5%	77	38.5%	40	20.0%	200
5001 – 20000	32	32.3%	39	39.4%	28	28.3%	99
20001 – 100000	55	38.2%	58	40.3%	31	21.5%	144
> 100001	45	32.8%	56	40.9%	36	26.3%	137
Total	215		230		135		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.21117 (6 df, p-value = 0.51703).

Table 121: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
500 – 5000	70	35.0%	113	56.5%	17	8.5%	200
5001 – 20000	29	29.3%	55	55.6%	15	15.2%	99
20001 – 100000	46	31.9%	82	56.9%	16	11.1%	144
> 100001	32	23.4%	83	60.6%	22	16.1%	137
Total	177		333		70		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.90319 (6 df, p-value = 0.1791).

Thus, it can be concluded that although the general level of involvement in volunteer (formal and informal) and donor activities varies according to the size of the municipality, the dependence was not confirmed. In general, residents of large cities are the least involved.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months is dependent on education in V4 countries, with the level of involvement in formal volunteering increasing with increasing education — see Table 122. Abstracting from actuality of involvement, the findings are the same — see Table 123.

Table 122: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None		0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	30	26.3%	84	73.7%	114
Second. – no FE	150	26.7%	411	73.3%	561
Second. – +FE	296	32.4%	617	67.6%	913
University	188	42.3%	256	57.7%	444
Total	664		1370		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 30.9587 (4 df, p-value = 3.12136×10^{-6}).

Table 123: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	41	36.0%	73	64.0%	114
Second. – no FE	185	33.0%	376	67.0%	561
Second. – +FE	377	41.3%	536	58.7%	913
University	245	55.2%	199	44.8%	444
Total	848		1186		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 53.7848 (4 df, p-value = 5.837×10^{-11}).

The effect of education on engagement in informal volunteering is confirmed both in the short time period – see Table 124 – and regardless of timeliness – see Table 125. With higher education, engagement increases, these findings are statistically significant.

Table 124: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	45	39.5%	69	60.5%	114
Second. – no FE	240	42.8%	321	57.2%	561
Second. – +FE	466	51.0%	447	49.0%	913
University	231	52.0%	213	48.0%	444
Total	982		1052		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 17.4846 (4 df, p-value = 0.0005557).

Table 125: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	62	54.4%	52	45.6%	114
Second. – no FE	303	54.0%	258	46.0%	561
Second. – +FE	556	60.9%	357	39.1%	913
University	270	60.8%	174	39.2%	444
Total	1191		843		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.4124 (4 df, p-value = 0.02299).

Statistical dependence was also confirmed for donor activity, with more educated people also engaging in more donor activity – see Table 126.

Table 126: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
None	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	51	44.7%	63	55.3%	114
Second. – no FE	253	45.1%	308	54.9%	561
Second. – +FE	471	51.6%	442	48.4%	913
University	301	67.8%	143	32.2%	444
Total	1077		957		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 56.9202 (4 df, p-value = 1.28582×10^{-11}).

There is a relationship between education and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Increasing education leads to higher involvement, with the involvement rate for university-educated people being 80.2% – see Table 127. In the case of any volunteering activity, the differences are even more significant, with university involvement at 86.7% – see Table 128. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 127: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	23	20.2%	46	40.4%	45	39.5%	114
Second. – no FE	118	21.0%	202	36.0%	241	43.0%	561
Second. – +FE	250	27.4%	348	38.1%	315	34.5%	913
University	190	42.8%	166	37.4%	88	19.8%	444
Total	581		763		690		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 88.0027 (8 df, p-value = 1.18204×10^{-15}).

Table 128: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	20	17.5%	60	52.6%	34	29.8%	114
Second. – no FE	101	18.0%	297	52.9%	163	29.1%	561
Second. – +FE	211	23.1%	508	55.6%	194	21.2%	913
University	152	34.2%	233	52.5%	59	13.3%	444
Total	484		1099		451		2034

Pearson's chi-squared test = 63.4273 (8 df, p-value = 9.86758×10^{-11}).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteer (formal and informal) and donor activities is dependent on education. The more educated are more involved, not only in donation activities, but also in formal and informal volunteering. In all V4 countries, it is true that the more active are the more highly educated, but conclusions about the correlation are not always clear and statistically valid.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Slovakia depends on education, with the most engaged in formal volunteering being the university educated (46.4%) – see Table 129. Absent the timeliness of involvement, the conclusions are the same, but the least educated also have above average involvement – see Table 130.

Table 129: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	10	28.6%	25	71.4%	35
Second. – no FE	27	28.4%	68	71.6%	95
Second. – +FE	52	27.7%	136	72.3%	188
University	39	46.4%	45	53.6%	84
Total	128		274		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.4354 (3 df, p-value = 0.0152058).

Table 130: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	15	42.9%	20	57.1%	35
Second. – no FE	30	31.6%	65	68.4%	95
Second. – +FE	65	34.6%	123	65.4%	188
University	46	54.8%	38	45.2%	84
Total	156		246		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.7546 (3 df, p-value = 0.005198).

The effect of education on engagement in informal volunteering is evident in immediate engagement (current) - an increasing but a statistically unproven correlation – see Table 131. The same is evident regardless of the period of engagement – see Table 132, but again not statistically significant.

Table 131: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	9	25.7%	26	74.3%	35
Second. – no FE	35	36.8%	60	63.2%	95
Second. – +FE	81	43.1%	107	56.9%	188
University	39	46.4%	45	53.6%	84
Total	164		238		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.42225 (3 df, p-value = 0.14336).

Table 132: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	13	37.1%	22	62.9%	35
Second. – no FE	49	51.6%	46	48.4%	95
Second. – +FE	104	55.3%	84	44.7%	188
University	47	56.0%	37	44.0%	84
Total	213		189		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.30968 (3 df, p-value = 0.22991).

The statistical dependence of education was also confirmed for donor engagement, with the most educated (60.7%) engaging the most – see Table 133.

Table 133: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	16	45.7%	19	54.3%	35
Second. – no FE	38	40.0%	57	60.0%	95
Second. – +FE	87	46.3%	101	53.7%	188
University	51	60.7%	33	39.3%	84
Total	192		210		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.16724 (3 df, p-value = 0.0426788).

There is a relationship between education and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Increasing education generally leads to higher engagement (the exception being people with primary education), with engagement rates for university educated people at 75% and non-graduates at the lowest level (49.5%) – see Table 134. In the case of any volunteering activity, increasing engagement with higher educational level is evident, with 83.3% of university educated people engaged – see Table 135. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 134: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	10	28.6%	11	31.4%	14	40.0%	35
Second. – no FE	21	22.1%	26	27.4%	48	50.5%	95
Second. – +FE	39	20.7%	74	39.4%	75	39.9%	188
University	34	40.5%	29	34.5%	21	25.0%	84
Total	104		140		158		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 19.6389 (6 df, p-value = 0.003210).

Table 135: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	8	22.9%	14	40.0%	13	37.1%	35
Second. – no FE	17	17.9%	45	47.4%	33	34.7%	95
Second. – +FE	35	18.6%	106	56.4%	47	25.0%	188
University	28	33.3%	42	50.0%	14	16.7%	84
Total	88		207		107		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.893 (6 df, p-value = 0.0143397).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities is dependent on education. The more educated are more involved, not only in donating, but also in formal and informal volunteering (for formal volunteering and donation, the least educated part of the population was also more involved).

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Hungary is not dependent on education, with the most involved in formal volunteering being university educated (32.1%) – see Table 136. When we abstract from the actuality of involvement, it is possible to trace an increase in involvement with an increase in educational level although the findings are not statistically significant – see Table 137.

Table 136: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	6	30.0%	14	70.0%	20
Second. – no FE	34	32.1%	72	67.9%	106
Second. – +FE	69	28.2%	176	71.8%	245
University	26	32.1%	55	67.9%	81
Total	135		317		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.7791 (3 df, p-value = 0.854459).

Table 137: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	7	35.0%	13	65.0%	20
Second. – no FE	43	40.6%	63	59.4%	106
Second. – +FE	98	40.0%	147	60.0%	245
University	42	51.9%	39	48.1%	81
Total	190		262		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.12022 (3 df, p-value = 0.24877).

There is no evidence of an effect of education on current engagement in informal volunteering – see Table 138. The same conclusion regarding engagement is reached regardless of the period of engagement – see Table 139.

Table 138: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	7	35.0%	13	65.0%	20
Second. – no FE	53	50.0%	53	50.0%	106
Second. – +FE	132	53.9%	113	46.1%	245
University	41	50.6%	40	49.4%	81
Total	233		219		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.85493 (3 df, p-value = 0.41454).

Table 139: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	20
Second. – no FE	66	62.3%	40	37.7%	106
Second. – +FE	158	64.5%	87	35.5%	245
University	48	59.3%	33	40.7%	81
Total	284		168		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.81437 (3 df, p-value = 0.84603).

The statistical dependence of education is confirmed for donation activity, with the most educated (63.0%) being the most involved – see Table 140.

Table 140: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	7	35.0%	13	65.0%	20
Second. – no FE	38	35.8%	68	64.2%	106
Second. – +FE	108	44.1%	137	55.9%	245
University	51	63.0%	30	37.0%	81
Total	204		248		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.0269 (3 df, p-value = 0.00179383).

There is a relationship between education and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Increasing education generally leads to higher engagement (the exception being people with primary education), with the engagement rate for university educated people being 75.3%, and non-graduates being the least engaged (54.7%) – see Table 141. In the case of any volunteering activity, the highest involvement rate for the university educated is 84.0% – see Table 142. However, the findings are not statistically significant.

Table 141: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	5	25.0%	4	20.0%	11	55.0%	20
Second. – no FE	23	21.7%	35	33.0%	48	45.3%	106
Second. – +FE	53	21.6%	100	40.8%	92	37.6%	245
University	32	39.5%	29	35.8%	20	24.7%	81
Total	113		168		171		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 18.2022 (6 df, p-value = 0.00574616).

Table 142: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	4	20.0%	9	45.0%	7	35.0%	20
Second. – no FE	21	19.8%	58	54.7%	27	25.5%	106
Second. – +FE	43	17.6%	157	64.1%	45	18.4%	245
University	24	29.6%	44	54.3%	13	16.0%	81
Total	92		268		92		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.4191 (6 df, p-value = 0.07626).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities is not always dependent on education in Hungary. In general, university educated people are more involved, not only in donation activities but also in formal volunteering).

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Poland depends on education, with increasing education the level of involvement in formal volunteering increases – see Table 143. Absent from the actuality of involvement, the findings are the same – see Table 144.

Table 143: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	4	16.7%	20	83.3%	24
Second. – no FE	48	27.4%	127	72.6%	175
Second. – +FE	87	30.0%	203	70.0%	290
University	45	41.3%	64	58.7%	109
Total	184		416		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.7999 (4 df, p-value = 0.03935).

Table 144: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	5	20.8%	19	79.2%	24
Second. – no FE	55	31.4%	120	68.6%	175
Second. – +FE	102	35.2%	188	64.8%	290
University	54	49.5%	55	50.5%	109
Total	216		384		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.8695 (4 df, p-value = 0.00772336).

The effect of education on engagement in informal volunteering is not statistically confirmed in the short term, although a correlation of increasing education is evident from the data – see Table 145, the same conclusions are also the same if we do not take into account the time factor – see Table 146.

Table 145: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	9	37.5%	15	62.5%	24
Second. – no FE	60	34.3%	115	65.7%	175
Second. – +FE	124	42.8%	166	57.2%	290
University	49	45.0%	60	55.0%	109
Total	242		358		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.76747 (4 df, p-value = 0.2172).

Table 146: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
Primary school	11	45.8%	13	54.2%	24
Second. – no FE	75	42.9%	100	57.1%	175
Second. – +FE	150	51.7%	140	48.3%	290
University	57	52.3%	52	47.7%	109
Total	293		307		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.9887 (4 df, p-value = 0.19998).

The statistical dependence was confirmed for donation activity, more educated people also engage more in donation activity – see Table 147.

Table 147: Donation Involvement in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
None	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	12	50.0%	12	50.0%	24
Second. – no FE	76	43.4%	99	56.6%	175
Second. – +FE	148	51.0%	142	49.0%	290
University	70	64.2%	39	35.8%	109
Total	307		293		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.6432 (4 df, p-value = 0.0202116).

There is a relationship between education and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Increasing education leads to higher engagement, the engagement rate for university educated is 76.1% – see Table 148. In the case of any volunteering activity, the findings are similar, with university involvement rates at 78.9% – see Table 149. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 148: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	3	12.5%	11	45.8%	10	41.7%	24
Second. – no FE	33	18.9%	65	37.1%	77	44.0%	175
Second. – +FE	72	24.8%	106	36.6%	112	38.6%	290
University	41	37.6%	42	38.5%	26	23.9%	109
Total	149		225		226		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 19.9263 (8 df, p-value = 0.010686).

Table 149: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
None	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Primary school	3	12.5%	13	54.2%	8	33.3%	24
Second. – no FE	28	16.0%	84	48.0%	63	36.0%	175
Second. – +FE	61	21.0%	142	49.0%	87	30.0%	290
University	35	32.1%	51	46.8%	23	21.1%	109
Total	127		291		182		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 15.1514 (8 df, p-value = 0.05626).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and donation activities is dependent on education. The more educated are more involved, not only in donation activities, but also in formal and informal volunteering.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN CZECHIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Czechia is dependent on education, with the most involved in formal volunteering being the university educated (45.9%) – see Table 150. Absent the timeliness of involvement, the findings are the same – see Table 151.

Table 150: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	10	28.6%	25	71.4%	35
Second. – no FE	41	22.2%	144	77.8%	185
Second. – +FE	88	46.3%	102	53.7%	190
University	78	45.9%	92	54.1%	170
Total	217		363		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 31.1832 (3 df, p-value = 7.77782×10^{-7}).

Table 151: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	14	40.0%	21	60.0%	35
Second. – no FE	57	30.8%	128	69.2%	185
Second. – +FE	112	58.9%	78	41.1%	190
University	103	60.6%	67	39.4%	170
Total	286		294		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 42.2541 (3 df, p-value = 3.54367×10^{-9}).

The influence of education on (actual) involvement in informal volunteering is demonstrated, but the correlation cannot be fully traced – see Table 152. This dependence is demonstrated even when the time factor is not taken into account – see Table 153.

Table 152: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	20	57.1%	15	42.9%	35
Second. – no FE	92	49.7%	93	50.3%	185
Second. – +FE	129	67.9%	61	32.1%	190
University	102	60.0%	68	40.0%	170
Total	343		237		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.9155 (3 df, p-value = 0.00482).

Table 153: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	26	74.3%	9	25.7%	35
Second. – no FE	113	61.1%	72	38.9%	185
Second. – +FE	144	75.8%	46	24.2%	190
University	118	69.4%	52	30.6%	170
Total	401		179		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.0084 (3 df, p-value = 0.0185).

The statistical dependence of education is confirmed for donor activity, with the most educated (75.9%) getting involved and the trend is upwards – see Table 154.

Table 154: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
Primary school	16	45.7%	19	54.3%	35
Second. – no FE	101	54.6%	84	45.4%	185
Second. – +FE	128	67.4%	62	32.6%	190
University	129	75.9%	41	24.1%	170
Total	374		206		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 23.6181 (3 df, p-value = 3.0013×10^{-5}).

