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Motiváció az önkéntességhez és a válságkezeléshez a V4 országokban

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BEVEZETŐ SZÓ

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

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

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

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

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

W imieniu całego zespołu autorskiego

Lenka Švecová

BEVEZETÉS A JELEN TANULMÁNYBAN FELTÁRT JÓTÉKONYSÁG TÉMÁJÁBA

A piaci és állami intézmények kudarcainak gazdaságtana megmagyarázza a nonprofit szervezetek (NPO-k) szükségességét és jelentőségét, amelyek kulcsszerepet játszanak ott, ahol az állami szektor vagy a piaci mechanizmusok nem képesek megfelelő szolgáltatásokat és javakat biztosítani a különböző társadalmi csoportok számára. Az NPO-k így betöltik a kereslet és kínálat közötti hiányokat, és támogatási rendszert hoznak létre (Ben-Ner, 2006). Az önkéntesség ezen a területen jelentős hozzájárulást nyújt a társadalmi és gazdasági fejlődéshez, nemcsak az egyének, hanem a közösségek jólétéhez is hozzájárulva (Kim et al., 2018). Az önkéntesek, akik részt vesznek ezekben a tevékenységekben, számos előnyt nyernek az önkéntesség révén, mivel ez a tapasztalat új készségek fejlesztését, társadalmi kapcsolatok erősítését és értékes munkatapasztalat megszerzését kínálja, ami jelentősen hozzájárul munkaerőpiaci érvényesülésükhöz (Grönlund, 2011). Az önkéntességbe való bevonódás elérhetősége, kapacitása és hajlandósága szorosan összefügg az emberi és társadalmi tőke értékével (Wilson, 2000), és ennek a tevékenységnek az előnyeit különösen a képzetesebb társadalmi csoportok ismerik fel.

Az önkéntességet általában úgy lehet meghatározni, mint bármely tevékenységet, amelyet valaki önkéntesen végez egy másik személy, csoport vagy cél érdekében (Wilson, 2000, 215. o.), és két fő formája van – formális és informális. A formális önkéntesek „...formális nonprofit csoport vagy egy nagyobb szervezet önkéntes programjának részeként tevékenykednek, amely támogatja vagy irányítja tevékenységeiket” (Smith et al., 2016, 1396. o.). Az informális önkéntesség viszont független a formális intézményektől, és gyakran a helyi közösségek, család vagy társadalmi hálózatok keretein belül történik (Einolf et al., 2016, 223. o.). Ez a fajta önkéntesség általában érzelmi és értékalapú, és az önkéntesek tevékenységei gyakran spontán módon történnek, a világ jobbá tételének szándékával (Musick & Wilson, 2003). A formális önkéntesség magasabb szintű szakmaiságot és specializációt igényel, ami növeli társadalmi hatását. Ezzel szemben az informális önkéntesség gyakrabban jár együtt személyes elégedettséggel és szorosabb társadalmi kötelek kialakításával (Haski-Leventhal & Bargal, 2008, 97. o.). A formális önkéntességgel ellentétben nem igényel speciális készségeket vagy képzést, ami szélesebb körű bevonódást tesz lehetővé, különösen válsághelyzetekben, mint például természeti katasztrófák, pandémiák (Trautwein et al., 2020) vagy egyéb rendkívüli események (Whittaker et al., 2015).

A filantróp tevékenységek közé tartozik az adományozás is, amely pénzügyi vagy anyagi támogatást jelent nonprofit szervezetek, jótekonysági projektek vagy rászoruló egyének számára. Míg az önkéntesség személyes elkötelezettséget, időt és munkát igényel egy adott cél vagy közösség érdekében, az adományozás pénzügyi források vagy egyéb javak biztosítására összpontosít anélkül, hogy az adományozónak közvetlenül részt kellene vennie a tevékenységekben. Az adományozás és az önkéntesség tehát különbözik a hozzájárulás formájában – míg az önkéntesek idejüket és készségeiket adják, az adományozók elsősorban pénzügyi vagy anyagi támogatást nyújtanak, ami lehetővé teszi a szervezetek számára a források hatékonyabb felhasználását vagy a segítségnyújtás kibővítését. Ez a két filantrópia forma kiegészítheti egymást, és gyakran szinergikusan működik, hogy széles körű társadalmilag hasznos tevékenységeket támogasson.

Az önkéntesség sajátosságai Közép-Európában

A V4 országok 1990 óta nemcsak jelentős gazdasági, hanem társadalmi átalakuláson is keresztülmentek. Ez a dinamikus fejlődés és a nyitottabb társadalom felé való átmenet, gyakran külföldi nonprofit szervezetek támogatásával, egyedülálló feltételeket teremtett a civil szektor növekedéséhez. Ezen a területen az önkéntesség jelentős szerepet játszik a társadalmi és gazdasági kihívások kezelésében, például a sebezhető csoportok elégtelen támogatásának problémájában (Šašková & Mertová, 2012). Azonban a legújabb adatok azt mutatják, hogy a V4 országok önkéntesség terén az EU átlag alatt vannak (CAF, 2024), ami kérdéseket vet fel az állampolgárok önkéntes tevékenységekben való részvételének hajlandóságát illetően.

A 90-es években az önkéntesség a közép-európai országokban többnyire spontán módon zajlott, a szomszédsági segítségnyújtásra koncentrálva, gyakran az aktivizmussal társítva, amely fokozatosan formálisabb struktúrákba került

a nemzetközi szervezetek, mint például a Greenpeace, vagy az újonnan létrejövő politikai pártok révén. A legjelentősebb növekedést az informális önkéntesség terén a COVID-19 járvány első hullámának időszakában, 2020 tavaszán tapasztalták a régióban, amikor elterjedtek az olyan tevékenységek, mint a maszkvarrás és a gyógyszerek és élelmiszerek idősekhez történő kiszállítása. Egy újabb hullámot az orosz-ukrán háború idézett elő, amely spontán szerveződést eredményezett az ukrán menekültek támogatása érdekében, sőt közvetlen önkéntes tevékenységet is Ukrajnában (Mishchuk & Vlasenko, 2023; Sengupta et al., 2023).

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FILANTRÓPIA AZ IDŐSEBB KOROSZTÁLY SZÁMÁRA ÉS ENNEK A KOROSZTÁLYNAK A FILANTRÓPIÁJA

Bevezetés

Ahogy a népesség öregszik, az idősebb generáció integrációjának és gondozásának kérdése egyre fontosabbá válik, még ha nem is annyira sürgető, mint például a természeti katasztrófák során nyújtott segítség. Az idősök aránya az európai népességben fokozatosan növekszik. Az EU-ban 2022-ben a 20-64 évesek majdnem harminc főre jut tíz 65 év feletti személy, ez az arány 2045-re húsz fő alá csökken (European Commission, 2023). Ezzel szoros összefüggésben van az idősödés hatása az egészségügyi és szociális személyzet elérhetőségére, amit az OECD tanulmánya is hangsúlyoz (OECD & European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, 2024). Az öregedés növeli majd az egészségügyi kiadásokat és kihívást jelent a megfelelő számú egészségügyi és szociális dolgozó biztosítása terén.

Ebben a fejezetben az önkéntesség témájával foglalkozunk. Az önkéntesség lehetőséget nyújthat az idősök számára a társadalmi részvételre, ha maguk is aktívan részt vesznek benne. A másik szempont az idősöknek nyújtott önkéntes segítség, amennyiben szükségük van rá. Feltételezzük, hogy előbb-utóbb a közegészségügyi és szociális rendszerek elérik kapacitásaik határát, és az önkéntesek segítsége értékes támogatást jelenthet a szociális ellátásban.

Foglalkozunk mind a formális önkéntességgel (amelyet köz- és különösen nonprofit szektor szervez), mind az informális önkéntességgel, amely nem ilyen szervezett, de spontaneitással bír (informális önkéntesség alatt értjük a háztartáson kívüli személyeknek nyújtott segítséget, például a tágabb család, szomszédok, barátok támogatását).

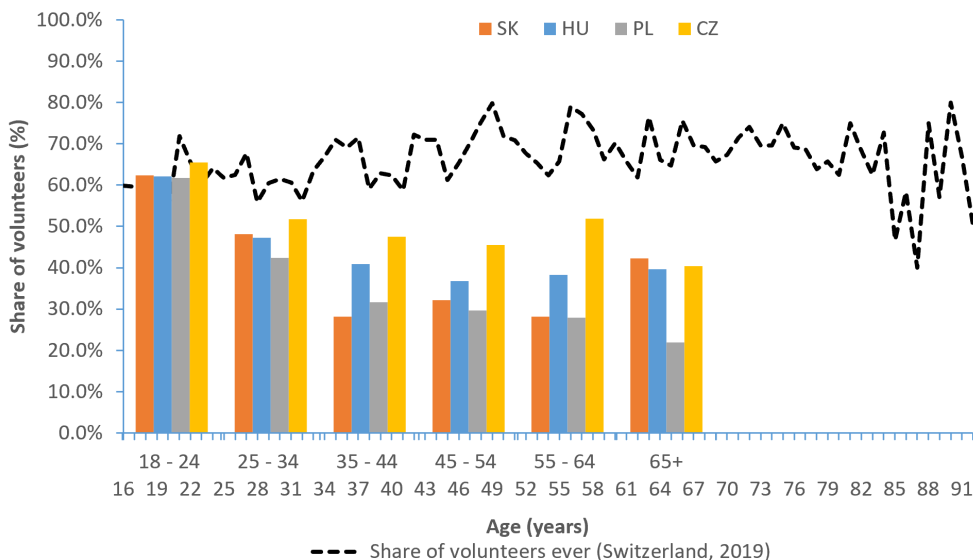
Hogyan állnak a V4 országai az önkéntesség terén?

A rendelkezésünkre álló adatok összehasonlításra ösztönöznek. Ez az összehasonlítás nemcsak a V4 országaira vonatkozik, hanem Svájcra is (Lamprecht, Fischer & Stamm, 2020). Azért választottuk Svájcot, mert ott az önkéntesség meglehetősen elterjedt, amit az 1. ábra is mutat. Először azokat az embereket hasonlítottuk össze, akik jelenleg vagy valaha önkéntes tevékenységet végeztek a lakosság körében.

