# Overview

# Religious Giving

Based on data collected in 2013 about giving in 2012



# 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 <a href="https://philanthropy.iupui.edu/research/current-research/philanthropy-panel-study.html">https://philanthropy.iupui.edu/research/current-research/philanthropy-panel-study.html</a>.

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.

#### Recent institutional donors include:

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To contribute, please contact Andrew Keeler (<u>ackeeler@iupui.edu</u>) or give online at <u>www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/give-now</u> and select "School of Philanthropy Fund."

## 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.

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:

Mark Ottoni-Wilhelm, Founding Director of the Philanthropy Panel Study Amir Pasic, Eugene R. Tempel Dean Patrick M. Rooney, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Research Una O. Osili, Director of Research Jon Bergdoll, Applied Statistician Xiao Han, Research Associate Timothy Gondola, Research Assistant

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### **Overview of Religious 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 religious organizations 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 2013 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 2012, 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 religious organizations.

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 2012. Households responding "yes" were asked further questions about how much they gave to each of 11 different types of charities. Over 9,000 households participated in the 2013 wave of the PSID. The analysis for this report is based on the 8,918 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.

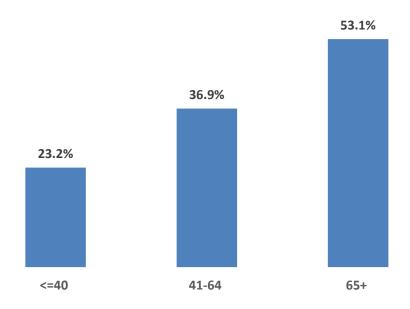
For the analysis of religious giving, the question was: "Did you make any donations specifically for **religious purposes or spiritual development**, for example to a church, synagogue, mosque, TV or radio ministry? Please do not include donations to schools, hospitals, and other charities run by religious organizations."

#### **Overview of Religious Giving in 2012**

	Giving Rate	Average amount per donor household	Median amount per donor household
Religious Giving	36.4%	\$2,333	\$1,000

- 36.4 percent of all U.S. households gave to religious organizations in 2012
- \$2,333 was the average giving amount to religious organizations per U.S. donor household in 2012
- \$1,000 was the median giving amount to religious organizations per U.S. donor household in 2012

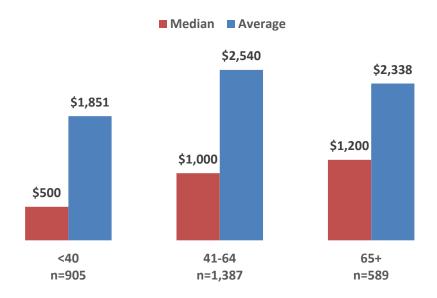
#### Religious Giving Rate by Head of Household's Age Group



This graph shows the giving rate to religious organizations in 2012 by the age group of the head of household.

- Households headed by older individuals gave at higher rates to religious organizations.
- The giving rate to religious organizations of households headed by an individual 65 or older was more than twice that of households headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- The giving rate to religious organizations of households headed by an individual 41 to 64 years old was 16.2 percentage points less than that of households headed by an individual 65 or older.
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households gave to religious organizations in 2012.

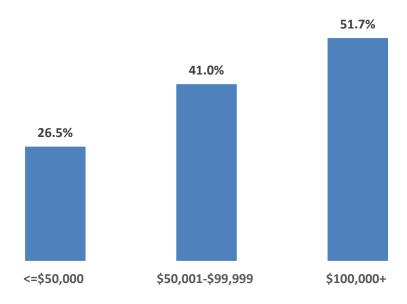
#### Giving to Religious Organizations by Head of Household's Age Group



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 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 religious organizations, those that did give did not necessarily donate more on average to these organizations.
- On average, donor households headed by an individual 41 to 64 years old gave \$202 more to religious organizations than did donor households headed by an individual 65 or older.
- Among households that gave, the median amounts given to religious organizations from both
  those headed by an individual 41 to 64 years old and those headed by an individual 65 or older
  were twice that of those headed by an individual 40 or younger.
- On average, donor households headed by an individual 40 or younger gave \$689 less to religious organizations than did households headed by an individual 41 to 64 years old.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).

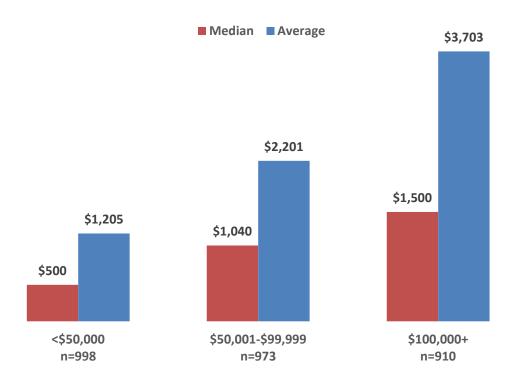
#### **Religious Giving Rate by Household Income Level**



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to religious organizations in 2012 by household income level.