There is a relationship between education and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Increasing education generally leads to higher involvement (the exception being people with primary education), with the involvement rate for university educated people being 87.6%, and non-graduates the least (63.2%) – see Table 155. In the case of any volunteering activity, increasing involvement with higher educational attainment is also evident, with 94.7% of university students involved – see Table 156. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 155: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	5	14.3%	20	57.1%	10	28.6%	35
Second. – no FE	41	22.2%	76	41.1%	68	36.8%	185
Second. – +FE	86	45.3%	68	35.8%	36	18.9%	190
University	83	48.8%	66	38.8%	21	12.4%	170
Total	215		230		135		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 54.4185 (6 df, p-value = 6.07404×10^{-10}).

Table 156: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
Primary school	5	14.3%	24	68.6%	6	17.1%	35
Second. – no FE	35	18.9%	110	59.5%	40	21.6%	185
Second. – +FE	72	37.9%	103	54.2%	15	7.9%	190
University	65	38.2%	96	56.5%	9	5.3%	170
Total	177		333		70		580

Pearson's chi-squared test = 43.0857 (6 df, p-value = 1.12174×10^{-7}).

Thus, it can be concluded that the general level of involvement in volunteering (formal and informal) and giving activities is dependent on education. The more educated are more involved, not only in donation activities but also in formal volunteering.

THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in V4 countries is not dependent on income, either personal or household – see Table 157 and Table 158. Abstracting from the timeliness of involvement, the findings are the same, although in the case of household income, a correlation has been shown (involvement in formal volunteering increases with income except for the richest income group) – see Table 159 and Table 160.

Table 157: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	162	29.8%	381	70.2%	543
2	124	33.4%	247	66.6%	371
3	129	35.1%	239	64.9%	368
4	109	33.9%	213	66.1%	322
5	132	31.7%	284	68.3%	416
Total	664		1370		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.37844 (4 df, p-value = 0.4966) for variable personal income.

Table 158: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	171	28.5%	429	71.5%	600
2	127	32.7%	261	67.3%	388
3	124	34.6%	234	65.4%	358
4	119	36.4%	208	63.6%	327
5	114	33.2%	229	66.8%	343
Total	655		1361		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.47383 (4 df, p-value = 0.112869) for variable household income.

Table 159: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	207	38.1%	336	61.9%	543
2	162	43.7%	209	56.3%	371
3	160	43.5%	208	56.5%	368
4	141	43.8%	181	56.2%	322
5	168	40.4%	248	59.6%	416
Total	838		1182		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.77121 (4 df, p-value = 0.311589) for variable personal income.

Table 160: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	219	36.5%	381	63.5%	600
2	165	42.5%	223	57.5%	388
3	159	44.4%	199	55.6%	358
4	149	45.6%	178	54.4%	327
5	143	41.7%	200	58.3%	343
Total	835		1181		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.83016 (4 df, p-value = 0.0433878) for variable household income.

The effect of personal and household income has no effect on engagement in informal volunteering; both in the short run – see Table 161 and Table 162 - and regardless of timeliness – see Table 163 and Table 164.

Table 161: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	254	46.8%	289	53.2%	543
2	190	51.2%	181	48.8%	371
3	180	48.9%	188	51.1%	368
4	152	47.2%	170	52.8%	322
5	199	47.8%	217	52.2%	416
Total	975		1045		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.00996 (4 df, p-value = 0.73392) for variable personal income.

Table 162: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	284	47.3%	316	52.7%	600
2	189	48.7%	199	51.3%	388
3	178	49.7%	180	50.3%	358
4	163	49.8%	164	50.2%	327
5	158	46.1%	185	53.9%	343
Total	972		1044		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.5345 (4 df, p-value = 0.820509) for variable household income.

Table 163: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	301	55.4%	242	44.6%	543
2	230	62.0%	141	38.0%	371
3	227	61.7%	141	38.3%	368
4	183	56.8%	139	43.2%	322
5	240	57.7%	176	42.3%	416
Total	1181		839		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.98611 (4 df, p-value = 0.2001889) for variable personal income.

Table 164: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	333	55.5%	267	44.5%	600
2	231	59.5%	157	40.5%	388
3	220	61.5%	138	38.5%	358
4	194	59.3%	133	40.7%	327
5	199	58.0%	144	42.0%	343
Total	1177		839		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.79191 (4 df, p-value = 0.4349) for variable household income.

Statistical dependence is confirmed for donation activity, with people and households with higher incomes engaging more in donation activity – see Table 165 and Table 166.

Table 165: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	251	46.2%	292	53.8%	543
2	205	55.3%	166	44.7%	371
3	196	53.3%	172	46.7%	368
4	182	56.5%	140	43.5%	322
5	235	56.5%	181	43.5%	416
Total	1069		951		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 14.4047 (4 df, p-value = 0.00610945) for variable personal income.

Table 166: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	277	46.2%	323	53.8%	600
2	204	52.6%	184	47.4%	388
3	200	55.9%	158	44.1%	358
4	182	55.7%	145	44.3%	327
5	203	59.2%	140	40.8%	343
Total	1066		950		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 18.63 (4 df, p-value = 0.000928993) for variable household income.

There is a relationship between income level and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Higher engagement is shown with increasing household income, partly with personal income. People with the lowest incomes have the lowest engagement – see Table 167 and *14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 17.7157 (8 df, p-value = 0.0234622) for variable personal income.

Table 168. For any volunteering activity, the findings are similar, increasing household income increases engagement – see Table 169 and Table 170. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 167: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	131	24.1%	196	36.1%	216	39.8%	543
2	110	29.6%	147	39.6%	114	30.7%	371
3	112	30.4%	132	35.9%	124	33.7%	368
4	105	32.6%	113	35.1%	104	32.3%	322
5	115	27.6%	173	41.6%	128	30.8%	416
Total	573		761		686		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 17.7157 (8 df, p-value = 0.0234622) for variable personal income.

Table 168: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	149	24.8%	198	33.0%	253	42.2%	600
2	111	28.6%	147	37.9%	130	33.5%	388
3	107	29.9%	145	40.5%	106	29.6%	358
4	101	30.9%	129	39.4%	97	29.7%	327
5	104	30.3%	138	40.2%	101	29.4%	343
Total	572		757		687		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 26.9413 (8 df, p-value = 0.000723687) for variable household income.

Table 169: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	110	20.3%	286	52.7%	147	27.1%	543
2	92	24.8%	204	55.0%	75	20.2%	371
3	93	25.3%	200	54.3%	75	20.4%	368
4	83	25.8%	168	52.2%	71	22.0%	322
5	98	23.6%	238	57.2%	80	19.2%	416
Total	476		1096		448		2020*

*14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.7742 (8 df, p-value = 0.08784) for variable personal income.

Table 170: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	134	22.3%	297	49.5%	169	28.2%	600
2	87	22.4%	214	55.2%	87	22.4%	388
3	90	25.1%	203	56.7%	65	18.2%	358
4	79	24.2%	186	56.9%	62	19.0%	327
5	85	24.8%	192	56.0%	66	19.2%	343
Total	475		1092		449		2016*

*18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 19.9138 (8 df, p-value = 0.0106672) for variable household income.

Thus, it can be concluded that the level of income (individual or household) has an overall impact on engagement, with a higher income positively influencing engagement, and people with higher incomes being more inclined to donate (this is not the case in Slovakia and Hungary).

Note: The correlation between the personal income and the household income is statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME (PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD) ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Slovakia is not dependent on income, either personal or household – see Table 171 and Table 172. Absent the timeliness of involvement, the findings are the same – see Table 173 and Table 174.

Table 171: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	36	28.3%	91	71.7%	127
2	24	29.6%	57	70.4%	81
3	23	39.0%	36	61.0%	59
4	15	31.9%	32	68.1%	47
5	30	34.1%	58	65.9%	88
Total	128		264		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.48924 (4 df, p-value = 0.646564) for variable personal income.

Table 172: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	32	26.2%	90	73.8%	122
2	25	32.5%	52	67.5%	77
3	22	35.5%	40	64.5%	62
4	18	32.7%	37	67.3%	55
5	31	36.0%	55	64.0%	86
Total	128		274		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.88394 (4 df, p-value = 0.577431) for variable household income.

Table 173: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	45	35.4%	82	64.6%	127
2	28	34.6%	53	65.4%	81
3	26	44.1%	33	55.9%	59
4	21	44.7%	26	55.3%	47
5	36	40.9%	52	59.1%	88
Total	156		246		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.75597 (4 df, p-value = 0.599456) for variable personal income.

Table 174: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	39	32.0%	83	68.0%	122
2	30	39.0%	47	61.0%	77
3	30	48.4%	32	51.6%	62
4	20	36.4%	35	63.6%	55
5	37	43.0%	49	57.0%	86
Total	156		246		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.5825 (4 df, p-value = 0.232572) for variable household income.

The effect of personal and household income does not affect engagement in informal volunteering, both in the short time period – see Table 161 and Table 176- and regardless of timeliness – see Table 177 and Table 178.

Table 175: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	53	41.7%	74	58.3%	127
2	32	39.5%	49	60.5%	81
3	24	40.7%	35	59.3%	59
4	18	38.3%	29	61.7%	47
5	37	42.0%	51	58.0%	88
Total	164		238		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.280546 (4 df, p-value = 0.991035) for variable personal income.

Table 176: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	51	41.8%	71	58.2%	122
2	24	31.2%	53	68.8%	77
3	32	51.6%	30	48.4%	62
4	22	40.0%	33	60.0%	55
5	35	40.7%	51	59.3%	86
Total	164		238		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.02427 (4 df, p-value = 0.197343) for variable household income.

Table 177: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	68	53.5%	59	46.5%	127
2	44	54.3%	37	45.7%	81
3	33	55.9%	26	44.1%	59
4	22	46.8%	25	53.2%	47
5	46	52.3%	42	47.7%	88
Total	213		189		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.01734 (4 df, p-value = 0.907155) for variable personal income.

Table 178: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	67	54.9%	55	45.1%	122
2	33	42.9%	44	57.1%	77
3	40	64.5%	22	35.5%	62
4	26	47.3%	29	52.7%	55
5	47	54.7%	39	45.3%	86
Total	213		189		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.47921 (4 df, p-value = 0.11263) for variable household income.

A statistical dependence is also not confirmed for donation activity, although higher-income households are generally more engaged in donations (except for the richest group), but the findings are not statistically significant – see Table 179 and Table 180.

Table 179: Donation Involvement in the Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	54	42.5%	73	57.5%	127
2	42	51.9%	39	48.1%	81
3	27	45.8%	32	54.2%	59
4	22	46.8%	25	53.2%	47
5	47	53.4%	41	46.6%	88
Total	192		210		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.17834 (4 df, p-value = 0.528436) for variable personal income.

Table 180: Donation Involvement in the Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	52	42.6%	70	57.4%	122
2	34	44.2%	43	55.8%	77
3	31	50.0%	31	50.0%	62
4	31	56.4%	24	43.6%	55
5	44	51.2%	42	48.8%	86
Total	192		210		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.84685 (4 df, p-value = 0.427129) for variable household income.

There is no proven relationship between income level and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Higher engagement is demonstrated for those with higher personal income. People with the lowest incomes have the lowest engagement – see Table 181 a Table 182. For any volunteering activity, the findings are similar – see Table 183 and Table 184.

Table 181: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	28	22.0%	43	33.9%	56	44.1%	127
2	18	22.2%	34	42.0%	29	35.8%	81
3	18	30.5%	17	28.8%	24	40.7%	59
4	16	34.0%	11	23.4%	20	42.6%	47
5	24	27.3%	35	39.8%	29	33.0%	88
Total	104		140		158		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.17077 (8 df, p-value = 0.328095) for variable personal income.

Table 182: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	25	20.5%	41	33.6%	56	45.9%	122
2	21	27.3%	22	28.6%	34	44.2%	77
3	19	30.6%	23	37.1%	20	32.3%	62
4	14	25.5%	23	41.8%	18	32.7%	55
5	25	29.1%	31	36.0%	30	34.9%	86
Total	104		140		158		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.7591 (8 df, p-value = 0.457349) for variable household income.

Table 183: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	23	18.1%	70	55.1%	34	26.8%	127
2	17	21.0%	43	53.1%	21	25.9%	81
3	15	25.4%	28	47.5%	16	27.1%	59
4	13	27.7%	18	38.3%	16	34.0%	47
5	20	22.7%	48	54.5%	20	22.7%	88
Total	88		207		107		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.73263 (8 df, p-value = 0.67715) for variable personal income.

Table 184: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	23	18.9%	63	51.6%	36	29.5%	122
2	16	20.8%	35	45.5%	26	33.8%	77
3	18	29.0%	32	51.6%	12	19.4%	62
4	14	25.5%	27	49.1%	14	25.5%	55
5	17	19.8%	50	58.1%	19	22.1%	86
Total	88		207		107		402

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.62343 (8 df, p-value = 0.471091) for variable household income.

Thus, it can be concluded that the level of income (personal or household) does not affect engagement overall.

Note: The dependence between the personal income and the household income is statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME (PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD) ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Slovakia is not dependent on the level of income, either personal or household – see Table 185 and Table 186. Absent the timeliness of involvement, the findings are the same – see Table 187 and Table 188.

Table 185: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	33	30.0%	77	70.0%	110
2	18	34.0%	35	66.0%	53
3	22	25.6%	64	74.4%	86
4	23	29.5%	55	70.5%	78
5	39	31.2%	86	68.8%	125
Total	135		317		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.29075 (4 df, p-value = 0.862943) for variable personal income.

Table 186: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	40	28.2%	102	71.8%	142
2	21	29.6%	50	70.4%	71
3	18	26.1%	51	73.9%	69
4	28	35.4%	51	64.6%	79
5	28	30.8%	63	69.2%	91
Total	135		317		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.87697 (4 df, p-value = 0.758374) for variable household income.

Table 187: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	43	39.1%	67	60.9%	110
2	26	49.1%	27	50.9%	53
3	37	43.0%	49	57.0%	86
4	33	42.3%	45	57.7%	78
5	51	40.8%	74	59.2%	125
Total	190		262		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.57884 (4 df, p-value = 0.81259) for variable personal income.

Table 188: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	51	35.9%	91	64.1%	142
2	30	42.3%	41	57.7%	71
3	31	44.9%	38	55.1%	69
4	41	51.9%	38	48.1%	79
5	37	40.7%	54	59.3%	91
Total	190		262		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.64596 (4 df, p-value = 0.227194) for variable household income.

The effect of individual and household income does not affect engagement in informal volunteering, both in the short time period – see Table 189 and Table 190 – and regardless of timeliness – see Table 191 and Table 192.

Table 189: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	53	48.2%	57	51.8%	110
2	31	58.5%	22	41.5%	53
3	43	50.0%	43	50.0%	86
4	41	52.6%	37	47.4%	78
5	65	52.0%	60	48.0%	125
Total	233		219		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.64684 (4 df, p-value = 0.800351) for variable personal income.

Table 190: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	71	50.0%	71	50.0%	142
2	38	53.5%	33	46.5%	71
3	30	43.5%	39	56.5%	69
4	47	59.5%	32	40.5%	79
5	47	51.6%	44	48.4%	91
Total	233		219		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.04328 (4 df, p-value = 0.40018) for variable household income.

