

Overview

Giving to
Youth and
Family
Services

Based on data collected in 2009
about giving in 2008



LILLY FAMILY
SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Indianapolis

Philanthropy Panel Study – A part of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics

This analysis is available to Premium Service Subscribers of the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at Indiana University. To subscribe, go to www.philanthropy.iupui.edu.

The Philanthropy Panel Study (PPS) is a module of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which reaches more than 8,000 households every two years. The PSID is fielded by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Questions were asked in 2009 about giving in 2008.

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For more information about the Philanthropy Panel Study, please see the School's website at www.philanthropy.iupui.edu.

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Overview of Giving to Youth and Family Services

A number of demographic factors play a role in how much households and individuals give to charity. The graphs in this overview provide comparisons of giving to organizations for youth and family services by:

- Age (<=40, 41-64, and 65+)
- Income (<=\$50,000, \$50,001 - \$99,999, and \$100,000+)
- Wealth, excluding the equity in a home (<=\$50,000, \$50,001-\$199,999, and \$200,000+)
- Education level of the head of household (high school or less, some college, bachelor's degree, and graduate school)
- Geographical location, using regions of the United States defined by the U.S. Census Bureau
- Marital status of the head of household (married, never married, widowed, separated, and divorced)

This overview uses the 2009 wave of the Panel Philanthropy Study (PPS) data, a module of the Panel Study on Income Dynamics (PSID), to make inferences about household charitable giving in the United States. The PPS is the nation's first and largest ongoing study examining the charitable giving of American households over time. This overview uses the nationally representative data from PPS to present some key facts about charitable giving based on responses provided by households in 2008, drawing on demographic characteristics of U.S. donor households. This report presents the giving rate (the percentage of U.S. households that gave) and the average and median gift amounts among U.S. donor households to organizations for youth and family services.

In general, the higher the number of respondents in a group, the more reliable the result (the more likely the same result would be found if we had an opportunity to conduct the same study repeatedly with multiple representative samples at the same time). Statistics calculated for a group with fewer than 100 observations are starred in this report in order to indicate that the result should be interpreted with caution. Moreover, the analysis presented in this report does not control for any other variable.

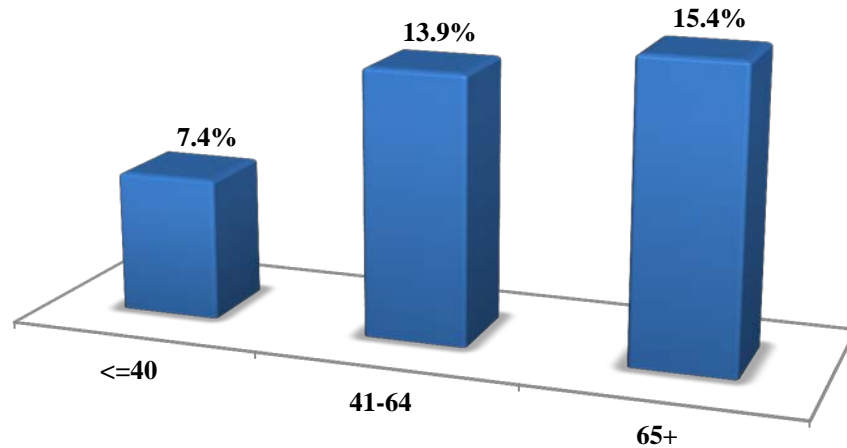
Households that answered the philanthropy questions were asked first if they made charitable donations totaling \$25 or more in 2008. Households responding "yes" were asked further questions about how much they gave to each of 11 different types of charities. Nearly 8,700 households participated in the 2009 wave of the PSID. The analysis for this report is based on the 8,475 households that responded to the philanthropy questions. In our analysis, we used the sampling weights provided by the PSID research team at the University of Michigan to yield nationally representative results.