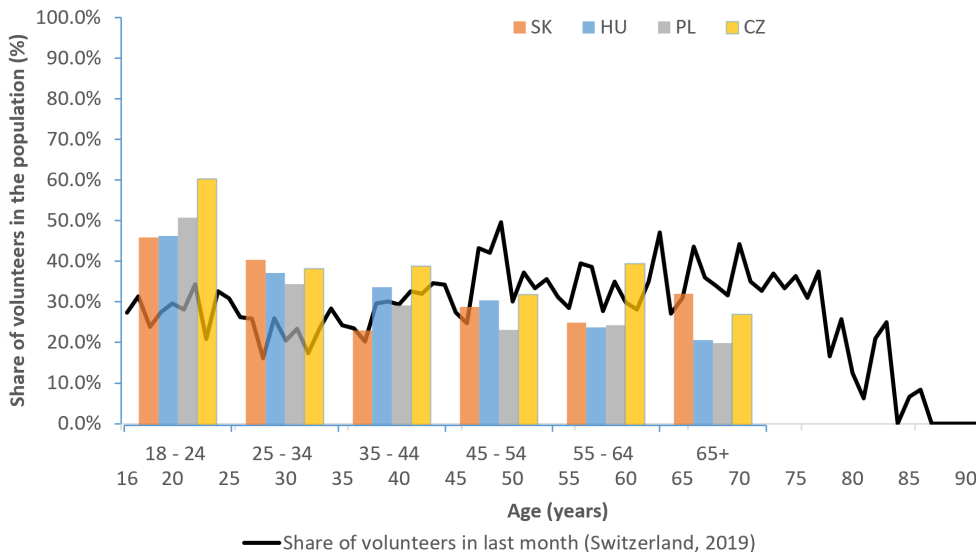
A V4-országok és Svájc közötti életkor szerinti önkéntes részvétel összehasonlítása (1. ábra) két fontos szempontot tár fel, amelyek közvetlenül láthatók az ábrán. Az első megállapítás az, hogy a V4-országokban az önkéntesek aránya az életkor előrehaladtával csökken, míg Svájcban viszonylag állandó marad. A legfiatalabb generációk önkéntes részvétele a V4-országokban összemérhető a svájci generációéval, de az idősebb generációk esetében már nem így van. A közép-európai országok idősebb generációi jelentősen kevésbé aktívak, mint a svájciak. Ezt a jelenséget összefüggésbe hozzuk azzal, hogy a kommunista rendszerek változása előtt a fizetés nélküli munkát gyakran kötelezően szervezték meg, és ennek következtében egyesek úgy érezhetik, hogy a „kötelező” önkéntes munka visszatér. Emellett az önkéntességre az emberek gazdasági helyzete is hatással van. A munkanélküliek nehezen fogadják el a fizetetlen munkát (Taniguchi, 2006), továbbá a gazdaságilag gyengébb közösségekben gyakran nem épül ki olyan infrastruktúra és kapcsolatrendszer, amely támogatja az önkéntességet, és amely rosszabb időkben ösztönözné az önkéntes tevékenységeket (Lim & Laurence, 2015). A legfiatalabb generáció részvétele azonban reményt ad arra, hogy a V4-országok ezen a területen közelednek a nyugat-európai országokban megszokott állapothoz.

A másik jelentős szempont az, hogy a cseh lakosság sokkal aktívabban vesz részt önkéntes tevékenységekben, mint a többi három V4-ország lakossága. Ez nem csupán a jelenlegi helyzet, hanem egy hosszú távú tendencia, ahogy azt például a Charities Aid Foundation 2012-es és 2024-es adatai mutatják (CAF, 2012; CAF, 2024).

1. ábra: Hosszútávú formális önkéntesség összehasonlítása: Svájc és V4



2. ábra: Nemzetközi összehasonlítás az aktív önkéntességről: Svájc és V4



Ha megnézzük, hogyan vettek részt az emberek az elmúlt hónapokban (2. ábra), ezek a kifejezett különbségek nem annyira szembetűnőek. Kiegészítésként megjegyezzük, hogy míg a svájci felmérésben „a közelmúlt” az elmúlt négy hónapot jelentette, addig a V4-országokban végzett felmérésünkben ez két év volt. Így a részvételi arány túlbecsült a svájci adatokhoz képest.

A 65 év feletti korosztály 76,9%-a valamikor részt vett valamilyen formában önkéntességben (lásd 1. táblázat). Az informális önkéntesség könnyebben elkezdhető, mert nem igényel sok erőforrást az időn kívül (Pettigrew, Jongenelis, Jackson & Newton, 2019). Ezt az adataink is alátámasztják, mivel a 65 év feletti háromnegyede valamilyen módon részt vett informális önkéntességben. Összehasonlításként: a szervezeteken keresztül történő formális önkéntességben körülbelül 40 százalék vett részt.

1. táblázat: Formális és informális önkéntesség a 65 év feletti személyek körében

n=91		Informális önkéntesség		
		Nem	Igen	Összesen
Formális önkéntesség	Nem	23.1 %	36.3 %	59.3 %
	Igen	1.1 %	39.6 %	40.7 %
	Összesen	24.2 %	75.8 %	100.0 %

Ennek a szakasznak az elején megemlítettük a népesség öregedését, mint rejtett társadalmi fenyegetést. Vizsgáljuk meg tehát, hogyan járulhat hozzá az önkéntesség legalább ezen fenyegetés mérsékléséhez (nem feltételezzük, hogy teljesen megszüntetné). A kérdésre adott válaszok között, hogy melyik célcsoport számára végeznek önkéntes munkát a 65 év feletti cseh önkéntesek, a környezetvédelem mellett két terület dominál (részletek a 2. táblázatban). Ezek a „fogyatékkal élő és gondozásra szoruló személyek” és „idősek”. Elsősorban intragenerációs szolidaritásról van szó, mivel az emberek tisztában vannak azokkal a problémákkal, amelyekkel ők maguk, rokonaik vagy kortársaik szembesülnek. Ennek a két önkéntességi kategóriának a választása több mint kétszerese a fiatalabb generációkban, ahol elsősorban a gyerekeknek és fiataloknak nyújtott segítség dominál.

Kevésbé látványos, bár továbbra is létező generációs különbségek mutatkoznak az informális önkéntesség esetében. Az idősekkel vagy gondozásra szorulókkal kapcsolatos formális és informális önkéntesség közötti különbségek (lásd 2. és 3. táblázat) azt mutatják, hogy az informális önkéntesség megvalósítása (vagy legalábbis annak megkezdése) könnyebb, mint a formális önkéntesség. Mindazonáltal a másokról való gondoskodás mindkét formája jól kiegészítheti egymást (Taniguchi, 2011).

2. táblázat: Informális önkéntesség fókusza Csehországban

	65 év feletti			Más		
	n	Válaszok (%)	Válaszadók (%)	n	Válaszok (%)	Válaszadók (%)
Gyermekek és fiatalok	9	12.0	24.3	129	22.2	26.8
Családok	5	6.7	13.5	64	11.0	13.3
Fogyatékkal élők és gondozásra szoruló emberek	10	13.3	27.0	46	7.9	9.6
Az idősek	8	10.7	21.6	47	8.1	9.8
Migrációs háttérűek, külföldiek	2	2.7	5.4	14	2.4	2.9
Menekültek, átmeneti jövedelem	5	6.7	13.5	18	3.1	3.7
Menedékkérők	1	1.3	2.7	5	0.9	1.0
Anyagilag vagy szociálisan hátrányos helyzetű emberek	5	6.7	13.5	23	4.0	4.8
Nők	1	1.3	2.7	39	6.7	8.1
Férfiak	1	1.3	2.7	40	6.9	8.3
A lakosság általában, nem egy konkrét embercsoport	9	12.0	24.3	61	10.5	12.7
Környezet, állatok	11	14.7	29.7	50	8.6	10.4
Természeti katasztrófák által érintett emberek/állatok	4	5.3	10.8	17	2.9	3.5
Más csoportok	4	5.3	10.8	29	5.0	6.0
Összesen (válaszok)	75	100.0	202.7	582	100.0	121.0
Összesen (válaszadók)	91			481		

Megjegyzés: A válaszadók több témát is választhatnak, amelyhez önként jelentkeznek.

3. táblázat: Az informális önkéntesség eredményeinek kiválasztása

	65 év feletti			Más		
	n	Válaszok (%)	Válaszadók (%)	n	Válaszok (%)	Válaszadók (%)
Gyermekek és fiatalok	16	15.5 %	17.6 %	78	15.8 %	16.2 %
Öregek	24	23.3 %	26.4 %	76	15.4 %	15.8 %
Fogyatékos	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	38	7.7 %	7.9 %
Beteg	11	10.7 %	12.1 %	43	8.7 %	8.9 %
Segíts másokon	18	17.5 %	19.8 %	106	21.4 %	22.0 %

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A FIATALOK MOTIVÁCIÓJA AZ ÖNKÉNTESSÉGRE (A VISEGRÁDI ORSZÁGOKBAN) RENDSZERES ÉS VÁLSÁGHELYZETEKBE

A visegrádi országok lakossága gyakran alacsonyabb szintű állampolgári társadalmi jellemzőkkel rendelkezik, ideértve az alacsonyabb hajlandóságot a segítségnyújtásra, összehasonlítva Nyugat-Európával. A múlt öröksége hosszú távú hatást gyakorolt az alulról szerveződő részvételre és elkötelezettségre. A folyamatban lévő átmenetek ellenére ezek az örökségek továbbra is befolyásolják az emberek hozzáállását és döntéseit, és akadályozzák a múlt elhagyására tett erőfeszítéseket. A visegrádi fiatalok azonban a társadalom azon részei közé tartoznak, amelyeket nem érintett a kommunista rezsim, és nem tapasztalták meg a szocializmus valóságát. Ez a nemzedék olyan demokráciában és szabadságban született, amelyet a piacgazdaság alakított. Létezésük az európai közös értékek körül forog, amelyek biztosítják a teljes részvételt a társadalmi, gazdasági, kulturális és politikai folyamatokban, beleértve a döntéshozatali részvételt. Ez azt jelenti, hogy a visegrádi fiatalok valósága teljesen a demokratikus kapitalizmusban gyökerezik, amely egyrészt lehetőségeket és fenyegetéseket kínál, másrészt a rendszer fenntartásához szükséges kötelezettségeket és kihívásokat.