- Households with higher income levels gave at higher rates to religious organizations.
- Households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999 gave at a lower rate to religious organizations (by 10.7 percentage points) than did those with income levels of \$100,000 or more.
- Households with income levels of \$50,000 or less gave at a lower rate (by 14.5 percentage points) than did households with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999.
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households reported giving to religious organizations in 2012.

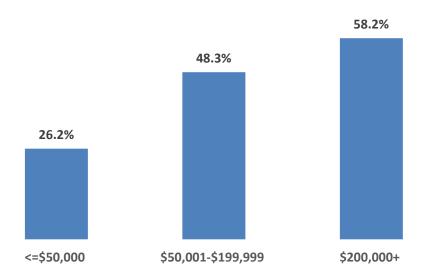
#### Giving to Religious Organizations by Household Income Level



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 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 religious organizations.
- On average, donor households with income levels of \$100,000 or more gave \$1,502 more to religious organizations than those with income levels between \$50,001 and \$99,999 and \$2,498 more than those with income levels of \$50,000 or less.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).

#### **Religious Giving Rate by Household Wealth Level**



This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to religious organizations in 2012 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 religious organizations.
- The giving rate to religious organizations of households with wealth levels of \$50,000 or less was 22.1 percentage points less than that of those with wealth levels between \$50,001 and \$199,999 and 32.0 percentage points less than that of those with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more.
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households reported giving to religious organizations in 2012.

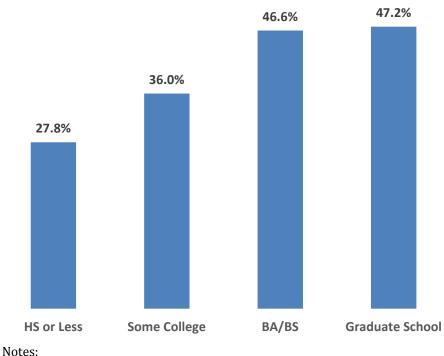
#### **Giving to Religious Organizations by Household Wealth Level**



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 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 wealth levels gave higher average and median gift amounts to religious organizations.
- On average, donor households with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more gave more than twice the amount that donor households with wealth levels \$50,000 or less gave to religious organizations.
- On average, among those that gave, households with wealth levels between \$50,001 and \$199,999 gave \$823 less to religious organizations than those with wealth levels of \$200,000 or more.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).

#### Religious Giving Rate by Head of Household's Education Level

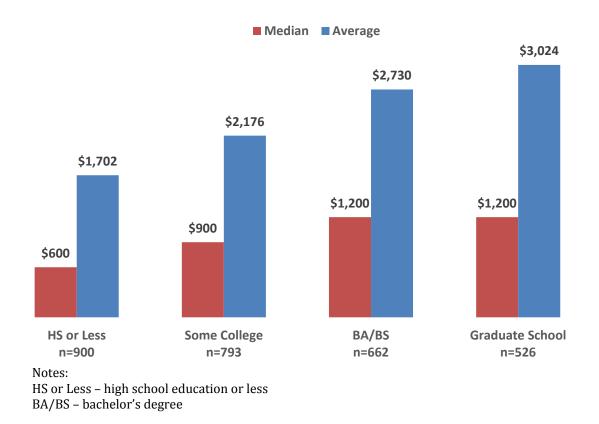


HS or Less – high school education or less BA/BS – bachelor's degree

This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to religious organizations in 2012 by education level of the head of household.

- Households headed by an individual with a higher level of education gave at higher rates to religious organizations.
- Households headed by an individual with at least some graduate coursework gave at a slightly higher rate to religious organizations (by 0.6 percentage points) than those with a bachelor's degree.
- The giving rate to religious organizations of households headed by an individual with a high school education or less was 8.2 percentage points less than that of households headed by an individual with some college education.
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households reported giving to religious organizations in 2012.

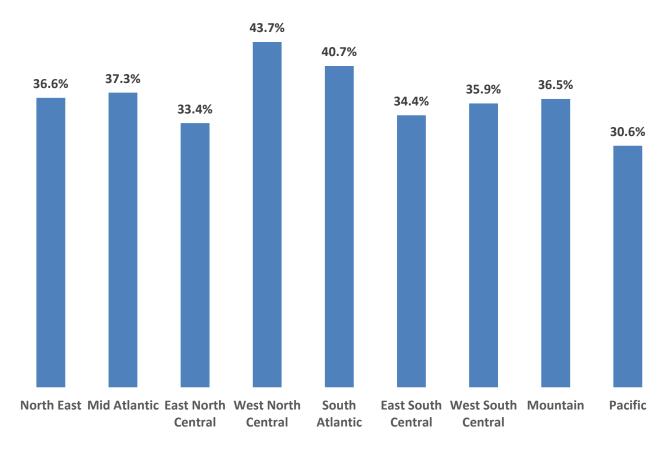
#### Giving to Religious Organizations by Head of Household's Education Level



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 by education level of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- Among those that gave, households headed by an individual with a higher level of education gave larger average and median gift amounts to religious organizations.
- On average, among those that gave, households headed by an individual with a bachelor's degree gave \$294 less to religious organizations than did households headed by an individual with at least some graduate coursework.
- Among all donating households, the average total gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).

