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Motivácia na dobrovoľníctvo a riešenie kríz v krajinách V4

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ÚVODNÉ SLOVO

Táto výskumná správa sa zameriava na motiváciu k dobrovoľníctvu a riešenie krízových situácií v krajinách Visegrádskej štvorky (V4) – Česko, Slovensko, Poľsko a Maďarsko. Dobrovoľníctvo v týchto krajinách zohráva kľúčovú úlohu pri podpore komunitnej súdržnosti, poskytovaní pomoci zraniteľným skupinám a pri zabezpečovaní reakcie na krízové udalosti, ako sú prírodné katastrofy alebo spoločenské krízy, čo sa ukázalo v posledných rokoch (pandémia COVID-19, povodne v Česku a Poľsku, vojna na Ukrajine). Štúdia preto prináša cenné poznatky o faktoroch, ktoré ovplyvňujú angažovanosť občanov vo filantropických aktivitách, a poskytuje podrobné porovnanie medzi jednotlivými krajinami V4. Tieto zistenia sú obzvlášť dôležité pre formuláciu politik a podporných programov zameraných na posilnenie dobrovoľníctva a krízového manažmentu v regióne.

Štruktúra tejto správy je usporiadaná tak, aby čitateľom poskytla systematický prehľad kľúčových oblastí skúmanej témy. Na začiatku sa správa zameriava na charitatívne aktivity zamerané na staršie generácie a naopak na charitatívne aktivity, ktoré táto veková skupina sama vykonáva. Nasledujúce kapitoly podrobne skúmajú motiváciu mladých ľudí k pravidelnému dobrovoľníctvu a ich reakciu na krízové situácie. Diskusia sa zameriava aj na vplyv viery. Dôležitou súčasťou je tiež analýza miery angažovanosti občanov podľa úrovne dosiahnutého vzdelania a socioekonomickej situácie, čo umožňuje hlbšie pochopenie faktorov ovplyvňujúcich dobrovoľnícku činnosť.

Čitateľ sa ďalej dozvie podrobnosti o vplyve kľúčových demografických faktorov na mieru zapojenia do dobrovoľníctva a darcovstva v krajinách V4. Správa podrobne skúma, ako sa do dobrovoľníckych aktivít zapájajú rôzne vekové skupiny, pričom sa zameriava na rozdiely v miere angažovanosti medzi generáciami. Ďalej sa zaoberá vplyvom pohlavia, ktorý odhaľuje rozdielne vzorce zapojenia mužov a žien do formálnych a neformálnych dobrovoľníckych aktivít a darcovskej činnosti. Zásadnú úlohu zohráva tiež veľkosť obce – správa skúma, či občania z menších obcí alebo miest vykazujú vyššiu alebo nižšiu mieru zapojenia v porovnaní s obyvateľmi veľkých miest. Významná pozornosť sa venuje aj úrovni dosiahnutého vzdelania, čo je faktor, ktorý býva často spojený s väčšou ochotou angažovať sa vo filantropických aktivitách. V neposlednom rade štúdia zahŕňa vplyv príjmu, či už osobného, alebo na úrovni domácnosti, čo umožňuje pochopiť, ako socioekonomická situácia ovplyvňuje schopnosť a ochotu jednotlivcov finančne alebo časovo prispievať na podporu potrebných.

Celkovo správa poskytuje komplexný prehľad o tom, ako tieto demografické faktory v rámci krajín V4 ovplyvňujú dobrovoľníctvo a darcovstvo, a ponúka podrobné porovnanie medzi jednotlivými krajinami. Tento prístup umožňuje hlbšie pochopenie rozdielov a podobností v prístupe k filantropii v rôznych spoločenských skupinách naprieč regiónom.

Rada by som poďakovala všetkým, ktorí prispeli k realizácii tejto štúdie. Osobitné poďakovanie patrí Visegrádskemu fondu, ktorý financoval tento výskum a umožnil nám preskúmať dôležité otázky dobrovoľníctva a spoločenskej angažovanosti v regióne V4.

Za celý autorský kolektív

Lenka Švecová

ÚVOD DO TÉMY FILANTROPIA SKÚMANÉ V TEJTO ŠTÚDII

Ekonomická teória zlyhania trhov a štátnych inštitúcií vysvetľuje potrebu a význam existencie neziskových organizácií (NPO), ktoré zohrávajú kľúčovú úlohu tam, kde verejný sektor alebo trhové mechanizmy nedokážu adekvátne zabezpečiť špecifické služby a tovary pre rôzne skupiny obyvateľov. Takýmto spôsobom NPO zaplňujú medzery v ponuke aj dopyte a vytvárajú systém podpory (Ben-Ner, 2006). Dobrovoľníctvo v tejto oblasti predstavuje zásadný príspevok k sociálnemu a ekonomickému rozvoju, pričom jeho činnosť zlepšuje nielen individuálnu, ale aj komunitnú pohodu (Kim et al., 2018). Dobrovoľníci, ktorí sa zapájajú do týchto aktivít, sami čerpajú z dobrovoľníctva mnohé výhody, keďže táto skúsenosť im ponúka rozvoj nových zručností, posilňovanie sociálnych väzieb a získanie cenných pracovných skúseností, ktoré významne prispievajú k ich uplatniteľnosti na trhu práce (Grönlund, 2011). Dostupnosť, kapacita a ochota zapojiť sa do dobrovoľníctva súvisí s hodnotou ľudského a sociálneho kapitálu (Wilson, 2000), pričom prínosy tejto činnosti si uvedomujú najmä vzdelanejšie skupiny obyvateľstva.

Dobrovoľníctvo možno všeobecne definovať ako akúkoľvek činnosť vykonanú dobrovoľne v prospech inej osoby, skupiny alebo účelu (Wilson, 2000, s. 215) a môže mať dve hlavné podoby – formálne a neformálne. Formálni dobrovoľníci sú zapojení „...v rámci formálnej neziskovej skupiny alebo dobrovoľníckeho programu väčšej organizácie, ktorá podporuje alebo riadi ich aktivity“ (Smith et al., 2016, s. 1396). Naopak, neformálne dobrovoľníctvo prebieha nezávisle od formálnych inštitúcií, často v rámci miestnych komunít, rodiny alebo sociálnych sietí (Einolf et al., 2016, s. 223). Tento druh dobrovoľníctva býva zvyčajne emocionálny, hodnotovo orientovaný a aktivity dobrovoľníkov sú často spontánne, čo vedie k cieľavedomej snahe urobiť svet lepším miestom (Musick & Wilson, 2003). Formálne dobrovoľníctvo býva spojené s vyššou úrovňou profesionalizácie a špecializácie, čo zvyšuje jeho potenciálny vplyv na spoločnosť. Na druhej strane je neformálne dobrovoľníctvo častejšie spojené s osobnou spokojnosťou dobrovoľníkov a vytváraním silnejších sociálnych väzieb (Haski-Leventhal & Bargal, 2008, s. 97). Na rozdiel od formálneho dobrovoľníctva nevyžaduje špecifické zručnosti ani školenia, čo umožňuje jeho širšie zapojenie, najmä v krízových situáciách, ako sú prírodné katastrofy, pandémie (Trautwein et al., 2020) či iné mimoriadne udalosti (Whittaker et al., 2015).

Do filantropických aktivít zahrňame aj darcovstvo, ktoré predstavuje finančnú alebo materiálnu podporu neziskových organizácií, charitatívnych projektov alebo jednotlivcov v núdzi. Zatiaľ čo dobrovoľníctvo zahŕňa osobné nasadenie, čas a prácu priamo v prospech určitého cieľa alebo komunity, darcovstvo sa zameriava na poskytovanie finančných prostriedkov či iných zdrojov bez toho, aby sa darca musel osobne zapojiť do samotných aktivít. Darcovstvo a dobrovoľníctvo sa teda líšia formou príspevku – zatiaľ čo dobrovoľníci investujú svoj čas a zručnosti, darcovia poskytujú predovšetkým finančnú alebo materiálnu podporu, ktorá môže organizáciám umožniť efektívnejšie využívanie zdrojov alebo rozšírenie pomoci. Tieto dve formy filantropie sa môžu navzájom dopĺňať a často pôsobia synergicky v prospech širokého spektra spoločensky prospešných aktivít.

Špecifiká dobrovoľníctva v strednej Európe

Štáty V4 prešli od roku 1990 nielen výraznou ekonomickou, ale aj sociálnou transformáciou. Tento dynamický vývoj a prechod k otvorenejšej spoločnosti, často s podporou zahraničných neziskových organizácií, vytvoril jedinečné podmienky pre rast občianskeho sektora. V tejto oblasti zohráva dobrovoľníctvo významnú úlohu pri riešení spoločenských a ekonomických výziev, ako je nedostatočná podpora pre zraniteľné skupiny obyvateľstva (Šašková & Mertová, 2012). Avšak aktuálne údaje ukazujú, že krajiny V4 sú v oblasti dobrovoľníctva pod priemerom v rámci EÚ (CAF, 2024), čo vyvoláva otázky o rozdieloch v ochote občanov zapojiť sa do dobrovoľných aktivít.

V 90. rokoch bolo dobrovoľníctvo v krajinách strednej Európy prevažne spontánne, zamerané na susedskú pomoc, často spojenú s aktivizmom, ktorý postupne prechádzal do formálnejších štruktúr vďaka iniciatívam zahraničných organizácií, ako je Greenpeace, alebo prostredníctvom novo vznikajúcich politických strán. Najvýraznejší rast neformálneho dobrovoľníctva zaznamenal región počas prvej vlny pandémie COVID-19 na jar 2020, keď sa široko rozšírili aktivity ako šitie rúšok a doručovanie liekov a potravín pre seniorov. Ďalšiu vlnu neformálnej pomoci priniesla

ruská invázia na Ukrajinu, ktorá vyvolala spontánnu organizáciu podpory pre ukrajinských utečencov, a dokonca aj priame dobrovoľníctvo na Ukrajine (Mishchuk & Vlasenko, 2023; Sengupta et al., 2023).

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FILANTROPIA PRE STARŠIU VEKOVÚ SKUPINU A FILANTROPIA TEJTO VEKOVEJ SKUPINY

Úvod

S postupným starnutím populácie sa stávajú otázky integrácie staršej generácie a starostlivosti o ňu čoraz dôležitejšie, aj keď nie sú také akútne ako napríklad pomoc pri prírodných katastrofách. Podiel starších ľudí v európskej populácii sa neustále zvyšuje. V EÚ sa pomer takmer tridsiatich ľudí vo veku 20 až 64 rokov na desať osôb starších ako 65 rokov v roku 2022 zmení do roku 2045 na menej než dvadsať ľudí (European Commission, 2023). S tým úzko súvisia dopady starnutia na dostupnosť zdravotníckeho a sociálneho personálu, ako zdôrazňuje štúdia OECD (OECD & European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, 2024). Starnutie populácie bude zvyšovať výdavky na zdravotníctvo a spôsobí problémy pri zabezpečení dostatočného počtu pracovníkov v zdravotníckych a sociálnych službách.