A fiatalabb generáció általában elégedett az életével, és progresszívebb, globalizáltabb és optimistább a jövővel kapcsolatban. Ellentétben az idősebb generációval, amely magas munkanélküliséggel és gazdasági szerkezetváltással jellemezhető átalakuláson ment keresztül, a fiatalok virágzóbb és versenyképesebb gazdaságokban nőttek fel. Bár élvezik a nagyobb gazdasági lehetőségeket és az Európai Unióval való integráció előnyeit, olyan kihívásokkal is szembesülnek, mint a lakáshiány, a bizonytalan foglalkoztatás és az alkalmi munkavállalás. Gyakran magasabb gazdasági ambíciókkal és vállalkozói hajlamokkal rendelkeznek, és erős orientációt mutatnak a globális lehetőségek iránt (Swadźba & Horáková Hirschler, 2019). Ez a generáció jobban hozzáfér a globális perspektívákhoz, és gyakran kritikusabb a kormányzati narratívákkal szemben. A többség erősen támogatja az EU és a NATO tagságot. A fiatalok nyíltan támogatják ezekben a szervezetekben való maradáshoz, és nagyra értékelik azokat a gazdasági lehetőségeket, szabadságokat és biztonságot, amelyeket a tagság biztosít (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Általánosságban nagyobb hitet mutatnak a demokráciában, a szabad piacban és az egyéni szabadságjogokban, bár távolságtartást mutatnak az aktív politika iránt, és viszonylag magas a bizalmatlanságuk a politikai intézmények és elit iránt (Harring et al., 2022). Az V4 országok fiatalabb generációi a nemzetközi szövetségek iránti nagy bizalommal együtt erős bizalmat táplálnak a hadsereg és a rendőrség iránt is. A politikai intézményekkel és médiával összehasonlítva a bíróságok és a civil szervezetek iránti bizalom is viszonylag magas (Harring et al., 2022).

A visegrádi fiatalok körében társadalmi értékeiket tekintve egyértelmű az individualizáció iránti hajlam. A karrier és az önmegvalósítás központi elemei az élet tervezésének, a teljes élet és a személyes jólét érzésével együtt. A fiatalok szubjektív jóllétét a pénzügyi forrásaik, az oktatásukkal való elégedettségük és az, hogy mennyire érzik magukat jól a családjukban és társadalmi köreikben, nagyban befolyásolják (Harring et al., 2022). A visegrádi országok fiatalabb generációi általában nyitottabbak a bevándorlásra és a multikulturalizmusra, mint az idősebb generációk, bár a nacionalista és populista retorika néhány fiatal körében is támogatást talált. Míg sok fiatal, különösen a városokban, támogatja a nyitott határokat, és a nemzetközi kultúráknak ki van téve az oktatás és az utazás révén, mások, különösen a vidéki területeken vagy azok, akik populista politikai üzenetekkel találkoznak, szkeptikusabbak lehetnek a bevándorlással szemben a nemzeti identitás vagy a gazdasági verseny miatt (Harring et al., 2022).

Az emberek formális vagy informális tevékenységekben való részvétele, amelyek közvetlen vagy közvetett segítséget nyújtanak másoknak, és amelyek a társadalom javát szolgálják, elmarad Nyugat-Európától. A V4 országok osztják az aggodalmakat a fiatalok alacsony szintű részvétele miatt az önkéntes tevékenységekben az európai átlaghoz képest (egyes országokban ez a részvétel eléri a 30–40%-ot, míg az EU átlag 24%) (Milo & Klingová, 2018). Az állampolgári társadalmi kezdeményezésekben való részvétel ebben a térségben kulturális vagy történelmi tényezők miatt alacsony. Az önkéntesség alacsony szintje mellett a V4 országok közös problémája volt, hogy a társadalom nem ismerte el kellően az önkéntesség értékét. Azok a karrier modellek, amelyek az iskola utáni fizetett munkát részesítették előnyben, nehezítették az önkéntes munkát. Ebben az összefüggésben az önkéntességet nem

tekintették a társadalmi elkötelezettség szükséges részének. A fiatalok nehéz pénzügyi helyzete gyakran arra készítette őket, hogy az önkéntes munka helyett inkább fizetett munkát válasszanak. Az önkéntességről alkotott új szemléletmód kialakulása az elmúlt években azonban nagyrészt a fiatal generációnak köszönhető, akiknek eltérő a hozzáállása a társadalmi szerepvállaláshoz, és akik kevésbé emlékeznek a korábbi politikai berendezkedésekre. Annak ellenére, hogy a visegrádi fiatalok körében általánosságban nőtt az önkéntesség, megkülönböztethetők azok a fiatalok, akik az önkéntességet elsősorban állampolgári kötelességként értelmezik, illetve azok, akik személyes vagy szakmai fejlődés céljából vesznek részt benne, például készségek megszerzése vagy kapcsolatok kialakítása érdekében (Milo & Klingová, 2018).

Ez az új motivációs táj a szélesebb körű változásokat tükrözi abban, ahogyan az önkéntességet értékeli és értelmezik. Az önkéntességhez való hozzáállás az évek során változott. A hagyományos (régi) önkéntes motivációk az altruista értékeken alapulnak (például hasznosnak lenni a társadalom számára és másokért tenni valamit), valamint a társas interakciók és a közösség fontosságán. A modern motivációk közé tartozik a karrierfejlesztés, a személyes növekedés, a szakmai tapasztalat, a készségek fejlesztése, az információk megszerzése, a képességek fejlesztése és gyakorlása, a könnyebb munkavállalás, az emberi tőke növelése stb. (Bocsi et al., 2017).

Az önkéntesség gyakran különféle helyzeti kiváltó tényezőkre reagál, fő motivációi pedig a válságok és háborúk. Ezek a szélsőséges körülmények sürgős szükségleteket teremtenek, amelyek arra ösztönzik az egyéneket, hogy felajánlják idejüket és képességeiket a rászoruló közösségek támogatására.

Természeti katasztrófák vagy humanitárius válságok következtében a pusztítás mértéke és az emberi szenvedés az önkéntesség növekedéséhez vezethet. Az egyének erős vágyat éreznek, hogy hozzájáruljanak a segítségnyújtáshoz, részt vegyenek a gyógyulásban és ott támogassák a rászorulókat, ahol a legnagyobb szükség van rá. Hasonlóképpen, háború idején – a konfliktus okozta pusztítás arra inspirálhatja az embereket, hogy humanitárius segítséget nyújtsanak, a békéért dolgozzanak vagy segítsenek az otthonukat elhagyni kényszerült embereknek.

A globális humanitárius válság mértéke 2022-ben jelentősen súlyosbodott. A becslések szerint a humanitárius segítségre szoruló emberek száma egyharmadával nőtt, és elérte a 406,6 milliót. A humanitárius cselekvésnek új és súlyosbodó válságokra kellett reagálnia, ideértve az ukrajnai konfliktust és az éghajlati sokkokat Pakisztánban és Kelet-Afrikában. Az összetett, elhúzódó válságok egyre inkább normává válnak, és a rászoruló háromnegyede legalább két kockázati dimenzióval – konfliktus, éghajlat és társadalmi-gazdasági sérülékenység – néz szembe, ami 2021-hez képest 61%-ról nőtt. Ennek eredményeként a rászoruló növekvő többsége (83%) jelenleg elhúzódó válság sújtotta országban él (Development Initiatives, 2023). Ez a helyzet támogatja az emberek önkéntes elköteleződését.

Az ukrajnai háború növelte az önkéntes tevékenységeket Európa minden országában, beleértve a V4 országokat is, különös tekintettel a szomszédos államokra. Ez a válság az alábbi módokon hatott a társadalmi tőkére ezekben az országokban:

1. Erősítette a közösségi kötelékeket: Az önkéntes kezdeményezések összefogták az embereket és támogatták az új kapcsolatok és hálózatok kialakulását (Krzyzanowski & Pemstein, 2023),
2. Növelte a bizalmat: a közös erőfeszítések bizalmat építettek az egyének és szervezetek között a V4 társadalmakon belül (Novotný & Klvaňová, 2022),
3. Növelte az állampolgári elkötelezettséget: a válság több embert motivált állampolgári tevékenységekben való részvételre, ami potenciálisan hosszú távú elköteleződést eredményezhet (Bárdi & Kováts, 2023),
4. Bizonyos mértékig hatással volt a határokon átnyúló együttműködésre is, mivel az önkéntesség segítette a kapcsolatokat a V4 országok és Ukrajna között, megerősítve a regionális kapcsolatokat (Wolczuk & Žeruolis, 2022);
5. Hatással volt a képességfejlesztésre: Az önkéntesek új készségeket és tapasztalatokat szereztek, amelyek hozzájárultak a közösségeik emberi tőkéjének fejlődéséhez (Koudelková & Svobodová, 2023),
6. Javította az intézményi kapacitásokat: A nem kormányzati szervezetek és az alulról szerveződő szervezetek kibővítették képességeiket, ami a jövőben hatékonyabb civil társadalomhoz vezethet (Markowski & Tworzecki, 2022),

7. Új kihívásokat is jelentett a társadalmi kohézió számára: Bár az önkéntességnek főként pozitív hatásai vannak, a konfliktusra és a menekültáramlásra vonatkozó eltérő vélemények bizonyos társadalmi feszültségeket okozhatnak, amelyek megkövetelhetik a migrációs politikák fejlesztését az egyes országokban (Bernát & Sik, 2023).

Felmérésünk szerint a fiatalok a legaktívabbak az önkéntes tevékenységekben. Az adatokból kiderül, hogy a legmagasabb részvételi arányt a fiatal generáció (51,6%) mutatja, amely fokozatosan csökken az idősebb korosztályok felé (25,2%). Ez a tendencia minden V4 országban megfigyelhető.

A formális önkéntesség fő motivációja a másoknak való segítség vágya (60,4%). A második legfontosabb motiváció az, hogy az önkéntesek élvezik az aktivitást (40,7%). Magyarországon ez az arány 29,5%, Lengyelországban 30,1%, Szlovákiában 35,9%, Csehországban pedig 58,7%. A harmadik fő motivátor az a lehetőség, hogy másokkal együtt változtathatnak a dolgokon (35,7%), különösen Csehországban és Lengyelországban erős ez a motiváció (kb. 42%). Fontos az is, hogy az önkéntes tevékenység során más emberekkel találkozhatnak (32,2%), bár Csehországban magasabb ez az arány (43,0%), Magyarországon pedig a legalacsonyabb, 23,2%. További fontos motivátorok közé tartozik az, hogy viszonzni tudnak valamit (29,4%), ami Lengyelországban a legerősebb (41,7%), valamint a lehetőség a dolgok megváltoztatására, amellyel nem értenek egyet (28,9%), különösen Csehországban (36,7%).