#### Religious Giving Rate by Household Geographic Location

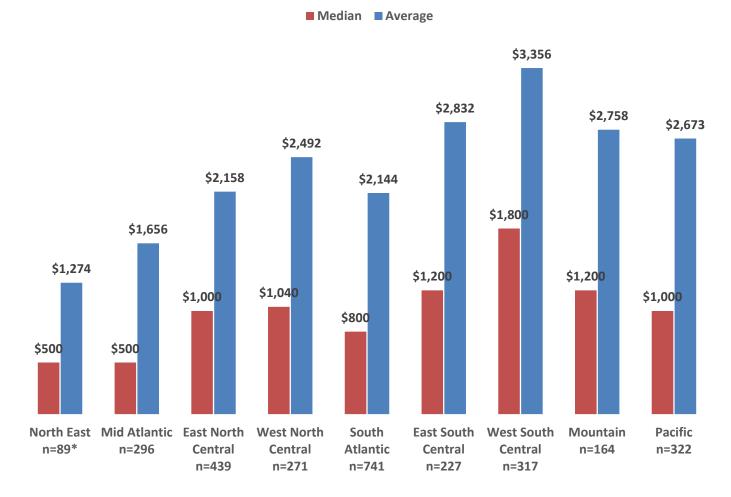


This graph shows the giving rate of U.S. households to religious organizations in 2012 by U.S. geographic region.

- West North Central and South Atlantic were the only regions with a giving rate to religious organizations above 40 percent.
- A difference of 13.1 percentage points separated the region with the highest giving rate to religious organizations (West North Central) and the lowest (Pacific).
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households reported giving to religious organizations in 2012.
- 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

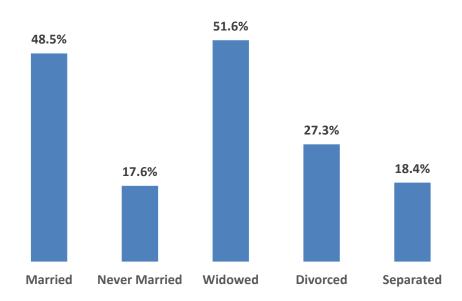
Giving to Religious Organizations by Household Geographic Location



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 by U.S. geographic location, among U.S. donor households.

- Though households in the Pacific region gave at the lowest rate to religious organizations, those that did give donated the fourth most on average to these organizations.
- The average gift to religious organizations from donor households in the West South Central region was over two and a half times that of donor households from the North East region.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).
- Region definitions can be found on the previous page.

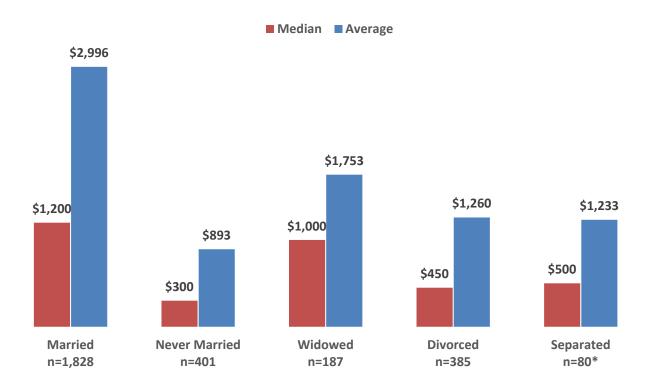
#### Religious Giving Rate by Head of Household's Marital Status



This graph shows giving rates of U.S. households to religious organizations in 2012 by marital status of the head of household.

- Households headed by a widowed individual gave at a much higher rate to religious organizations (by 34.0 percentage points) than did households headed by a never married individual.
- The giving rate to religious organizations of households headed by a widowed individual was 3.1 percentage points higher than that of households headed by a married individual.
- Overall, 36.4 percent of responding households reported giving to religious organizations in 2012.

#### Giving to Religious Organizations by Head of Household's Marital Status



This graph shows the average and median amounts given to religious organizations in 2012 by the marital status of the head of household, among U.S. donor households.

- On average, among those that gave, households headed by a married individual gave more than three times as much as households headed by a never married individual and more than two times as much as households headed by a divorced individual to religious organizations.
- On average, donor households headed by a separated individual gave \$340 more to religious organizations than did donor households headed by a never married individual.
- On average, donor households headed by a widowed individual gave \$1,243 less to religious organizations than did donor households headed by a married individual.
- Among all U.S. donor households, the average gift to religious organizations was \$2,333 (median=\$1,000).