V tejto kapitole sa preto zameriavame na tému dobrovoľníctva. Dobrovoľníctvo môže poskytovať starším osobám príležitosť na spoločenské zapojenie, pokiaľ sa na tejto činnosti sami podieľajú. Druhým aspektom je pomoc dobrovoľníkov starším osobám, ktoré takúto pomoc potrebujú. Predpokladáme, že skôr či neskôr narazia verejné systémy zdravotnej a sociálnej starostlivosti na svoje limity a pomoc dobrovoľníkov môže byť vítanou podporou v sociálnej starostlivosti.

Budeme sa venovať formálnemu dobrovoľníctvu (organizovanému verejným a najmä neziskovým sektorom) a neformálnemu dobrovoľníctvu, ktoré nie je takto organizované, ale je spontánnejšie (neformálnym dobrovoľníctvom rozumieme pomoc osobám mimo vlastnej domácnosti, napríklad širšej rodine, susedom či priateľom).

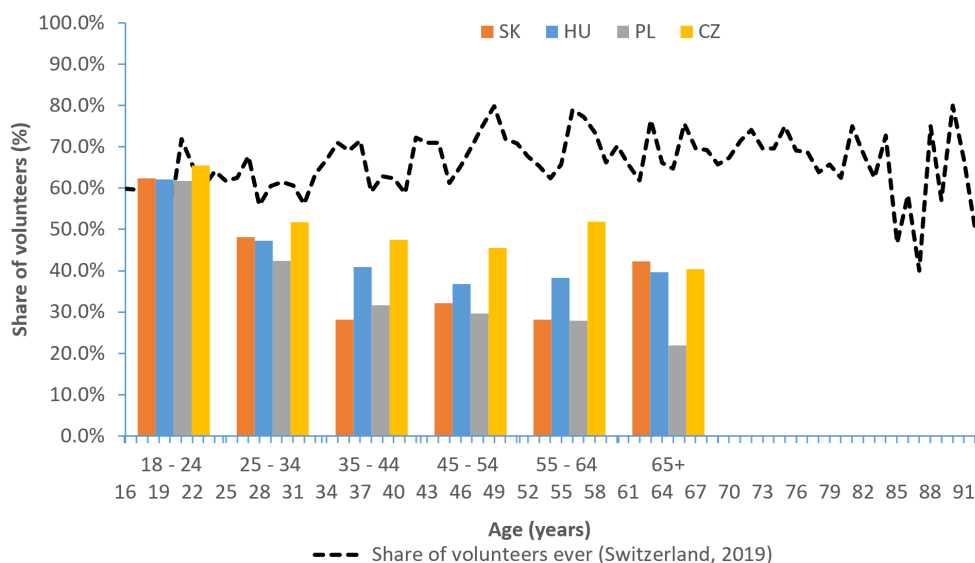
Ako sú na tom krajiny V4 v oblasti dobrovoľníctva?

Dostupné údaje priamo vyzývajú k porovnaniu. Toto porovnanie sa netýka len samotných krajín V4 medzi sebou, ale aj Švajčiarska (Lamprecht, Fischer & Stamm, 2020). Vybrali sme Švajčiarsko, pretože je tam dobrovoľníctvo pomerne rozšírené, čo ukazuje aj graf 1. Najskôr sme porovnali podiel osôb v populácii, ktoré sa v súčasnosti alebo kedykoľvek v minulosti zapojili ako dobrovoľníci.

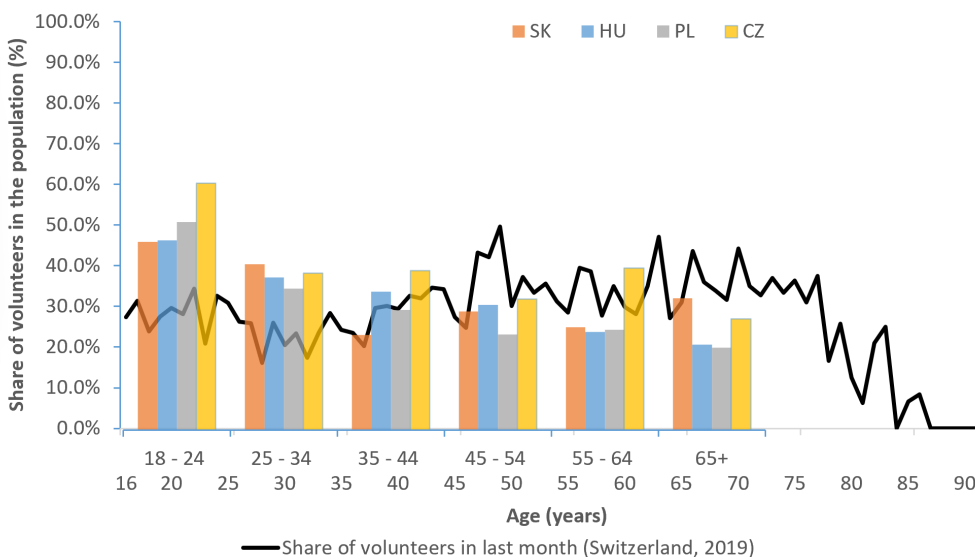
Porovnanie zapojenia medzi vekovými kategóriami v krajinách V4 a vo Švajčiarsku (graf 1) ukazuje dva aspekty priamo zrejmé z grafu. Prvým zistením je, že podiel dobrovoľníkov v krajinách V4 s rastúcim vekom viac-menej klesá, zatiaľ čo vo Švajčiarsku zostáva relatívne stabilný. Najmladšia generácia v krajinách V4 je v dobrovoľníctve angažovaná na úrovni porovnateľnej so švajčiarskou, avšak v starších vekových skupinách tomu tak nie je. V krajinách strednej Európy sú staršie generácie výrazne menej angažované ako vo Švajčiarsku. Tento jav si spájame s tým, že pred zmenou komunistických režimov bola neplatená práca často povinne organizovaná, a preto môžu niektorí ľudia vnímať dobrovoľníctvo ako „povinné“ zapojenie. Navyše na dobrovoľníctvo vplýva aj ekonomická situácia jednotlivcov. Nezamestnaní ťažko akceptujú neplatenú prácu (Taniguchi, 2006), a v ekonomicky slabších komunitách často chýba infraštruktúra a vzťahy podporujúce dobrovoľníctvo, ktoré by mohli iniciovať pomoc v ťažších časoch (Lim & Laurence, 2015). Angažovanosť najmladšej generácie však dáva nádej, že sa v tejto spoločenskej oblasti krajiny V4 približujú úrovni bežnej v západoeurópskych krajinách.

Druhým významným aspektom je, že česká populácia je výrazne angažovanejšia než ostatné tri krajiny V4. Nejde len o aktuálnu situáciu, ale o dlhodobý trend (napríklad porovnanie miery dobrovoľníctva v roku 2012 a 2024 podľa Charities Aid Foundation CAF, 2012; CAF, 2024).

Graf 1: Porovnanie dlhodobého formálneho dobrovoľníctva: Švajčiarsko a V4



Graf 2: Medzinárodné porovnanie aktívneho dobrovoľníctva: Švajčiarsko a V4



Ak sa však pozrieme na to, ako sa ľudia angažovali v uplynulých niekoľkých mesiacoch (Graf 2), tieto výrazné rozdiely nie sú až také viditeľné. Dopĺňame len, že zatiaľ čo vo švajčiarskom prieskume sa za „nedávne obdobie“ považovali posledné štyri mesiace, v našom prieskume v krajinách V4 to boli dva roky. Z tohto dôvodu je miera zapojenia v porovnaní so švajčiarskou mierne nadhodnotená.

Veková skupina 65+ sa v 76,9 % prípadov niekedy venovala nejakej forme dobrovoľníctva (pozri Tab. 1). Neformálne dobrovoľníctvo je ľahšie začať, pretože nevyžaduje toľko zdrojov okrem času (Pettigrew, Jongenelis, Jackson & Newton, 2019). Tento fakt potvrdzujú aj naše údaje, kde sa tri štvrtiny osôb vo veku 65+ nejako angažovali v neformálnom dobrovoľníctve. Na porovnanie, vo formálnom dobrovoľníctve cez organizácie to bolo približne 40 percent.

Tab. 1: Formálne a neformálne dobrovoľníctvo osôb vo veku 65+

n=91		Neformálne dobrovoľníctvo		
		Nie	Áno	Celkom
Formálne dobrovoľníctvo	Nie	23.1 %	36.3 %	59.3 %
	Áno	1.1 %	39.6 %	40.7 %
	Celkom	24.2 %	75.8 %	100.0 %

Na začiatku tejto sekcie sme spomenuli starnutie populácie ako skryté spoločenské ohrozenie. Pozrime sa teda, ako môže dobrovoľníctvo aspoň čiastočne prispieť k obmedzeniu tejto hrozby (nepredpokladáme, že by ju úplne eliminovalo). Medzi odpoveďami na otázku, pre akú cieľovú skupinu sa českí dobrovoľníci rekrutovaní z vekovej skupiny 65+ venujú, jasne dominujú, okrem ochrany životného prostredia, dve oblasti (podrobnosti v Tabuľke 2). Ide o kategórie „osoby so zdravotným postihnutím a osoby vyžadujúce starostlivosť“ a „starší ľudia“. Ide teda primárne o medzigeneračnú solidaritu, keďže ľudia si uvedomujú problémy, s ktorými sa potýkajú oni sami a ich príbuzní či rovesníci. Výber týchto dvoch kategórií dobrovoľníctva je viac než polovičný oproti mladším generáciám, kde naopak dominujú aktivity zamerané na pomoc deťom a mladým ľuďom.

Menej viditeľné, no stále existujúce rozdiely medzi generáciami sú zjavné v prípade neformálneho dobrovoľníctva. Z týchto rozdielov medzi formálnym a neformálnym dobrovoľníctvom pre staršie osoby či osoby vyžadujúce starostlivosť je zrejmé (pozri Tabuľku 2 a 3), že realizácia neformálneho dobrovoľníctva (alebo aspoň jeho začatie) je jednoduchšia ako formálne dobrovoľníctvo. Napriek tomu sa obe formy dobrovoľníctva pri starostlivosti o iných môžu veľmi vhodne dopĺňať (Taniguchi, 2011).

