

# Overview

## International Giving

Based on data collected in 2011  
about giving in 2010



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# Philanthropy Panel Study – The Philanthropy Module in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics

The Philanthropy Panel Study (PPS) is a module of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which reaches more than 9,000 households every two years. The PSID is fielded by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Questions were asked in 2013 about charitable giving in 2012. To learn more, visit <https://philanthropy.iupui.edu/research/current-research/philanthropy-panel-study.html>.

The Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy thanks Atlantic Philanthropies for the initial funding to launch PPS in 2001 and the donors whose recent contributions make continued waves of PPS possible.

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# Acknowledgments

## **Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy**

The Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy is dedicated to improving philanthropy to improve the world by training and empowering students and professionals to be innovators and leaders who create positive and lasting change. The School offers a comprehensive approach to philanthropy through its academic, research and international programs, and through The Fund Raising School, Lake Institute on Faith & Giving, and the Women's Philanthropy Institute.

Learn more at [philanthropy.iupui.edu](http://philanthropy.iupui.edu).

The analyses presented here are made possible by the work of many people, including the following at the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy:

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# Overview of International Giving

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 international aid 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 2011 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 2010, 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 international aid.

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.

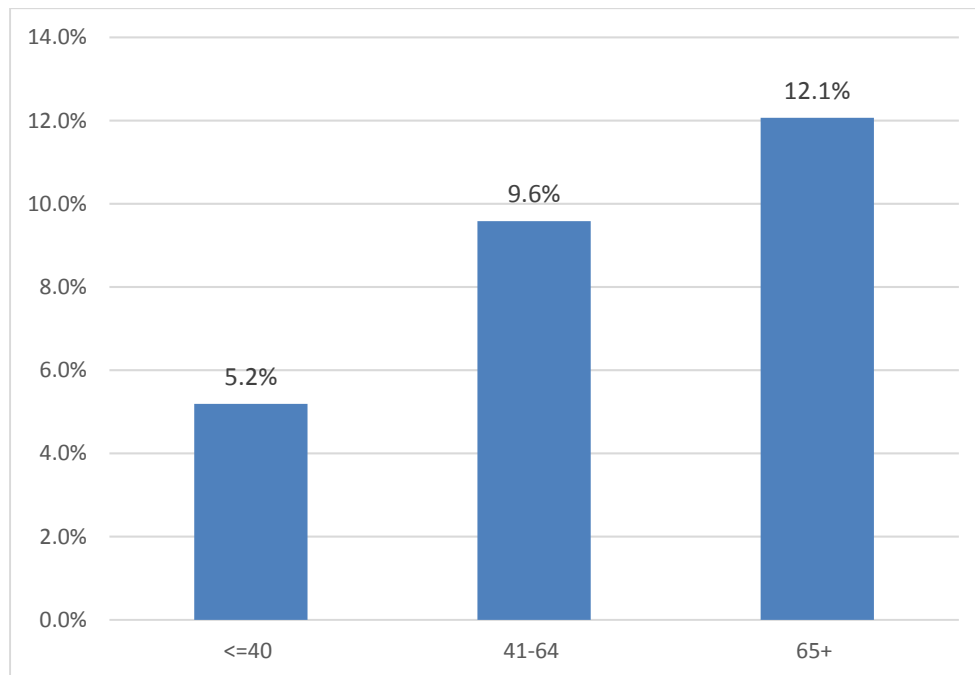
Households that answered the philanthropy questions were asked first if they made charitable donations totaling \$25 or more in 2010. Households responding "yes" were asked further questions about how much they gave to each of 11 different types of charities. More than 8,900 households participated in the 2011 wave of the PSID. The analysis for this report is based on the 8,747 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 International Aid in 2010**

	Giving Rate	Average amount per donor household	Median amount per donor household
International Giving	8.7%	\$197	\$100

- 8.7 percent of all U.S. households gave to organizations for international aid in 2010
- \$197 was the average giving amount to organizations for international aid per U.S. donor household
- \$100 was the median giving amount to organizations for international aid per U.S. donor household