Table 191: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	64	58.2%	46	41.8%	110
2	41	77.4%	12	22.6%	53
3	52	60.5%	34	39.5%	86
4	52	66.7%	26	33.3%	78
5	75	60.0%	50	40.0%	125
Total	284		168		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.93429 (4 df, p-value = 0.139402) for variable personal income.

Table 192: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	89	62.7%	53	37.3%	142
2	46	64.8%	25	35.2%	71
3	40	58.0%	29	42.0%	69
4	56	70.9%	23	29.1%	79
5	53	58.2%	38	41.8%	91
Total	284		168		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.83143 (4 df, p-value = 0.4293) for variable household income.

The statistical relationship between rising income and donation is not confirmed, although there are significant differences between household income groups, with the richest household groups contributing the most – see Table 193 and Table 194.

Table 193: Donation Involvement in the Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	39	35.5%	71	64.5%	110
2	25	47.2%	28	52.8%	53
3	42	48.8%	44	51.2%	86
4	39	50.0%	39	50.0%	78
5	59	47.2%	66	52.8%	125
Total	204		248		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.68813 (4 df, p-value = 0.223681) for variable personal income.

Table 194: Donation Involvement in the Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	58	40.8%	84	59.2%	142
2	30	42.3%	41	57.7%	71
3	24	34.8%	45	65.2%	69
4	36	45.6%	43	54.4%	79
5	56	61.5%	35	38.5%	91
Total	204		248		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 14.1736 (4 df, p-value = 0.00676105) for variable household income.

There is no demonstrated relationship between income level and engagement in formal volunteering and/or donation. Higher engagement is observed for households with higher income levels. People and households with the lowest incomes have the lowest engagement – see Table 195 and Table 196. For any volunteering activity, the findings are similar – see Table 197 and Table 198.

Table 195: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	23	20.9%	36	32.7%	51	46.4%	110
2	16	30.2%	19	35.8%	18	34.0%	53
3	24	27.9%	31	36.0%	31	36.0%	86
4	22	28.2%	28	35.9%	28	35.9%	78
5	28	22.4%	54	43.2%	43	34.4%	125
Total	113		168		171		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.0164 (8 df, p-value = 0.534864) for variable personal income.

Table 196: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	31	21.8%	47	33.1%	64	45.1%	142
2	19	26.8%	22	31.0%	30	42.3%	71
3	12	17.4%	31	44.9%	26	37.7%	69
4	21	26.6%	35	44.3%	23	29.1%	79
5	30	33.0%	33	36.3%	28	30.8%	91
Total	113		168		171		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.3495 (8 df, p-value = 0.10375) for variable household income.

Table 197: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	18	16.4%	61	55.5%	31	28.2%	110
2	13	24.5%	32	60.4%	8	15.1%	53
3	20	23.3%	51	59.3%	15	17.4%	86
4	17	21.8%	49	62.8%	12	15.4%	78
5	24	19.2%	75	60.0%	26	20.8%	125
Total	92		268		92		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.63821 (8 df, p-value = 0.469584) for variable personal income.

Table 198: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	27	19.0%	82	57.7%	33	23.2%	142
2	16	22.5%	39	54.9%	16	22.5%	71
3	9	13.0%	46	66.7%	14	20.3%	69
4	16	20.3%	51	64.6%	12	15.2%	79
5	24	26.4%	50	54.9%	17	18.7%	91
Total	92		268		92		452

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.20786 (8 df, p-value = 0.514381) for variable household income.

Thus, it can be concluded that income level (personal or household) does not affect engagement in volunteering and giving activities overall, but higher-income households are generally more engaged.

Note: The dependence between the personal income and the household income is statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME (PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD) ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Poland is not dependent on the level of personal income, but a dependency is found for household income (higher involvement is associated with higher household income) – see Table 199 and Table 200. Abstracting from the actuality of engagement, the conclusions are the same – see Table 201 and Table 202.

Table 199: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	44	26.7%	121	73.3%	165
2	38	30.9%	85	69.1%	123
3	38	35.5%	69	64.5%	107
4	36	30.5%	82	69.5%	118
5	28	32.2%	59	67.8%	87
Total	184		416		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.52267 (4 df, p-value = 0.640581) for variable personal income.

Table 200: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	38	23.0%	127	77.0%	165
2	40	31.3%	88	68.8%	128
3	30	28.0%	77	72.0%	107
4	45	40.5%	66	59.5%	111
5	31	34.8%	58	65.2%	89
Total	184		416		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.7094 (4 df, p-value = 0.030031) for variable household income.

Table 201: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	57	34.5%	108	65.5%	165
2	44	35.8%	79	64.2%	123
3	40	37.4%	67	62.6%	107
4	41	34.7%	77	65.3%	118
5	34	39.1%	53	60.9%	87
Total	216		384		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 0.682016 (4 df, p-value = 0.953528) for variable personal income.

Table 202: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	46	27.9%	119	72.1%	165
2	49	38.3%	79	61.7%	128
3	33	30.8%	74	69.2%	107
4	50	45.0%	61	55.0%	111
5	38	42.7%	51	57.3%	89
Total	216		384		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 11.922 (4 df, p-value = 0.0179396) for variable household income.

The influence of personal and household income has no effect on engagement in informal volunteering, both in the short time period – see Table 203 and Table 204 – and regardless of timeliness – see Table 205 and Table 206 (the exception is the demonstrated relationship, but no correlation, between the level of household income and any engagement in informal volunteering).

Table 203: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	66	40.0%	99	60.0%	165
2	54	43.9%	69	56.1%	123
3	44	41.1%	63	58.9%	107
4	47	39.8%	71	60.2%	118
5	31	35.6%	56	64.4%	87
Total	242		358		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.49768 (4 df, p-value = 0.827053) for variable personal income.

Table 204: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	58	35.2%	107	64.8%	165
2	60	46.9%	68	53.1%	128
3	40	37.4%	67	62.6%	107
4	49	44.1%	62	55.9%	111
5	35	39.3%	54	60.7%	89
Total	242		358		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.21143 (4 df, p-value = 0.266284) for variable household income.

Table 205: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	82	49.7%	83	50.3%	165
2	60	48.8%	63	51.2%	123
3	57	53.3%	50	46.7%	107
4	52	44.1%	66	55.9%	118
5	42	48.3%	45	51.7%	87
Total	293		307		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.97605 (4 df, p-value = 0.740164) for variable personal income.

Table 206: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	61	37.0%	104	63.0%	165
2	71	55.5%	57	44.5%	128
3	53	49.5%	54	50.5%	107
4	61	55.0%	50	45.0%	111
5	47	52.8%	42	47.2%	89
Total	293		307		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.7985 (4 df, p-value = 0.00796675) for variable household income.

Rising incomes (personal and household) increase donation rates. This finding is statistically significant – see Table 207 and Table 208.

Table 207: Donation Involvement in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	70	42.4%	95	57.6%	165
2	65	52.8%	58	47.2%	123
3	55	51.4%	52	48.6%	107
4	66	55.9%	52	44.1%	118
5	51	58.6%	36	41.4%	87
Total	307		293		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 8.19538 (4 df, p-value = 0.0846776) for variable personal income.

Table 208: Donation Involvement in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	63	38.2%	102	61.8%	165
2	62	48.4%	66	51.6%	128
3	58	54.2%	49	45.8%	107
4	72	64.9%	39	35.1%	111
5	52	58.4%	37	41.6%	89
Total	307		293		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 22.1245 (4 df, p-value = 0.000189304) for variable household income.

The dependence between the level of income and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation, or any volunteering activity is only demonstrated in relation to household income; this is not the case for personal income. The correlation cannot be fully traced, but the lowest engagement is amongst those individuals and households with the lowest incomes – see Table 209 and Table 210. For any volunteering activity, the findings are similar – see Table 211 and Table 212.

Table 209: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	34	20.6%	59	35.8%	72	43.6%	165
2	32	26.0%	45	36.6%	46	37.4%	123
3	26	24.3%	43	40.2%	38	35.5%	107
4	30	25.4%	47	39.8%	41	34.7%	118
5	27	31.0%	31	35.6%	29	33.3%	87
Total	149		225		226		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.64763 (8 df, p-value = 0.686635) for variable personal income.

Table 210: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	30	18.2%	49	29.7%	86	52.1%	165
2	29	22.7%	53	41.4%	46	35.9%	128
3	22	20.6%	47	43.9%	38	35.5%	107
4	40	36.0%	42	37.8%	29	26.1%	111
5	28	31.5%	34	38.2%	27	30.3%	89
Total	149		225		226		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 30.127 (8 df, p-value = 0.000200) for variable household income.

Table 211: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	33	20.0%	74	44.8%	58	35.2%	165
2	28	22.8%	58	47.2%	37	30.1%	123
3	20	18.7%	56	52.3%	31	29.0%	107
4	21	17.8%	62	52.5%	35	29.7%	118
5	25	28.7%	41	47.1%	21	24.1%	87
Total	127		291		182		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 7.25681 (8 df, p-value = 0.509195) for variable personal income.

Table 212: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No		Total
1	29	17.6%	61	37.0%	75	45.5%	165
2	25	19.5%	68	53.1%	35	27.3%	128
3	19	17.8%	58	54.2%	30	28.0%	107
4	30	27.0%	61	55.0%	20	18.0%	111
5	24	27.0%	43	48.3%	22	24.7%	89
Total	127		291		182		600

Pearson's chi-squared test = 31.2054 (8 df, p-value = 0.000129155) for variable household income.

Thus, it can be concluded that the level of income (personal or household) does not affect engagement in volunteering activities, but it does have an effect for donation activities in relation to family income.

Note: The dependence between the personal income and the household income is statistically significant.

THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME (PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD) ON INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTEERING AND DONOR ACTIVITIES IN CZECHIA

The level of involvement in formal volunteering for the past 24 months in Czechia is not dependent on the level of personal or household income – see Table 213 and Table 214. Absent the timeliness of involvement, the findings are the same – see Table 215 and Table 216.

Table 213: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	49	34.8%	92	65.2%	141
2	44	38.6%	70	61.4%	114
3	46	39.7%	70	60.3%	116
4	35	44.3%	44	55.7%	79
5	35	30.2%	81	69.8%	116
Total	209		357		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.9117 (4 df, p-value = 0.296478) for variable personal income.

Table 214: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	61	35.7%	110	64.3%	171
2	41	36.6%	71	63.4%	112
3	54	45.0%	66	55.0%	120
4	28	34.1%	54	65.9%	82
5	24	31.2%	53	68.8%	77
Total	208		354		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.84048 (4 df, p-value = 0.30406) for variable household income.

Table 215: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	62	44.0%	79	56.0%	141
2	64	56.1%	50	43.9%	114
3	57	49.1%	59	50.9%	116
4	46	58.2%	33	41.8%	79
5	47	40.5%	69	59.5%	116
Total	276		290		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.77477 (4 df, p-value = 0.0443974) for variable personal income.

Table 216: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Formal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	83	48.5%	88	51.5%	171
2	56	50.0%	56	50.0%	112
3	65	54.2%	55	45.8%	120
4	38	46.3%	44	53.7%	82
5	31	40.3%	46	59.7%	77
Total	273		289		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.88827 (4 df, p-value = 0.421338) for variable household income.

The effect of personal and household income does not affect engagement in informal volunteering, both in the short time period – see Table 217 and Table 218 – and regardless of timeliness – see Table 219 and Table 220.

Table 217: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	82	58.2%	59	41.8%	141
2	73	64.0%	41	36.0%	114
3	69	59.5%	47	40.5%	116
4	46	58.2%	33	41.8%	79
5	66	56.9%	50	43.1%	116
Total	336		230		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.452128 (4 df, p-value = 0.835087) for variable personal income.

Table 218: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	104	60.8%	67	39.2%	171
2	67	59.8%	45	40.2%	112
3	76	63.3%	44	36.7%	120
4	45	54.9%	37	45.1%	82
5	41	53.2%	36	46.8%	77
Total	333		229		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 2.81668 (4 df, p-value = 0.588957) for variable household income.

Table 219: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	87	61.7%	54	38.3%	141
2	85	74.6%	29	25.4%	114
3	85	73.3%	31	26.7%	116
4	57	72.2%	22	27.8%	79
5	77	66.4%	39	33.6%	116
Total	391		175		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 6.89827 (4 df, p-value = 0.141363) for variable personal income.

Table 220: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Informal Vol.	Yes		No		Total
1	116	67.8%	55	32.2%	171
2	81	72.3%	31	27.7%	112
3	87	72.5%	33	27.5%	120
4	51	62.2%	31	37.8%	82
5	52	67.5%	25	32.5%	77
Total	387		175		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 3.2129 (4 df, p-value = 0.552849) for variable household income.

There was no correlation between donation and the level of income of the individual or household, although differences between donation activities of different income groups were found – see Table 221 and Table 222.

Table 221: Donation Involvement in the Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	88	62.4%	53	37.6%	141
2	73	64.0%	41	36.0%	114
3	72	62.1%	44	37.9%	116
4	55	69.6%	24	30.4%	79
5	78	67.2%	38	32.8%	116
Total	366		200		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 1.86127(4 df, p-value = 0.761256) for variable personal income.

Table 222: Donation Involvement in the Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Donation	Yes		No		Total
1	104	60.8%	67	39.2%	171
2	78	69.6%	34	30.4%	112
3	87	72.5%	33	27.5%	120
4	43	52.4%	39	47.6%	82
5	51	66.2%	26	33.8%	77
Total	363		199		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 10.871 (4 df, p-value = 0.0267782) for variable household income.

The relationship between income level and involvement in formal volunteering and/or donation or any volunteering activity is only demonstrated in relation to household income; this is not the case for personal income. The correlation cannot be fully traced – see Table 223 and Table 224. In the case of any volunteering activity, the findings are similar – see Table 225 and Table 226.

Table 223: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	46	32.6%	58	41.1%	37	26.2%	141
2	44	38.6%	49	43.0%	21	18.4%	114
3	44	37.9%	41	35.3%	31	26.7%	116
4	37	46.8%	27	34.2%	15	19.0%	79
5	36	31.0%	53	45.7%	27	23.3%	116
Total	207		228		131		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 9.45804 (8 df, p-value = 0.30514) for variable personal income.

Table 224: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & Don.		ForV. or Don.		No		Total
1	63	36.8%	61	35.7%	47	27.5%	171
2	42	37.5%	50	44.6%	20	17.9%	112
3	54	45.0%	44	36.7%	22	18.3%	120
4	26	31.7%	29	35.4%	27	32.9%	82
5	21	27.3%	40	51.9%	16	20.8%	77
Total	206		224		132		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 17.0243 (8 df, p-value = 0.029857) for variable household income.

Table 225: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No	Total	
1	36	25.5%	81	57.4%	24	17.0%	141
2	34	29.8%	71	62.3%	9	7.9%	114
3	38	32.8%	65	56.0%	13	11.2%	116
4	32	40.5%	39	49.4%	8	10.1%	79
5	29	25.0%	74	63.8%	13	11.2%	116
Total	169		330		67		566*

* 14 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.2098 (8 df, p-value = 0.142086) for variable personal income. We do not reject the null hypothesis of independence ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 226: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Involvement	ForV. & InfV. & Don.		ForV. or InfV. or Don.		No	Total	
1	55	32.2%	91	53.2%	25	14.6%	171
2	30	26.8%	72	64.3%	10	8.9%	112
3	44	36.7%	67	55.8%	9	7.5%	120
4	19	23.2%	47	57.3%	16	19.5%	82
5	20	26.0%	49	63.6%	8	10.4%	77
Total	168		326		68		562*

* 18 missing values. Pearson's chi-squared test = 13.9331 (8 df, p-value = 0.083526) for variable household income.