Overview of Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services in 2008

	Giving Rate	Average amount per donor household	Median amount per donor household
Youth and Family Services Giving	12.0%	\$247	\$100

- 12.0 percent of all U.S. households gave to organizations for youth and family services in 2008
- \$247 was the average giving amount to organizations for youth and family services per U.S. donor household
- \$100 was the median giving amount to organizations for youth and family services per U.S. donor household

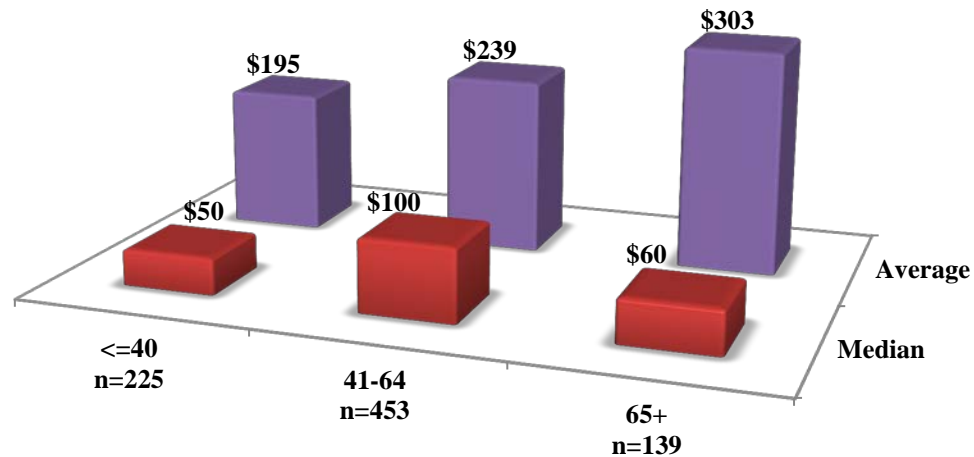
Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Age Group



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by the age group of the head of household.

- Households headed by older individuals gave at higher rates to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.
- Households headed by an individual 65 or older gave at a slightly higher rate to organizations for youth and family services (1.5 percentage points higher) than did households headed by an individual aged 41 to 64 years old.
- Households headed by an individual 65 or older gave at a higher rate to organizations for youth and family services, (8.0 percentage points more) than did households headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.

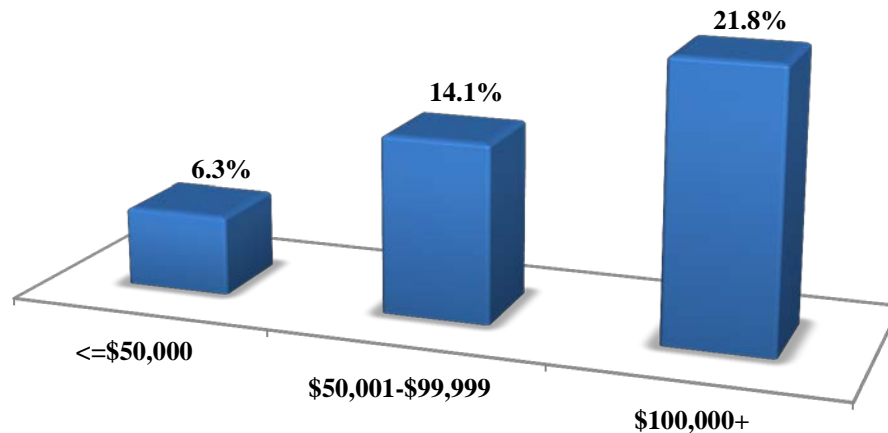
Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Age Group



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by the age group of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Among those that gave, households headed by an older individual gave more on average to organizations for youth and family services.
- Though donor households headed by an individual 65 or older gave the most on average to organizations for youth and family services, the group's median gift amount to organizations for youth and family services was \$40 less than donor households headed by an individual between 41 and 64 years old.
- Donor households headed by an individual 65 or older gave a median amount to organizations for youth and family services of only \$10 more than that from donor households headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average amount given to organizations for youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).