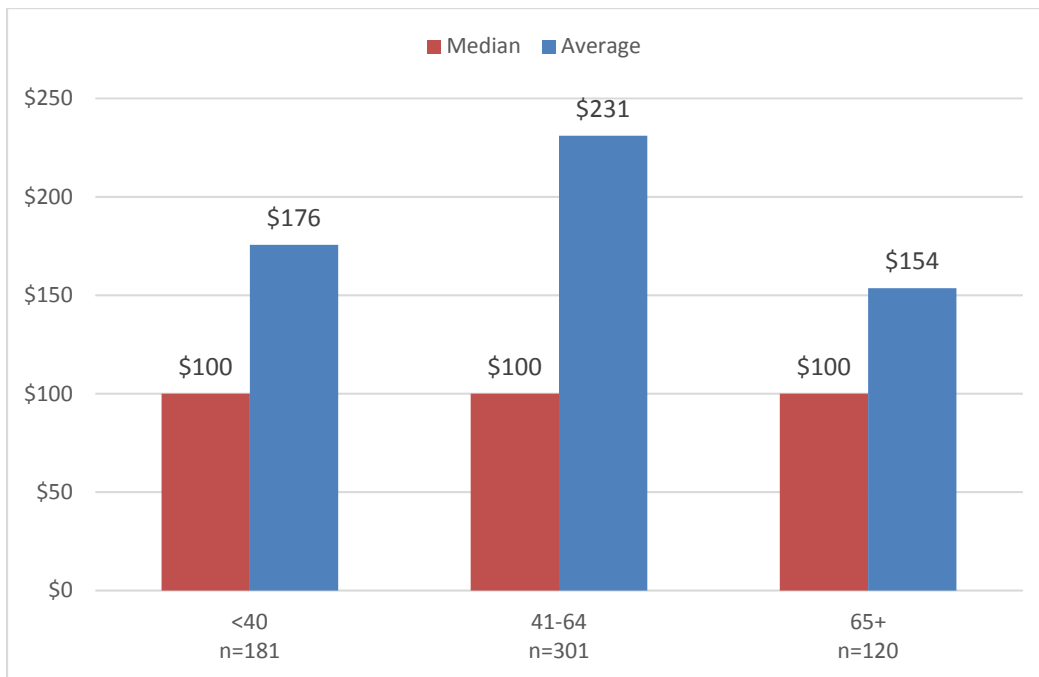
## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Age Group



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by the age group of the head of household.

- Households headed by an older individual gave at higher rates to organizations for international aid in 2010.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households headed by an individual between 41 and 64 years old is almost twice that of households headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.

## Giving to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Age Group

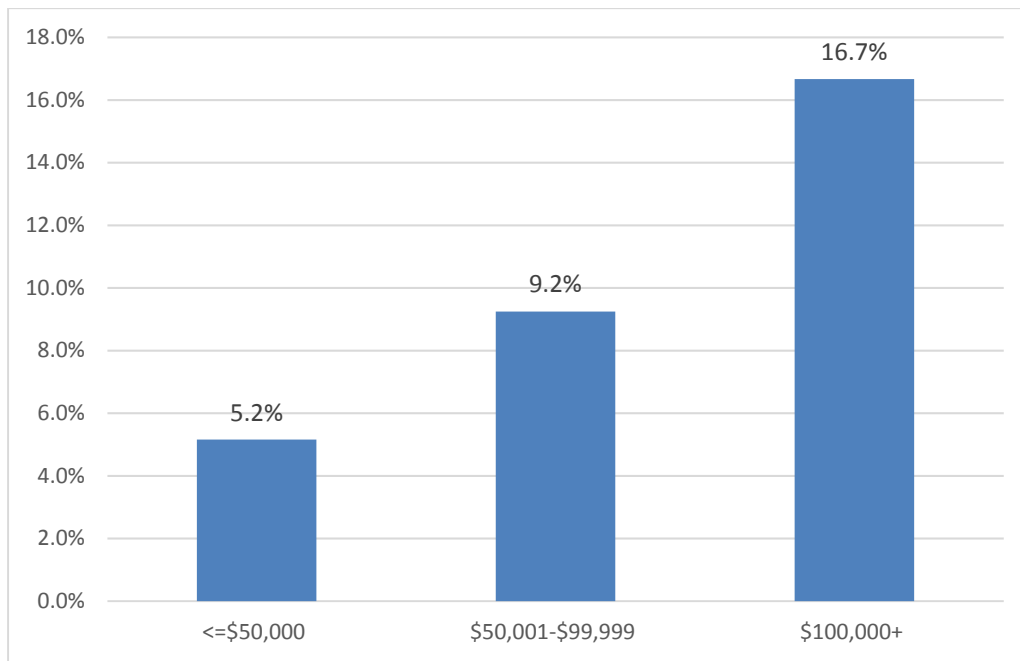


Note: \*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010 by the age group of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Though households headed by older individuals gave at higher rates to organizations for international aid, those that did give did not necessarily donate more on average. Donating households headed by an individual 41 to 64 years old gave \$77 more on average, than donating households headed by an individual 65 or older.
- Among those that gave to organizations for international aid, households headed by an individual 65 or older gave \$22 less on average than households headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).