It can therefore be concluded that the amount of income (personal or household) does not influence involvement in volunteer activities, but it has an influence on donor activities in relation to household income.

Note: The dependence between the personal income and the household income is statistically significant.

FORMAL VOLUNTEERING

FORMAL VOLUNTEERING IN GENERAL

The highest levels of involvement in formal volunteering (past 24 months) were in sports clubs (23.8%) and social, charitable and non-profit organizations (22.6%), followed by environmental organizations (16.9%), community and neighborhood associations (16.3%) and leisure activities (15.2%) – see Table 227.

The differences across the V4 countries are not significant, with the exception of Slovakia and Hungary, where involvement in leisure activities is replaced by volunteering in religious communities/churches, with 25% in Slovakia and 21.9% in Hungary.

Table 227: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Types of Activities

Type of organizations	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Sports club, association	31	24.2%	28	20.7%	36	19.6%	63	29.0%	158	23.8%
Play/hobby/leisure club	15	11.7%	15	11.1%	32	17.4%	39	18.0%	101	15.2%
Youth organization	9	7.0%	9	6.6%	12	6.5%	22	10.1%	50	7.5%
Cultural club	14	10.9%	14	11.3%	25	13.6%	24	11.1%	88	13.3%
Religious community, church...	32	25.0%	32	21.9%	22	12.0%	15	6.9%	90	13.6%
Social, charitable and NPO	29	22.7%	29	21.5%	42	22.8%	50	23.0%	150	22.6%
Human rights organization	4	3.1%	4	3.0%	12	6.5%	4	1.8%	25	3.8%
Environmental, animal protect.	21	16.4%	21	16.2%	33	17.9%	32	14.7%	112	16.9%
Community, neighborhood assoc.	23	18.0%	23	16.7%	32	17.4%	33	15.2%	108	16.3%
Public service	9	7.0%	9	6.5%	11	6.0%	17	7.8%	42	6.3%
Political or public body	1	0.8%	1	0.7%	4	2.2%	17	7.8%	23	3.5%
Parent council/represent.	10	7.8%	10	7.6%	20	10.9%	11	5.1%	55	8.3%
Political party	2	1.6%	2	1.5%	5	2.7%	7	3.2%	19	2.9%
Interest group	12	9.4%	12	8.6%	1	0.5%	18	8.3%	38	5.7%
Self-help group	5	3.9%	5	3.8%	14	7.6%	8	3.7%	35	5.3%
Crowdfunding (no business)	6	4.7%	6	4.5%	8	4.3%	15	6.9%	36	5.4%
Total (formal volunteering)	128		135		184		217		664	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

The vast majority of respondents are involved in one type of organization (63.4%), about a fifth (20.5%) in two, with only exceptions being involved in more than one. The differences across the V4 countries in the number of types of organizations they are involved in are not significant – see Table 228.

Table 228: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Number of Organization Types

Number of organizations	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
1	78	60.9%	90	66.7%	120	65.2%	133	61.3%	421	63.4%
2	30	23.4%	21	15.6%	37	20.1%	48	22.1%	136	20.5%
3	12	9.4%	12	8.9%	11	6.0%	21	9.7%	56	8.4%
4 and more	8	6.3%	12	8.9%	16	8.7%	15	6.9%	51	7.7%
Total	128		135		184		217		664	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 5.93233 (9 df, p-value = 0.746671).

The majority of respondents are involved on a temporary basis (72.5%). This does not differ significantly by the type of organization involved, with higher levels of temporary involvement reported by organizations such as play clubs, hobby clubs or leisure activities (84.2%) – see Table 229. In contrast, respondents in political or public authorities (60.9%) report the highest levels of longer-term involvement, the second in organizations associated with parent activities (43.6%) and human rights organizations (40.0%).

Table 229: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Time Perspective

Type of organizations	Time-limited		Time-unlimited		Total	
Sports club, association	111	70.3%	47	29.7%	158	23.8%
Play/hobby/leisure club	85	84.2%	16	15.8%	101	15.2%
Youth organization	35	70.0%	15	30.0%	50	7.5%
Cultural club	67	76.1%	21	23.9%	88	13.3%
Religious community, church...	70	77.8%	20	22.2%	90	13.6%
Social, charitable and NPO	108	72.0%	42	28.0%	150	22.6%
Human rights organization	15	60.0%	10	40.0%	25	3.8%
Environmental, animal protect.	86	76.8%	26	23.2%	112	16.9%
Community, neighborhood assoc.	80	74.1%	28	25.9%	108	16.3%
Public service	26	61.9%	16	38.1%	42	6.3%
Political or public body	9	39.1%	14	60.9%	23	3.5%
Parent council/represent.	31	56.4%	24	43.6%	55	8.3%
Political party	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	19	2.9%
Interest group	28	73.7%	10	26.3%	38	5.7%
Self-help group	28	80.0%	7	20.0%	35	5.3%
Crowdfunding (no business)	27	75.0%	9	25.0%	36	5.4%

The majority of respondents have carried out their volunteering activities for the past 24 months in their place of residence (61.3%) and/or in their immediate neighborhood/district (26.4%) - see Table 230. The differences between the V4 countries are not significant, with countries with more fragmented municipalities (e.g. Czechia) having a slightly higher proportion of involvement in the neighborhood. The results also show that people in Czechia engage in more places (average 2.1) than in the other V4 countries (V4 average 1.9).

Table 230: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Place of Volunteer Activity

Place of volunteer activity	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
In your neighborhood/district	34	21.8%	27	14.2%	59	27.3%	104	36.4%	224	26.4%
At your place of residence	97	62.2%	108	56.8%	127	58.8%	188	65.7%	520	61.3%
At another place (work, weekend)	17	10.9%	29	15.3%	21	9.7%	40	14.0%	107	12.6%
In the region	32	20.5%	46	24.2%	44	20.4%	48	16.8%	170	20.0%
In your country	18	11.5%	24	12.6%	35	16.2%	32	11.2%	109	12.9%
Abroad	8	5.1%	3	1.6%	2	0.9%	8	2.8%	21	2.5%
On the Internet, virtually	14	9.0%	17	8.9%	24	11.1%	28	9.8%	83	9.8%
Number in formal volunteering	156		190		216		286		848	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	
Number of places (on average)	1.7		1.9		1.7		2.1		1.9	

The majority of activities in formal volunteering are focused on children (41.2%), in all V4 countries, although the Czechs (49.7%) and Slovaks (42.9%) are more involved, while the Hungarians (30.5%) are the least involved – see Table 231. This is followed by care for the elderly (24.6%), with the Czechs being the least involved (19.2%), which is due to a relatively advanced social care system. The most active are the Slovaks (30.1%) and the Poles (28.7%). In third place is family care (24.1%), with the Poles being more active than the V4 average (31.0%). The next places of volunteer activities are occupied by people in general without more specifics (21.9%), nature and animal protection (21.6%) and care for the disabled or people in need of care (20.2%). The results also show that people in Czechia are on average involved in more groups (3.1) than in the other V4 countries (the V4 average is 2.9).

Table 231: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – Target Groups

Place of volunteer activity	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Children and young people	67	42.9%	58	30.5%	82	38.0%	142	49.7%	349	41.2%
Families	30	19.2%	38	20.0%	67	31.0%	69	24.1%	204	24.1%
Disabled people, in need of care	26	16.7%	27	14.2%	60	27.8%	58	20.3%	171	20.2%
Older people	47	30.1%	45	23.7%	62	28.7%	55	19.2%	209	24.6%
People with a migrant background	6	3.8%	6	3.2%	23	10.6%	16	5.6%	51	6.0%
Refugees	5	3.2%	4	2.1%	29	13.4%	23	8.0%	61	7.2%
Asylum seekers	3	1.9%	4	2.1%	6	2.8%	6	2.1%	19	2.2%
Fin. or soc. disadvantaged	20	12.8%	37	19.5%	29	13.4%	28	9.8%	114	13.4%
Women	21	13.5%	20	10.5%	38	17.6%	41	14.3%	120	14.2%
Men	21	13.5%	12	6.3%	28	13.0%	42	14.7%	103	12.1%
Population in general	38	24.4%	47	24.7%	31	14.4%	70	24.5%	186	21.9%
Environment, animals	32	20.5%	42	22.1%	48	22.2%	61	21.3%	183	21.6%
Ppl/anim. affect by nat. dis.	8	5.1%	5	2.6%	24	11.1%	21	7.3%	58	6.8%
Other groups of people	10	6.4%	17	8.9%	15	6.9%	33	11.5%	75	8.8%
Total (formal volunteering)	156		190		216		286		848	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	
Number of groups (on average)	2.6		2.7		2.9		3.1		2.9	

The most frequently mentioned impulse to volunteer comes from the volunteer's own feeling to get involved (32.5%) – see Table 232. In this case, significant differences can be observed between the V4 countries, with almost half of the volunteers in Czechia (48.3%) mentioning this impulse, Slovakia (35.9%) being slightly above the V4 average, and Hungary (26.8%) and Poland (14.4%) being the least likely. The second most mentioned impulse is friends and acquaintances (32.0%), with a higher proportion in Hungary (36.3%) and Poland (36.1%). A request from a (leading) person from an association or volunteer organization (18.6%), based on personal experience (18.4%) or as a suggestion from family members (16.2%) plays a significant role. In all countries (except Czechia 0.7%), local government plays a significant role – Poland (16.2%), Slovakia (15.4%), Hungary (11.6%).

Table 232: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Initiative to Volunteering

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
from vol organization	20	12.8%	34	17.9%	52	24.1%	52	18.2%	158	18.6%
from friends	45	28.8%	69	36.3%	78	36.1%	79	27.6%	271	32.0%
from members of your family	21	13.5%	35	18.4%	43	19.9%	38	13.3%	137	16.2%
own children are/were active	10	6.4%	17	8.9%	15	6.9%	27	9.4%	69	8.1%
from my employer	8	5.1%	15	7.9%	11	5.1%	21	7.3%	55	6.5%
from the municipality	24	15.4%	22	11.6%	35	16.2%	2	0.7%	83	9.8%
from contact point	7	4.5%	12	6.3%	17	7.9%	9	3.1%	45	5.3%
from the press, radio or TV	9	5.8%	6	3.2%	12	5.6%	13	4.5%	40	4.7%
from social networks/intern.	13	8.3%	23	12.1%	29	13.4%	27	9.4%	92	10.8%
from a sp. platform for vol.	3	1.9%	8	4.2%	10	4.6%	6	2.1%	27	3.2%
from own experiences	36	23.1%	25	13.2%	28	13.0%	67	23.4%	156	18.4%
feeling to get involved	56	35.9%	51	26.8%	31	14.4%	138	48.3%	276	32.5%
I have more time ...	18	11.5%	18	9.5%	8	3.7%	28	9.8%	72	8.5%
no special impulse	23	14.7%	11	5.8%	20	9.3%	46	16.1%	100	11.8%
Other	5	3.2%	8	4.2%	15	6.9%	16	5.6%	44	5.2%
Total (formal volunteering)	156		190		216		286		848	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

The main motivator for formal volunteering is the desire to help other people (60.4%) – see Table 233, and this is valid for all V4 countries. The second most important motivation is that volunteers enjoy the activity (40.7%). In Hungary, this is the case for 29.5% of volunteers, in Poland for 30.1%, in Slovakia for 35.9%, but in Czechia, it is

even 58.7%. The third main motivator is the possibility to change things with other people (35.7%), in Czechia and Poland this motivator is stronger (around 42%). Furthermore, the fact that they can meet other people during the volunteering activity is also important (32.2%); however, again in Czechia a higher number of volunteers report this (43.0%), the lowest in Hungary 23.2%. Other significant motivators include the opportunity to give something back to others (29.4%), with the most significant in Poland (41.7%), and to change things they do not like (28.9%), with the most in Czechia (36.7%).

From a V4 country perspective, it is clear that motivations for volunteering differ. In Slovakia, it is mostly about the opportunity to help others (57.7%), other motivators are at a considerable distance: enjoying the activity (35.9%), meeting other people (30.8%), making a difference together with others (26.3%). In Hungary, it is very similar; with the added feeling of giving something back (24.2%). For Poles, this feeling is even the strongest (43.1%). In addition to the above, Czechs see volunteering as an opportunity to expand their knowledge and skills (39.9%) and to develop themselves (27.6%).

On average, each respondent selected 4.8 motivators, with Czechs indicating the most – 6.3, Slovaks the least – 3.9, Hungarians and Poles on average 4.2 motivators.

Table 233: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Motivation

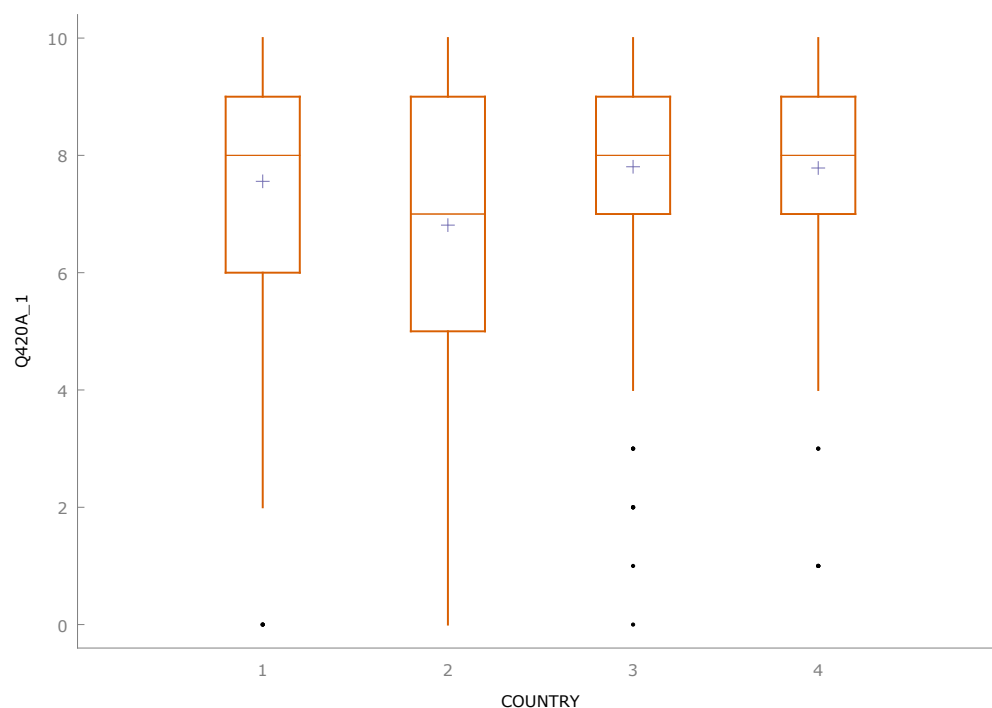
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	90	57.7%	116	61.1%	135	62.5%	171	59.8%	512	60.4%
I meet other people in the process	48	30.8%	44	23.2%	58	26.9%	123	43.0%	273	32.2%
I can maintain my personal network	17	10.9%	19	10.0%	23	10.6%	41	14.3%	100	11.8%
I can change something with others	41	26.3%	51	26.8%	90	41.7%	121	42.3%	303	35.7%
I can change things I don't like	34	21.8%	46	24.2%	60	27.8%	105	36.7%	245	28.9%
I want to give stg. back to others	25	16.0%	46	24.2%	93	43.1%	85	29.7%	249	29.4%
Others expect this from me	12	7.7%	9	4.7%	18	8.3%	31	10.8%	70	8.3%
I have been urged/obliged to do it	17	10.9%	11	5.8%	11	5.1%	33	11.5%	72	8.5%
I receive recognition for it	3	1.9%	15	7.9%	20	9.3%	27	9.4%	65	7.7%
It is also useful for my prof. career	17	10.9%	7	3.7%	12	5.6%	45	15.7%	81	9.6%
I am also fin. compensated for it	7	4.5%	4	2.1%	5	2.3%	13	4.5%	29	3.4%
Religious, spiritual conviction	25	16.0%	16	8.4%	19	8.8%	19	6.6%	79	9.3%
I enjoy the activity	56	35.9%	56	29.5%	65	30.1%	168	58.7%	345	40.7%
I have a change from my normal life	22	14.1%	22	11.6%	23	10.6%	51	17.8%	118	13.9%
I can take my problems into my hands	4	2.6%	8	4.2%	19	8.8%	23	8.0%	54	6.4%
I can develop myself personally	21	13.5%	30	15.8%	37	17.1%	79	27.6%	167	19.7%
I can pursue my own interests	15	9.6%	22	11.6%	33	15.3%	47	16.4%	117	13.8%
Expand my knowledge and experience	27	17.3%	32	16.8%	26	12.0%	114	39.9%	199	23.5%
It gives me my own opportunities for responsibility and decision-making	11	7.1%	11	5.8%	18	8.3%	68	23.8%	108	12.7%
None of the above applies	5	3.2%	6	3.2%	6	2.8%	1	0.3%	18	2.1%
Total (formal volunteering)	156		190		216		286		848	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	
Number of motivators	3.9		4.2		4.2		6.3		4.8	