Tab. 2: Zameranie na neformálne dobrovoľníctvo v Česku

	Ľudia 65+			Ostatné		
	n	Odpov. (%)	Respond. (%)	n	Odpov. (%)	Respond. (%)
Deti a mladí ľudia	9	12.0	24.3	129	22.2	26.8
Rodiny	5	6.7	13.5	64	11.0	13.3
Ľudia so zdravotným postihnutím a ľudia, ktorí potrebujú starostlivosť	10	13.3	27.0	46	7.9	9.6
Starší ľudia	8	10.7	21.6	47	8.1	9.8
Ľudia s migračným pozadím, cudzinci	2	2.7	5.4	14	2.4	2.9
Utečenci, prechodné príjmy	5	6.7	13.5	18	3.1	3.7
Žiadatelia o azyl	1	1.3	2.7	5	0.9	1.0
Ľudia, ktorí sú finančne alebo sociálne znevýhodnení	5	6.7	13.5	23	4.0	4.8
Ženy	1	1.3	2.7	39	6.7	8.1
Muži	1	1.3	2.7	40	6.9	8.3
Populácia všeobecne, nie jedna konkrétna skupina ľudí	9	12.0	24.3	61	10.5	12.7
Životné prostredie, zvieratá	11	14.7	29.7	50	8.6	10.4
Ľudia/zvieratá ovplyvnené prírodnými katastrofami	4	5.3	10.8	17	2.9	3.5
Ostatné skupiny	4	5.3	10.8	29	5.0	6.0
Celkom (odpovedí)	75	100.0	202.7	582	100.0	121.0
Celkom (respondentov)	91			481		

Poznámka: Respondenti si mohli vybrať viac ako jednu tému, ku ktorej sa dobrovoľne prihlásia.

Tab. 3: Výber výsledkov pre neformálne dobrovoľníctvo

	Ľudia 65+	Ostatné
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	n	Odpovedí (%)	Respondentov (%)	n	Odpovedí (%)	Respondentov (%)
Deti a mladí	16	15.5 %	17.6 %	78	15.8 %	16.2 %
Staří ľudia	24	23.3 %	26.4 %	76	15.4 %	15.8 %
Zdravotne postihnutí	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	38	7.7 %	7.9 %
Nemocní	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	43	8.7 %	8.9 %
Pomoc ostatným	18	17.5 %	19.8 %	106	21.4 %	22.0 %

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MOTIVÁCIA MLADÝCH ĽUDÍ K DOBROVOĽNÍCTVU (V KRAJINÁCH VISEGRÁDU) PRAVIDELNE AJ V KRÍZOVÝCH SITUÁCIÁCH

Obyvateľstvo krajín Visegrádu sa často vyznačuje nižšou úrovňou občianskej angažovanosti, vrátane zníženej pripravenosti pomôcť v porovnaní so západoeurópskymi krajinami. Dedičstvo minulosti malo dlhodobý vplyv na účasť a zapojenie sa zdola. Napriek prebiehajúcim prechodom toto dedičstvo stále do istej miery ovplyvňuje postoje a rozhodnutia ľudí a bráni úsiliu vymaniť sa z minulosti. Mladá visegrádska populácia však predstavuje časť spoločnosti, ktorá nebola ovplyvnená komunistickým režimom a nezažila útrapy reálneho socializmu. Táto generácia sa narodila v podmienkach demokracie a slobody, utváraných trhovou ekonomikou. Ich existencia sa točí okolo spoločných európskych hodnôt, ktoré zabezpečujú plné zapojenie do sociálnych, ekonomických, kultúrnych a politických procesov, vrátane účasti na rozhodovaní. To znamená, že realita visegrádskej mládeže je plne zakorenená v demokratickom kapitalizme, ktorý ponúka na jednej strane príležitosti a hrozby typické pre tento systém, a na druhej strane povinnosti a výzvy potrebné na jeho udržanie.

Mladšia generácia je so svojím životom spravidla spokojná, je progresívnejšia, globalizovanejšia a optimistickejšia, pokiaľ ide o budúcnosť. Na rozdiel od staršej generácie, ktorá prešla transformáciou charakterizovanou vysokou nezamestnanosťou a ekonomickou reštrukturalizáciou, mladí vyrastali v prosperujúcich a konkurencieschopnejších ekonomikách. Hoci profitujú z väčších ekonomických príležitostí a integrácie s Európskou úniou, čelia aj výzvam, ako sú nedostatok bývania, neisté zamestnanie a koncertová ekonomika. Často majú vyššie ekonomické ambície, sú podnikavejší a orientovaní na globálne príležitosti (Swadźba & Horáková Hirschler, 2019). Táto generácia má lepší prístup ku globálnym perspektívam a často je kritickejšia k vládny naratívom. Väčšina mladých silno podporuje členstvo v EÚ a NATO. Otvorene podporujú zotrvanie v týchto organizáciách a vysoko si cenia ekonomické príležitosti, slobodu a bezpečie, ktoré členstvo prináša (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Celkovo majú väčšiu dôveru v demokraciu, voľný trh a individuálne slobody, hoci sú voči aktívnej politike určitým spôsobom rezervovaní a majú relatívne vysokú mieru nedôvery k politickým inštitúciám a elitám (Harring et al., 2022). Okrem vysokej dôvery v medzinárodné aliance vyjadruje mladšia generácia v štyroch krajinách aj silnú dôveru v armádu a políciu. V porovnaní s politickými inštitúciami a médiami je takisto relatívne vysoká dôvera v súdnictvo a občianske organizácie (Harring et al., 2022).

Pokiaľ ide o sociálne hodnoty medzi visegrádskou mládežou, je viditeľná tendencia k individualizácii. Kariéra a sebarealizácia sú ústrednými bodmi plánovania života, spolu s potrebou naplnenej existencie a pocitu osobnej pohody. Subjektívny pocit pohody medzi mladými ľuďmi je ovplyvnený ich finančnými zdrojmi, mierou spokojnosti so vzdelaním a tým, ako sa cítia v rodinách a sociálnych kruhoch (Harring et al., 2022). Mladšia generácia v krajinách Visegrádu býva otvorenejšia voči imigrácii a multikulturalizmu než staršia generácia, hoci nacionalistická a populistická rétorika má podporu aj medzi niektorými skupinami mládeže. Zatiaľ čo mnohí mladí ľudia, najmä v mestách, podporujú otvorené hranice a sú vystavení medzinárodným kultúram prostredníctvom vzdelania a cestovania, iní, najmä vo vidieckych oblastiach alebo tí, ktorí sú vystavení populistickým politickým posolstvám, môžu byť k imigrácii skeptickejší pre obavy o národnú identitu alebo ekonomickú súťaž (Harring et al., 2022).

Zapojenie ľudí do formálnych alebo neformálnych aktivít zameraných na poskytovanie priamej alebo nepriamej pomoci druhým, či činnosti v prospech spoločnosti, zaostáva za západnou Európou. Krajiny V4 zdieľajú obavy z nízkej miery účasti mládeže na dobrovoľných aktivitách v porovnaní s inými európskymi krajinami (niektoré krajiny dosahujú mieru účasti okolo 30–40 %, zatiaľ čo priemer EÚ je 24 %) (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Zapojenie do iniciatív občianskej spoločnosti v týchto krajinách ovplyvňovali kultúrne alebo historické faktory. Okrem nízkeho profilu dobrovoľníctva bolo spoločným problémom krajín V4 aj nedostatočné uznanie hodnoty dobrovoľníctva zo strany spoločnosti. Kariérne modely uprednostňujúce platenú prácu po skončení školy sťažovali dobrovoľnícku činnosť. V tomto kontexte nebolo dobrovoľníctvo považované za nevyhnutnú súčasť sociálnej angažovanosti. Náročná finančná situácia mladých ľudí ich často viedla k tomu, aby uprednostňovali platenú prácu pred dobrovoľníctvom. Vznik nového pohľadu na dobrovoľníctvo v posledných rokoch je však z veľkej časti zásluhou mladej generácie, ktorá má rôzne pohľady na občiansku angažovanosť a iba málo si pamätá na predchádzajúce politické zriadenia. Napriek

všeobecnému nárastu dobrovoľníctva medzi visegrádskou mládežou je možné rozlišovať medzi mladými ľuďmi, ktorí vnímajú dobrovoľníctvo predovšetkým ako občiansku povinnosť, a tými, ktorí sa v ňom angažujú s cieľom osobného alebo profesionálneho rozvoja, ako je získavanie zručností alebo budovanie kontaktov (Milo & Klingová, 2018).

Táto vyvíjajúca sa krajina motivácií odráža širšie zmeny v tom, ako je dobrovoľníctvo vnímané a oceňované. Postoj k dobrovoľníctvu sa v priebehu rokov menil. Tradičné (staré) motivácie dobrovoľníctva sú založené na altruistických hodnotách (napr. byť užitočný pre spoločnosť a robiť niečo pre iných) a na dôležitosti sociálnych interakcií a komunity. Medzi moderné motivácie patrí kariérny rozvoj, osobný rast, pracovné skúsenosti, profesionálne zdokonaľovanie, získavanie informácií, rozvíjanie a precvičovanie zručností, jednoduchšie získanie zamestnania, zvyšovanie ľudského kapitálu atď. (Bocsi et al., 2017).

Dobrovoľníctvo často reaguje na rôzne situačné podnety, pričom hlavnými motiváciami sú krízy a vojny. Tieto extrémne podmienky vytvárajú naliehavé potreby, ktoré mobilizujú jednotlivcov, aby ponúkli svoj čas a zručnosti na pomoc postihnutým komunitám.

V dôsledku prírodných katastrof alebo humanitárnych kríz môže rozsah ničenia a ľudského utrpenia viesť k nárastu dobrovoľníctva. Jednotlivci sú motivovaní silnou túžbou prispieť k pomoci, pomôcť s uzdravením a poskytnúť podporu tam, kde je to najviac potrebné. Podobne, v časoch vojny – devastácia spôsobená konfliktom môže inšpirovať jednotlivcov, aby dobrovoľne poskytovali humanitárnu pomoc, pracovali pre mier alebo pomáhali vysídlenému obyvateľstvu.

Rozsah celosvetovej humanitárnej krízy sa v roku 2022 výrazne zhoršil. Počet ľudí, ktorí podľa odhadov potrebujú humanitárnu pomoc, sa zvýšil o tretinu na približne 406,6 milióna. Humanitárna pomoc musela reagovať na nové a zhoršujúce sa krízy, vrátane konfliktu na Ukrajine a klimatických otrasov v Pakistane a vo východnej Afrike. Spletené a dlhodobé krízy sa stávajú normou, pričom tri štvrtiny ľudí v núdzi čelia aspoň dvom rizikovým faktorom – konfliktu, klíme a socioekonomickej zraniteľnosti, čo predstavuje nárast z 61 % v roku 2021. V dôsledku toho rastúca väčšina ľudí v núdzi (83 %) teraz žije v krajine, ktorá prechádza dlhodobou krízou (Development Initiatives, 2023). Táto situácia podporuje ochotu ľudí angažovať sa v dobrovoľníctve.