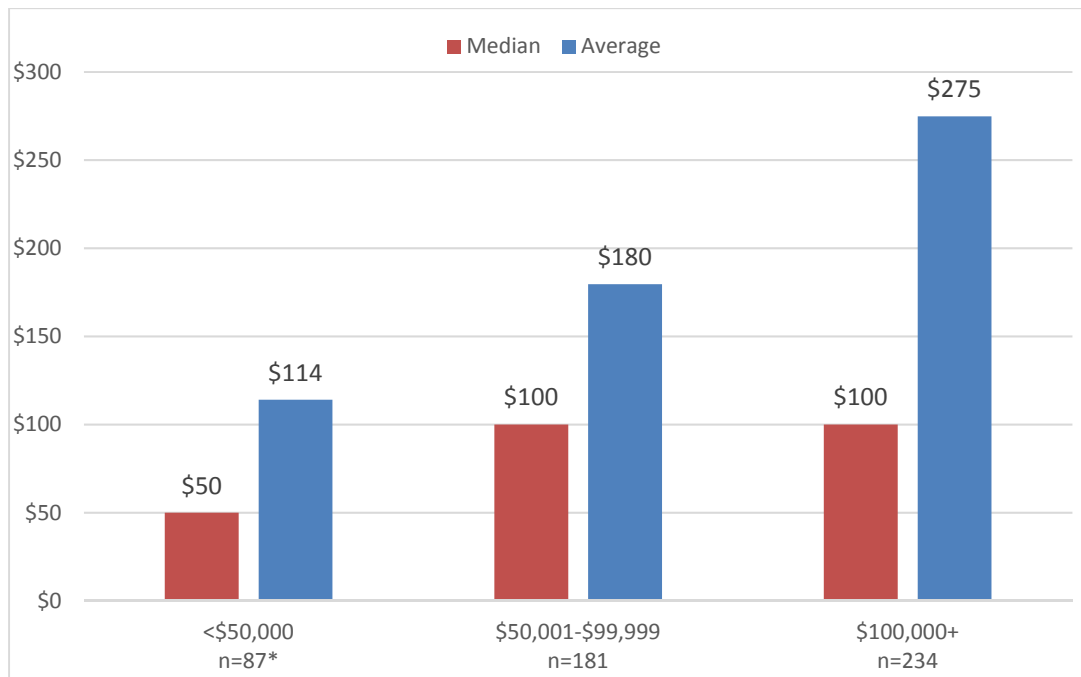
## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Household Income Level



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by household income level.

- Households with higher income levels gave at higher rates to organizations for international aid in 2010.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households with income levels of \$100,000 or more was over three times that of households with income levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.

## Giving to Organizations for International Aid by Household Income Level



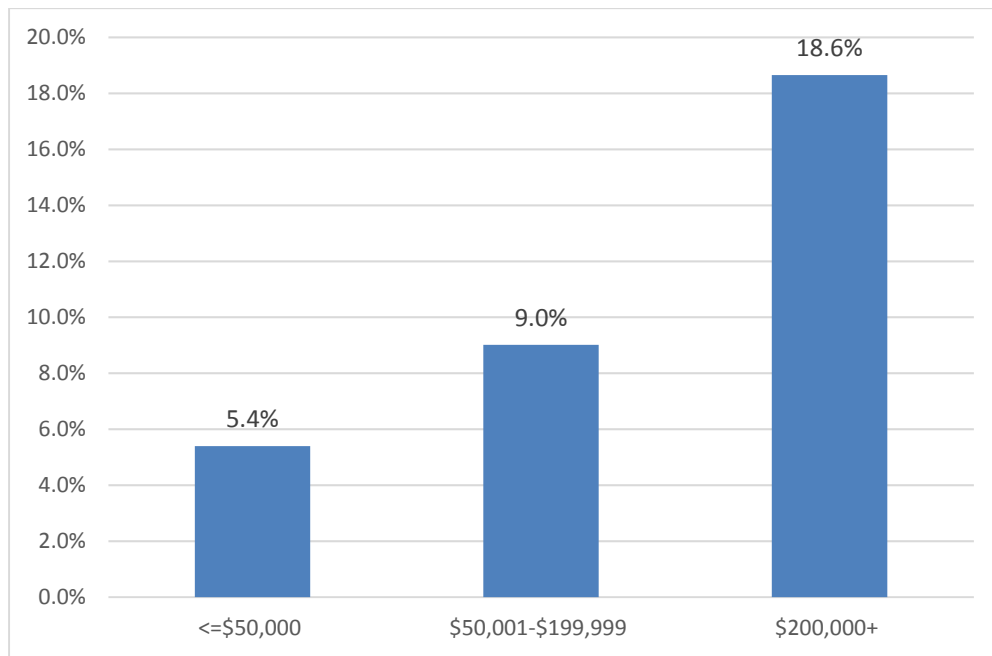
Note: \*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010 by household income level, among U.S. donor households.