The majority of those involved rate their formal volunteering activity positively on a scale of 0 to 10 (mean 7.53, n=845). It is perceived most positively in Poland and Czechia, and least positively in Hungary – see Table 234 a Figure 2.

Table 234: Perception of experience with formal volunteer activity in V4 countries

Evaluation	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total
0	3	3	1		7
1		1	1	4	6
2	1	1	4		6
3	1	9	3	2	15
4	8	8	2	8	26
5	16	37	18	27	98
6	14	24	16	17	71
7	24	25	34	42	125
8	28	32	49	76	185
9	24	28	36	48	136
10	37	22	52	59	170
N	156	190	216	283	845
Average	7.56	6.81	7.81	7.79	7.53

Figure 2: Perception of Experience with Formal Volunteer Activity by Individual Country.



Comment: COUNTRY (1-Slovakia, 2-Hungary, 3-Poland, 4-Czechia)

The most frequent reasons for stopping volunteering are health reasons (21.7%, even 40.6% in Poland), followed by work and time reasons (mostly in Czechia), or that the volunteering activity was terminated or no longer relevant – see Table 235.

Table 235: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Reasons for Quitting

Reasons for quitting	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
occupational reasons	2	7.1%	5	9.1%	5	15.6%	14	20.3%	26	14.1%
family reasons	4	14.3%	6	10.9%	7	21.9%	9	13.0%	26	14.1%
health reasons	6	21.4%	10	18.2%	13	40.6%	11	15.9%	40	21.7%
age reasons	3	10.7%	10	18.2%	1	3.1%	11	15.9%	25	13.6%
move to another place	0	0.0%	8	14.5%	1	3.1%	3	4.3%	12	6.5%
school/further education	5	17.9%	2	3.6%	1	3.1%	2	2.9%	10	5.4%
activity was limited	2	7.1%	3	5.5%	1	3.1%	17	24.6%	23	12.5%
no more interest	2	7.1%	2	3.6%	1	3.1%	1	1.4%	6	3.3%
time commitment was too great	0	0.0%	3	5.5%	3	9.4%	19	27.5%	25	13.6%
too much responsibility	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	2	6.3%	1	1.4%	4	2.2%
too much bureaucracy	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	5	7.2%	6	3.3%
too little recognition	1	3.6%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	1.6%
financial effort was too great	3	10.7%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	7	3.8%
difficulties with my job	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
difficulties in the group	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	2	1.1%
organization was dissolved	0	0.0%	3	5.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	5	2.7%
topic no longer relevant	7	25.0%	4	7.3%	3	9.4%	11	15.9%	25	13.6%
too little support/support	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
other reasons	7	25.0%	14	25.5%	6	18.8%	9	13.0%	36	19.6%
Total (previously involved)	28		55		32		69		184	

FORMAL VOLUNTEERING IN CRISES EVENTS

Involvement rates in formal volunteering activities related to emergencies (crisis) were lower than for other activities, with 41.7% of respondents involved in formal volunteering activities, while only 6.2% were involved in crisis situations (see Table 236). Higher involvement rates for Czechia and Poland, both relative to the number of respondents and to the number of people involved in formal volunteering activities.

Table 236: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events

	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total
In formal volunteering in crises	13	16	49	49	127
relative to the total number involved in formal volunteering	8.3%	8.4%	22.7%	17.1%	15.0%
relative to the total number of respondents	3.2%	3.5%	8.2%	8.5%	6.2%
In formal volunteering	156	190	216	286	848
relative to the total number of respondents	38.8%	42.0%	36.0%	49.3%	41.7%
Total number of respondents	402	452	600	580	2034

Some volunteers were simultaneously engaged with different target groups, as shown in Table 238, for each country Table 239, Table 240, Table 241, Table 242.

Table 237: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – Target Groups in Crises Events

Target groups	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total	Relative
People with a migrant background	6	6	23	16	51	6.0%
Refugees	5	4	29	23	61	7.2%
Asylum seekers	3	4	6	6	19	2.2%
People/animals affected by natural diseases	8	5	24	21	58	6.0%

Table 238: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)

Target groups	Refugees	Asylum seekers	People/animals affected by natural diseases
People with a migrant background	29	12	14
Refugees		13	16
Asylum seekers			9

Table 239: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)

Target groups	Refugees	Asylum seekers	People/animals affected by natural diseases
People with a migrant background	3	3	3
Refugees		3	3
Asylum seekers			6

Table 240: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)

Target groups	Refugees	Asylum seekers	People/animals affected by natural diseases
People with a migrant background	1	1	0
Refugees		1	0
Asylum seekers			0

Table 241: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)

Target groups	Refugees	Asylum seekers	People/animals affected by natural diseases
People with a migrant background	16	4	9
Refugees		5	10
Asylum seekers			3

Table 242: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)

Target groups	Refugees	Asylum seekers	People/animals affected by natural diseases
People with a migrant background	9	4	2
Refugees		4	3
Asylum seekers			0

Increasing education increases the level of involvement in emergencies – see Table 244. Only 7.3% of those with primary education (PS) engaged in formal volunteering in non-emergency events, compared to 12.4% of those with secondary education (SS), 14.3% of those with secondary education with the matriculation exam (SS+) and 19.2% of those with university education (19.2%).

Table 243: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries –in Crises Events – Influence of Education

Education	PS	SS	SS+	UNI	Total
In formal volunteering in crises	3	23	54	47	127
relative to the total number involved in formal volunteering	7.3%	12.4%	14.3%	19.2%	15.0%
relative to the total number of respondents	2.6%	4.1%	5.9%	10.6%	6.2%
In formal volunteering	41	185	377	245	848
relative to the total number of respondents	36.0%	33.0%	41.3%	55.2%	41.7%
Total number of respondents	114	561	913	444	2032

Gender has no effect in emergency involvement in formal volunteering – see Table 244.

Table 244: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries –in Crises Events – Influence of Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Total
In formal volunteering in crises	65	62	127
relative to the total number involved in formal volunteering	15.8%	14.2%	15.0%
relative to the total number of respondents	6.5%	6.0%	6.2%
In formal volunteering	412	436	848
relative to the total number of respondents	41.2%	42.2%	41.7%
Total number of respondents	1001	1033	2034

Table 245 shows that in the case of involvement in activities related to emergencies, the dominant involvement is due to the war in Ukraine (10% of all people involved in formal volunteering). However, there are differences between countries, with Poland and Czechia showing the highest levels of involvement for this reason. The second most frequent event was problems related to the COVID-19 pandemic and local events, in Czechia, this was the fire in Hřensko or the tornado in Moravia (in other countries this is a minority).

Table 245: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
War in Syria	2	1%	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%	7	1%
War in Ukraine	6	4%	5	3%	43	20%	32	11%	86	10%
War in Sudan	3	2%	2	1%	4	2%	2	1%	11	1%
Riots in Bangladesh	3	2%	2	1%	2	1%	1	0%	8	1%
Riots in Iran	3	2%	1	1%	3	1%	1	0%	8	1%
Floods in Pakistan	3	2%	2	1%	5	2%	4	1%	14	2%
Earthquake in Turkey	3	2%	4	2%	10	5%	7	2%	24	3%
Covid-19	4	3%	12	6%	19	9%	10	3%	45	5%
Floods in Slovenia	3	2%	0	0%	6	3%	9	3%	18	2%
Local in country	4	3%	1	1%	4	2%	24	8%	33	4%
Local in country	5	3%	3	2%	2	1%	12	4%	22	3%
Total (formal volunteering)	156		190		216		286		848	

Table 246 shows that there are also differences in terms of education. The higher level of involvement among the more educated population was also reflected in formal volunteering activities. Of all university-educated (UNI) involved, 12% were involved in UA war-related activities, with the highest involvement rates among those with a high school diploma (SS+).

Table 246: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events – Influence of Education

Initiative to volunteering	PS		SS		SS+		UNI		Total	
War in Syria	0	0%	1	1%	3	1%	3	1%	7	1%
War in Ukraine	1	1%	13	7%	38	18%	34	12%	86	10%
War in Sudan	0	0%	2	1%	5	2%	4	1%	11	1%
Riots in Bangladesh	0	0%	1	1%	5	2%	2	1%	8	1%
Riots in Iran	0	0%	0	0%	6	3%	2	1%	8	1%
Floods in Pakistan	0	0%	3	2%	9	4%	2	1%	14	2%
Earthquake in Turkey	0	0%	5	3%	15	7%	4	1%	24	3%
Covid-19	1	1%	6	3%	28	13%	10	3%	45	5%
Floods in Slovenia	0	0%	1	1%	12	6%	5	2%	18	2%
Local in country	1	1%	5	3%	15	7%	12	4%	33	4%
Local in country	1	1%	1	1%	8	4%	12	4%	22	3%
Total (formal volunteering)	41		185		377		245		848	

The most significant motivators associated with formal volunteering activities due to political events, i.e. the wars in Syria, Ukraine, Sudan and the unrest in Iran and Bangladesh, include the need to help other people, and the desire to make a difference – see Table 247.

Table 247: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation for activities associated with political events

Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	5	55.6%	5	62.5%	23	51.1%	19	55.9%	52	54.2%
I meet other people in the process	2	22.2%	1	12.5%	16	35.6%	8	23.5%	27	28.1%
I can maintain my personal network	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	8	17.8%	4	11.8%	15	15.6%
I can change stg. with others	4	44.4%	4	50.0%	23	51.1%	15	44.1%	46	47.9%
I can change things I don't like	4	44.4%	5	62.5%	21	46.7%	15	44.1%	45	46.9%
I want to give stg. back to others	2	22.2%	1	12.5%	17	37.8%	8	23.5%	28	29.2%
the others expect this from me	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	8.9%	2	5.9%	9	9.4%
I have been urged/obliged to do it	3	33.3%	1	12.5%	3	6.7%	2	5.9%	9	9.4%
I receive recognition for it	2	22.2%	1	12.5%	6	13.3%	2	5.9%	11	11.5%
It is also useful for my prof. career	4	44.4%	1	12.5%	3	6.7%	5	14.7%	13	13.5%
I am also fin. compensated for it	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	4	8.9%	1	2.9%	7	7.3%
Religious, spiritual conviction	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	8	17.8%	3	8.8%	14	14.6%
I enjoy the activity	3	33.3%	2	25.0%	12	26.7%	10	29.4%	27	28.1%
I have a change from my normal life	2	22.2%	1	12.5%	5	11.1%	3	8.8%	11	11.5%
I can take my problems into my hands	2	22.2%	2	25.0%	13	28.9%	1	2.9%	18	18.8%
I can develop myself personally	3	33.3%	1	12.5%	9	20.0%	6	17.6%	19	19.8%
I can pursue my own interests	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	8	17.8%	3	8.8%	13	13.5%
Expand my knowledge and experience	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	20.0%	7	20.6%	19	19.8%
It gives me my own opportunities for responsibility and decision-making	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	7	15.6%	6	17.6%	15	15.6%
None of the above applies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Total (FV due to political events)	9		8		45		34		96	

The most important motivators associated with formal volunteering activities due to natural disasters (both inside and outside their own country, i.e. usually floods and fires), include the need to help other people (64.7%) – see Table 248.

Table 248: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation for activities associated with natural diseases

Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	4	44.4%	10	66.7%	20	76.9%	21	60.0%	55	64.7%
I meet other people in the process	2	22.2%	1	6.7%	7	26.9%	9	25.7%	19	22.4%
I can maintain my personal network	3	33.3%	1	6.7%	4	15.4%	2	5.7%	10	11.8%
I can change stg. with others	3	33.3%	4	26.7%	13	50.0%	10	28.6%	30	35.3%
I can change things I don't like	1	11.1%	3	20.0%	10	38.5%	12	34.3%	26	30.6%
I want to give stg. back to others	1	11.1%	3	20.0%	14	53.8%	10	28.6%	28	32.9%
the others expects this from me	2	22.2%	1	6.7%	4	15.4%	1	2.9%	8	9.4%
I have been urged/obliged to do it	1	11.1%	1	6.7%	1	3.8%	2	5.7%	5	5.9%
I receive recognition for it	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	4	15.4%	4	11.4%	10	11.8%
It is also useful for my prof. career	3	33.3%	1	6.7%	1	3.8%	2	5.7%	7	8.2%
I am also fin. compensated for it	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	3	3.5%
Religious, spiritual conviction	3	33.3%	2	13.3%	4	15.4%	3	8.6%	12	14.1%
I enjoy the activity	2	22.2%	4	26.7%	5	19.2%	9	25.7%	20	23.5%
I have a change from my normal life	2	22.2%	2	13.3%	4	15.4%	1	2.9%	9	10.6%
I can take my problems into my hands	1	11.1%	1	6.7%	6	23.1%	4	11.4%	12	14.1%
I can develop myself personally	1	11.1%	5	33.3%	5	19.2%	5	14.3%	16	18.8%
I can pursue my own interests	1	11.1%	3	20.0%	4	15.4%	1	2.9%	9	10.6%
Expand my knowledge and experience	2	22.2%	3	20.0%	6	23.1%	8	22.9%	19	22.4%
It gives me my own opportunities for responsibility and decision-making	2	22.2%	2	13.3%	8	30.8%	4	11.4%	16	18.8%
None of the above applies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	1.2%
Total (FV due to natural diseases)	9		15		26		35		85	

The majority of those who have been involved even in crises rate their formal volunteering activity positively on a scale of 0 to 10 (mean 7.79, n=127). There is a significant difference in satisfaction in Slovakia, with those who have been involved even in crises events perceiving their rating significantly better than others – see Table 234 and Table 249.