Vojna na Ukrajine viedla k zvýšenému dobrovoľníckemu úsiliu vo všetkých európskych krajinách vrátane krajín V4, najmä susediacich. Táto kríza ovplyvnila sociálny kapitál v týchto krajinách nasledovne:

1. Posilnila komunitné väzby: Dobrovoľnícke iniciatívy spojili ľudí a podporili nové spojenia a siete (Krzyzanowski & Pemstein, 2023),
2. Zvýšila dôveru, keď spoločné úsilie budovalo dôveru medzi jednotlivcami a organizáciami v spoločnostiach V4 (Novotný & Klvaňová, 2022),
3. Posilnila občiansku angažovanosť, keďže kríza motivovala viac ľudí k účasti na občianskych aktivitách, čo mohlo viesť k dlhodobej angažovanosti (Bárdi & Kováts, 2023),
4. Ovplyvnila cezhraničnú spoluprácu, pretože dobrovoľníctvo umožnilo spojenie medzi krajinami V4 a Ukrajinou, čím sa posilnili regionálne väzby (Wolczuk & Žeruolis, 2022),
5. Ovplyvnila rozvoj zručností: Dobrovoľníci získali nové zručnosti a skúsenosti, ktoré prispeli k rozvoju ľudského kapitálu v ich komunitách (Koudelková & Svobodová, 2023),
6. Zlepšila inštitucionálnu kapacitu: Mnohé neziskové organizácie rozšírili svoje schopnosti, čo môže v budúcnosti viesť k efektívnejšej občianskej spoločnosti (Markowski & Tworzecki, 2022),
7. Priniesla nové výzvy pre sociálnu súdržnosť: Hoci má dobrovoľníctvo prevažne pozitívne účinky, rozdielne názory na konflikt a príchod utečencov môžu vytvárať napätie a vyžadovať vývoj migračných politík (Bernát & Sik, 2023).

Naša štúdia ukázala, že mladí ľudia sa zapájajú do dobrovoľníckych aktivít najviac. Údaje ukazujú, že najvyššia miera participácie je v mladej generácii (51,6 %), ktorá postupne klesá v najstaršej vekovej skupine (25,2 %). Tento trend je pozorovateľný vo všetkých krajinách V4.

Hlavným motívom formálneho dobrovoľníctva je túžba pomáhať druhým (60,4 %). Druhou najdôležitejšou motiváciou je, že dobrovoľnícka činnosť ich baví (40,7 %). Na Slovensku to uviedlo 35,9 % dobrovoľníkov, v Maďarsku 29,5 %, v Poľsku 30,1 %, ale v Česku až 58,7 %. Tretím najväčším motívom je možnosť meniť veci s ostatnými ľuďmi (35,7 %), čo je najsilnejšie v Česku a Poľsku (okolo 42 %). Stretnutia s inými ľuďmi sú dôležité pre 32,2 %, pričom v Česku je toto percento vyššie (43,0 %), najnižšie v Maďarsku (23,2 %). Medzi ďalšie významné motivácie patrí možnosť niečo vrátiť (29,4 %), ktorá je najsilnejšia v Poľsku (41,7 %), a meniť veci, ktoré sa im nepáčia (28,9 %), čo uviedli najviac Česi (36,7 %).

Motivácia sa v rámci krajín V4 líši. Na Slovensku prevláda motivácia pomáhať druhým (57,7 %), ostatné motivácie sú v nižších hodnotách: radosť z činnosti (35,9 %), stretnutia s inými (30,8 %) a spolupráca s ostatnými (26,3 %). V Maďarsku je to podobné, doplnené o túžbu vrátiť niečo spoločnosti (24,2 %). V Poľsku je tento motív najsilnejší (43,1 %). Pre Čechov je dobrovoľníctvo príležitosťou rozšíriť si vedomosti a zručnosti (39,9 %) a pre osobný rozvoj (27,6 %).

Motivácia na dobrovoľníctvo sa môže líšiť aj v závislosti od situácie. Medzi hlavné motivácie pre formálne dobrovoľnícke aktivity v dôsledku politických udalostí, ako sú vojny v Sýrii, na Ukrajine či nepokoje v Bangladéši, patrí potreba pomáhať druhým (54,2 %), spolu s ostatnými meniť veci (47,9 %) a vrátiť niečo (46,9 %).

Pri prírodných katastrofách (vnútorných i zahraničných, najmä povodniach a požiaroch) je najväčšou motiváciou pomáhať (64,7 %).

Hlavnou motiváciou neformálneho dobrovoľníctva je túžba pomáhať (65,4 %, najvyššie v Maďarsku - 75,5 %), naplnenie pocitu užitočnosti (36,2 %, najvyššie v Česku - 44,3 %) a potreba vracať pomoc druhým (33,5 %, najvyššie v Poľsku - 42,6 %). Radosť z činnosti má 27,4 % (najviac v Česku - 37,3 %).

Výsledky sú v súlade s pozorovaniami iných výskumníkov. Medzi motivácie mladých ľudí patria:

- **Empatia a humanitárne obavy:** Mladí ľudia majú silnú túžbu pomáhať, najmä v krízach (Kováčová & Soós, 2023).
- **Zodpovednosť:** Mnohí cítia morálnu povinnosť prispieť k spoločnosti, najmä počas kríz (Nowak & Cichocki, 2022).
- **Rozvoj zručností:** Dobrovoľníctvo umožňuje získať praktické skúsenosti a zručnosti (Szabó & Oross, 2023).
- **Osobný rast:** Dobrovoľníctvo ponúka možnosti na osobný rozvoj a reflexiu (Juhász & Szikra, 2022).
- **Sociálne väzby:** Motiváciou sú aj príležitosti na stretnutia s rovnako zmýšľajúcimi ľuďmi, čo podporujú sociálne siete (Václavíková & Macková, 2022).
- **Politické a ideologické motivácie:** Niektorých mladých motivujú politické presvedčenia, ktoré vyvolali diskusie o demokracii a ľudských právach (Buzogány & Varga, 2023).
- **Kultúrna výmena:** Možnosť spoznať iné kultúry prostredníctvom interakcií s utečencami (Klimczuk & Tomczyk, 2023).
- **Túžba po okamžitom dopade:** Mladí ľudia preferujú činnosti s viditeľným výsledkom, čo krízové situácie poskytujú (Rác & Nagy, 2022).

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JE ANGAŽOVANOSŤ VO FILANTROPICKÝCH AKTIVITÁCH V KRAJINÁCH V4 VYŠŠIA U VZDELANEJŠÍCH ĽUDÍ?

Vzdelanie a dobrovoľníctvo

Ľudský kapitál, najmä vzdelanie, zohráva kľúčovú úlohu v efektívnosti dobrovoľníckeho zapojenia. Disponovanie zdrojmi, ako sú vedomosti, zručnosti a pracovné skúsenosti (Brown & Ferris, 2007; Hager & Brudney, 2011; Haski-Leventhal et al., 2018), výrazne zvyšuje pravdepodobnosť, že sa jednotlivец stane aktívnym dobrovoľníkom (Chambré, 2020; Einolf & Yung, 2018). Tieto zdroje, ktoré môžu dobrovoľníci organizáciám ponúknuť, vrátane vzdelania (Forbes & Zampelli, 2014), často vedú k školeniam a tréningom, ktoré organizácie poskytujú svojim dobrovoľníkom, čím im pomáhajú v osobnom a profesionálnom rozvoji.

Základným prvkom ľudského kapitálu je dosiahnuté vzdelanie, ktoré je jedným z najdôležitejších faktorov v oblasti dobrovoľníctva (Helms & McKenzie, 2013). Vzdelanie sprostredkúva sociálne väzby a občianske hodnoty, ktoré fungujú ako kľúčové determinanty pre dobrovoľníctvo (Oesterle et al., 2004). Ľudia s vyšším vzdelaním majú tiež vyššiu dôveru vo svoje schopnosti, zatiaľ čo nízke sebavedomie býva jednou z prekážok zapojenia do dobrovoľníckych aktivít (Lasby, 2004; Son & Wilson, 2012). Výskum, ktorý prebehol v 17 krajinách OECD, potvrdil, že dobrovoľnícka činnosť je častejšia u vzdelanejších skupín, pričom veľkosť menej vzdelanej populácie môže ovplyvňovať mieru zapojenia dobrovoľníkov z vyšších vzdelanostných skupín (Gesthuizen & Scheepers, 2012).

Výsledky výskumu

Náš výskum potvrdil, že vzdelanie má významný vplyv na zapojenie do formálneho dobrovoľníctva, všeobecne aj za posledných 24 mesiacov v krajinách V4. S rastúcou úrovňou vzdelania rástla aj miera angažovanosti – pozri Tabuľku 122, Tabuľku 123.

Vplyv vzdelania na účasť v neformálnom dobrovoľníctve bol taktiež potvrdený ako v krátkodobom horizonte – pozri Tabuľku 124, tak aj bez ohľadu na časový faktor – pozri Tabuľku 125. S rastúcim vzdelaním stúpa aj angažovanosť v týchto aktivitách, pričom výsledky sú štatisticky významné.

Štatisticky významná bola tiež závislosť medzi vzdelaním a darcovskými aktivitami, pričom viac vzdelaní ľudia sa častejšie zapájajú do darovania a prispievania na charitatívne účely – pozri Tabuľku 126.

Možno teda konštatovať, že celková miera zapojenia do dobrovoľníckych (formálnych aj neformálnych) a darcovských aktivít závisí od úrovne vzdelania. Vyššie vzdelanie vedie k vyššej pravdepodobnosti zapojenia, pričom vysokoškolsky vzdelaní jedinci sa častejšie zúčastňujú formálnych aj neformálnych dobrovoľníckych aktivít, čo platí vo všetkých krajinách V4. Vzdelanejší jednotlivci prejavujú väčšiu aktivitu, no výsledky sa líšia v závislosti od krajiny a nie vždy sú štatisticky preukázateľné.

Zistená bola tiež silná závislosť medzi vzdelaním a angažovanosťou vo formálnom dobrovoľníctve a darcovstve. S rastúcou úrovňou vzdelania stúpa angažovanosť, pričom u vysokoškolsky vzdelaných dosahuje miera zapojenia 80,2 % – pozri Tabuľku 127. Pri zahrnutí všetkých dobrovoľníckych aktivít sa táto hodnota zvýši na 86,7 % – pozri Tabuľku 128, pričom výsledky sú opäť štatisticky významné.