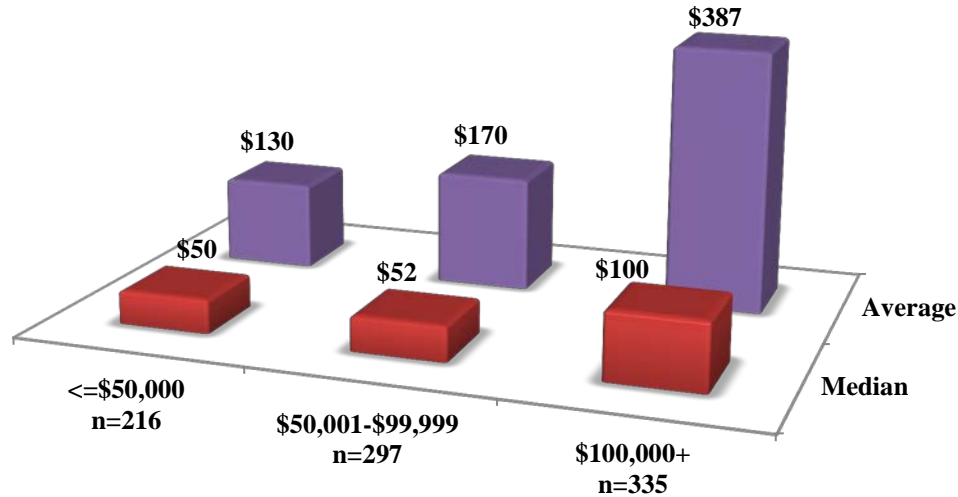
Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Income Level



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by household income level.

- Households with higher income levels gave at higher rates to organizations for youth and family services.
- The giving rate to organizations for youth and family services of households with income levels of \$100,000 or more was 15.5 percentage points higher than that of households with income levels of \$50,000 or less.
- The giving rate to organizations for youth and family services of households with income levels of \$100,000 or more was 7.7 percentage points higher than that of households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999.
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.

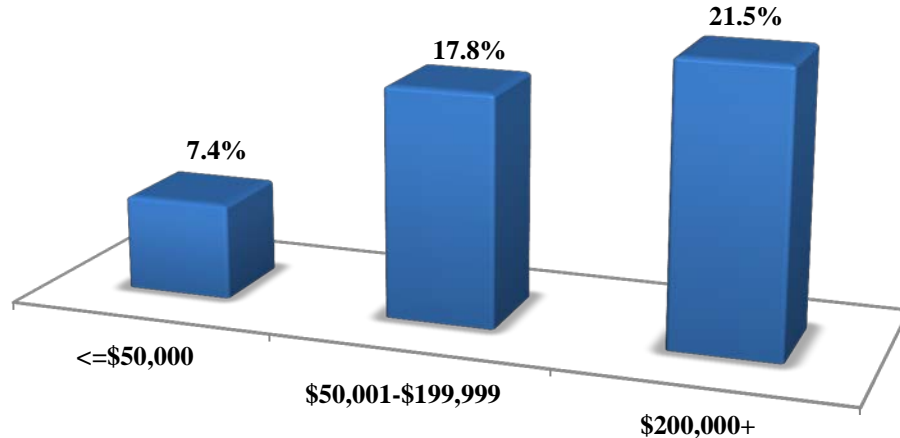
Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Income Level



This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by household income level, among U.S. donor households.

- Among those that gave, households with higher income levels gave higher average and median gift amounts to organizations for youth and family services.
- On average, among those that gave, households with income levels of \$100,000 or more gave nearly three times as much as households with income levels of \$50,000 or less, and they gave more than two times as much as households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999 to organizations for youth and family services.
- Among those that gave, the median gift amount to organizations for youth and family services from households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999 was \$2 more than that from households with income levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average amount given to organizations for youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).

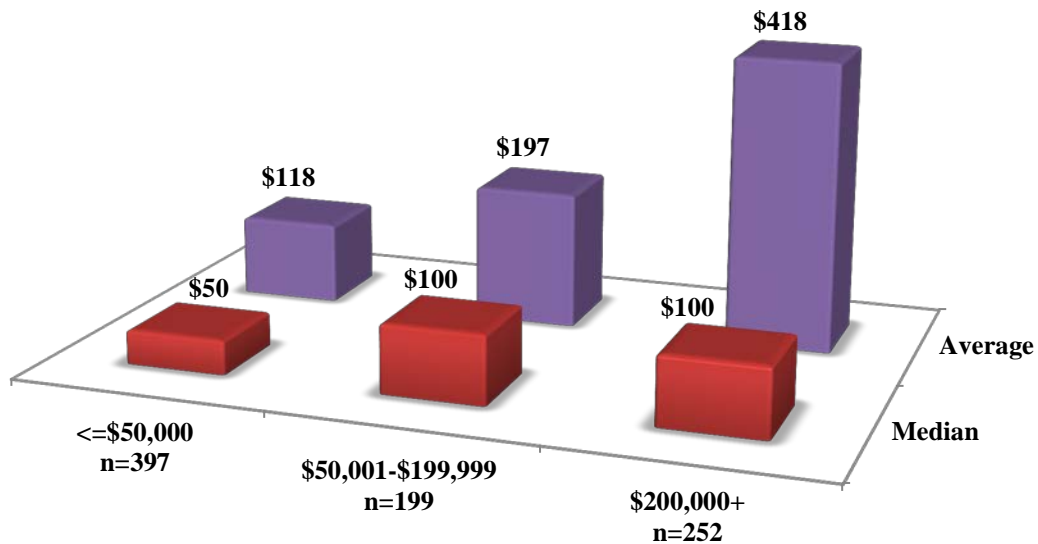
Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Wealth