A motivációk az egyes V4 országokban eltérőek. Szlovákiában leginkább a másoknak való segítség lehetősége dominál (57,7%), amelyet a tevékenység öröme (35,9%), más emberekkel való találkozás (30,8%) és a közös változtatás lehetősége követ (26,3%). Magyarországon hasonlóan magas ezek aránya, kiegészítve azzal a vágyal, hogy viszonzni tudjanak valamit (24,2%). A lengyelek körében ez a vágy a legerősebb (43,1%). A csehek számára a fentiekén túl a tudás és képességek bővítésének lehetősége (39,9%) és az önfejlesztés lehetősége is fontos (27,6%).

A motivációk az önkéntes munka különböző helyzetekben is eltérőek lehetnek. Azok a főbb motivátorok, amelyek a politikai események, például a szíriai, ukrajnai, szudáni háborúk vagy az iráni és bangladesi zavargások miatt végzett formális önkéntes tevékenységekhez kapcsolódnak, a következők: mások segítségének szükséglete (54,2%), a közös erővel való változtatás lehetősége (47,9%) és a másoknak való viszonzás lehetősége (46,9%).

A természeti katasztrófák (országon belüli vagy azon kívüli, például árvizek és tűzvészek) következtében végzett formális önkéntes tevékenységek esetében a legfontosabb motiváció a másokon való segítség vágya (64,7%).

Az informális önkéntesség domináns motivátora szintén a másokon való segítség igénye (65,4%, Magyarországon akár 75,5%), ezt követi a hasznosság érzésének beteljesítése (36,2%, a legmagasabb Csehországban – 44,3%), valamint az, hogy viszonzozzanak másoknak (33,5%, a legmagasabb Lengyelországban – 42,6%). A tevékenység iránti öröm 27,4% (a legmagasabb Csehországban – 37,3%).

Az eredmények összhangban vannak más kutatók megfigyeléseivel és megállapításaival. A fiatalok önkéntességi motivációi közé tartoznak:

- **Empátia és humanitárius aggodalmak:** A fiatalok gyakran erős vágyat éreznek a rászorulóknak megsegítésére, különösen válsághelyzetekben, ahogy azt például a poznani Közgazdasági és Üzleti Egyetem esetében is tapasztalni lehetett (részvétel a megfigyelőállomáson és a csapat tagjainak aktív részvétele számos tevékenységben). Az ilyen helyzetek fokozzák a segítő szándékot, amely különösen a konfliktusok közelsége miatt válik sürgetőbbé és kézzelfoghatóbbá (Kováčová & Soós, 2023).
- **Társadalmi felelősségérzet:** Sok fiatal erkölcsi kötelességének érzi, hogy hozzájáruljon a társadalomhoz, különösen válság idején, és a háború növelte a globális állampolgárság tudatosságát a fiatalok körében (Nowak & Cichocki, 2022).

- **Képességfejlesztés és karrierépítés:** Az önkéntesség lehetőséget biztosít a gyakorlati készségek megszerzésére, amit egyes fiatalok értékesnek tartanak a jövőbeli karrierlehetőségek szempontjából (Szabó & Oross, 2023).
- **Személyes fejlődés és önfelfedezés:** A válsághelyzetekben végzett önkéntesség személyes fejlődési és önreflexiós lehetőségeket kínál, és a fiatalok gyakran megnövekedett önbizalomról és értelmes céltudatról számolnak be az önkéntes munkájuk során (Juhász & Szikra, 2022).
- **Társadalmi kapcsolatok és a kortársi hatások:** A fiatalokat gyakran motiválja a lehetőség, hogy hasonló gondolkodású emberekkel találkozzanak. E tekintetben a közösségi média és a kortárs hálózatok jelentős szerepet játszanak a fiatal önkéntesek mozgósításában (Václavíková & Macková, 2022).
- **Politikai és ideológiai motivációk:** Egyes fiatal önkéntesek politikai meggyőződésből vagy ideológiai elkötelezettségből vezérelve vesznek részt a munkában. A válsághelyzetek elősegítik a fiatalok közötti párbeszédet a demokráciáról, az emberi jogokról és az európai értékekről (Buzogány & Varga, 2023).
- **Kulturális csere és tanulás:** Az ukrán menekültekkel való kapcsolat révén lehetőség nyílik interkulturális tapasztalatokra, és a különböző kultúrák és nézőpontok megismerése gyakran motiváló tényező a fiatalok számára (Klimczuk & Tomczyk, 2023).
- **Azonnali hatás iránti vágy:** A fiatal önkéntesek gyakran előnyben részesítik azokat a tevékenységeket, amelyek kézzelfogható, gyors eredményeket hoznak, és a válság sürgőssége lehetővé teszi, hogy önkéntes munkájuknak gyors és látható hatása legyen (Rácz & Nagy, 2022).

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MAGASABB-E A FILANTRÓP TEVÉKENYSÉGEKBEN VALÓ RÉSZVÉTEL SZINTJE A VISEGRÁDI ORSZÁGOKBAN A KÉPZETTEBB EMBEREK KÖRÉBEN?

Az oktatás és az önkéntesség kapcsolata

Az emberi tőke, különösen az oktatás kulcsfontosságú szerepet játszik az önkéntes tevékenység hatékonyságában. Az olyan erőforrások birtoklása, mint a tudás, készségek és munkatapasztalat (Brown & Ferris, 2007; Hager & Brudney, 2011; Haski-Leventhal et al., 2018), jelentősen növeli annak valószínűségét, hogy valaki aktív önkéntessé váljon (Chambré, 2020; Einolf & Yung, 2018). Az önkéntesek által a szervezeteknek nyújtott erőforrások, beleértve az oktatást (Forbes & Zampelli, 2014), gyakran vezetnek képzésekhez és továbbképzésekhez, amelyeket a szervezetek az önkénteseik számára biztosítanak, segítve őket a személyes és szakmai fejlődésükben.

Az emberi tőke alapvető eleme az elért oktatás szintje, amely az önkéntesség egyik legfontosabb tényezője (Helms & McKenzie, 2013). Az oktatás közvetíti a társadalmi kötelezettségeket és az állampolgári értékeket, amelyek az önkéntesség kulcsfontosságú tényezői (Oesterle et al., 2004). A magasabb végzettségű emberek jobban bíznak a képességeikben, míg az alacsony önértékelés akadályozhatja az önkéntes tevékenységben való részvételt (Lasby, 2004; Son & Wilson, 2012). Az OECD 17 országában végzett kutatás kimutatta, hogy az önkéntes tevékenység gyakrabban fordul elő a képzettebb csoportokban, és az alacsonyabb végzettségű lakosság mérete befolyásolhatja a magasabb iskolai végzettséggel rendelkezők önkéntes aktivitását (Gesthuizen & Scheepers, 2012).

A kutatás eredményei

Kutatásunk kimutatta, hogy az oktatás jelentős hatással van a formális önkéntességben való részvételre mind általánosságban, mind az elmúlt 24 hónapban a V4 országokban. A magasabb oktatási szinttel növekedett a részvételi arány is – lásd a 122. és 123. táblázatot.

Az oktatásnak az informális önkéntességben való részvételre gyakorolt hatása szintén megerősítést nyert mind rövidtávon – lásd a 124. táblázatot, mind az időtényezőktől függetlenül – lásd a 125. táblázatot. Az oktatás szintjének növekedésével növekszik az ilyen tevékenységekben való részvétel, és ezek az eredmények statisztikailag szignifikánsak.

Az oktatás és az adományozási tevékenységek közötti összefüggés is statisztikailag szignifikáns volt, a magasabb végzettségűek gyakrabban vesznek részt adományozásban és jótékonyági célú támogatásban – lásd a 126. táblázatot.

Összegezve megállapítható, hogy az önkéntes (formális és informális) és az adományozási tevékenységek általános részvételi aránya függ az oktatás szintjétől. A magasabb iskolai végzettség növeli a részvétel valószínűségét, és a felsőfokú végzettségűek gyakrabban vesznek részt mind a formális, mind az informális önkéntes tevékenységekben, ami minden V4 országban érvényes. A képzettebb egyének nagyobb aktivitást mutatnak, azonban az eredmények országonként eltérőek, és nem mindig statisztikailag bizonyíthatók.

Erős összefüggést találtunk az oktatás és a formális önkéntességben és az adományozásban való részvétel között is. A magasabb végzettség nagyobb elkötelezettséget eredményez, és a felsőfokú végzettséggel rendelkezők részvételi aránya 80,2% – lásd a 127. táblázatot. Az összes önkéntes tevékenységet figyelembe véve ez az érték 86,7%-ra emelkedik – lásd a 128. táblázatot, és az eredmények ismét statisztikailag szignifikánsak.

Részletesebb vizsgálatunk szerint ezek az eredmények érvényesek Csehország, Lengyelország és Szlovákia esetében, míg Magyarország bizonyos különbségeket mutat. A legmagasabb felsőfokú végzettségűek részvétele Csehországban volt, ahol a felsőfokú végzettségűek részvételi aránya 87,6%, míg a legalacsonyabb aktivitást az érettségi nélküli

emberek mutatják (63,2%) – lásd a 155. táblázatot. Minden önkéntes tevékenységet figyelembe véve a részvétel mértéke az oktatással még markánsabbá válik, és az egyetemi végzettségűek részvétele eléri a 94,7%-ot – lásd a 156. táblázatot.

Következtetés

Kutatásunk megerősítette, hogy az oktatás alapvetően befolyásolja az önkéntes tevékenységekben való részvétel mértékét, mind formális, mind informális értelemben, valamint az adományozási elkötelezettséget. A magasabb oktatás nagyobb valószínűséggel kapcsolódik az összes filantróp tevékenységhez, amit a visegrádi országokban is megfigyelhetők. A képzettebb egyének jobban felkészültek tudásuk és képességeik nyújtására, így hozzájárulva az önkéntes és jótékonyági tevékenységek hatékonyságához és hatásához. E megállapítások jelentősége nemcsak a közösségi kapcsolatok és társadalmi kohézió támogatásában, hanem az emberi tőke fejlesztésében is rejlik, ami elősegíti a társadalom fenntartható fejlődését. Ezen eredmények alapján megállapítható, hogy az oktatás támogatása jelentős hatással lehet az állampolgári elkötelezettség növelésére és a társadalmi szükségletek hatékonyabb kielégítésére a filantróp tevékenységek keretében.