Table 249: Perception of experience with formal volunteer activity in V4 Countries during Crises Events

Evaluation	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total
0		1			1
1				1	1
2					
3		1			1
4	1	1		2	4
5	1	1	3	6	11
6	1		6	2	9
7		1	7	9	17
8	2	7	15	12	36
9	3	1	7	6	17
10	5	3	11	11	30
N	13	16	49	49	127
Average	8.31	7.13	8.02	7.63	7.79

INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING

INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING IN GENERAL

The most important informal volunteering activities include helping others, running errands, transportation, grass cutting, administrative work, job searching, bookkeeping, legal and economic advice, etc., and similar types of activities are often mentioned by respondents in the miscellaneous category (44.9%, even 61.1% in Hungary) - see Table 250. Other activities are childcare and care for the elderly (about 29% each activity, with a higher level of representation in Poland (37.5%). The level of engagement for people with a migrant background, refugees, asylum seekers or affected by natural disasters is relatively low (average 5.7%, highest in Poland 10.3% and in Czechia 6.1%).

Table 250: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – types of activities

Activities	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Care of children	56	34.1%	38	16.3%	91	37.6%	97	28.3%	282	28.7%
Care of the elderly	50	30.5%	52	22.3%	90	37.2%	102	29.7%	294	29.9%
Care of disab. people	18	11.0%	17	7.3%	37	15.3%	49	14.3%	121	12.3%
Care of the ill people	27	16.5%	23	9.9%	55	22.7%	54	15.7%	159	16.2%
Assistance for others*	71	43.3%	143	61.4%	103	42.6%	124	36.2%	441	44.9%
Assisting with events	34	20.7%	49	21.0%	64	26.4%	107	31.2%	254	25.9%
Care of people with **	6	3.7%	4	1.7%	25	10.3%	21	6.1%	56	5.7%
Other	23	14.0%	35	15.0%	15	6.2%	53	15.5%	126	12.8%
Total (actual inform. vol.)	164		233		242		343		982	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

*(errands, transport, lawn mowing, administrative work, finding the job, bookkeeping, legal and economic advising etc.).

** migrant background, refugees, asylum seekers or affected by natural disasters.

The vast majority of respondents in their informal activities carry out in their immediate neighborhood (44.4%) or municipality (56.9%) – see Table 251.

Table 251: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – location of activities

Location	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
in your neighborhood	67	40,9%	75	32,2%	117	48,3%	177	51,6%	436	44,4%
at your place of city	89	54,3%	146	62,7%	123	50,8%	201	58,6%	559	56,9%
in another place	26	15,9%	29	12,4%	35	14,5%	54	15,7%	144	14,7%
in the region	24	14,6%	20	8,6%	49	20,2%	32	9,3%	125	12,7%
in your country	12	7,3%	20	8,6%	28	11,6%	42	12,2%	102	10,4%
abroad	4	2,4%	1	0,4%	1	0,4%	5	1,5%	11	1,1%
on the Internet, virtually	6	3,7%	16	6,9%	17	7,0%	17	5,0%	56	5,7%
by someone else	4	2,4%	3	1,3%	5	2,1%	0	0,0%	12	1,2%
Total (actual inform. vol.)	164		233		242		343		982	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

The dominant motivator for informal volunteering is the need to help others (65.4%, with as high as 75.5% in Hungary), followed by fulfilling a sense of usefulness (36.2%, highest in Czechia 44.3%), and the need to give back to others (33.5%, highest in Poland 42.6%). Own pleasure from the activity is 27.4% (highest in Czechia 37.3%). Interestingly, other motivators of Czechs are well above the average values: contact across generations - 32.4%, desire to change things (28.9%), need to do something different with others (28%) or self-development (26.5%) – see Table 252.

Table 252: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation

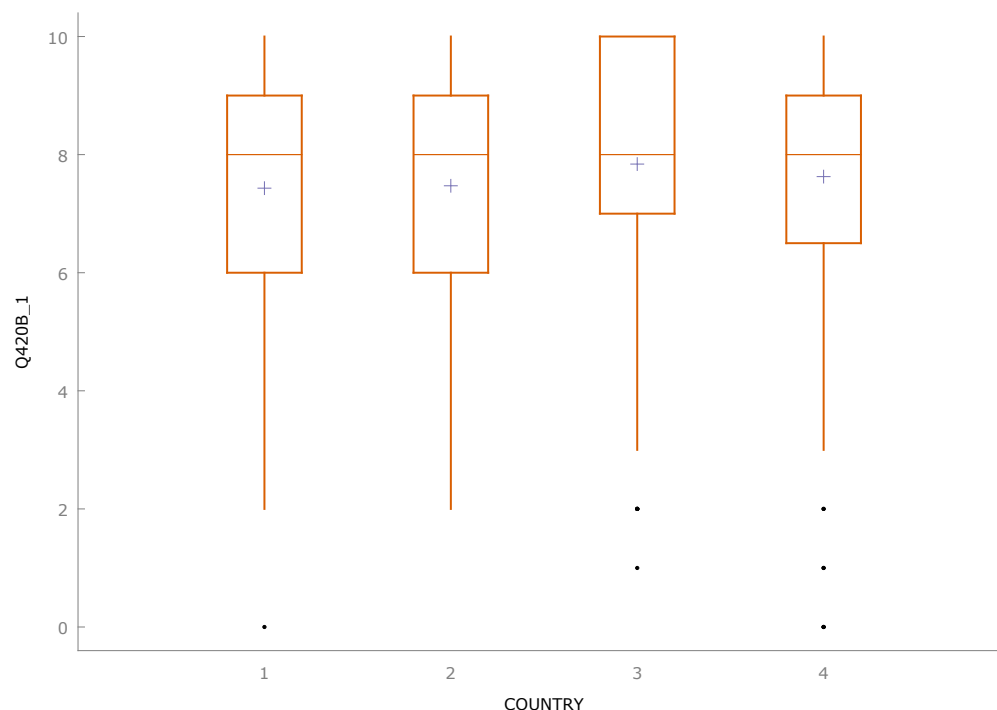
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	105	64.0%	176	75.5%	164	67.8%	197	57.4%	642	65.4%
It brings me together with others	45	27.4%	53	22.7%	69	28.5%	137	39.9%	304	31.0%
It gives me contact with other generations	34	20.7%	32	13.7%	56	23.1%	111	32.4%	233	23.7%
I can maintain my personal network	10	6.1%	34	14.6%	15	6.2%	51	14.9%	110	11.2%
I can make a difference with others	32	19.5%	9	3.9%	30	12.4%	96	28.0%	167	17.0%
I can change things that I don't like	23	14.0%	38	16.3%	41	16.9%	99	28.9%	201	20.5%
I want to give something back to other people	36	22.0%	72	30.9%	103	42.6%	118	34.4%	329	33.5%
It gives me the feeling of being needed	56	34.1%	67	28.8%	80	33.1%	152	44.3%	355	36.2%
My environment expects it from me	9	5.5%	15	6.4%	19	7.9%	47	13.7%	90	9.2%
I have been urged or obliged to do so	8	4.9%	8	3.4%	6	2.5%	54	15.7%	76	7.7%
I receive appreciation and recognition for it	7	4.3%	31	13.3%	20	8.3%	38	11.1%	96	9.8%
The activity is also useful for my professional career	6	3.7%	10	4.3%	5	2.1%	31	9.0%	52	5.3%
I am also financially compensated for it	3	1.8%	8	3.4%	4	1.7%	11	3.2%	26	2.6%
Out of religious, spiritual conviction	21	12.8%	15	6.4%	22	9.1%	22	6.4%	80	8.1%
I enjoy the job	39	23.8%	51	21.9%	51	21.1%	128	37.3%	269	27.4%
I have a change from the rest of my everyday life.	16	9.8%	41	17.6%	14	5.8%	46	13.4%	117	11.9%
I can take my own problems into my own hands	5	3.0%	11	4.7%	14	5.8%	29	8.5%	59	6.0%
I can develop myself personally	12	7.3%	36	15.5%	27	11.2%	64	18.7%	139	14.2%
I can pursue my own interests	7	4.3%	16	6.9%	18	7.4%	29	8.5%	70	7.1%
It allows me to expand my knowledge and experience	24	14.6%	33	14.2%	29	12.0%	91	26.5%	177	18.0%
None of the above applies	9	5.5%	9	3.9%	8	3.3%	10	2.9%	36	3.7%
Total (informal volunteer)	164		233		242		343		982	

The majority of those involved rate their formal volunteering activity positively on a scale of 0 to 10 (mean 7.58, n=1191). The most positive perception is in Poland, the least in Slovakia, but the differences are not significant – see Table 253 and Figure 3: Perception of experience with informal volunteer activity by individual country. Figure 3.

Table 253: Perception of experience with in formal volunteer activity in V4 countries

Evaluation	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total
0	1			3	1
1			1	2	
2	2	3	5	2	2
3	2	6	4	6	2
4	6	8	3	5	6
5	40	42	25	49	40
6	18	25	27	32	18
7	29	44	46	64	29
8	39	61	63	85	39
9	34	40	41	71	34
10	42	55	78	78	42
N	213	284	293	401	1191
Average	7.43	7.47	7.83	7.55	7.58

Figure 3: Perception of experience with informal volunteer activity by individual country.



Comment: COUNTRY (1-Slovakia, 2-Hungary, 3-Poland, 4-Czechia)

The most frequent reasons for stopping volunteering are health reasons (21.7%, even 40.6% in Poland), followed by work and time reasons (mostly in Czechia), or that the volunteering activity was terminated or ceased to be relevant – see Table 254.

Table 254: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – reasons for quitting

Reasons for quitting	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
occupational reasons	1	2.0%	5	9.8%	5	9.8%	14	24.1%	25	12.0%
family reasons	9	18.4%	6	11.8%	7	13.7%	9	15.5%	31	14.8%
health reasons	16	32.7%	10	19.6%	13	25.5%	11	19.0%	50	23.9%
age reasons	5	10.2%	10	19.6%	1	2.0%	11	19.0%	27	12.9%
move to another place	0	0.0%	8	15.7%	1	2.0%	3	5.2%	12	5.7%
school/further education	1	2.0%	2	3.9%	1	2.0%	2	3.4%	6	2.9%
activity was limited	3	6.1%	3	5.9%	1	2.0%	17	29.3%	24	11.5%
no more interest	2	4.1%	2	3.9%	1	2.0%	1	1.7%	6	2.9%
time commitment was too great	6	12.2%	3	5.9%	3	5.9%	19	32.8%	31	14.8%
too much responsibility	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	2	3.9%	1	1.7%	4	1.9%
too much bureaucracy	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	5	8.6%	6	2.9%
too little recognition	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	3	1.4%
financial effort was too great	1	2.0%	2	3.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	5	2.4%
organization was dissolved	7	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.8%
other reasons	10	20.4%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	12	5.7%
Total (previously involved)	49		51		51		58		209	

INFORMAL VOLUNTEERING IN CRISES EVENTS

Voluntary informal activities aimed at people from other countries with a migrant background, refugees or asylum seekers, or care for people affected by natural disasters is quite minority. Overall, 2.8% of respondents do it, and of those who have done informal volunteering activities in the past 24 months, it is 5.7%. The highest levels of involvement are in Poland and Czechia – see Table 255.

Table 255: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events

	SK	HU	PL	CZ	Total
In informal volunteering in crises	6	4	25	21	56
relative to the total number involved in informal volunteer.	3.7%	1.7%	10.3%	6.1%	5.7%
relative to the total number of respondents	1.5%	0.9%	4.2%	3.6%	2.8%
In informal volunteering	164	233	242	343	982
relative to the total number of respondents	40.8%	51.5%	40.3%	59.1%	48.3%
Total number of respondents	402	452	600	580	2034

Increasing education increases the level of involvement in emergencies – see Table 256, however, due to the small sample size these findings cannot be generalized.

Table 256: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events –Influence of Education

Education	PS	SS	SS+	UNI	Total
In formal volunteering in crises	3	5	23	25	56
relative to the total number involved in formal volunteering	6.7%	2.1%	4.9%	10.8%	5.7%
relative to the total number of respondents	2.6%	0.9%	2.5%	5.6%	2.8%
In formal volunteering	45	240	466	231	982
relative to the total number of respondents	39.5%	42.8%	51.0%	52.0%	48.3%
Total number of respondents	114	561	913	444	2032

Gender does not have an effect on involvement in crises in formal volunteering – see Table 257.

Table 257: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events – Influence of Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Total
In formal volunteering in crises	28	28	56
relative to the total number involved in formal volunteering	6.1%	5.3%	5.7%
relative to the total number of respondents	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
In formal volunteering	457	525	982
relative to the total number of respondents	45.7%	50.8%	48.3%
Total number of respondents	1001	1033	2034

Table 258 shows that when it comes to involvement in emergency-related activities, the dominant involvement is due to the war in Ukraine or Syria. However, there are differences between countries, with Poland (10% in relation to Ukraine) and Czechia (6% in relation to Syria) showing the highest levels of involvement in informal volunteering activities. The third most frequent event was problems was connected with COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 258: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
War in Syria	2	1%	0	0%	3	1%	19	6%	24	2%
War in Ukraine	6	4%	4	2%	23	10%	1	0%	34	3%
War in Sudan	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Riots in Bangladesh	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Riots in Iran	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	5	1%
Floods in Pakistan	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	5	1%
Earthquake in Turkey	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	3	1%	7	1%
Covid-19	3	2%	0	0%	10	4%	1	0%	14	1%
Floods in Slovenia	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	7	2%	10	1%
Local in country	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	6	1%
Local in country	1	1%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Total (informal volunteering)	164		233		242		343		982	

Given the small sample size, more analyses are irrelevant.

RESPONSIBILITY – RESPONDENTS' OPINIONS

Discussion on the conclusions of the question: **“Who do you think should take more responsibility and tasks when individuals and families are overburdened and need help?”**

More than half of the respondents believe that the state should be more involved (57.5%), compared to 2/3 of respondents in Hungary and 60.9% in Slovakia – see Table 259. The second most frequent answer is that family, relatives and people from the social environment (53.3%), with Czechia and Poland having the highest frequency of this answer (59.5% and 58.7%). Out of 2034 respondents, 1170 persons chose only one option; the remaining 864 persons chose more than one option.

Table 259: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
relatives and people from the social environment (neighborhood, friends)	166	41.3%	222	49.1%	352	58.7%	345	59.5%	1085	53.3%
voluntary organizations (associations, foundations, non-profit organizations)	98	24.4%	130	28.8%	205	34.2%	189	32.6%	622	30.6%
the state (municipalities, cantons, federal government)	245	60.9%	301	66.6%	305	50.8%	319	55.0%	1170	57.5%
business (companies, employers)	45	11.2%	56	12.4%	52	8.7%	53	9.1%	206	10.1%
others	8	2.0%	10	2.2%	12	2.0%	29	5.0%	59	2.9%
I do not know	51	12.7%	34	7.5%	83	13.8%	57	9.8%	225	11.1%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

If we look at the answers of only those who chose one option, the results are similar and the dependence between the answer to the question and the country is demonstrated. Respondents from Slovakia and Hungary are most inclined towards the role of the state, while Poles and Czechs see the responsibility as being with the family, relatives and the social environment – see Table 260. About a fifth of respondents do not know (19.2%).