This graph shows the U.S. giving rate to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by household wealth level. For this analysis, wealth does not include the value of the equity in the household home.

- Households with higher wealth levels gave at higher rates to organizations for youth and family services.
- Households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more gave at a slightly higher rate to organizations for youth and family services than did households with wealth levels between \$50,001 and \$199,999 (by 3.7 percentage points).
- The giving rate to organizations for youth and family services of households with \$200,000 or more in wealth was 14.1 percentage points higher than that of households with \$50,000 or less in wealth.
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.

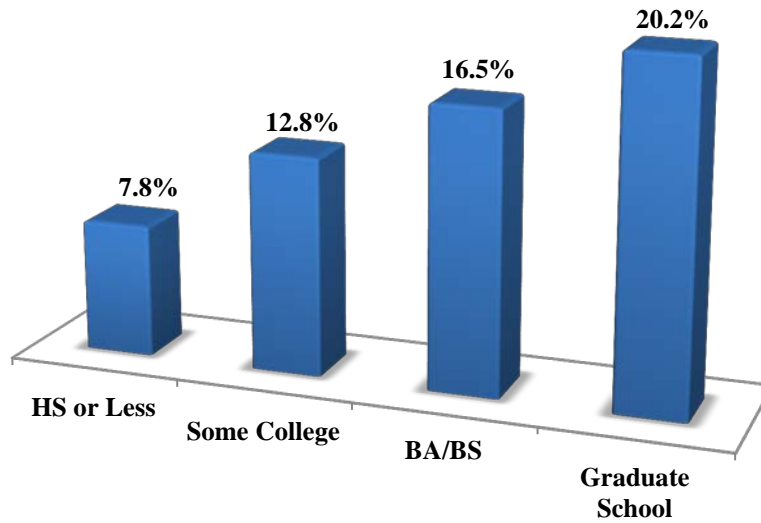
Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Wealth



This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by household wealth level, among U.S. donor households. For this analysis, wealth did not include the value of the equity in the household home.

- Among those that gave, donor households with higher wealth levels gave more on average to organizations for youth and family services.
- Among those that gave, the median gift amounts to organizations for youth and family services from both households with between \$50,001 and \$199,999 in wealth and households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more was \$100. This median gift amount to organizations for youth and family services was twice that of donor households with wealth levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Donor households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more gave \$300 more on average to organizations for youth and family services than donor households with wealth levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to organizations for youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).

Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Education Level

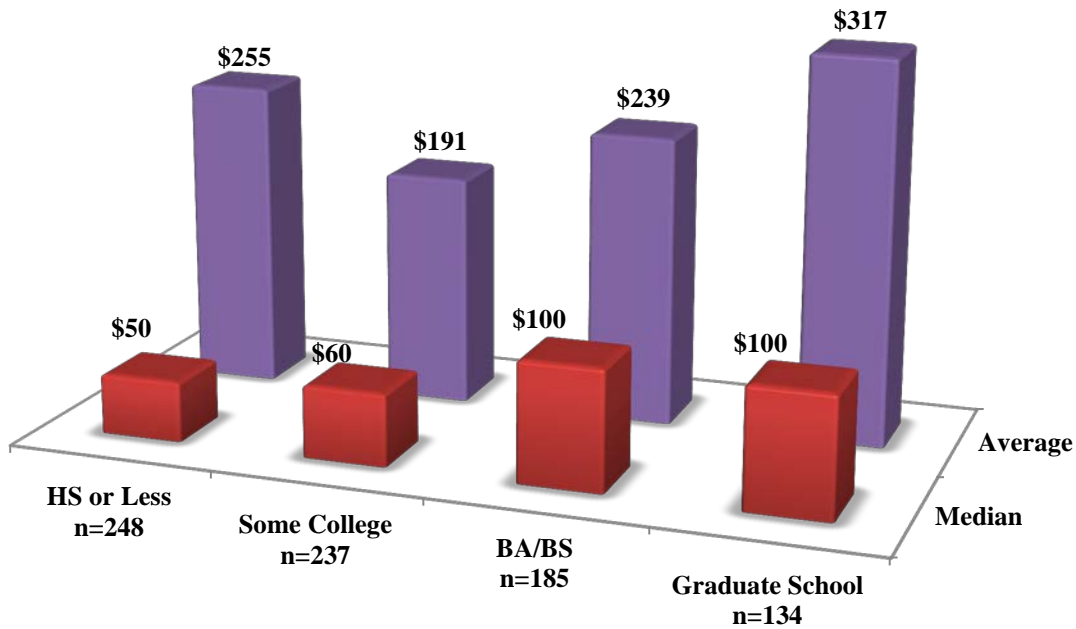


HS or Less – high school education or less
BA/BS – bachelor's degree

This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by education level of the head of household.

- Households headed by a more highly educated individual gave at higher rates to organizations for youth and family services.
- Households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree gave at a higher rate to organizations for youth and family services (by 3.7 percentage points) than did households headed by an individual with some college education. This difference of 3.7 percentage points also separated the giving rates to organizations for youth and family services of households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree and those headed by an individual with at least some graduate coursework.
- The giving rate to organizations for youth and family services of households headed by an individual with some college education is 5.0 percentage points higher than that of households headed by an individual with a high school education or less.
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.

Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Education Level



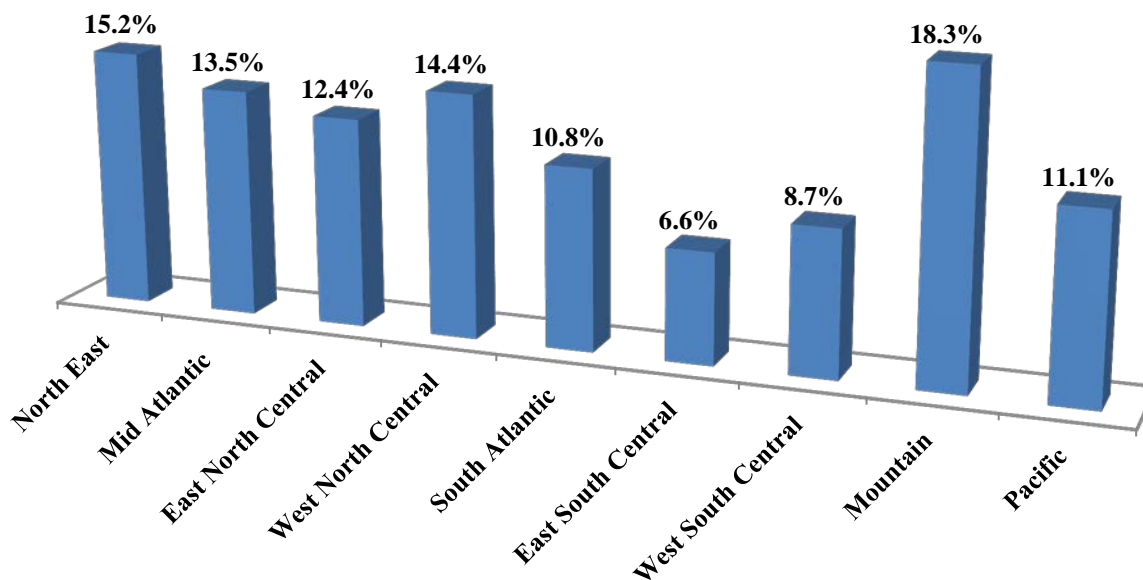
HS or Less – high school education or less

BA/BS – bachelor's degree

This graph shows the average and median amounts given to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by education level of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Though households headed by an individual with a high school education or less gave at the lowest rate, those that did give donated the second largest average amount to organizations for youth and family services.
- On average, among those that gave, households headed by an individual with a high school education or less gave \$64 more than households headed by an individual with some college education and \$16 more than households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree to organizations for youth and family services.
- Among all donating households, the average gift to organizations for youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).

Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Geographic Location

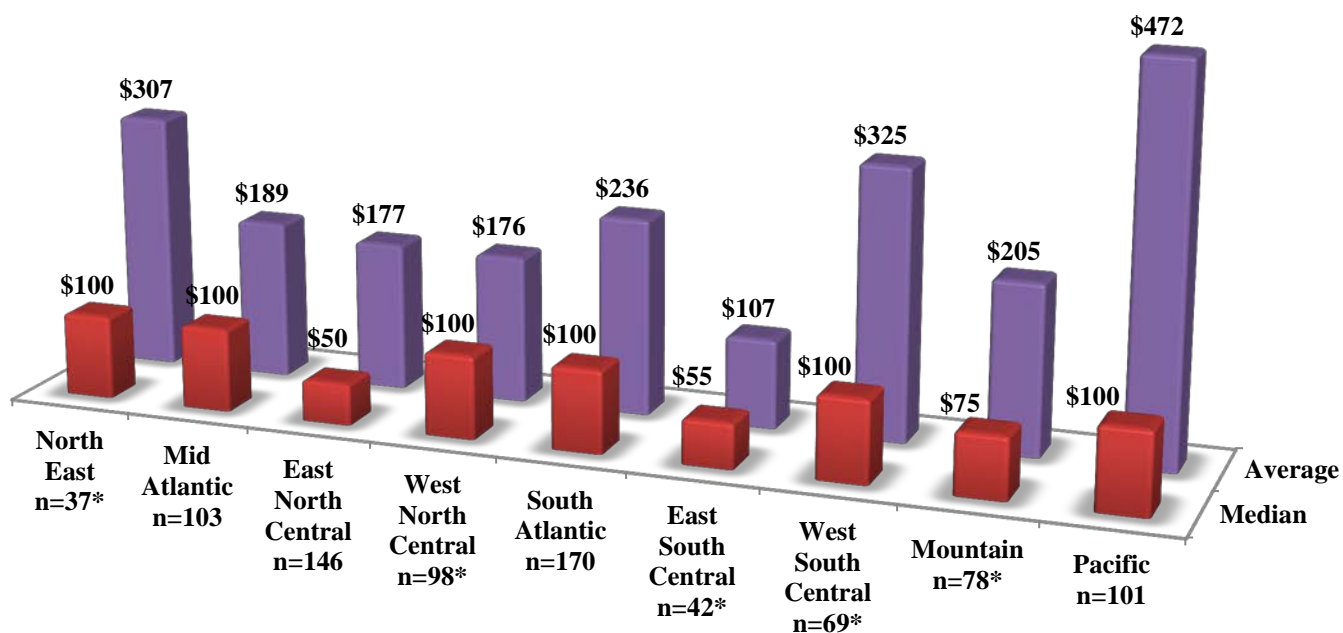


This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households that gave to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by U.S. geographic region.

- A difference of 11.7 percentage points distinguished the region with the highest giving rate to organizations for youth and family services (Mountain) from that of the lowest (East South Central).
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.
- The regions as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are described below.

North East	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Mid Atlantic	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
East North Central	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
West North Central	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
South Atlantic	Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, DC, West Virginia
East South Central	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Mountain	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming
Pacific	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Household Geographic Location