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VALLÁSOSSÁG ÉS FILANTRÓPIA

Vallásosság és filantróp viselkedés általában

A hit és a vallás a filantróp viselkedést befolyásoló tényezők közé tartozik (Yao, 2015). Casale és Baumann (2015, 102. o.) szerint azonban ez „a proszociális viselkedés egyik leggyakrabban vitatott tényezője.” Egyes szerzők szerint a probléma összetettebb, mint ahogyan azt azok a tanulmányok feltételezik, amelyek a vallásos részvételt használják a vallásosság helyettesítő változójaként (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Casale & Baumann, 2015; Neumayr & Handy, 2019). Bomark (2023) szintén azt javasolja, hogy a vallási csoportban való részvétel további tevékenységeket, például önkéntes munkát is ösztönözhet. A vallási tanítások általában arra biztatják a hívőket, hogy empátiát mutassanak azok iránt, akik nehéz élethelyzetekkel küzdenek (Casale & Baumann, 2015, 102. o.). Egy másik szempont a vallási szervezetek egyre növekvő szerepe olyan problémák megoldásában, mint a szegénység vagy az egyenlőtlenség. Casale és Baumann (2015, 102. o.) szerint ez a növekvő szolidaritás „valószínűleg internalizálódik a tagokban, és megnyilvánul proszociális viselkedésükben.”

Vallási részvétel és filantróp viselkedés

Bekkers és Wiepking (2011, 340. o.) szerint az irodalom arra utal, hogy „az egyháztagság és a vallásos szertartásokon való részvétel összefüggésben van az adományozással,” bár egyes tanulmányok ennek ellenkezőjét mutatják. Neumayr és Handy (2019, 790. o.) Ausztriára összpontosító kutatása kimutatta, hogy vallási hovatartozás nem volt előrejelzője a vallási célú adományozásnak. Meglepő módon az ő kutatásukban a vallási hovatartozás „negatív összefüggést mutatott a szociális szolgáltatások és környezetvédelmi ügyek támogatásával, ami arra utal, hogy a vallásilag elkötelezett adományozók valószínűleg kevésbé járulnak hozzá ezekhez a területekhez” (Neumayr & Handy, 2019, 790. o.).

Egyházi botrányok és proszociális viselkedés

A bizalom kulcsfontosságú tényező a filantróp viselkedésben (Gill & Thomas, 2023; Wiepking, 2021; Neumayr & Handy, 2019; Konrath & Handy, 2018; List & Price, 2009), így az egyházak, mint a segítségnyújtás intézményei megbízhatósága is fontos. Bottan és Perez-Truglia (2015) a katolikus egyházban történt szexuális visszaélések botrányainak hatását vizsgálta a vallási szertartásokon való részvételre és a filantróp viselkedésre az Egyesült Államokban, ahol ezek a botrányok jelentősen befolyásolták a vallási részvételt, de nem a vallási vagy proszociális értékeket.

Ateizmus vagy nem hagyományos vallásosság a filantróp viselkedés kontextusában

Az adatok összehasonlíthatósága fontos a nemzetközi összehasonlító kutatásokhoz. A hitre alapozott kutatások problémája a hagyományos mércék gyakori használata, mint például az egyháztagság vagy a vallási szertartásokon való részvétel a vallásosság mércéjeként (Austin et al., 2022; Neumayr & Handy, 2019, 790. o.; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011). Például Csehországban, amelyet gyakran ateista országnak tekintenek, az egyháztagság és az egyházak iránti bizalom viszonylag alacsony (Dostál & Hyánek, 2024).

Vallási heterogenitás és jótékonyági adományok

Andreoni et al. (2016, 58. o.) kutatásuk eredményeit úgy értelmezik, hogy „az utóbbi időben Észak-Amerikában és Európában végbement és továbbra is zajló demográfiai változások jelentős hatással lehetnek az egyéni önkéntes hozzájárulások által finanszírozott jótékonyági szolgáltatásokra.” A szerzők továbbá kifejtik, hogy a közösségek, köztük a hit és vallás szempontjából növekvő diverzifikációja miatt a jótékonyági bevételek csökkenhetnek. Andreoni et al. (2016, 58. o.) „negatív összefüggést találtak a vallási heterogenitás és az adományozott összegek között, valószínűleg azért, mert a katolikusok többen adományoznak, ha csoportjuk aránya a populáción belül nő.”

A kutatási eredmények az irodalmi áttekintés kontextusában

Ez a rész az irodalmi áttekintés tükrében tárgyalja a kutatási eredményeket. Az alábbi táblázatban bemutatott jellemzők alapján világosan látható, hogy Csehország vallási élete nagyon eltérő jellemzőket mutat. Ezek az adatok önmagukban az ateista nemzet hipotézisét támasztják alá. Azonban a 96%-os vallás nélküli válaszadók körében ismeretlen azon személyek aránya, akik intézményesítetlen vallásossággal rendelkeznek (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018). Ezek az emberek hisznek természetfeletti erőkből és azok életükre gyakorolt hatásában, de nem azonosulnak egy konkrét vallási csoporttal.

1. táblázat: Demográfiai adatok – nem, vallás a V4 országokban

Ország	Szex				Vallás						Összesen
	Férfiak		Nők		Kereszténység		Más		Nem		
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
Összesen	1001	49.2%	1033	50.8%	1082	53.2%	36	1.8%	916	45.0%	2034

Dostál és Hyánek (2024) továbbá megjegyzik, hogy Csehországban növekszik azoknak az embereknek a száma, akik nem azonosulnak egy meghatározott felekezettel, de vallásosnak tartják magukat. Valószínű, hogy köztük jelentős számban vannak olyanok, akik kereszténynek vallják magukat, vagy legalábbis azonosulnak néhány keresztény értékkel. Ez is magyarázhatja, miért olyan alacsony a keresztények aránya a mintánkban.

Csehországban egy eltérő vallásossági forma létezik, amelyet nem szabad összetéveszteni az ateizmussal (lásd Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018; Hamplová, 2008), és ez lehet az egyik magyarázat arra, miért más a filantróp tevékenységek iránti motiváció Csehországban, mint a V4 többi országában. Például Csehország lakosságának 43%-a azt válaszolta, hogy a formális önkéntességben való részvétel során a közösségi élmény, az új emberekkel való találkozás fontos motiváció, míg a V4-országok átlaga 32,2% volt, és a többi V4 országban ez az arány 23 és 31% között mozgott. Ez érthető, figyelembe véve, hogy Csehországban a vallásosság jóval kevésbé intézményesült, így sok ember számára hiányzik a vallási közösség.

További motiváció a formális önkéntességben való részvételre az, hogy a válaszadók élvezik ezt a tevékenységet. A cseh adatok szerint 58,7% jelölte meg ezt az okot, míg a V4 átlaga 40,7% volt, a többi V4 országban pedig ez az arány 30 és 36% között mozgott. Egy lehetséges magyarázat az, hogy a cseh válaszadók kisebb nyomást éreztek az egyházi intézmények és hittársaik részéről, és szabadabban dönthettek arról, hogy milyen típusú önkéntes tevékenységben szeretnének részt venni. Másrészt a kisebb vallásosság is megmutatkozik a motivációkban, mivel a cseh válaszadók csak az esetek 6,6%-ában említették vallási és spirituális meggyőződést formális önkéntesség motivációjaként, míg a V4 átlaga 9,3% volt, és a többi V4 ország 8,4 és 16% között mozgott. Ha azonban az ateizmus szintje valóban ilyen magas lenne Csehországban, a különbségek valószínűleg még nagyobbak lennének.

A Csehország esetében jelentősen eltérő tényezők közé tartoznak az individualista motivációk, mint például a személyes fejlődés, a tudás bővítése vagy a személyes kapcsolati háló kiépítése. Ez valószínűleg összefügg a cseh vallásosság túlnyomórészt individuális jellegével. Az ok-okozati összefüggés azonban nem egyértelmű. Dokumentált az egyházak iránti bizalmatlanság Csehországban (lásd Dostál és Hyánek, 2024) és a vallás individualizálódása (Václavík, Hamplová & Nešpor, 2018), de nem világos, hogy az e kutatásban megfigyelt egyéni motivációk különböző vallási mintákból erednek-e, vagy hogy mindkettőt szociológiai jellemzők és kulturális minták befolyásolják.

Mindenesetre az ateizmus és a különböző vallási formák megkülönböztetése segíthet a jövőbeli kutatásokban megérteni, miért léteznek különbségek a hasonló jellemzőkkel rendelkező országok, például a V4-országok között a filantróp tevékenységek iránti motivációk tekintetében. Más tudományágak ismeretei ebben a folyamatban hasznosak lehetnek.

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AZ ADOMÁNYOZÁSI MINTÁK KÖZÖTTI KÜLÖNBSEGEK: A FILANTRÓP RÉSZVÉTEL MINTÁI

Az összegyűjtött adatok az önkéntes munka vagy az adományozás formális vagy informális formáiban való részvétel eltéréseit mutatják a V4 országok között. Ezek a különbségek statisztikailag szignifikánsak, ezért megállapítható, hogy ez a viselkedés az adott országtól függ.

A filantróp viselkedés csehországi dominanciája a V4 kontextusában

Az adatok azt mutatják, hogy Csehországban a részvétel aránya a legmagasabb, amely átlagosan meghaladja a V4 más országainak szintjét, és a V4 átlaga felett van. A **V4 résztvevőinek 66,1%-a** valaha részt vett filantróp tevékenységben, formális önkéntességben vagy adományozásban, ahol a legmagasabb arány Csehországban (**76,7%**), a legalacsonyabb pedig Szlovákiában (**60,7%**) (15. táblázat). Az elmúlt 24 hónapra vonatkozóan a V4 átlaga **52,9%**, de a csehországi adományozók részvétele meghaladja az átlagot (**64,5%**), míg minden más ország az átlag alatt van (14. táblázat). Az adományok rendszeressége Lengyelországban a legmagasabb (**17,2%**), amelyet Szlovákia (**10,1%**) és Csehország (**6,5%**) követ.