Table 260: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries (Only One Choice)

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
relatives and people from the social environment	67	25.6%	72	28.7%	136	40.5%	126	39.3%	401	34.3%
voluntary organizations	13	5.0%	17	6.8%	24	7.1%	17	5.3%	71	6.1%
the state	121	46.2%	122	48.6%	77	22.9%	111	34.6%	431	36.8%
business	5	1.9%	3	1.2%	8	2.4%	3	0.9%	19	1.6%
others	5	1.9%	3	1.2%	8	2.4%	7	2.2%	23	2.0%
I do not know	51	19.5%	34	13.5%	83	24.7%	57	17.8%	225	19.2%
Total (with one answer)	262		251		336		321		1170	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 63.1162 (15 df, p-value = 7.28878×10^{-8}).

The influence of age on the answer to the question has been found. Young people give more priority to family, relatives and the social environment, older generations rely more on the state as they get older – see Table 261.

Table 261: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Age

Age	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
Family	45	39,1%	85	39,4%	82	33,7%	73	31,7%	58	32,6%	57	31,0%
NGOs	9	7,8%	17	7,9%	18	7,4%	12	5,2%	10	5,6%	5	2,7%
State	33	28,7%	56	25,9%	84	34,6%	94	40,9%	76	42,7%	85	46,2%
Bus.	5	4,3%	9	4,2%	0	0,0%	3	1,3%	0	0,0%	2	1,1%
Others	3	2,6%	3	1,4%	8	3,3%	4	1,7%	1	0,6%	4	2,2%
?	20	17,4%	46	21,3%	51	21,0%	44	19,1%	33	18,5%	31	16,8%
Total	115		216		243		230		178		184	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 53.6562 (25 df, p-value = 0.000736).

The effect of gender on the answer to the question has not been found, although the results show that men prefer the responsibility of the state more than that of family, relatives and the social environment – see Table 262.

Table 262: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Gender

Gender	Male		Female		Total
Family	191	47.6%	210	52.4%	401
NGOs	34	47.9%	37	52.1%	71
State	225	52.2%	206	47.8%	431
Business	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	19
Others	13	56.5%	10	43.5%	23
?	110	48.9%	115	51.1%	225
Total	586		584		1170

Pearson's chi-squared test = 4.94256 (5 df, p-value = 0.42293).

People with less education rely more on the state or do not know how to answer – see Table 263. The dependence on education was confirmed.

Table 263: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Education

Educ.	BS		SS		SS+		UNI		Total	
Family	16	22.5%	117	32.1%	183	35.5%	85	39.0%	401	34.3%
NGOs	5	7.0%	22	6.0%	30	5.8%	14	6.4%	71	6.1%
State	24	33.8%	126	34.6%	200	38.8%	81	37.2%	431	36.9%
Business	3	4.2%	4	1.1%	8	1.6%	4	1.8%	19	1.6%
Others	2	2.8%	7	1.9%	11	2.1%	3	1.4%	23	2.0%
?	21	29.6%	88	24.2%	84	16.3%	31	14.2%	224	19.2%
Total	71		364		516		218		1169	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 24.544 (15 df, p-value = 0.00564).

Dependence was also shown on household income size, although a correlation cannot be fully traced – see Table 264.

Table 264: Answers to the Question "Who should take more responsibility?" in V4 Countries – Influence of Household Income

Income	1		2		3		4		5		Total	
Family	121	33.2%	82	36.0%	61	30.3%	51	28.7%	82	42.9%	397	34.2%
NGOs	12	3.3%	21	9.2%	16	8.0%	17	9.6%	5	2.6%	71	6.1%
State	126	34.6%	74	32.5%	80	39.8%	75	42.1%	73	38.2%	428	36.8%
Business	5	1.4%	3	1.3%	7	3.5%	3	1.7%	1	0.5%	19	1.6%
Others	4	1.1%	3	1.3%	6	3.0%	5	2.8%	5	2.6%	23	2.0%
?	96	26.4%	45	19.7%	31	15.4%	27	15.2%	25	13.1%	224	19.3%
Total	364		228		201		178		191		1162	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 53.6885 (20 df, p-value = 6.432×10^{-5}).

In general, it can be concluded that people with lower incomes, lower education and higher age place more responsibility and tasks on the state. These findings are statistically significant.

DONATION

DONATION IN GENERAL

On average, 52.9% of respondents had been involved in donor activity in the past 24 months, with a further 28.7% having been involved previously. Czechs have the highest current involvement (64.5%), while Hungarians (50.2%) have no past involvement. More than a quarter of Slovaks (26.4%) and Poles (28.5%) have never been involved in donor activities – see Table 265.

Table 265: Involvement in Donor Activity

Donor activity	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
past 24 months	192	47.8%	204	45.1%	307	51.2%	374	64.5%	1077	52.9%
sometime in the past, not now	104	25.9%	227	50.2%	122	20.3%	130	22.4%	583	28.7%
sometime in the past or now	296	73.6%	431	95.4%	429	71.5%	504	86.9%	1660	81.6%
never	106	26.4%	21	4.6%	171	28.5%	76	13.1%	374	18.4%
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Groups 1 to 5 are derived from the average income in a given country and its values are shown in Table 266. Statistical dependence between country and the amount donated was demonstrated - see Table 267. Czech and Slovak citizens donate larger amounts than the average. Most people contribute smaller amounts (the first two categories account for 57% in total).

Table 266: Values for Donation groups in V4 Countries

Category of donation	SK (EUR)	HU (HUF)	PL (PLN)	CZ (CZK)
1	<15	<4 000	<60	<500
2	15 – 30	4 001 – 8 000	61 – 260	501 – 1000
3	31 – 140	8 001 – 40 000	261 – 665	1001 – 5000
4	141 – 270	40 001 – 80 000	666 – 1337	5001 – 10000
5	>270	>80 000	>1337	>10000

Table 267: Average Annual Amounts of Household Donations in V4 Countries

Amount	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
1	52	27.1%	58	28.4%	79	25.7%	89	23.8%	278	25.8%
2	47	24.5%	53	26.0%	127	41.4%	109	29.1%	336	31.2%
3	45	23.4%	61	29.9%	42	13.7%	98	26.2%	246	22.8%
4	14	7.3%	9	4.4%	13	4.2%	37	9.9%	73	6.8%
5	8	4.2%	5	2.5%	11	3.6%	15	4.0%	39	3.6%
6 (missing values)	26	13.5%	18	8.8%	35	11.4%	26	7.0%	105	9.7%
Total (donation)	192		204		307		374		1077	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 52.109 (15 df, p-value = $5,4187 \times 10^{-6}$). When we exclude missing values Pearson's chi-squared test = 44.7343 (12 df, p-value = $5,4187 \times 10^{-5}$).

Table 268 shows that most people do not use donations to reduce their tax liability (67.9% on average), with differences between countries being demonstrated. Czechs use this the least, Slovaks the most. The level of use depends on the legislation of the country.

Table 268: The Rate of Deduction of Donations from Income for the Purposes of Reducing Tax Liability in V4 Countries

Deduction	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
<1%	7	3.6%	10	4.9%	26	8.5%	34	9.1%	77	7.1%
1% – 2%	19	9.9%	51	25.0%	116	37.8%	8	2.1%	194	18.0%
2% – 3%	11	5.7%	4	2.0%	13	4.2%	6	1.6%	34	3.2%
3% – 5%	3	1.6%	3	1.5%	11	3.6%	3	0.8%	20	1.9%
>5%	2	1.0%		0.0%	15	4.9%	4	1.1%	21	1.9%
Not used	150	78.1%	136	66.7%	126	41.0%	319	85.3%	731	67.9%
Total (donation)	192		204		307		374		1077	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 227.46 (15 df, p-value = 5,296747 x 10⁻⁴⁰).

Table 269 shows that the majority of respondents contribute to environmental protection (29.7%), to people affected by poverty (27.9%), to victims of war (27.7%), to people with disabilities (27.7%) and to aid in disasters (21.8%). Differences are evident between countries. On average, people contribute to more than two purposes.

Table 269: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months)

Reasons for donation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Environment/Nature/Animals	31	16.1%	71	34.8%	106	34.5%	112	29.9%	320	29.7%
People affected by poverty	71	37.0%	83	40.7%	72	23.5%	74	19.8%	300	27.9%
Poverty victims abroad	19	9.9%	7	3.4%	18	5.9%	33	8.8%	77	7.1%
Disaster relief	36	18.8%	16	7.8%	44	14.3%	139	37.2%	235	21.8%
Migrants, refugees	17	8.9%	9	4.4%	78	25.4%	77	20.6%	181	16.8%
Fighting diseases	39	20.3%	54	26.5%	85	27.7%	120	32.1%	298	27.7%
People with disabilities	58	30.2%	35	17.2%	70	22.8%	112	29.9%	275	25.5%
Old people	19	9.9%	20	9.8%	32	10.4%	32	8.6%	103	9.6%
Young people, children	17	8.9%	33	16.2%	71	23.1%	61	16.3%	182	16.9%
Church	35	18.2%	29	14.2%	36	11.7%	30	8.0%	130	12.1%
Politics at national level	3	1.6%	2	1.0%	6	2.0%	8	2.1%	19	1.8%
Culture	7	3.6%	6	2.9%	9	2.9%	15	4.0%	37	3.4%
Sports	6	3.1%	8	3.9%	15	4.9%	21	5.6%	50	4.6%
Education/awareness/information	8	4.2%	14	6.9%	6	2.0%	16	4.3%	44	4.1%
Total (donation)	192		204		307		374		1077	
Number of reasons	2.0		2.0		2.2		2.3		2.2	

In the past, 28.7% of respondents who are no longer involved in donating. Most in the area of environmental protection and helping people affected by poverty – see Table 270.

Table 270: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (in the Past, no Donation Past 24 Months)

Reasons for donation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Environment/Nature/Animals	14	7.3%	32	15.7%	30	9.8%	36	9.6%	112	10.4%
People affected by poverty	29	15.1%	56	27.5%	20	6.5%	14	3.7%	119	11.0%
Poverty victims abroad	6	3.1%	5	2.5%	4	1.3%	7	1.9%	22	2.0%
Disaster relief	16	8.3%	9	4.4%	13	4.2%	42	11.2%	80	7.4%
Migrants, refugees	3	1.6%	5	2.5%	17	5.5%	5	1.3%	30	2.8%
Fighting diseases	19	9.9%	27	13.2%	17	5.5%	28	7.5%	91	8.4%
People with disabilities	25	13.0%	30	14.7%	24	7.8%	23	6.1%	102	9.5%
Old people	13	6.8%	12	5.9%	9	2.9%	10	2.7%	44	4.1%
Young people, children	5	2.6%	13	6.4%	24	7.8%	14	3.7%	56	5.2%
Church	18	9.4%	31	15.2%	17	5.5%	7	1.9%	73	6.8%
Politics at national level	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Culture	5	2.6%	5	2.5%	3	1.0%	7	1.9%	20	1.9%
Sports	11	5.7%	15	7.4%	2	0.7%	9	2.4%	37	3.4%
Education/awareness/information	2	1.0%	8	3.9%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	13	1.2%
Others	3	1.6%	65	31.9%	9	2.9%	6	1.6%	83	7.7%
Total (donation 24 months ago)	104		227		122		130		583	

Compared to past involvement, there is a clear increase in the area of emergencies, both natural disasters (from 7.4% to 19.0%) and war (from 8.4% to 23.4%) – see Table 270, Table 271.

Table 271: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

Reasons for donation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Environment/Nature/Animals	45	15.2%	103	23.9%	136	31.7%	148	29.4%	432	26.0%
People affected by poverty	100	33.8%	139	32.3%	92	21.4%	88	17.5%	419	25.2%
Poverty victims abroad	25	8.4%	12	2.8%	22	5.1%	40	7.9%	99	6.0%
Disaster relief	52	17.6%	25	5.8%	57	13.3%	181	35.9%	315	19.0%
Migrants, refugees	20	6.8%	14	3.2%	95	22.1%	82	16.3%	211	12.7%
Fighting diseases	58	19.6%	81	18.8%	102	23.8%	148	29.4%	389	23.4%
People with disabilities	83	28.0%	65	15.1%	94	21.9%	135	26.8%	377	22.7%
Old people	32	10.8%	32	7.4%	41	9.6%	42	8.3%	147	8.9%
Young people, children	22	7.4%	46	10.7%	95	22.1%	75	14.9%	238	14.3%
Church	53	17.9%	60	13.9%	53	12.4%	37	7.3%	203	12.2%
Politics at national level	3	1.0%	2	0.5%	8	1.9%	9	1.8%	22	1.3%
Culture	12	4.1%	11	2.6%	12	2.8%	22	4.4%	57	3.4%
Sports	17	5.7%	23	5.3%	17	4.0%	30	6.0%	87	5.2%
Education/awareness/information	10	3.4%	22	5.1%	9	2.1%	16	3.2%	57	3.4%
Others	3	1.0%	66	15.3%	9	2.1%	11	2.2%	89	5.4%
Total (sometime in the past)	296	73.6%	431	95.4%	429	71.5%	504	86.9%	1660	81.6%
Total (respondents)	402		452		600		580		2034	

The majority of donors contribute irregularly, depending on the situation (75.4%), less than a quarter (24.6%) contribute regularly, with Poles contributing most regularly (40.6%) – see Table 272. The differences between countries are statistically significant.

Table 272: Involvement in Donor Activity – Regularity of Donation

Donor activity	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Regularly	30	10.1%	24	5.6%	74	17.2%	33	6.5%	161	9.7%
Episodic (ad hoc)	219	74.0%	360	83.5%	255	59.4%	418	82.9%	1252	75.4%
Both	47	15.9%	47	10.9%	100	23.3%	53	10.5%	247	14.9%
Total	296		431		429		504		1660	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 91.8683 (6 df, p-value = $1,2393 \times 10^{-17}$).

The most important motives for donating are the desire to help people in crises (52%, even 61% for Czechs) and to contribute to a good cause (48%, even 59% for Czechs) – viz Table 273. The third is alignment with the objectives of the organization to which they contribute (27%).

Table 273: Motives for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)

I donate money	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
... to contribute something to the common good.	84	44%	65	32%	145	47%	221	59%	515	48%
... so that I can obtain services (e.g.).	3	2%	9	4%	20	7%	3	1%	35	3%
... because I know someone in the organization.	14	7%	9	4%	22	7%	32	9%	77	7%
... because I support the goals of the organization.	29	15%	65	32%	90	29%	107	29%	291	27%
... because I can deduct the donations from my taxes.	4	2%	7	3%	21	7%	9	2%	41	4%
... to help people in an emergency situation.	89	46%	88	43%	157	51%	227	61%	561	52%
... because I or people close to me are affected by the cause the organization cares about.	8	4%	27	13%	27	9%	38	10%	100	9%
... out of religious, spiritual conviction.	34	18%	22	11%	35	11%	27	7%	118	11%
... because I might be glad for support myself.	49	26%	41	20%	51	17%	118	32%	259	24%
... for other reasons.	22	11%	25	12%	24	8%	30	8%	101	9%
Total (donation)	192		204		307		374		1077	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

DONATION IN CRISES EVENTS

Table 274 shows that in the case of donations, the war in Ukraine has a major influence. Of all donors, 50% have already contributed in Poland and 38% in Czechia (average 36%). The second most important reason is local natural disasters, in Czechia it was the fire in Hřensko (45%).