Podrobnejšie skúmanie ukazuje, že tieto závery platia pre Česko, Poľsko a Slovensko, pričom Maďarsko vykazuje určité rozdiely. Najvyššia miera zapojenia univerzitne vzdelaných bola zaznamenaná v Českej republike, kde miera účasti vysokoškolsky vzdelaných dosahuje 87,6 %, zatiaľ čo najnižšiu mieru angažovanosti vykazujú ľudia bez maturity (63,2 %) – pozri Tabuľku 155. Pri zahrnutí všetkých foriem dobrovoľníckej činnosti sa rastúca miera angažovanosti s

vyšším vzdelaním ešte zvýrazňuje, pričom miera zapojenia univerzitne vzdelaných dosahuje 94,7 % – pozri Tabuľku 156.

Záver

Výskum potvrdil, že vzdelanie má zásadný vplyv na mieru zapojenia do dobrovoľníckych aktivít, a to formálnych aj neformálnych, ako aj na angažovanosť v darcovstve. Vyššie vzdelanie súvisí s vyššou pravdepodobnosťou účasti vo všetkých formách filantropických aktivít, čo je zrejme naprieč krajinami Visegrádskej štvorky. Vzdelanejší jednotlivci sú lepšie pripravení ponúknuť svoje znalosti a zručnosti, čím prispievajú k efektívnosti a vplyvu dobrovoľníckych a charitatívnych aktivít. Význam tohto zistenia spočíva nielen v podpore komunitných väzieb a sociálnej súdržnosti, ale aj v rozvoji ľudského kapitálu, ktorý posilňuje udržateľný rozvoj spoločnosti. Na základe týchto poznatkov možno konštatovať, že podpora vzdelávania môže mať ďalekosiahly vplyv na zvýšenie občianskej angažovanosti a účinnejšie plnenie spoločenských potrieb v rámci filantropických aktivít.

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RELIGIOZITA A FILANTROPIA

Religiozita a filantropické správanie všeobecne

Viera a náboženstvo patria medzi faktory ovplyvňujúce filantropické správanie (Yao, 2015). Ako však uvádzajú Casale a Baumann (2015, s. 102), ide aj o „jeden z najčastejšie diskutovaných faktorov prosociálneho správania.“ Niektorí autori naznačujú, že problematika je zložitejšia, než naznačujú štúdie, ktoré používajú náboženskú účasť ako proxy premennú pre religiozitu (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Casale & Baumann, 2015; Neumayr & Handy, 2019). Bomark (2023) tiež navrhuje, že účasť v náboženskej skupine môže viesť k ďalším aktivitám, ako je dobrovoľníctvo. Náboženské učenia obvykle povzbudzujú veriacich k empatii s ľuďmi čeliacimi ťažkým životným situáciám (Casale & Baumann, 2015, s. 102). Ďalším aspektom je rastúce zameranie náboženských organizácií na riešenie problémov, ako sú chudoba alebo nerovnosť. Podľa Casaleho & Baumanna (2015, s. 102) je táto rastúca solidarita „pravdepodobne internalizovaná členmi a prejavuje sa v ich prosociálnom správaní.“

Náboženská účasť a filantropické správanie

Podľa Bekkersa a Wiepkinga (2011, s. 340) literatúra naznačuje, že „členstvo v cirkvi a účasť na bohoslužbách súvisia s darovaním,“ hoci niektoré štúdie ukazujú opak. Výskum Neumayra a Handyho (2019, s. 790) zameraný na Rakúsko ukázal, že náboženská príslušnosť nebola prediktorom darov na náboženské účely. Prekvapivo bola náboženská príslušnosť v ich výskume „negatívne spojená s darovaním na sociálne služby a environmentálnu problematiku, čo naznačuje, že nábožensky angažovaní darcovia pravdepodobne menej prispievajú na tieto oblasti“ (Neumayr & Handy, 2019, s. 790).

Cirkevné škandály a prosociálne správanie

Dôvera je kľúčovým faktorom vo filantropickom správaní (Gill & Thomas, 2023; Wiepking, 2021; Neumayr & Handy, 2019; Konrath & Handy, 2018; List & Price, 2009), a preto je dôležitá dôveryhodnosť cirkví ako inštitúcií, ktoré prijímajú alebo sprostredkujú pomoc. Bottan a Perez-Truglia (2015) sa zamerali na vplyvy škandálov sexuálneho zneužívania v katolíckej cirkvi na účasť na bohoslužbách a filantropické správanie v USA, kde tieto škandály významne ovplyvnili účasť na bohoslužbách, ale nie náboženské alebo prosociálne hodnoty.

Ateizmus alebo netradičná religiozita v kontexte filantropického správania

Porovnateľnosť údajov je dôležitá pre medzinárodné komparatívne výskumy. Problémom výskumov založených na viere je časté používanie tradičných štandardov, ako je členstvo v cirkvi alebo účasť na bohoslužbách ako miera religiozity (Austin et al., 2022; Neumayr & Handy, 2019, s. 790; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011). Napríklad v Českej republike, považovanej často za ateistickú krajinu, je členstvo v cirkvách a dôvera v cirkvi relatívne nízka (Dostál & Hyánek, 2024).

Náboženská heterogenita a charitatívne dary

Andreoni et al. (2016, s. 58) interpretujú výsledky svojho výskumu tak, že „nedávne a prebiehajúce demografické zmeny v Severnej Amerike a Európe môžu mať významný dopad na charitatívne služby financované prostredníctvom dobrovoľných príspevkov jednotlivcov.“ Autori ďalej vysvetľujú, že s rastúcou diverzifikáciou komunít, vrátane viery a náboženstva, môžu charitatívne príjmy klesať. Andreoni et al. (2016, s. 58) našli „negatívny vzťah medzi náboženskou heterogenitou a výškou darovaných súm, pravdepodobne preto, že katolíci viac darujú, keď podiel ich skupiny v populácii rastie.“

Výsledky výskumu v kontexte prehľadu literatúry

Táto časť diskutuje výsledky výskumu v kontexte vyššie uvedeného prehľadu literatúry. Pri pohľade na charakteristiky uvedené v tabuľke nižšie je zrejmé, že Česká republika vykazuje veľmi odlišné charakteristiky náboženského života. Tieto údaje by samy o sebe podporovali hypotézu ateistického národa. Medzi 96 % respondentov bez deklarovaného náboženstva je však neznámy podiel ľudí s neinštitucionalizovanou religiozitou (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018). Títo ľudia veria v nadprirodzené sily a ich vplyv na život, ale neidentifikujú sa s konkrétnou náboženskou skupinou.

Tab. 1: Demografické dáta – pohlavie, náboženstvo v krajinách V4

Krajina	Pohlavie				Náboženstvo						Celkom
	Muži		Ženy		Kresťanstvo		Iné		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
Celkom	1001	49.2%	1033	50.8%	1082	53.2%	36	1.8%	916	45.0%	2034

Dostál a Hyánek (2024) ďalej poznamenávajú, že v Českej republike rastie počet ľudí, ktorí sa neidentifikujú s určitou denomináciou, ale považujú sa za veriacich. Pravdepodobne medzi nimi patrí významná časť ľudí, ktorí sa identifikujú ako kresťania, alebo sa aspoň stotožňujú s niektorými kresťanskými hodnotami. To by mohlo tiež vysvetľovať, prečo je podiel kresťanov v našej vzorke taký nízky.

Odlišný druh religiozity v Českej republike, ktorý nie je zamieňaný s ateizmom (pozri Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018; Hamplová, 2008), môže byť tiež jedným z vysvetlení, prečo je motivácia ľudí k filantropickému správaniu v Českej republike iná v porovnaní s ostatnými krajinami V4. Napríklad 43 % obyvateľov Českej republiky uviedlo, že sa zapájajú do formálneho dobrovoľníctva preto, že pri tom stretávajú ďalších ľudí, zatiaľ čo priemer V4 bol 32,2 % a všetky ostatné krajiny V4 vykazovali hodnoty medzi 23 a 31 %. Toto je pochopiteľné vzhľadom na výrazne menej inštitucionalizovanú religiozitu v Českej republike, kde mnohým ľuďom chýba náboženská komunita.

Ďalšou motiváciou pre formálne dobrovoľníctvo bola skutočnosť, že respondenti si túto aktivitu užívajú. Česká dáta ukazujú, že 58,7 % respondentov uviedlo tento dôvod, zatiaľ čo priemer V4 bol 40,7 % a ostatné krajiny V4 uvádzali tento dôvod v rozmedzí od 30 do 36 %. Možným vysvetlením by mohlo byť, že českí respondenti čelili menšiemu tlaku zo strany cirkevných inštitúcií a spoluviercov, čo im umožňuje slobodnejšie sa rozhodovať, do akého typu dobrovoľníckej činnosti sa zapojiť. Na druhej strane, menšia miera religiozity v Českej republike sa prejavuje aj v údajoch o motivácii, keďže českí respondenti uvádzali náboženské a duchovné presvedčenia ako dôvod pre formálne dobrovoľníctvo len v 6,6 % prípadov, zatiaľ čo priemer V4 bol 9,3 % a ostatné krajiny V4 vykazovali hodnoty medzi 8,4 a 16 %. Ak by však bola úroveň ateizmu v Českej republike skutočne taká vysoká, rozdiely by pravdepodobne boli ešte väčšie.

Medzi ďalšie faktory, ktoré sa pre Českú republiku významne líšili, patrili individualistické motívy, ako je osobný rozvoj, rozšírenie vedomostí alebo budovanie osobnej siete kontaktov. Pravdepodobne to súvisí s prevažujúcim individuálnym charakterom českej religiozity. Kauzalita medzi týmito dvoma faktormi však nie je jasná. Existuje doložená nedôvera voči cirkvi v Českej republike (pozri Dostál a Hyánek, 2024) a individualizácia náboženstva (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018), ale nie je jasné, či tieto individuálne motívy zaznamenané v našom výskume vychádzajú z rôznych náboženských vzorcov, alebo či sú oba ovplyvnené sociologickými charakteristikami a kultúrnymi vzorcami.

Rozlišovanie medzi ateizmom a rôznymi formami religiozity môže každopádne v budúcich výskumoch napomôcť k objasneniu, prečo existujú rozdiely medzi krajinami s podobnými charakteristikami, ako sú krajiny V4, pokiaľ ide o motiváciu k filantropickému správaniu. V tomto procese môžu byť užitočné znalosti z iných disciplín.