Az adományok és azok átlagos összege közötti különbségek

Egy másik statisztikailag szignifikáns különbség, hogy a szlovákok és a lengyelek több mint egynegyede soha nem vett részt adományozási tevékenységben, szemben a magyarországi **4,66%-kal** és a csehországi **13,1%-kal** (265. táblázat). Ugyanakkor az adományok átlagos összege (a **141–270 €** és **270 € feletti** kategóriákban) Csehországban és Szlovákiában magasabb, mint Lengyelországban és Magyarországon (267. táblázat). Mi lehetett ennek a különbségnek az oka?

A szlovákok esetében, akik kevésbé ismerik az adományozási tevékenységeket, azok, akik adományoznak, magasabb összegeket adnak, mint a lengyelek, akik gyakrabban adományoznak, de átlagosan kisebb összegeket. A csehek gyakrabban adományoznak nagyobb összegeket.

Az adományok nagysága a személyes, szervezeti és helyzeti tényezők összetett kölcsönhatásának eredménye lehet. A kutatások különböző tényezőket azonosítanak, amelyek befolyásolják a jótékonyági adományozást és annak mértékét. Ilyen tényezők például az eljárások egyszerűsége, a jogi és fiskális keretek, a kulturális elvárások (vallásosság, társadalmi hatás, kortárs csoport nyomása), az adományozó szociális-gazdasági háttere (jövedelemszintje), a civil társadalmi tevékenység közfinanszírozásának aránya, valamint az adománygyűjtési gyakorlatok hatékonysága (Wiepking et al., 2021). Bekkers és Wiepking szerint a jótékonyági adományozást nyolc mechanizmus befolyásolja: (1) szükség felismerése; (2) ösztönzés; (3) költségek és előnyök; (4) altruizmus; (5) hírnév; (6) pszichológiai előnyök; (7) értékek; (8) hatékonyság (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011).

Alacsony támogatás fiataloknak és migránsoknak Szlovákiában és Magyarországon

Szlovákia és Magyarország alacsonyabb adományozási arányt mutat a fiatalok (**7,4% Szlovákiában**) és a migránsok, valamint menekültek (**6,8% Szlovákiában** és **3,2% Magyarországon**) támogatása terén a másik két országhoz képest. Mindkét ország ismert szigorú migrációs politikájáról és a nemzetközi migráció kérdésével szembeni viszonylag ellenséges kormányzati hozzáállásáról. Az adatok a migránsokról alkotott negatív médiakép tartós hatására utalhatnak.

A szegénység, mint az adományozás hajtóereje

Az adatok arra utalnak, hogy a szegénységi küszöb alatt élő népesség aránya korrelál az alacsonyabb gyakoriságú adományozással a szegénység által érintett emberek számára.

A szegénység által érintett emberek támogatása Csehországban a legkevésbé népszerű adományozási cél a V4 többi országához képest (271. táblázat). Ez összefüggésben lehet azzal, hogy Csehországban alacsonyabb a szegénységi ráta, mint a V4 szomszédos országaiban. Az Eurostat (2024) adatai szerint **Csehország lakosságának 11,5%-a** van kitéve szegénységnek vagy társadalmi kirekesztésnek, szemben a magasabb arányokkal Szlovákiában (**13,5%**), Magyarországon (**19,5%**) és Lengyelországban (**16,6%**).

Magyarország szintén alacsonyabb preferenciát mutat a fogyatékkal élők támogatása iránt, mint Szlovákia, Lengyelország és Csehország (269., 270., 271. táblázat). Hogy ez az eredmény a fogyatékkal élőket érintő jobb állami politikának, vagy más tényezőknek köszönhető-e, további kutatást igényel.

Egyenlőtlen környezetvédelmi célú adományozási részvétel

Az adatok azt mutatják, hogy a környezeti célok kevésbé vonzóak, mint az adományozás indokai Szlovákiában (**16,1%**) az elmúlt 24 hónapban vagy korábban, ami jelentősen alacsonyabb a V4 többi országához képest. Vajon Szlovákia a környezeti kérdésekben inkább a túlélési értékeket hangsúlyozza, mint az önkifejezési értékeket a V4 többi országához viszonyítva?

Az önkifejezési és túlélési értékek közötti posztmaterális különbség (Inglehart, 2009) alkalmas lehet annak vizsgálatára, hogy a környezetvédelmi célok hogyan kapcsolódnak a társadalmi értékekhez Szlovákián és a többi V4 országán belül.

Inglehart elmélete szerint az emberek igényeiket a hiányosságok alapján rangsorolják, ahol a materiális hiány dominál bizonytalan időszakokban, míg a posztmaterális értékek akkor jelennek meg, amikor az alapvető anyagi szükségletek már kielégítettek (Babula, 2007). A környezetvédelmi célú adományozás megnyilvánulhat túlélési értéként azokra a társadalmakra nézve, amelyek közvetlen környezeti fenyegetésekkel szembesülnek, míg a biztonságosabb társadalmakban az önkifejezési értékekkel áll összhangban.

Egy másik magyarázat lehet az alacsonyabb szintű környezetvédelmi célú adományozásra Szlovákiában, hogy az ország lakossága alacsonyabb jövedelemszinttel rendelkezik. A társadalmak alacsonyabb jövedelmi szinteken általában a túlélési értékeket részesítik előnyben az önkifejezési értékekkel szemben (Van de Vliert, 2007). Így a környezetvédelmi okok, mint jótékonyági motivációk, gyakoribbak lehetnek a magasabb jövedelmű társadalmakban.

Adományozás válsághelyzetekben

A válsághelyzetekben történő adományozás jelentős különbségeket mutat az országok között. **Az ukrajnai háború és a Covid-19** a legfontosabb események Lengyelországban (**50%**) és Csehországban (**38%**), amelyeket Szlovákia (**29%**) és Magyarország (**16%**) követ (274. táblázat). Jelentősséggel bírnak a helyi események is. **A lengyelek 14,2%-a és a csehek 13,3%-a** irányította adományait katonai támogatásra, több mint a szlovákok (**9,1%**) és a magyarok (**3,1%**) (275. táblázat).

Felelősségbeli különbségek

A szlovák (**60,9%**) és magyar (**66,66%**) résztvevők nagyobb arányban vélik úgy, hogy az államnak kell vállalnia a nagyobb felelősséget, mint a lengyel (**50,8%**) és cseh (**55%**) résztvevők. Ezzel szemben a lengyelek (**58,7%**) és csehek (**59,5%**) gyakrabban gondolják, hogy a felelősség az önkéntes tevékenységekért a családtagokra vagy a társadalmi környezetre hárul, szemben Szlovákiával (**41,3%**) és Magyarországgal (**49,1%**) (259. táblázat). Általánosságban

elmondható, hogy az alacsonyabb jövedelmű, alacsonyabb iskolai végzettségű és idősebb emberek nagyobb felelősséget tulajdonítanak az államnak. Ezek az eredmények statisztikailag szignifikánsak.

Vallás és egyház, mint a filantrópia intenzitását alakító tényezők Szlovákiában

A kutatások rendszeresen azt mutatják, hogy a vallás kulcsfontosságú tényező, amely elősegíti a jótékonyági adományokat. A vallásos emberek hajlamosak többet adományozni mind vallási, mind világi célokra a nem vallásos emberekhez képest. A vallás az egyik legfontosabb intézményi és kontextuális tényező, amely befolyásolja a filantrópiát, és a jótékonyági adományok következetes előrejelzőjeként jelenik meg számos tanulmányban (Vaidyanathan, Hill & Smith, 2011; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Wiepking et al., 2021).

Az adatok azt mutatják, hogy Szlovákiában az adományozás indokai eltérnek a V4 többi országától. Az egyház az adományozás negyedik legfontosabb oka a betegségek elleni küzdelem, a fogyatékkal élők támogatása és a szegénység kezelése után. Az egyház viszonylag magas pozíciója az adományozási célok rangsorában kérdéseket vet fel az e mögött álló okokról.

Szlovákiában a legnagyobb résztvevői arány **(25%)** formális önkéntességben vesz részt egyházi közösségek és vallási szervezetek keretében, amelyet a sport követ **(24,2%)**. Hasonló minta figyelhető meg Magyarországon (**21,5% az egyházban, **20,7% a sportban). Ezzel szemben Lengyelországban a formális önkéntesség dominál a szociális és jótékonyági civil szervezetekben (**12% az egyházban, **19,6% a sportban). Csehországban a sportban való részvétel a legnagyobb (**29%) az egyházi szervezetekhez képest (**6,9%).

A menekültek és migráns háttérű emberek támogatása, mint adományozási cél, Szlovákiában és Magyarországon jelentősen alacsonyabb, mint Lengyelországban és Csehországban (231., 237. táblázat). Ez a csoporton belüli szolidaritás iránti hajlamot mutatja, amely túllép a vallási egyetemességre irányuló egyházi felhívásokon.

Hasonlóképpen, Szlovákia és Magyarország alacsonyabb részvételt mutat a formális önkéntességben válsághelyzetekben, mint például az ukrajnai háború **(3% és 4%)**, összehasonlítva Csehországgal **(11%)** és Lengyelországgal **(20%)** (245. táblázat). Hasonló eredmények figyelhetők meg az informális önkéntesség esetében is (250. táblázat), ahol a migráns háttérű emberek gondozása mindössze **3,7%-ot** tesz ki Szlovákiában **(1,7%-ot Magyarországon)** Lengyelország **10,3%-ával** és Csehország **6,1%-ával** szemben. A válsághelyzetekre való reagálás képessége informális önkéntesség révén is alacsonyabb Szlovákiában és Magyarországon, mint Lengyelországban és Csehországban (255. táblázat). A vallási és spirituális motiváció Szlovákiában jelentősen magasabb **(16%)**, mint a V4 többi országában **(6,4–8,8%)**. Azonban két fő motivátor közös a V4 országai között: más emberek segítségének lehetősége és az aktivitás öröme.

Összegzés

A dokumentum részletes összehasonlítást kínál a filantróp és önkéntes tevékenységekről a V4 országokban, kiemelve az egyes országok, köztük Szlovákia sajátosságait. A vallás, a társadalmi-gazdasági körülmények, a kulturális értékek és az állam szerepe kulcsfontosságú tényezők a tevékenységek alakításában. Ha további elemzésekre vagy összegzésekre van szüksége, szívesen segítünk.