- Among those that gave, households with higher income levels gave higher average and median amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010.
- Donating households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999 gave \$66 more on average to organizations for international aid than households with income levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Among those that gave, households with income levels of \$100,000 or more gave \$295 more on average to organizations for international aid than households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).



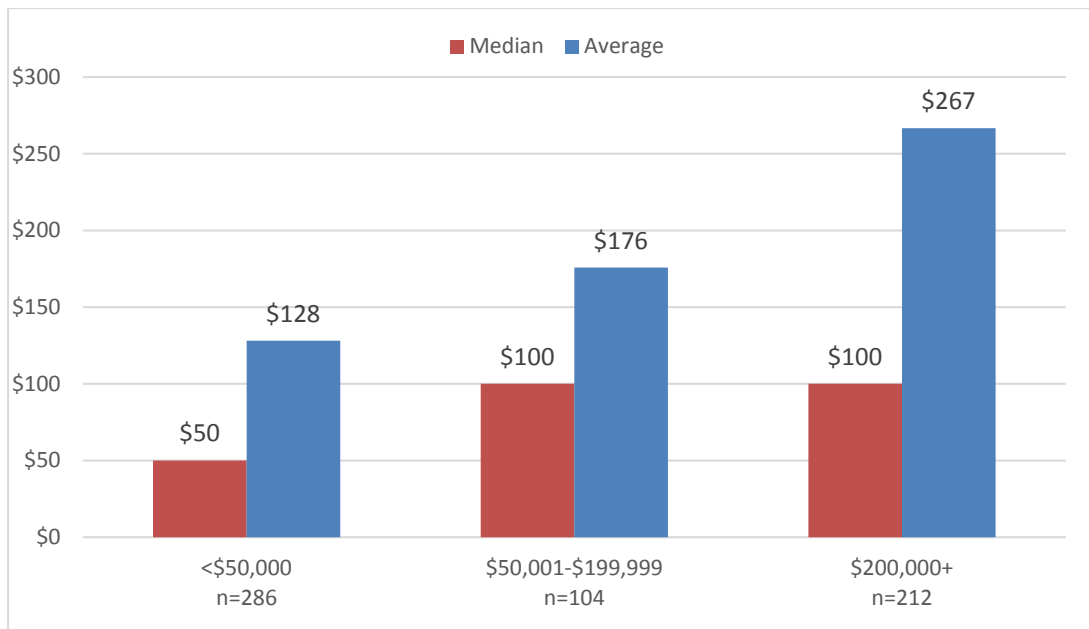
## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Household Wealth Level



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by household wealth level. For this analysis, wealth did not include the value of the equity in the household home.

- Households with higher wealth levels gave at higher rates to organizations for international aid in 2010.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more was 13.2 percentage points higher than that of households with \$50,000 or less in wealth.
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.