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ROZDIELY VO VZORCOCH DARCOVSTVA MEDZI KRAJINAMI: VZORY VO FILANTROPICKEJ ANGAŽOVANOSTI

Zozbierané údaje poukazujú na rozdiely v zapojení do formálneho alebo neformálneho dobrovoľníctva alebo darcovstva medzi krajinami V4. Tieto rozdiely sú štatisticky významné, a preto možno konštatovať, že toto správanie je závislé od krajiny.

Česká dominancia vo filantropickom správaní v kontexte V4

Údaje ukazujú, že Česká republika má najvyššiu mieru angažovanosti, ktorá je v priemere vyššia ako miera angažovanosti v ostatných krajinách V4 a nad priemerom za V4 ako celok. 66,1 % účastníkov V4 sa v živote zapojilo do nejakej formy filantropie, formálneho dobrovoľníctva alebo darcovstva, pričom najvyšší podiel je v Česku (76,7 %) a najnižší (60,7 %) na Slovensku (Tab. 15). Pri pohľade na obdobie posledných 24 mesiacov je priemer V4 52,9 %, avšak angažovanosť darcov v Česku prevyšuje priemer (64,5 %), všetky ostatné krajiny sú pod priemerom (Tab. 14). Pravidelnosť darov je najvyššia v Poľsku (17,2 %), nasleduje Slovensko (10,1 %) a Česko (6,5 %).

Rozdiely v daroch a ich priemer

Ďalším štatisticky významným rozdielom je, že viac ako štvrtina Slovákov a Poliakov sa nikdy nezapojila do darcovskej aktivity v porovnaní so 4,66 % v Maďarsku a 13,1 % v Česku (Tab. 265). Priemerná výška príspevkov (v kategóriách 141-270 € a nad 270 €) je však vyššia v Česku a na Slovensku v porovnaní s Poľskom a Maďarskom (tab. 267). Čo mohlo prispieť k tomuto rozdielu?

V prípade Slovákov, ktorí sú menej oboznámení s darcovskou činnosťou, tí, ktorí dávajú, dávajú vyššie sumy v porovnaní s Poliakmi, ktorí sú častejšie darcami ale dávajú v priemere menšie sumy. Česi dávajú vyššie sumy častejšie.

Rozdiely vo veľkosti darov môžu byť výsledkom komplexnej súhry osobných, organizačných a situačných faktorov. Rôznorodosť výskumného úsilia identifikuje rôzne faktory ovplyvňujúce charitatívne darcovstvo a jeho veľkosť. Súvisí to s jednoduchosťou operácií, právnym a fiškálnym rámcom, kultúrnymi očakávaniami (religiozita, sociálny vplyv, tlak rovesníkov), sociálno-ekonomickým zázemím darcu (úroveň príjmov), podielom verejného financovania na činnosti občianskej spoločnosti, ako aj s efektívnosťou a úrovňou fundraisingových praktík (Wiepking et al. 2021). Sily, ktoré riadia charitatívne darcovstvo sú podľa Bekkersa a Wiepkingovej: (1) uvedomenie si potreby; (2) nabádanie; (3) náklady a prínosy; (4) altruizmus; (5) povest; (6) psychologické výhody; (7) hodnoty; (8) účinnosť (Bekkers a Wiepking 2011).

Darcovstvo pre mladých a migrantov je nižšie na Slovensku a Maďarsku

Slovensko a Maďarsko vykazujú nižšie zameranie darcovstva na mladých ľudí (7,4 % na Slovensku), migrantov a utečencov (6,8 % na Slovensku a 3,2 % v Maďarsku) v porovnaní s ostatnými dvoma krajinami. Obe krajiny sú z minulosti známe svojou prísnou migračnou politikou a relatívne nepriateľským prístupom svojich vlád k téme medzinárodnej migrácie. Údaje môžu naznačovať dôsledky pretrvávajúceho vplyvu médií a sociálnych médií na verejnú mienku negatívnymi reprezentáciami migrujúcich národov.

Chudoba ako hnacia sila na rozdávanie

Údaje naznačujú, že podiel populácie žijúcej na úrovni chudoby koreluje s nižšou frekvenciou darov ľuďom postihnutým chudobou.

Ľudia postihnutí chudobou sú najmenej obľúbeným dôvodom darcovstva v Českej republike v porovnaní so zvyškom krajín V4 (Tab 271). To možno korelovať s nižšou mierou chudoby v Česku v porovnaní so susedmi z V4. Eurostat (2024) uvádza 11,5 % obyvateľov Českej republiky ohrozených chudobou alebo sociálnym vylúčením v porovnaní s vyšším percentom na Slovensku (13,5 %), Maďarsku (19,5 %) a Poľsku (16,6 %).

Taktiež Maďarsko vykazuje nižšiu preferenciu darcovstva pre ľudí so zdravotným postihnutím ako Slovensko, Poľsko a Česká republika (Tab 269, 270, 271). Či je to výsledkom lepšej politiky štátu voči ľuďom so zdravotným postihnutím alebo z iného dôvodu, zostáva na ďalší výskum.

Nerovnomerné zameranie na dary na environmentálne účely

Údaje tiež ukazujú nižšiu atraktivitu životného prostredia (16,1 %) ako dôvodu pre darovanie na Slovensku za posledných 24 mesiacov alebo v minulosti, čo je výrazne nižšie v porovnaní so zvyškom V4. Mohlo by byť Slovensko vo V4 vo vnímaní životného prostredia v porovnaní s ostatnými krajinami V4 viac zdôrazňujúce hodnoty prežitia než hodnoty sebayjadrenia?

Koncept postmaterialistických hodnôt sebayjadrenia vs. hodnôt prežitia (Inglehart 2009) možno použiť pri skúmaní rozdielu medzi Slovenskom a zvyškom V4 vnímajúcim životné prostredie ako vnútornú hodnotu dôležitú pre sebayjadrenie, nie pre prežitie.

Inglehartova teória hodnôt tvrdí, že ľudia prioritizujú svoje potreby na základe nedostatky, pričom obavy z materiálneho nedostatku dominujú v obdobiach neistoty a post-materiálne hodnoty sa objavujú až po uspokojení základných materialistických hodnôt (Babula, 2007). Životné prostredie ako dôvod darcovstva sa dá v závislosti od kontextu interpretovať aj ako prejav hodnôt prežitia i post-materialistických hodnôt. V spoločnostiach, ktoré čelili bezprostredným environmentálnym hrozbám, môže takéto darcovstvo odrážať hodnoty prežitia. To by mohlo platiť aj na Slovensko a jeho „divokú“ a „drsnú“ prírodu. Avšak v spoločnostiach viac zabezpečených, je darcovstvo pre životné prostredie v súlade s hodnotami sebayjadrenia, popri iných post-materiálnych obavách ako sloboda a kvalita života (Inglehart, 2007). Kultúrny kontext zohráva tiež dôležitú úlohu pri určení či sa pro-sociálne hodnoty pretavujú do občianskej angažovanosti. Univerzalizmus ako faktor predikuje takúto angažovanosť len v spoločnostiach, ktoré sú orientované na sebayjadrenie. (Radkiewicz et al., 2008)

Iná možnosť vysvetlenia odlišnosti správania sa Slovenska od ostatných krajín V4 v oblasti darcovstva na účely životného prostredia je, že Slovensko má nižšie príjmy obyvateľstva. Existuje teória, ktorá naznačuje, že spoločnosti s nižšími príjmami majú tendenciu uprednostňovať hodnoty prežitia pred hodnotami sebayjadrenia (de Vries 2007). To naznačuje, že environmentálne príčiny ako motivácia pre charitatívne dary môžu prevládať skôr v spoločnostiach s vyššími príjmami a menej ohrozujúcimi environmentálnymi podmienkami, ktoré sú v súlade s hodnotami sebayjadrenia. Vzťah medzi darovaním na environmentálne účely a sebayjadrením je však zložitý a ovplyvnený rôznymi faktormi mimo životného prostredia a ekonomiky.

Dary a krízy

Dary v krízových udalostiach tiež vykazujú výrazné rozdiely medzi krajinami. Vojna na Ukrajine a Covid boli považované za najvýznamnejšie udalosti v Poľsku (50 %) a Česku (38 %), za nimi nasledovalo Slovensko (29 %) a Maďarsko (16 %) (Tab 274). Dôležité sú aj miestne udalosti. Dary od 14,2 % Poliakov a 13,3 % Čechov financujú vojenskú podporu, viac ako Slováci (9,1 %) a Maďari (3,1) (Tab 275).

Rozdiely v zodpovednosti

Účastníci na Slovensku (60,9 %) aj v Maďarsku (66,66 %) sa výrazne viac domnievajú, že štát prevezme väčšiu zodpovednosť ako účastníci v Poľsku (50,8 %) a Česku (55 %). Na druhej strane participanti z Poľska (58,7 %) a Česka (59,5 %) sa viac domnievajú, že zodpovednosť za iniciatívu za dobrovoľníctvo prevezmú príbuzní a ľudia zo sociálneho prostredia v porovnaní so Slovenskom (41,3 %) a Maďarskom (49,1 %) (Tab 259). Vo všeobecnosti možno konštatovať,

že ľudia s nižšími príjmami, nižším vzdelaním a vyšším vekom kladú väčšiu zodpovednosť a úlohy na štát. Tieto zistenia sú štatisticky významné.

Náboženstvo a cirkev ako faktor formujúci intenzitu filantropie (dobrovoľnícka a darcovská činnosť) na Slovensku (Tab 227)

Výskum neustále ukazuje, že náboženstvo je kľúčovým faktorom, ktorý podporuje charitatívne dary. Nábožensky orientovaní jednotlivci majú tendenciu darovať viac na náboženské aj svetské účely v porovnaní s ľuďmi bez náboženstva. Náboženstvo sa považuje za jeden z kľúčových inštitucionálnych kontextových faktorov ovplyvňujúcich filantropiu a ukazuje sa ako konzistentný prediktor charitatívnych darov vo viacerých štúdiách (Vaidyanathan, Hill a Smith 2011 ; Bekkers a Wiepking 2011 ; Wiepking a kol. 2021) .

Údaje ukazujú, že dôvody darcovstva na Slovensku sa líšia od zvyšku V4, pričom cirkev je štvrtým najvýznamnejším dôvodom darcovstva po boji s chorobami, zdravotne postihnutých a chudobou. Relatívne vysoké postavenie cirkvi v rebríčku účelov vzbudzuje otázku čím to je spôsobené.

Na Slovensku sa najväčší podiel (25 %) účastníkov venuje formálnemu dobrovoľníctvu v organizáciách náboženských obcí a cirkví, nasleduje šport (24,2). Podobný model je v Maďarsku (21,5 %, resp. 20,7 %). Na rozdiel od Poľska (12 %, 19,6 %) a Českej republiky (6,9 % a 29 %). V Poľsku je najväčšia účasť na formálnom dobrovoľníctve v sociálnych, charitatívnych neziskových organizáciách. Deti a mladí ľudia a starší ľudia sú najčastejšími cieľovými skupinami formálneho dobrovoľníctva na Slovensku, v oboch prípadoch nad priemerom V4 (Tab 232).