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A GAZDASÁGI HELYZET HATÁSA AZ ADOMÁNYOZÁSRA: ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÓ TANULMÁNY A V4 ORSZÁGOKBAN

Bevezetés

Az egyének és háztartások gazdasági helyzete kulcsfontosságú tényező az altruista tevékenységekben, például az adományozásban és önkéntességben való részvételük képességében és hajlandóságában. A közgazdasági elméletek szerint a magasabb jövedelmű egyének valószínűbb, hogy részt vesznek filantróp tevékenységekben a rendelkezésre álló jövedelmük és saját szükségleteik kielégítésének képessége miatt. Ezzel szemben az alacsonyabb jövedelműek esetében a pénzügyi korlátok miatt csökkenhet az adományozási hajlandóság. Ez a jelentés ezeket a dinamikákat vizsgálja a V4 országokban, különböző jövedelmi csoportok adományozásban és önkéntességben való részvételére összpontosítva.

Módszertan

Az adatok a V4 országokban végzett felmérésekből származnak, amelyek az egyének formális és informális önkéntességben, valamint adományozási tevékenységekben való részvételét vizsgálták az elmúlt 24 hónapban. A résztvevőket öt jövedelmi csoportra osztották, és részvételi szintjüket a Pearson-féle khi-négyzet teszt segítségével hasonlították össze a statisztikai szignifikancia meghatározására. További részletek a 77. és 118. oldalon találhatók.

Eredmények

Részvétel a formális önkéntességben

Csehország

Csehországban az elmúlt 24 hónapban nem mutatkozott jelentős függés az egyéni jövedelem vagy a háztartás jövedelme és a formális önkéntességben való részvétel között. A khi-négyzet teszt eredményei az egyéni jövedelem (213. táblázat) és a háztartási jövedelem (214. táblázat) esetében nem mutattak szignifikáns kapcsolatot. A korábbi formális önkéntességi részvétel vizsgálatakor az egyéni jövedelem (215. táblázat) és a háztartási jövedelem (216. táblázat) függése továbbra is statisztikailag nem szignifikáns.

Magyarország

Hasonlóan Csehországhoz, Magyarországon sem mutatkozott szignifikáns kapcsolat az egyéni vagy a háztartási jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség között az elmúlt 24 hónapban. A khi-négyzet teszt eredményei (185. és 186. táblázat) megerősítik ezt a következtetést. A korábbi részvételt is figyelembe véve a khi-négyzet teszt (187. és 188. táblázat) eredményei nem mutattak statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolatot.

Lengyelország

Lengyelországban az elmúlt 24 hónapban nem volt jelentős függés az egyéni jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség között (199. táblázat), azonban a háztartási jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség között statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolat mutatkozott (200. táblázat). Ez a mintázat a korábbi formális önkéntességi részvétel vizsgálatakor is fennáll, az egyéni jövedelem esetében nem mutatkozott szignifikáns kapcsolat (201. táblázat), míg a háztartási jövedelem esetében igen (202. táblázat).

Szlovákia

Szlovákiában az elmúlt 24 hónapban nem mutatkozott jelentős kapcsolat az egyéni jövedelem vagy a háztartási jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség között (171. és 172. táblázat). Ugyanez a mintázat figyelhető meg a korábbi részvétel vizsgálatok is, statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolat nélkül (173. és 174. táblázat).

Részvétel az informális önkéntességben

Csehország

Csehországban az egyéni jövedelem és a háztartási jövedelem nem befolyásolta szignifikánsan az informális önkéntességben való részvételt az elmúlt 24 hónapban (217. és 218. táblázat). Ez a mintázat fennáll a korábbi részvétel esetén is, az egyéni jövedelem (219. táblázat) vagy a háztartási jövedelem (220. táblázat) függésének szignifikáns hatása nélkül.

Magyarország

Magyarországon az elmúlt 24 hónapban nem mutatkozott jelentős kapcsolat az egyéni vagy a háztartási jövedelem és az informális önkéntesség között (189. és 190. táblázat). A khi-négyzet teszt eredményei nem mutatnak statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolatot. Ez a mintázat a korábbi részvétel figyelembevételére esetén is megmarad (191. és 192. táblázat).

Lengyelország

Lengyelországban az egyéni jövedelem nem befolyásolja szignifikánsan az informális önkéntességet az elmúlt 24 hónapban (203. táblázat). Azonban a háztartási jövedelem és az informális önkéntesség között statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolat figyelhető meg (204. táblázat). Ez a mintázat a korábbi részvétel vizsgálatok is fennáll, az egyéni jövedelem szignifikáns hatása nélkül (205. táblázat), de a háztartási jövedelemmel szignifikáns kapcsolatot mutatva (206. táblázat).

Szlovákia

Szlovákiában az elmúlt 24 hónapban nem volt jelentős kapcsolat az egyéni jövedelem vagy a háztartási jövedelem és az informális önkéntesség között (175. és 176. táblázat). A korábbi részvétel esetén is ugyanez a mintázat figyelhető meg, statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolat nélkül (177. és 178. táblázat).

Részvétel az adományozási tevékenységekben

Csehország

Csehországban a háztartási jövedelmek statisztikailag szignifikáns hatást gyakorolnak az adományozási tevékenységekre (221. és 222. táblázat), míg az egyéni jövedelmek nem mutatnak ilyen hatást (221. táblázat).

Magyarország

Magyarországon szignifikáns különbségek mutatkoznak az adományozási tevékenységekben a háztartási jövedelmi csoportok között, különösen a legmagasabb jövedelmi csoportban, amely a legnagyobb mértékben vesz részt (193. és 194. táblázat). Az egyéni jövedelem nem befolyásolja szignifikánsan az adományozási részvételt (193. táblázat), azonban a háztartási jövedelem igen (194. táblázat).

Lengyelország

Lengyelországban a növekvő jövedelmek (egyéni és háztartási) jelentősen növelik az adományozás mértékét (207. és 208. táblázat). A khi-négyzet teszt eredményei szignifikáns kapcsolatot mutatnak az egyéni (207. táblázat) és a háztartási jövedelem (208. táblázat) és az adományozási részvétel között.

Szlovákia

Szlovákiában nincs statisztikailag szignifikáns kapcsolat a jövedelem és az adományozási tevékenységek között, bár a magasabb jövedelmű háztartások általában aktívabbak (179. és 180. táblázat).

Kombinált önkéntesség és adományozás

Csehország

Csehországban szignifikáns kapcsolat mutatkozott a háztartási jövedelem és a kombinált önkéntes-adományozási tevékenységek között (222. táblázat), az egyéni jövedelem esetében azonban nem (223. táblázat).

Magyarország

Magyarországon nem mutatkozott szignifikáns kapcsolat a jövedelemszint és a kombinált önkéntes-adományozási tevékenységek között (195., 196. táblázat), bár a magasabb háztartási jövedelemmel rendelkező háztartások általánosságban nagyobb arányban vesznek részt.

Lengyelország

Lengyelországban a háztartási jövedelem szignifikáns kapcsolatot mutat a kombinált önkéntes-adományozási tevékenységekben való részvétellel (210. táblázat), míg az egyéni jövedelem nem befolyásolja ezt (209. táblázat).

Szlovákia

Szlovákiában nem mutatkozott szignifikáns kapcsolat a jövedelemszint és a kombinált önkéntes-adományozási tevékenységek között (181., 182. táblázat).

Országok közötti összehasonlítás

Az elemzés jelentős különbségeket tárt fel abban, hogy a háztartási jövedelmek miként befolyásolják a filantróp viselkedést a V4 országokban. A legmarkánsabb különbségek Lengyelországban figyelhetők meg, ahol a magasabb jövedelmű háztartások lényegesen aktívabbak a formális önkéntességben és adományozási tevékenységekben, mint az alacsonyabb jövedelműek, ami arra utal, hogy a gazdasági kapacitás kulcsfontosságú tényező a filantróp viselkedés meghatározásában. A háztartási jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség közötti szignifikáns kapcsolat (200. táblázat), valamint az adományozási részvétel (208. táblázat) alátámasztja ezt a következtetést.

Ezzel szemben Szlovákiában és Magyarországon a jövedelem szintje kisebb hatással van a részvételre. Szlovákiában az egyéni vagy a háztartási jövedelem nem befolyásolja szignifikánsan sem a formális (171., 172. táblázat), sem az informális önkéntességet (175., 176. táblázat), sem az adományozási tevékenységet (179., 180. táblázat). Magyarországon hasonlóan, sem az egyéni, sem a háztartási jövedelem nem mutatott szignifikáns kapcsolatot a formális önkéntességgel (185., 186. táblázat), az informális önkéntességgel (189., 190. táblázat) vagy az adományozási tevékenységgel (193., 194. táblázat). Ezek az eredmények arra utalnak, hogy ezekben az országokban más szociokulturális tényezők játszhatnak nagyobb szerepet a filantróp viselkedés befolyásolásában.

Csehország egy átmeneti esetet képvisel. Bár az egyéni jövedelem és a formális önkéntesség (213. táblázat), valamint az informális önkéntesség (217., 218. táblázat) között nem mutatható ki jelentős összefüggés, a háztartási jövedelem

jelentős hatással van az adományozási tevékenységre (222. táblázat). Ez a részleges kapcsolat azt sugallja, hogy bár a gazdasági tényezők hatással vannak az adományozási hajlandóságra, nem ezek az egyedüli tényezők az önkéntességi tevékenységek esetében Csehországban. A gazdasági státusz és a filantróp tevékenységek közötti eltérő kapcsolat rámutat arra, hogy fontos figyelembe venni a szélesebb befolyásoló tényezőket is, amelyek túlmutatnak a pusztán gazdasági kapacitáson.

Megbeszélés és elméleti alapok

A tanulmány megállapításai összhangban állnak több közgazdasági és szociológiai elmélettel, amelyek az altruista viselkedést magyarázzák. Az altruizmus közgazdasági elméletei, különösen Becker (1974) elmélete, azt sugallják, hogy a magasabb jövedelmű egyének nagyobb valószínűséggel vesznek részt jótékonyági tevékenységekben, mivel nagyobb anyagi lehetőségekkel rendelkeznek. Ez az elmélet különösen Lengyelországban figyelhető meg, ahol a magasabb jövedelmű háztartások erősen korrelálnak a formális önkéntességgel és az adományozással. A magasabb jövedelmű háztartások anyagi biztonsága és rendelkezésre álló jövedelme lehetővé teszi számukra, hogy nagyobb mértékben támogassanak jótékonyági célokat.