## Giving to Organizations for International Aid by Household Wealth Level

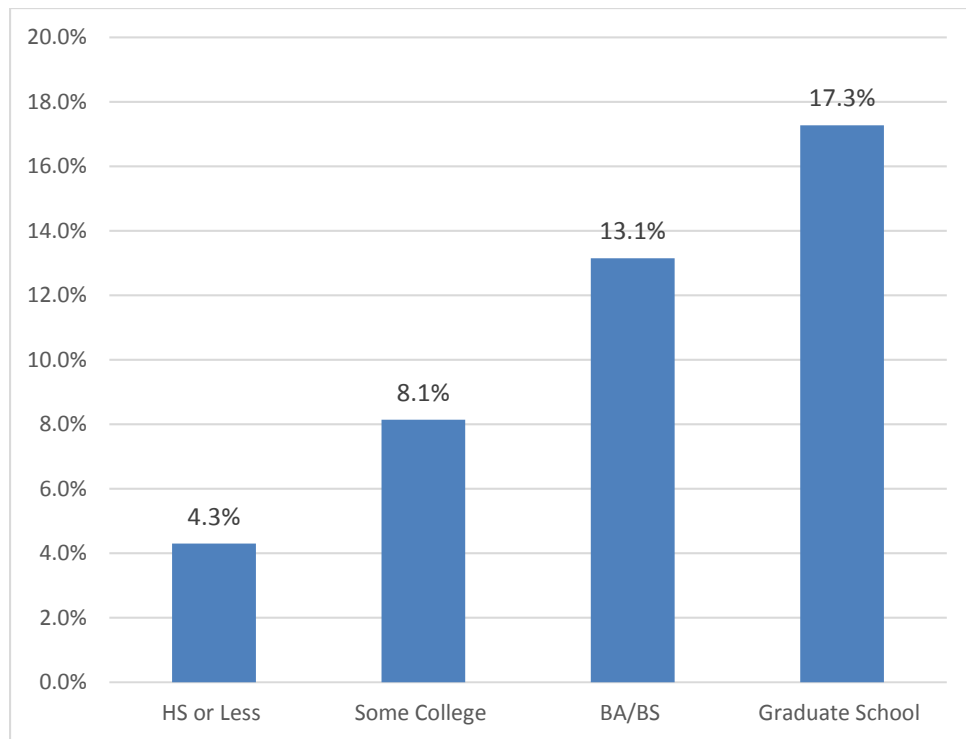


Note: \*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010 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, households with higher income levels gave more to organizations for international aid on average.
- Donating households with wealth levels between \$50,001 and \$199,999 and those with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more gave the same median amount to organizations for international aid (\$100).
- Among those that gave, households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more gave \$139 more on average to organizations for international aid than households with a wealth level of \$50,000 or less.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).

## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Educational Level

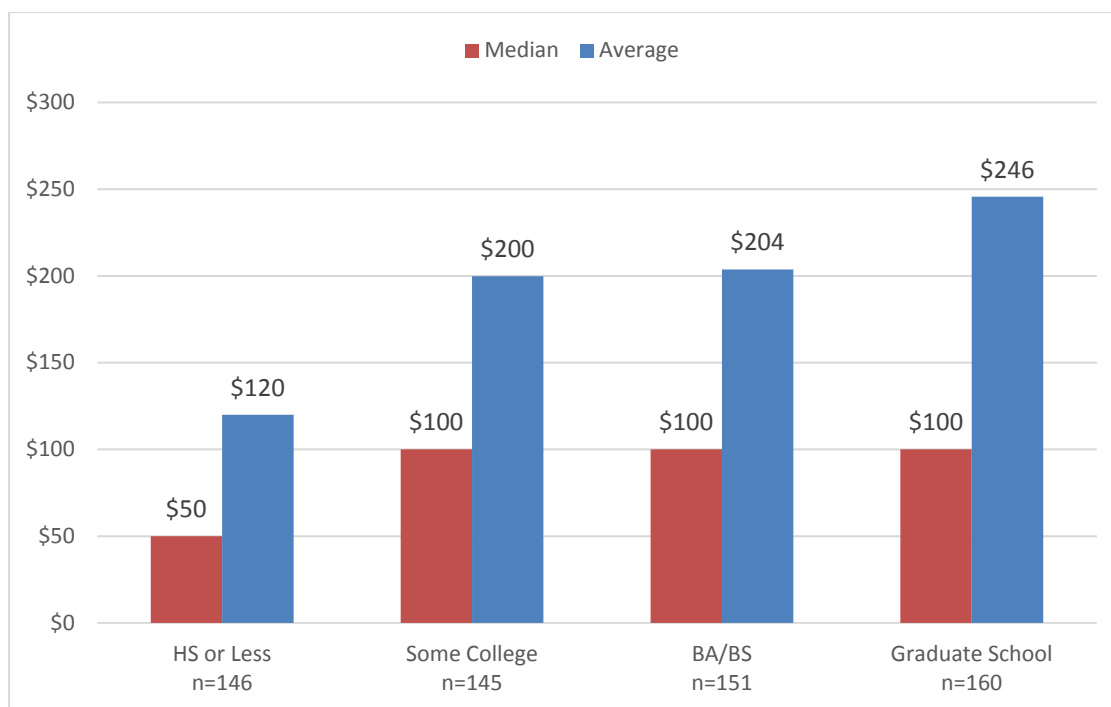


Notes:  
HS or Less – high school education or less  
BA/BS – bachelor's degree

This graph shows the rate of giving of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by education level of the head of household.

- Households headed by an individual with a higher level of education gave at higher rates to organizations for international aid.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households headed by an individual with some college education was 3.8 percentage points higher than that of households headed by an individual with a high school education or less.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households headed by an individual with at least some graduate coursework was 4.2 percentage points higher than that of households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree.
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.

## Giving to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Educational Level



Notes:

HS or Less – high school education or less

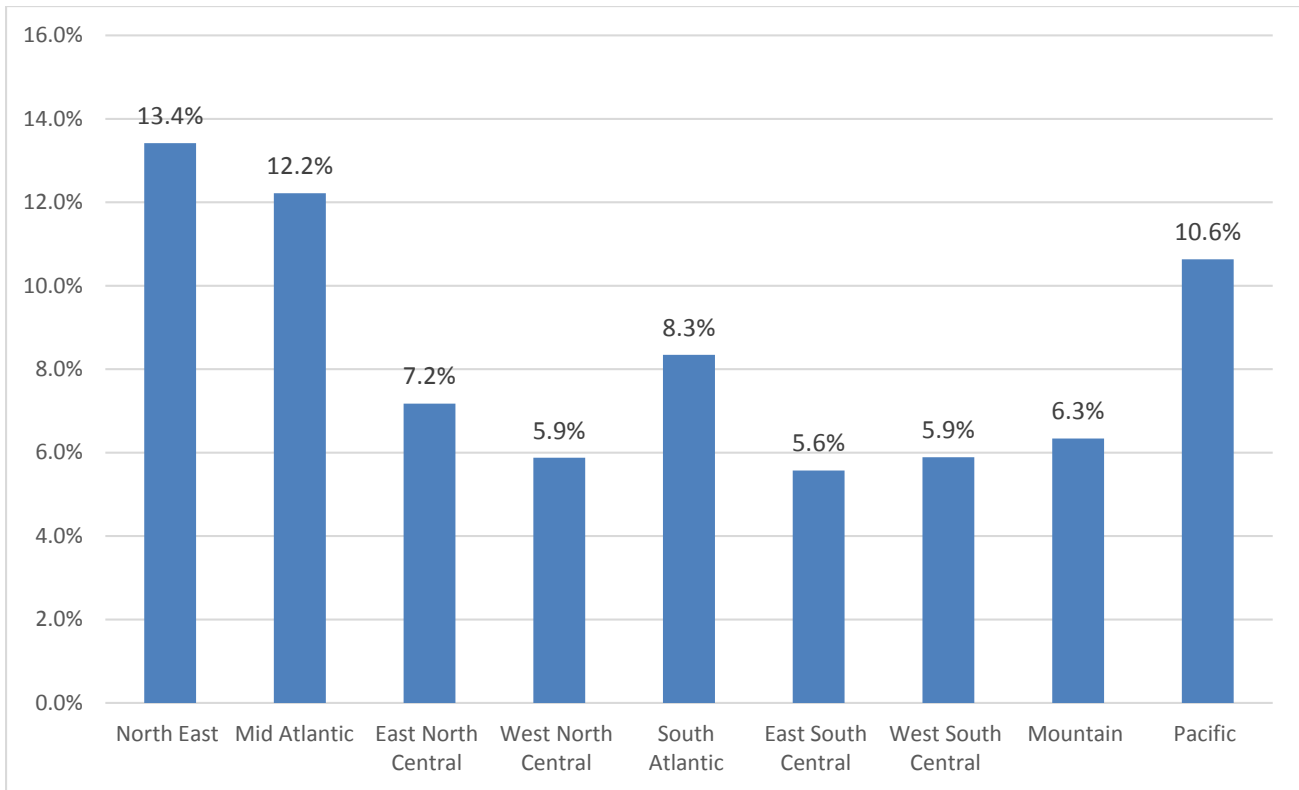
BA/BS – bachelor's degree

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

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010 by education level of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Donating households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree gave similarly on average to organizations for international aid than those headed by an individual with some college education.
- Donating households headed by an individual with at least some graduate coursework give over twice as much on average as households headed by an individual with a high school education or less.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).

## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Household Geographic Region