Cieľová skupina utečencov a ľudí s migračným pozadím ako dôvody darcovstva je na Slovensku a v Maďarsku výrazne nižšia ako v Poľsku a Česku, čo naznačuje spoločný menovateľ vo vzťahu k tejto cieľovej skupine (Tab. 231, 237). To naznačuje silnú vnútroskupinovú tendenciu, ktorá presahuje náboženské univerzalistické výzvy k národným cirkvám.

Spoločným vzorom Maďarska a Slovenska je zapojenie sa do formálneho dobrovoľníctva v krízových udalostiach – Vojna na Ukrajine (3 %, 4 %) (Tab 245), na rozdiel od Česka (11 %) a Poľska (20 %). Podobné výsledky sú aj v neformálnom dobrovoľníctve (Tab 250), kde je starostlivosť o ľudí s migračným pozadím len v 3,7 % aktivít na Slovensku (1,7 % v Maďarsku) v porovnaní s 10,3 % v Poľsku a 6,1 % v Česku. Podobne aj schopnosť reagovať na krízové udalosti prostredníctvom neformálneho dobrovoľníctva je nižšia na Slovensku a v Maďarsku v porovnaní s Poľskom a Českom (Tab 255). Náboženské a duchovné presvedčenie v štruktúre motivácie je na Slovensku výrazne vyššie v porovnaní s ostatnými krajinami V4 (16% vs. 6,4-8,8%). Dva hlavné motivátory sú však podobné ako vo zvyšku V4 – možnosť pomáhať iným ľuďom a radosť z aktivity.

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VPLYV EKONOMICKEJ SITUÁCIE NA DARCOVSTVO: KOMPARATÍVNA ŠTÚDIA V KRAJINÁCH V4

Úvod

Ekonomická situácia jednotlivcov a domácností je kľúčovým faktorom ich schopnosti a ochoty zapojiť sa do altruistických činností, ako je darcovstvo a dobrovoľníctvo. Ekonomická teória naznačuje, že jednotlivci s vyššími príjmami sa častejšie zapájajú do filantropických aktivít vďaka väčšiemu disponibilnému príjmu a schopnosti uspokojiť vlastné potreby. Naopak osoby s nižšími príjmami môžu byť kvôli finančným obmedzeniam menej zapojené do darcovstva. Táto správa skúma tieto dynamiky v rámci krajín V4, pričom sa zameriava na zapojenie rôznych príjmových skupín do darcovstva a dobrovoľníctva.

Metodológia

Dáta boli získané z prieskumov vykonaných v krajinách V4 a skúmali zapojenie jednotlivcov do formálneho a neformálneho dobrovoľníctva a darcovských aktivít za posledných 24 mesiacov. Účastníci boli rozdelení do piatich príjmových skupín a ich úroveň zapojenia bola porovnávaná pomocou Pearsonovho chí-kvadrát testu na určenie štatistickej významnosti. Podrobnosti nájdete v kapitolách na stranách 77 a 118.

Výsledky

Zapojenie do formálneho dobrovoľníctva

Česko

V Českej republike neexistuje v posledných 24 mesiacoch výrazná závislosť na osobnom príjme alebo príjme domácnosti pre zapojenie do formálneho dobrovoľníctva. Výsledky testu chí-kvadrát pre osobný príjem (tab. 213) a príjem domácnosti (tab. 214) nenaznačujú žiadny štatisticky významný vzťah. Pri zvažovaní skoršieho zapojenia do formálneho dobrovoľníctva zostáva závislosť na príjme štatisticky nevýznamná ako pre osobný (tab. 215), tak pre domácnosť (tab. 216).

Maďarsko

Podobne ako v Česku, Maďarsko nevykazuje v posledných 24 mesiacoch žiadnu významnú závislosť na osobnom príjme alebo príjme domácnosti u formálneho dobrovoľníctva. Výsledky testu chí-kvadrát (tab. 185, 186) podporujú tento záver. Aj pri zohľadnení minulého zapojenia výsledky testu (tab. 187, 188) nenaznačujú žiadny štatisticky významný vzťah.

Poľsko

V Poľsku neexistuje výrazná závislosť na osobnom príjme u formálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 199). Medzi príjmom domácnosti a formálnym dobrovoľníctvom však existuje štatisticky významný vzťah (tab. 200). Tento vzorec zostáva konzistentný aj pri zohľadnení minulého zapojenia do formálneho dobrovoľníctva, bez významnej závislosti na osobnom príjme (tab. 201), ale s významným vzťahom k príjmu domácnosti (tab. 202).

Slovensko

Na Slovensku neexistuje výrazná závislosť na osobnom príjme alebo príjme domácnosti u formálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 171, 172). Rovnaký vzorec je pozorovaný pri zvažovaní skoršieho zapojenia do formálneho dobrovoľníctva bez štatisticky významného vzťahu medzi príjmom a dobrovoľníctvom (tab. 173, 174).

Zapojenie do neformálneho dobrovoľníctva

Česko

V Česku osobné príjmy a príjmy domácnosti významne neovplyvňujú zapojenie do neformálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 217, 218). Tento vzorec zostáva konzistentný pri zvažovaní skoršieho zapojenia bez významnej závislosti na osobnom príjme (tab. 219) alebo príjme domácnosti (tab. 220).

Maďarsko

V Maďarsku neexistuje žiadna významná závislosť na osobnom príjme alebo príjme domácnosti u neformálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 189, 190). Výsledky testu chí-kvadrát nenaznačujú žiadny štatisticky významný vzťah. Tento vzorec zostáva konzistentný pri zvažovaní skoršieho zapojenia (tab. 191, 192).

Poľsko

V Poľsku osobný príjem významne neovplyvňuje zapojenie do neformálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 203). Existuje však významný vzťah medzi príjmom domácnosti a neformálnym dobrovoľníctvom (tab. 204). Tento vzorec je tiež pozorovaný pri zvažovaní skoršieho zapojenia do neformálneho dobrovoľníctva, bez významnej závislosti na osobnom príjme (tab. 205), ale s významným vzťahom k príjmu domácnosti (tab. 206).

Slovensko

Na Slovensku neexistuje významná závislosť na osobnom príjme alebo príjme domácnosti u neformálneho dobrovoľníctva za posledných 24 mesiacov (tab. 175, 176). Rovnaký vzorec je pozorovaný pri zvažovaní účasti v minulosti, bez štatisticky významného vzťahu medzi príjmom a neformálnym dobrovoľníctvom (tab. 177, 178).

Zapojenie do darcovských aktivít

Česko

V Českej republike sa rozdiely v darcovských aktivitách prejavujú naprieč príjmovými skupinami, pričom významný vplyv majú príjmy domácností (tab. 221, 222). Osobný príjem významne neovplyvňuje zapojenie darcov (tab. 221), zatiaľ čo príjem domácnosti áno (tab. 222).

Maďarsko

V Maďarsku existujú významné rozdiely v darcovských aktivitách medzi rôznymi príjmovými skupinami domácností, najmä s najvyššou príjmovou skupinou, ktorá prispieva najviac (tab. 193, 194). Osobný príjem významne neovplyvňuje zapojenie darcov (tab. 193), ale príjem domácnosti áno (tab. 194).

Poľsko

V Poľsku vyššie príjmy (osobné i domácností) výrazne zvyšujú mieru darcovstva (tab. 207, 208). Výsledky testu chí-kvadrát ukazujú významný vzťah medzi osobným príjmom (tab. 207) a príjmom domácnosti (tab. 208) a zapojením darcov.

Slovensko

Na Slovensku neexistuje štatisticky významná závislosť na príjme u darcovských aktivít, aj keď domácnosti s vyššími príjmami sú vo všeobecnosti viac angažované (tab. 179, 180). Výsledky testu chí-kvadrát nenaznačujú žiadny významný vzťah medzi osobným príjmom (tab. 179) alebo príjmom domácnosti (tab. 180) a zapojením darcov.

Kombinované dobrovoľníctvo a darcovstvo

Česko

V Česku existuje významný vzťah medzi príjmom domácnosti a zapojením do kombinovaných dobrovoľníckych a darcovských aktivít (tab. 222), nie však s osobným príjmom (tab. 223).

Maďarsko

V Maďarsku neexistuje žiadny významný vzťah medzi úrovňou príjmu a zapojením do kombinovaných dobrovoľníckych a darcovských aktivít (tab. 195, 196). Vyššie úrovne príjmov domácností sú však vo všeobecnosti spojené s vyššou angažovanosťou.

Poľsko

V Poľsku vykazuje príjem domácností významný vzťah k zapojeniu do kombinovaných dobrovoľníckych a darcovských aktivít (tab. 210), zatiaľ čo osobný príjem nie je významný (tab. 209). Tento vzorec je konzistentný naprieč rôznymi typmi dobrovoľníckych aktivít.

Slovensko

Na Slovensku neexistuje významný vzťah medzi úrovňou príjmov a zapojením do kombinovaných dobrovoľníckych a darcovských aktivít (tab. 181, 182).

Porovnanie medzi krajinami

Analýza odhalila významné rozdiely v tom, ako príjmy domácností ovplyvňujú filantropické správanie naprieč krajinami V4. Najvýraznejšie rozdiely sú pozorované v Poľsku, kde príjem domácností významne ovplyvňuje ako formálne dobrovoľníctvo, tak darcovské aktivity. V Poľsku sa jednotlivci z domácností s vyššími príjmami do týchto aktivít zapájajú výrazne viac, čo naznačuje, že ekonomická kapacita je zásadným determinantom filantropického správania.

Naproti tomu Slovensko a Maďarsko vykazujú menšie rozdiely v angažovanosti na základe úrovne príjmov. Na Slovensku osobné príjmy ani príjmy domácností významne neovplyvňujú zapojenie do formálneho dobrovoľníctva, neformálneho dobrovoľníctva alebo darcovských aktivít. Podobne v Maďarsku neexistuje žiadny významný vzťah medzi osobným príjmom alebo príjmom domácnosti a zapojením do formálneho dobrovoľníctva, neformálneho dobrovoľníctva alebo darcovských aktivít.

Česko predstavuje prechodný prípad. Zatiaľ čo pri formálnom a neformálnom dobrovoľníctve neexistuje významnejšia závislosť na osobnom príjme, príjem domácnosti významne ovplyvňuje darcovské aktivity. Tento čiastočný vzťah naznačuje, že aj keď ekonomické faktory ovplyvňujú darcovské správanie, nie sú jedinými determinantmi dobrovoľníckej angažovanosti v Česku.