Table 274: Donation in V4 Countries – Crises Events

Initiative to volunteering	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
War in Syria	7	4%	2	1%	17	6%	5	1%	31	3%
War in Ukraine	56	29%	33	16%	153	50%	142	38%	384	36%
War in Sudan	2	1%	1	0%	6	2%	0	0%	9	1%
Riots in Bangladesh	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%	0	0%	8	1%
Riots in Iran	4	2%	2	1%	3	1%	1	0%	10	1%
Floods in Pakistan	5	3%	0	0%	3	1%	1	0%	9	1%
Earthquake in Turkey	10	5%	20	10%	27	9%	28	7%	85	8%
Covid-19	23	12%	27	13%	39	13%	27	7%	116	11%
Floods in Slovenia	8	4%	3	1%	14	5%	45	12%	70	6%
Local in country	25	13%	20	10%	2	1%	170	45%	217	20%
Local in country	32	17%	31	15%	2	1%	54	14%	119	11%
Total (donation)	192		204		307		374		1077	

The approach to donating to war-affected areas differs across the V4 countries and this difference is statistically significant – see Table 275. In the past 24 months, 38.7% of donors donated to these causes, with the highest rates in Czechia (52.6%) and Poland (46.4%), and the lowest in Hungary (16.2%) and Slovakia (36.8%). The vast majority contribute for humanitarian purposes, but 14.2% of Poles and 13.3% of Czechs also support military aid.

Table 275: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises in V4 countries

Donor activity	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
Only for humanitarian goals	82	27.7%	57	13.2%	138	32.2%	198	39.3%	475	28.6%
Only for military support	10	3.4%	5	1.2%	18	4.2%	6	1.2%	39	2.3%
Both	17	5.7%	8	1.9%	43	10.0%	61	12.1%	129	7.8%
No	187	63.2%	361	83.8%	230	53.6%	239	47.4%	1017	61.3%
Total	296		431		429		504		1660	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 162.325 (9 df, p-value = 2.44057×10^{-30}). We reject the null hypothesis of independence ($\alpha = 0.01$).

In the case of war conflicts, the approach of men and women differs in that they contribute less to military aid (7.2%) than men (13.2%) – Table 276. The findings are statistically significant.

Table 276: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Gender

Gender	Male		Female		Total	
Only for humanitarian goals	224	27.8%	251	29.4%	475	28.6%
Only for military support	25	3.1%	14	1.6%	39	2.3%
Both	81	10.1%	48	5.6%	129	7.8%
No	475	59.0%	542	63.4%	1017	61.3%
Total	805		855		1660	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 16.0016 (3 df, p-value = 0.001133). We reject the null hypothesis of independence ($\alpha = 0.01$).

The effect of age on the form of donation in the case of war conflicts is statistically significant. Young people are generally more likely to donate and also contribute more to military aid – see Table 277.

Table 277: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Age

Age	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
Human.	43	27.4%	68	23.8%	86	28.3%	102	31.4%	91	32.4%	82	27.3%
Milit.	6	3.8%	13	4.5%	9	3.0%	3	0.9%	5	1.8%	3	1.0%
Both	16	10.2%	32	11.2%	20	6.6%	28	8.6%	13	4.6%	20	6.7%
No	92	58.6%	173	60.5%	189	62.2%	192	59.1%	172	61.2%	195	65.0%
Total	157		286		304		325		281		300	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 29.6792 (15 df, p-value = 0.013132). We reject the null hypothesis of independence ($\alpha = 0.01$).

Table 278: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Education

Educ.	BS		SS		SS+		UNI		Total	
Human.	24	27.0%	118	26.6%	205	27.5%	128	33.4%	475	28.6%
Milit.	5	5.6%	10	2.3%	18	2.4%	6	1.6%	39	2.3%
Both	8	9.0%	32	7.2%	55	7.4%	34	8.9%	129	7.8%
No	52	58.4%	283	63.9%	467	62.7%	215	56.1%	1017	61.3%
Total	89		443		745		383		1660	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 12.9078 (9 df, p-value = 0.16682).

Table 279: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Household Income

Income	1		2		3		4		5		Total	
Human.	122	26.4%	102	33.6%	83	28.1%	79	27.8%	82	27.4%	468	28.5%
Milit.	6	1.3%	5	1.6%	12	4.1%	11	3.9%	5	1.7%	39	2.4%
Both	22	4.8%	19	6.3%	23	7.8%	31	10.9%	34	11.4%	129	7.8%
No	312	67.5%	178	58.6%	177	60.0%	163	57.4%	178	59.5%	1008	61.3%
Total	462		304		295		284		299		1644	

Pearson's chi-squared test = 32.4059 (12 df, p-value = 0.001197).

In general, it can be stated that in war conflicts there are differences between the approach of individual population groups - Czechs and Poles are more involved and contribute more to military aid (It should be noted, however, that this is primarily the war conflict in Ukraine: this cannot be generalized to all types of conflicts). In terms of gender, the differences are not in terms of involvement but in terms of form with men contributing more to military aid. The younger generation is more engaged, also in military aid. Logically, households with the lowest incomes are the least involved. These findings are statistically significant.

Contributions to aid to Ukraine were generally in smaller amounts and differences between countries are not statistically significant – see Table 280.

Table 280: Average Annual Amounts of Household Donations in V4 Countries – War in Ukraine

Amount	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
1	15	26.8%	18	54.5%	60	39.2%	21	28.4%	114	36.1%
2	18	32.1%	6	18.2%	58	37.9%	23	31.1%	105	33.2%
3	11	19.6%	3	9.1%	14	9.2%	12	16.2%	40	12.7%
4		0.0%	1	3.0%	4	2.6%	4	5.4%	9	2.8%
5	1	1.8%	1	3.0%	1	0.7%	1	1.4%	4	1.3%
6 (missing values)	11	19.6%	4	12.1%	16	10.5%	13	17.6%	44	13.9%
Total (donation)	56		33		153		74		316	
Total	402		452		600		580		2034	

When we exclude missing values Pearson's chi-squared test = 18.6153 (12 df, p-value = 0.09824).

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Numbers of Respondents and Types of Surveys	31
Table 2: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Gender	32
Table 3: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Age	32
Table 4: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Municipality Size	32
Table 5: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Education	32
Table 6: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Personal Income	33
Table 7: Decisive Amounts for Determining Personal Income Groups in V4 Countries	33
Table 8: Numbers of Respondents in V4 Countries – Structure by Household Income	33
Table 9: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months)	36
Table 10: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (If Not Involved in the Past 24 Months)	36
Table 11: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	36
Table 12: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months)	37
Table 13: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	37
Table 14: Donation Involvement in V4 countries (Past 24 Months)	37
Table 15: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	38
Table 16: Involvement in Formal or Informal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	38
Table 17: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)	39
Table 18: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	39
Table 19: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)	39
Table 20: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	39
Table 21: Involvement in Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months)	39
Table 22: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	40
Table 23: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	40
Table 24: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)	41
Table 25: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	41
Table 26: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)	41
Table 27: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	41
Table 28: Involvement in Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months)	41
Table 29: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	42
Table 30: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	42
Table 31: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)	43
Table 32: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	43
Table 33: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)	43
Table 34: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	43
Table 35: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months)	43
Table 36: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	44
Table 37: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	44
Table 38: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months)	45

Table 39: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	45
Table 40: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months)	45
Table 41: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	45
Table 42: Donation Involvement in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months).....	45
Table 43: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	46
Table 44: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	46
Table 45: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months)	47
Table 46: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	47
Table 47: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months).....	47
Table 48: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	47
Table 49: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months)	47
Table 50: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	48
Table 51: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Gender (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	48
Table 52: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months).....	49
Table 53: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	49
Table 54: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months)	49
Table 55: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	50
Table 56: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months).....	50
Table 57: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	50
Table 58: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	51
Table 59: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months)	52
Table 60: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	52
Table 61: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months).....	52
Table 62: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	53
Table 63: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months)	53
Table 64: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	53
Table 65: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	54
Table 66: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months).....	55
Table 67: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	55
Table 68: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months)	55
Table 69: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	56
Table 70: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months).....	56
Table 71: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	56
Table 72: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	57
Table 73: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months)	58
Table 74: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	58
Table 75: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months).....	58
Table 76: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	59

Table 77: Donation Involvement in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months)	59
Table 78: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	59
Table 79: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	60
Table 80: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months)	61
Table 81: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	61
Table 82: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months).....	61
Table 83: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	62
Table 84: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months)	62
Table 85: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	62
Table 86: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Age (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	63
Table 87: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	64
Table 88: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	64
Table 89: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	64
Table 90: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	65
Table 91: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	65
Table 92: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	65
Table 93: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	65
Table 94: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	67
Table 95: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	67
Table 96: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	67
Table 97: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	67
Table 98: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	68
Table 99: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	68
Table 100: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	68
Table 101: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	69
Table 102: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	69
Table 103: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	69
Table 104: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	70
Table 105: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	70
Table 106: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	70
Table 107: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	70
Table 108: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	72
Table 109: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	72
Table 110: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	72
Table 111: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	73
Table 112: Donation Involvement in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	73
Table 113: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	73
Table 114: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	73

Table 115: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	75
Table 116: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	75
Table 117: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months).....	75
Table 118: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	76
Table 119: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months)	76
Table 120: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	76
Table 121: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Municipality Size (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	76
Table 122: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months).....	77
Table 123: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	77
Table 124: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months)	77
Table 125: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	77
Table 126: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months)	78
Table 127: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	78
Table 128: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	78
Table 129: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months)	79
Table 130: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	79
Table 131: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months).....	79
Table 132: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	79
Table 133: Donation Involvement in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months).....	80
Table 134: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	80
Table 135: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	80
Table 136: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months).....	81
Table 137: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	81
Table 138: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months)	81
Table 139: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	81
Table 140: Donation Involvement in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months)	82
Table 141: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	82
Table 142: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	82
Table 143: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months)	83
Table 144: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	83
Table 145: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months).....	83
Table 146: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	83
Table 147: Donation Involvement in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months).....	84
Table 148: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	84
Table 149: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	84
Table 150: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months)	85
Table 151: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	85
Table 152: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months).....	85

Table 153: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	85
Table 154: Donation Involvement in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months)	86
Table 155: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	86
Table 156: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Education (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	86
Table 157: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	87
Table 158: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months)	87
Table 159: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	87
Table 160: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	87
Table 161: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	88
Table 162: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	88
Table 163: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	88
Table 164: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	88
Table 165: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	89
Table 166: Donation Involvement in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	89
Table 167: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	89
Table 168: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	89
Table 169: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	90
Table 170: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in V4 Countries by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	90
Table 171: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	91
Table 172: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months)	91
Table 173: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	91
Table 174: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	91
Table 175: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	92
Table 176: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	92
Table 177: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	92
Table 178: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	92
Table 179: Donation Involvement in the Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	93
Table 180: Donation Involvement in the Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	93
Table 181: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	93
Table 182: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	93
Table 183: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Slovakia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	94
Table 184: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Slovakia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	94
Table 185: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	95
Table 186: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months)	95
Table 187: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	95
Table 188: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	95
Table 189: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	96
Table 190: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	96

Table 191: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	96
Table 192: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	96
Table 193: Donation Involvement in the Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	97
Table 194: Donation Involvement in the Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	97
Table 195: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	97
Table 196: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	97
Table 197: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Hungary by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	98
Table 198: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Hungary by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	98
Table 199: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	99
Table 200: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months)	99
Table 201: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	99
Table 202: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	99
Table 203: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	100
Table 204: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	100
Table 205: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	100
Table 206: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	100
Table 207: Donation Involvement in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	101
Table 208: Donation Involvement in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	101
Table 209: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	101
Table 210: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	101
Table 211: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Poland by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	102
Table 212: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Poland by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	102
Table 213: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	103
Table 214: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months)	103
Table 215: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	103
Table 216: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	103
Table 217: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	104
Table 218: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months)	104
Table 219: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	104
Table 220: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	104
Table 221: Donation Involvement in the Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	105
Table 222: Donation Involvement in the Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	105
Table 223: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	105
Table 224: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	105
Table 225: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation in Czechia by Personal Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	106
Table 226: Involvement in Formal Volunteering or Donation Czechia by Household Income (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	106
Table 227: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Types of Activities	108
Table 228: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Number of Organization Types	108

Table 229: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Time Perspective.....	109
Table 230: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Place of Volunteer Activity.....	109
Table 231: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – Target Groups.....	110
Table 232: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Initiative to Volunteering.....	110
Table 233: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Motivation.....	111
Table 234: Perception of experience with formal volunteer activity in V4 countries.....	112
Table 235: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Reasons for Quitting	113
Table 236: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events.....	114
Table 237: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries – Target Groups in Crises Events.....	114
Table 238: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)	114
Table 239: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Slovakia – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)	114
Table 240: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Hungary – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)	114
Table 241: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Poland – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)	115
Table 242: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in Czechia – Target Groups (Concurrent Activity)	115
Table 243: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries –in Crises Events – Influence of Education.....	115
Table 244: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 countries –in Crises Events – Influence of Gender	115
Table 245: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events	116
Table 246: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events – Influence of Education	116
Table 247: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation for activities associated with political events.....	117
Table 248: Involvement in Formal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation for activities associated with natural diseases	117
Table 249: Perception of experience with formal volunteer activity in V4 Countries during Crises Events.....	118
Table 250: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – types of activities.....	120
Table 251: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – location of activities	120
Table 252: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – motivation	121
Table 253: Perception of experience with in formal volunteer activity in V4 countries.....	121
Table 254: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – reasons for quitting	122
Table 255: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events	123
Table 256: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events –Influence of Education	123
Table 257: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 countries – in Crises Events – Influence of Gender	123
Table 258: Involvement in Informal Volunteering in V4 Countries – Crises Events.....	124
Table 259: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries	125
Table 260: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries (Only One Choice)	125
Table 261: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Age	126
Table 262: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Gender	126
Table 263: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Education	126
Table 264: Answers to the Question “Who should take more responsibility?” in V4 Countries – Influence of Household Income	127
Table 265: Involvement in Donor Activity.....	129
Table 266: Values for Donation groups in V4 Countries	129

Table 267: Average Annual Amounts of Household Donations in V4 Countries	129
Table 268: The Rate of Deduction of Donations from Income for the Purposes of Reducing Tax Liability in V4 Countries.....	130
Table 269: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months).....	130
Table 270: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (in the Past, no Donation Past 24 Months)	131
Table 271: Reasons for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier)	131
Table 272: Involvement in Donor Activity – Regularity of Donation.....	131
Table 273: Motives for Donation in V4 Countries (Past 24 Months or Earlier).....	132
Table 274: Donation in V4 Countries – Crises Events	133
Table 275: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises in V4 countries	133
Table 276: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Gender	133
Table 277: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Age	134
Table 278: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Education	134
Table 279: Involvement in Donor Activity Connected with Political Crises – Influence of Household Income	134
Table 280: Average Annual Amounts of Household Donations in V4 Countries – War in Ukraine	134