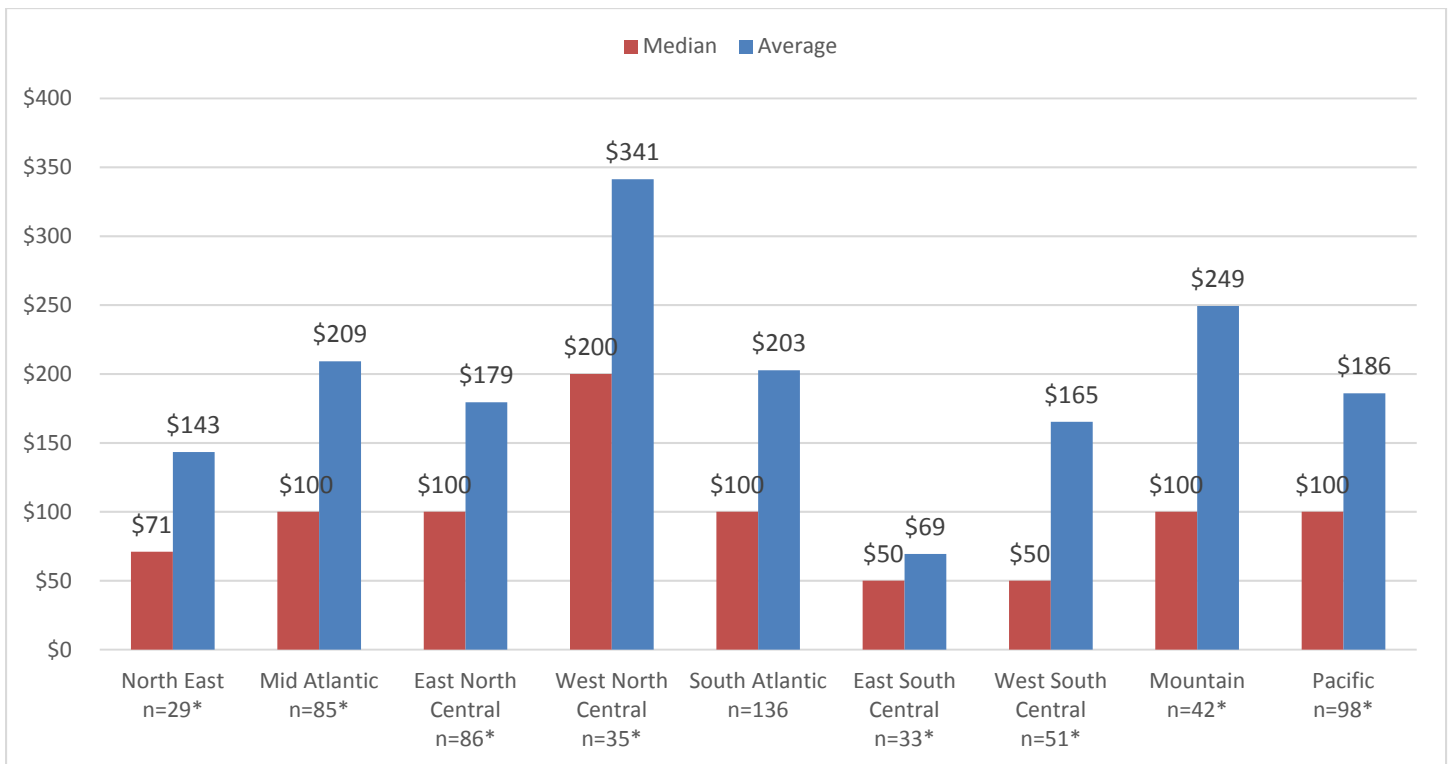


This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by U.S. geographic region.

- A 7.8 percentage point difference separated the region with the highest giving rate to organizations for international aid (North East) and lowest (East South Central).
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.
- 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 International Aid by Household Geographic Region

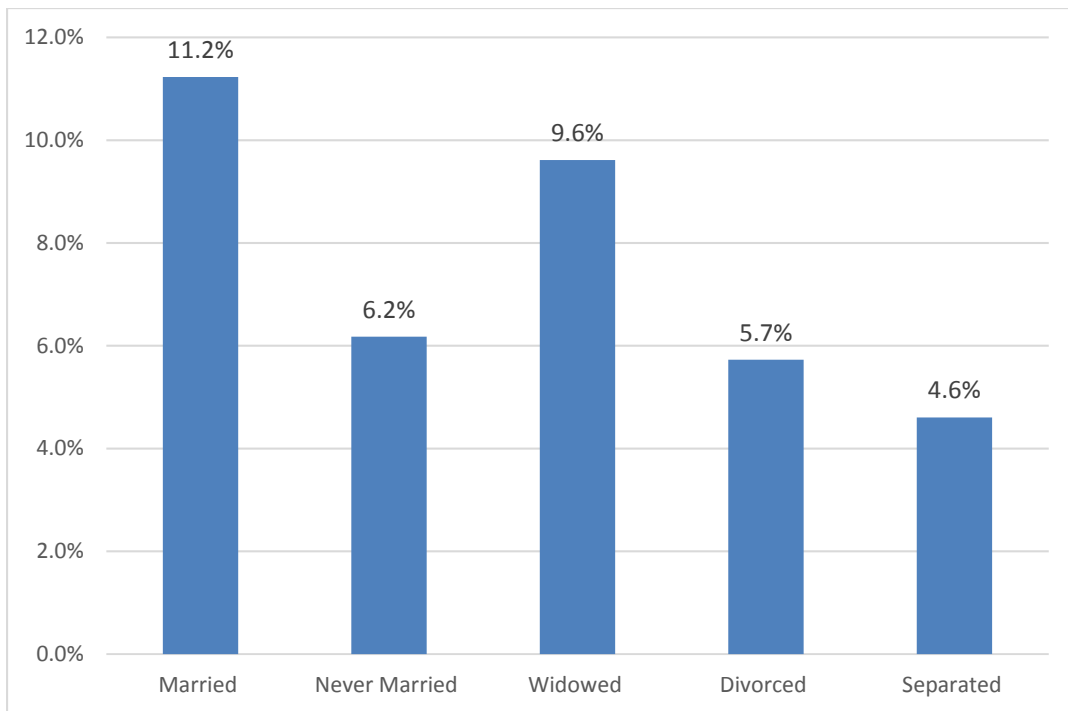


Note: \*Sample size is relatively small. Results should be interpreted with caution.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2010 by U.S. geographic region, among U.S. donor households.