Diskusia a teoretické základy

Závery tejto štúdie sú v súlade s niekoľkými ekonomickými a sociologickými teóriami, ktoré vysvetľujú altruistické správanie. Ekonomické teórie altruizmu, najmä tie, ktoré navrhol Becker (1974), naznačujú, že jednotlivci s vyšším

príjmom sa pravdepodobnejšie zapoja do charitatívnych aktivít vďaka ich väčšej finančnej kapacite. Táto teória je najzreteľnejšia v Poľsku, kde vyššie príjmy domácností silno korelujú so zvýšenou účasťou na formálnom dobrovoľníctve a darcovských aktivitách. Finančné zabezpečenie a disponibilný príjem domácností s vyššími príjmami im umožňuje viac prispievať na charitatívne účely.

Relatívne menší vplyv príjmov na dobrovoľníctvo na Slovensku a v Maďarsku naznačuje, že tu môžu zohrávať úlohu aj iné faktory. Teória sociálnej výmeny (Blau, 1964) predpokladá, že altruistické správanie je motivované očakávaním recipročných výhod, ako je sociálne uznanie alebo zvýšený sociálny kapitál. V týchto krajinách môžu sociokultúrne normy a úloha štátnych a komunitných organizácií ovplyvňovať toto správanie viac než samotná ekonomická kapacita.

Odlíšnu dynamiku predstavuje Česko, kde príjem domácností významne ovplyvňuje darcovské aktivity, ale nie dobrovoľníctvo. Tento zmiešaný výsledok naznačuje, že zatiaľ čo ekonomická kapacita umožňuje jednotlivcom finančne prispievať, ďalšie faktory, ako sú osobné hodnoty, sociálne siete a prítomnosť silnej infraštruktúry pre dobrovoľníctvo, môžu byť hnacou silou dobrovoľníckych aktivít. Odlíšny vzťah medzi ekonomickým statusom a filantropickým správaním v Česku podčiarkuje dôležitosť zohľadnenia ekonomických aj neekonomických faktorov pri analýze tohto správania.

Kultúrne faktory a historické dedičstvo majú významný vplyv na filantropickú angažovanosť v krajinách V4. Komunitné normy a úloha miestnych organizácií v podpore dobrovoľníctva a darcovstva môžu zmierňovať dopady ekonomických rozdielov, najmä na Slovensku a v Maďarsku. Zatiaľ čo v Česku ekonomická kapacita významne ovplyvňuje darcovské správanie, ďalšie faktory, ako sú sociálne siete a osobné hodnoty, sú pre riadenie dobrovoľníckych aktivít kľúčové.

Záver

Táto štúdia poukazuje na rôzny vplyv ekonomickej situácie na darcovské aktivity v krajinách V4. Zatiaľ čo vyšší príjem vo všeobecnosti koreluje so zvýšenou angažovanosťou v darcovstve, sila tohto vzťahu sa líši medzi jednotlivými krajinami, pričom najvýraznejšie rozdiely vykazuje Poľsko. Tieto poznatky zdôrazňujú potrebu prispôbených prístupov pri podpore filantropických aktivít, zohľadňujúc socioekonomické kontexty každej krajiny.

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VÝSLEDKY VÝSKUMU (V ANGLIČTINE)

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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	

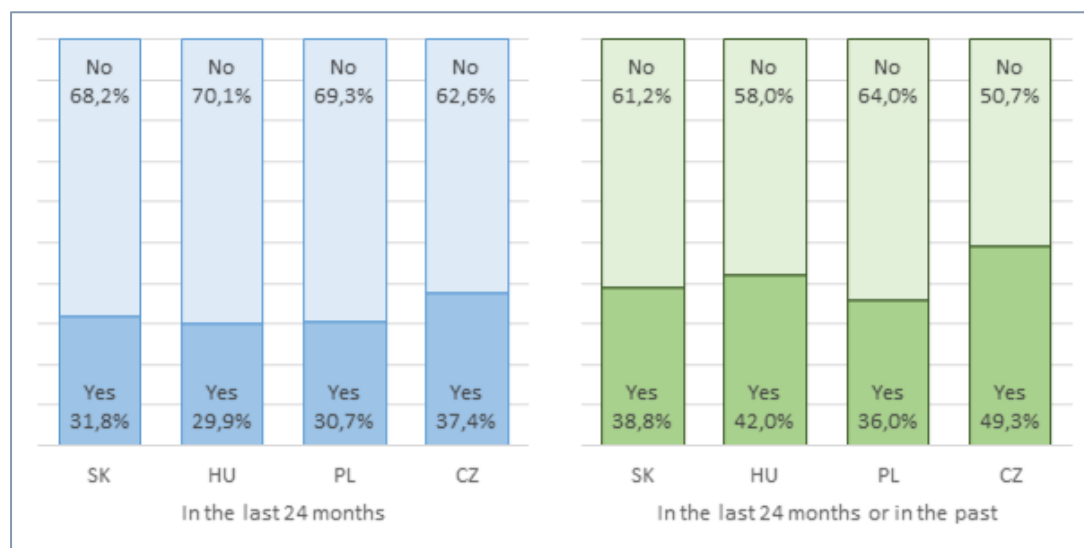
Pearson's chi-squared test = 28.1137 (3 df, p-value = 3.43782×10^{-6}).

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 x 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

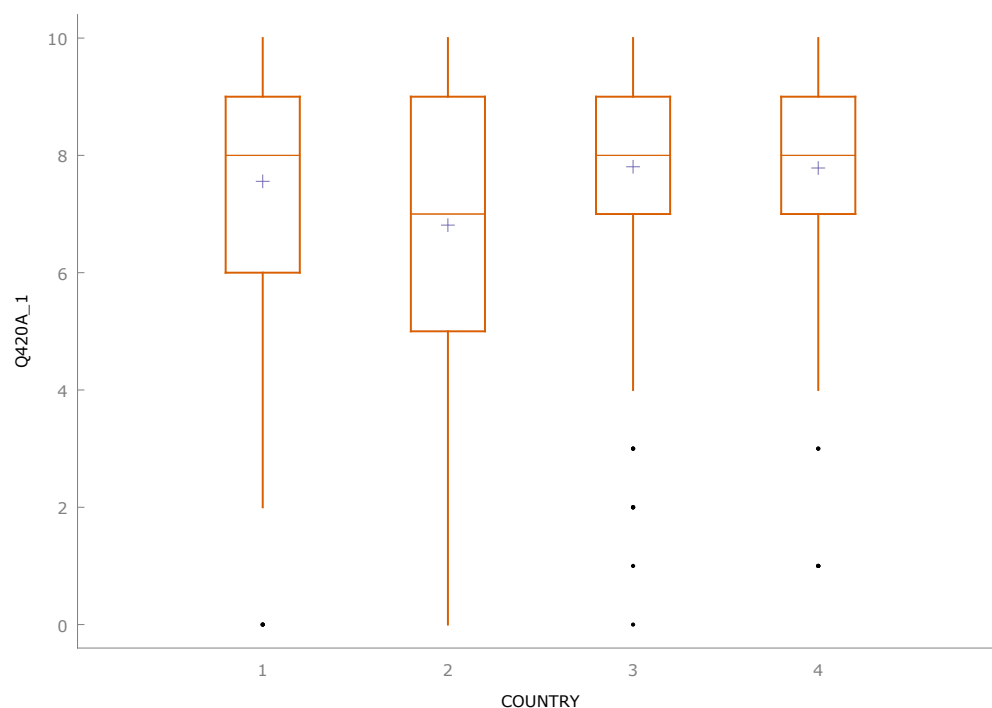
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	90	57.7%	116	61.1%	135	62.5%	171	59.8%	512	60.4%
I meet other people in the process	48	30.8%	44	23.2%	58	26.9%	123	43.0%	273	32.2%
I can maintain my personal network	17	10.9%	19	10.0%	23	10.6%	41	14.3%	100	11.8%
I can change something with others	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

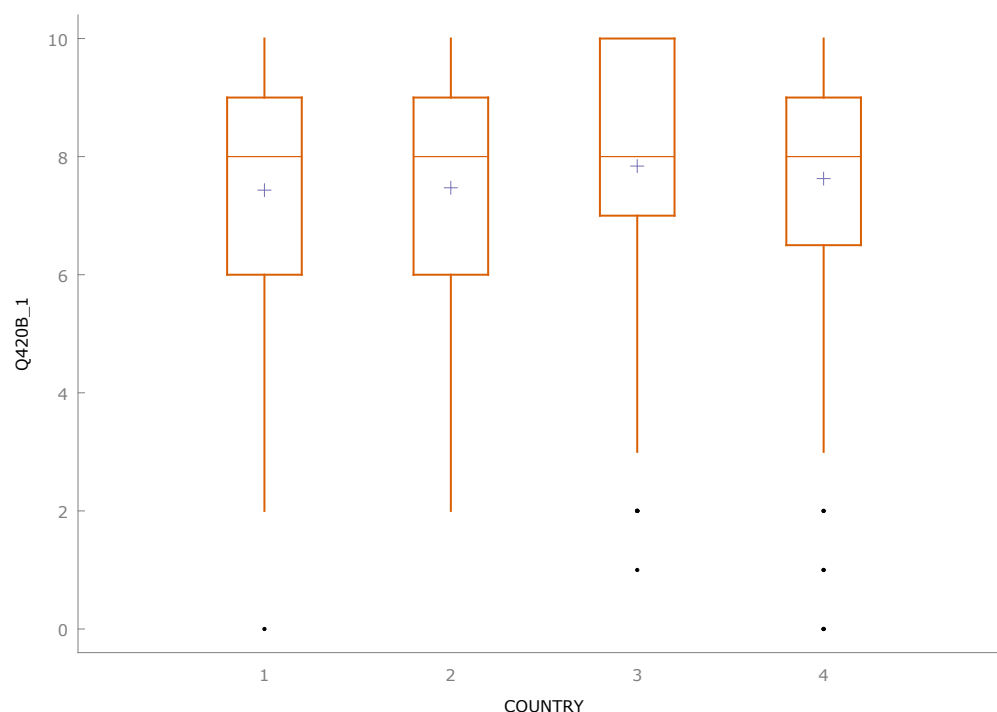
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	105	64.0%	176	75.5%	164	67.8%	197	57.4%	642	65.4%
It brings me together with others	45	27.4%	53	22.7%	69	28.5%	137	39.9%	304	31.0%
It gives me contact with other generations	34	20.7%	32	13.7%	56	23.1%	111	32.4%	233	23.7%
I can maintain my personal 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).

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