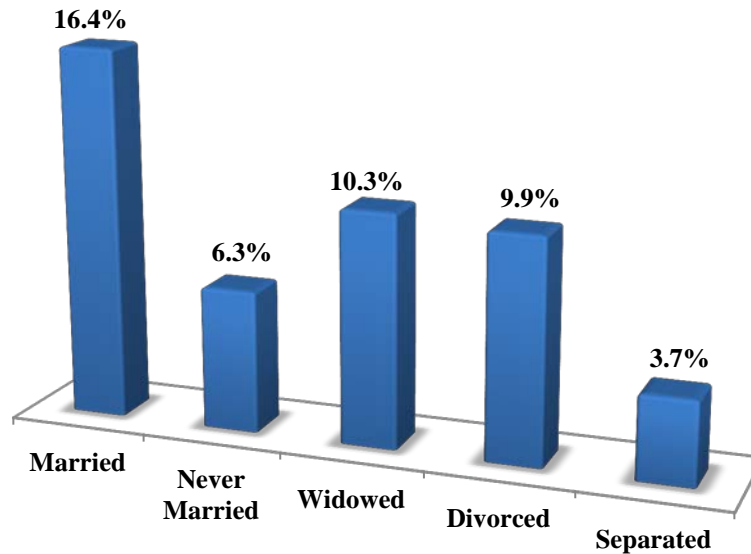


*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the giving rate of households that gave to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by U.S. geographic region, among U.S. donor households.

- Donor households in the Pacific region gave the highest amount on average, to organizations for youth and family services. This average gift of \$472 was \$147 higher than the second highest average amount given by donor households in the West South Central region.
- The average gift to organizations for youth and family services from East South Central donor households was less than one-fourth of that from Pacific region donor households.
- Among all donating households, the average gift to organizations for youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).

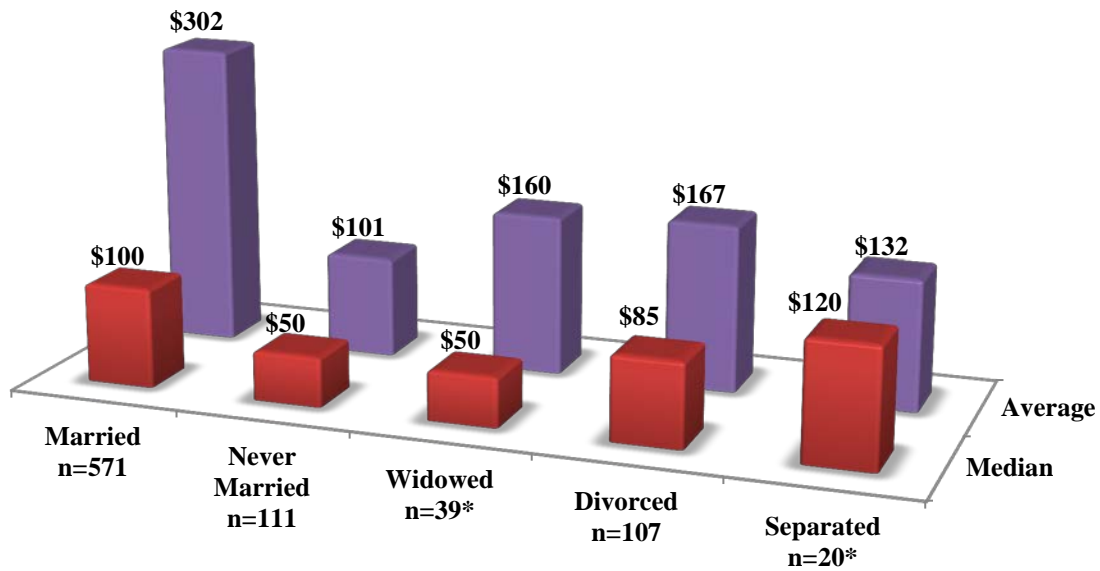
Giving Rate to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Marital Status



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by marital status of the head of household.

- The giving rate to organizations for youth and family services of households headed by a married individual was 12.7 percentage points higher than that of households headed by a separated individual.
- Among those that gave, nearly one in ten households headed by a divorced individual gave to organizations for youth and family services.
- Households headed by a widowed individual gave at a slightly higher rate to organizations for youth and family services (by 0.4 percentage points) than did households headed by a divorced individual.
- Overall, 12.0 percent of responding households reported contributing to organizations for youth and family services in 2008.

Giving to Organizations for Youth and Family Services by Head of Household's Marital Status



*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the average and median amounts given to organizations for youth and family services in 2008 by the marital status of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Donor households headed by a married individual gave nearly three times as much to organizations for youth and family services on average, as donor households headed by a never married individual.
- Donor households headed by a divorced individual gave only slightly more on average (\$7) to organizations for youth and family services than did those headed by a widowed individual.
- While donor households headed by a separated individual gave the fourth lowest average amount to organizations for youth and family services, they gave the highest median amount (\$120) of all the marital status groups.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to youth and family services was \$247 (median=\$100).