Ezzel szemben Szlovákiában és Magyarországon a jövedelem viszonylag kisebb hatása az önkéntességre azt sugallja, hogy más tényezők is szerepet játszhatnak. A társadalmi csere elmélete (Blau, 1964) szerint az altruista viselkedés motivációja a kölcsönös előnyök, mint például a társadalmi elismerés vagy a megnövekedett társadalmi tőke várakozása. Ezekben az országokban a szociokulturális normák és az állami, valamint közösségi szervezetek szerepe nagyobb hatással lehet az ilyen viselkedésre, mint a gazdasági kapacitás.

Csehország eltérő dinamikát mutat, ahol a háztartási jövedelem jelentős hatással van az adományozásra, de nem az önkéntességre. Ez az eredmény azt sugallja, hogy míg a gazdasági kapacitás lehetővé teszi az egyének számára a pénzügyi hozzájárulást, más tényezők, mint például személyes értékek, társadalmi hálózatok és a fejlett önkéntes infrastruktúra, az önkéntességi tevékenységek hajtóerői lehetnek. A gazdasági státusz és a filantróp viselkedés közötti különböző kapcsolat Csehországban kiemeli a gazdasági és nem gazdasági tényezők figyelembevételének fontosságát e viselkedések elemzésekor.

Ezenkívül a kulturális tényezők és a történelmi örökség jelentős hatással vannak a filantróp elkötelezettségre a V4 országokban. A közösségi normák és a helyi szervezetek szerepe az önkéntesség és az adományozás támogatásában enyhíthetik a gazdasági különbségek hatásait, különösen Szlovákiában és Magyarországon. Míg Csehországban a gazdasági kapacitás nagy hatással van az adományozási tevékenységre, az önkéntesség terén inkább a társadalmi hálózatok és személyes értékek játszanak kulcsszerepet.

Következtetések

Ez a tanulmány rámutat arra, hogy a gazdasági helyzet különböző mértékben befolyásolja az adományozási tevékenységeket a V4 országokban. Míg a magasabb jövedelem általában korrelál a nagyobb adományozási elkötelezettséggel, ennek az összefüggésnek az erőssége országonként eltérő, és Lengyelországban figyelhető meg a legmarkánsabban. Ezek a megállapítások hangsúlyozzák az egyes országok társadalmi-gazdasági összefüggéseinek figyelembevételét az adományozási és önkéntes tevékenységek támogatásakor.

Hivatkozás:

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

KUTATÁSI EREDMÉNYEK (ANGOL NYELVEN)

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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	

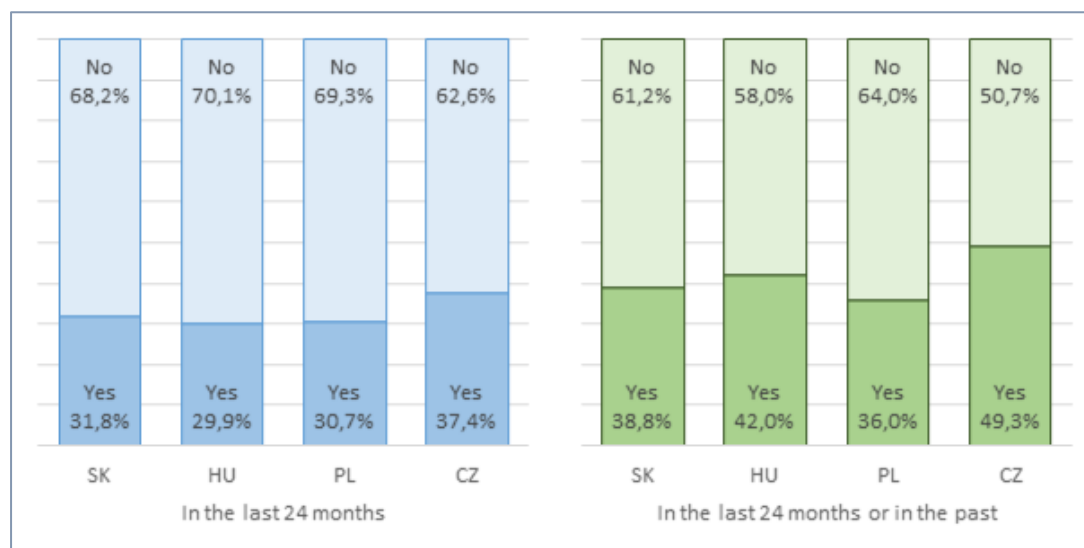
Pearson's chi-squared test = 28.1137 (3 df, p-value = 3.43782×10^{-6}).

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

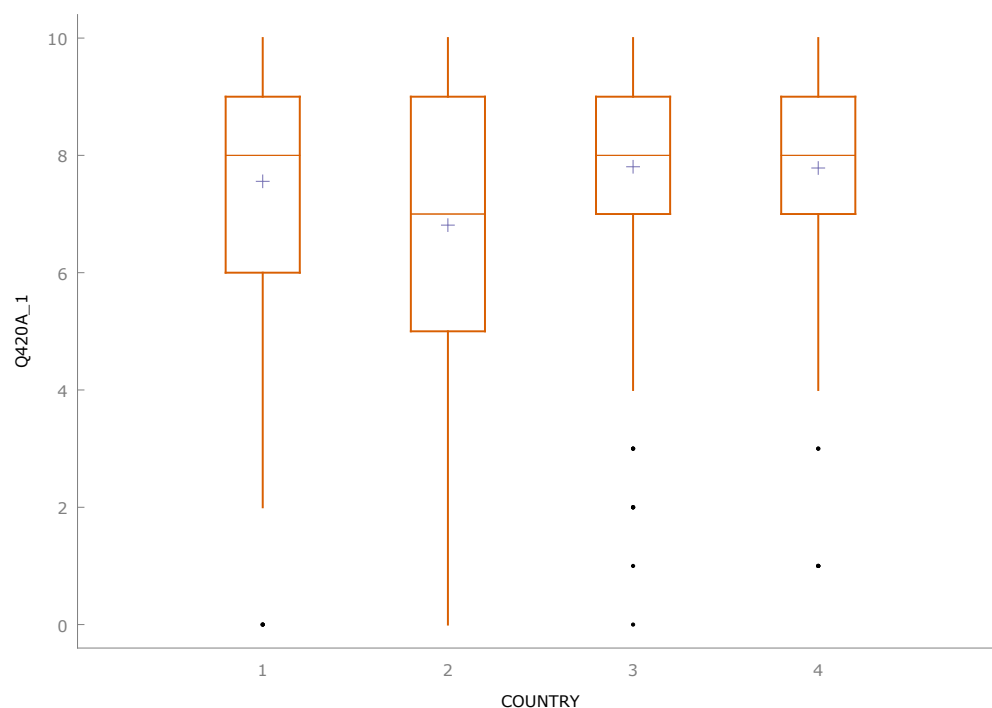
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	90	57.7%	116	61.1%	135	62.5%	171	59.8%	512	60.4%
I meet other people in the process	48	30.8%	44	23.2%	58	26.9%	123	43.0%	273	32.2%
I can maintain my personal network	17	10.9%	19	10.0%	23	10.6%	41	14.3%	100	11.8%
I can change something with others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

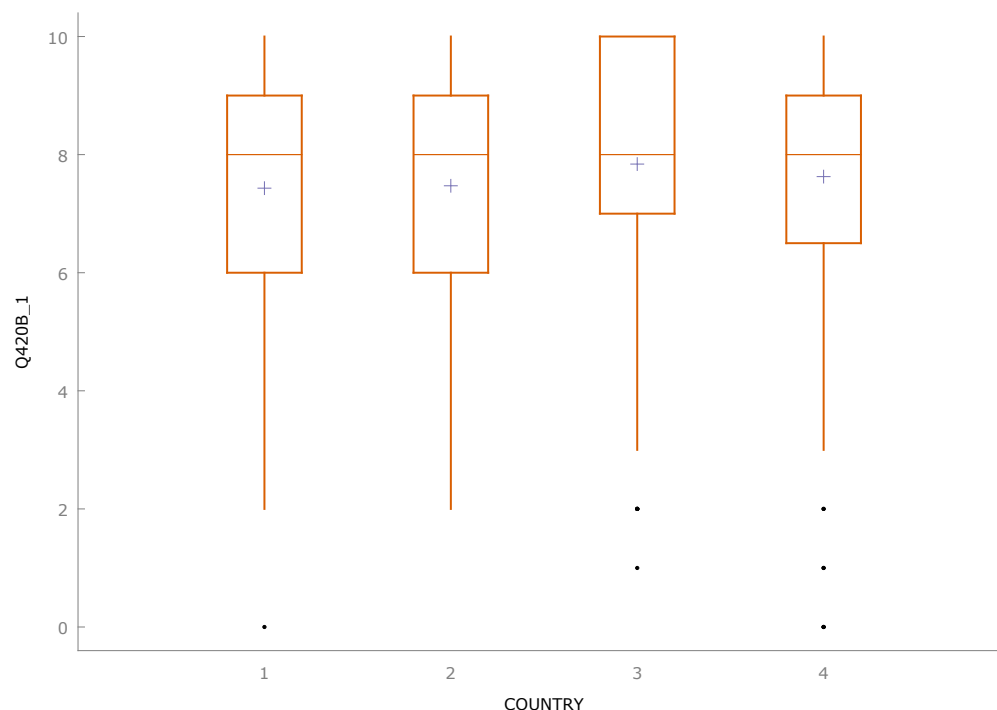
Motivation	SK		HU		PL		CZ		Total	
I can help other people	105	64.0%	176	75.5%	164	67.8%	197	57.4%	642	65.4%
It brings me together with others	45	27.4%	53	22.7%	69	28.5%	137	39.9%	304	31.0%
It gives me contact with other generations	34	20.7%	32	13.7%	56	23.1%	111	32.4%	233	23.7%
I can maintain my personal 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 = 5.4187×10^{-6}). When we exclude missing values Pearson's chi-squared test = 44.7343 (12 df, p-value = 5.4187×10^{-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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