- Donating households in the North East region gave at the highest rate to organizations for international aid, but those that did give donated the second lowest average amount compared to all other geographic regions.
- Donating households in the East South Central region both gave at the lowest rate and donated the lowest average amount compared to all other geographic regions.
- Among those that gave, households from the West North Central region gave \$272 more on average to organizations for international aid than households from the East South Central region.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).
- Region definitions can be found on the previous page.

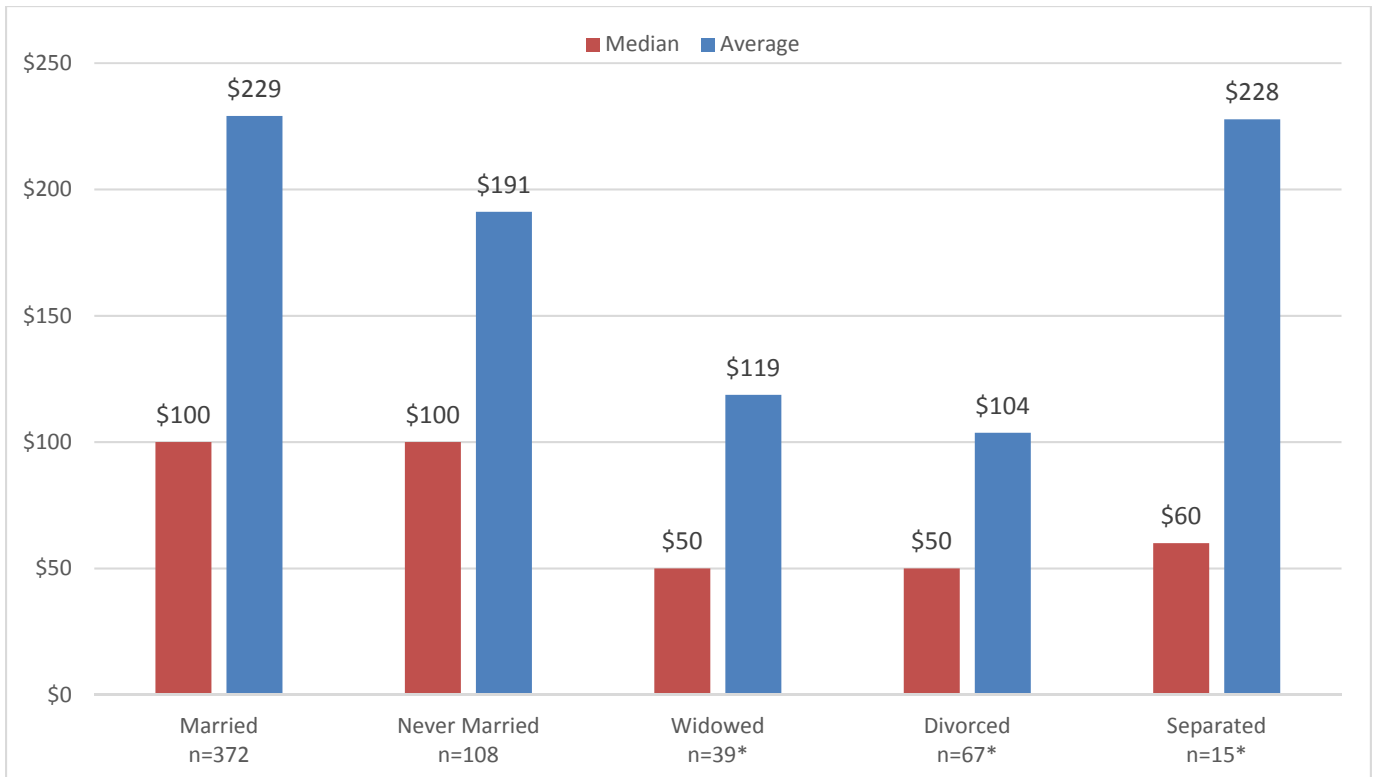
## Giving Rate to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Marital Status



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2010 by marital status of the head of household.

- Households headed by a never married individual gave at nearly the same rate to organizations for international aid as did households headed by a divorced individual (0.5 percentage point difference).
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid of households headed by a married individual was more than twice that of households headed by a separated individual.
- Overall, 8.7 percent of responding households contributed to organizations for international aid in 2010.

## Giving to Organizations for International Aid by Head of Household's Marital Status



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

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid by the marital status of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Donor households headed by a married individual gave \$125 more on average to organizations for international aid, compared to those headed by a divorced individual.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to organizations for international aid was \$197 (median=\$100).