



# Measurement of volunteer work

## Definition and measurement



## Overview

- Introduction
- Manual on the measurement of volunteer work
- Defining volunteer work
- Data items and indicators
- Measurement approach
- Valuing volunteer work
- National measurement





# Introduction

## Why measure volunteer work?

There are many persons doing volunteer work for many hours

Their contribution is essential to the welfare of a nation

But there are few direct estimates of volunteer work based on surveys

The relationship of volunteer work with the market economy is not properly understood

They are invisible to policymakers

They are not considered "workers" even when they contribute to GDP



# Introduction

## Current estimates

Number of volunteer workers: 140 million in 37 countries (12 % of the adult population)\*

Some work many hours, others work few hours: in average they work 6 hours per week

Number of full-time equivalent jobs: 20.8 million

1.2% of GDP (or + 400 billion US\$)

\* Estimates carried out by the Johns Hopkins University in 2004 based on data from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States





## Introduction

### If volunteers were a nation...

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| • China            | • 1,306 million workers  |
| • India            | • 1,094 million workers  |
| • United States    | • 296 million workers    |
| • Indonesia        | • 229 million workers    |
| • Brazil           | • 186 million workers    |
| • Pakistan         | • 158 million workers    |
| • Bangladesh       | • 144 million workers    |
| • Russia           | • 143 million workers    |
| • "Volunteer Land" | • ca.140 million workers |
| • Nigeria          | • 129 million workers    |
| • Japan            | • 128 million workers    |

\*Based on an estimate for 37 countries

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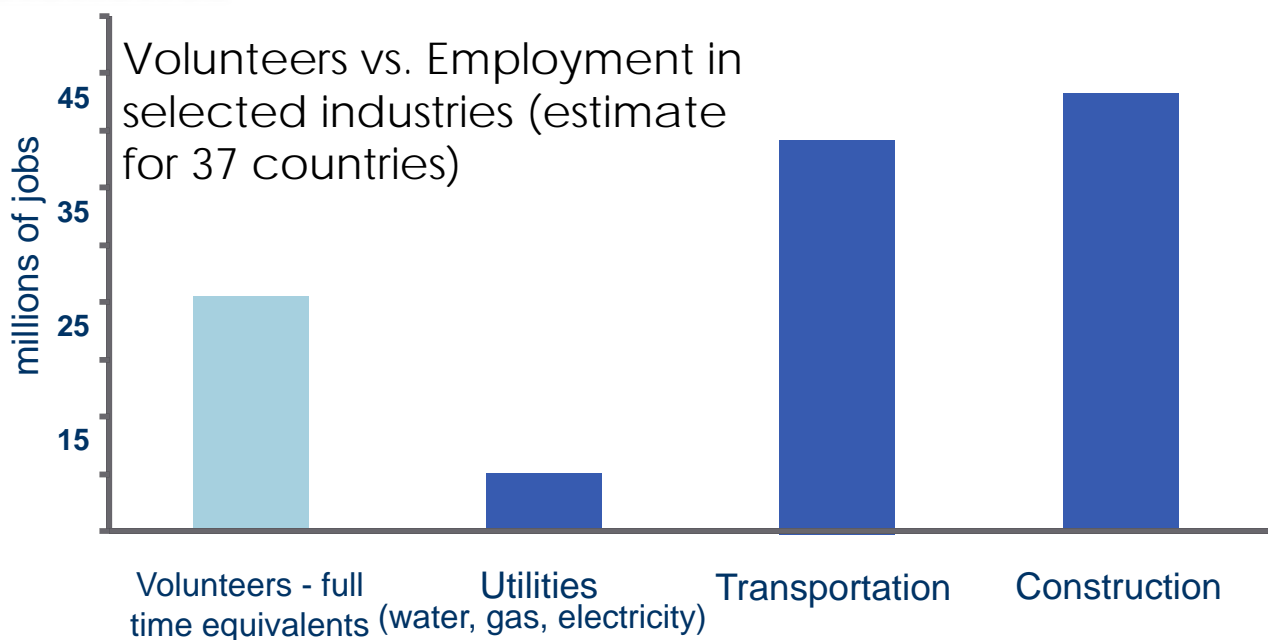


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## Introduction

### Comparing volunteers and employment



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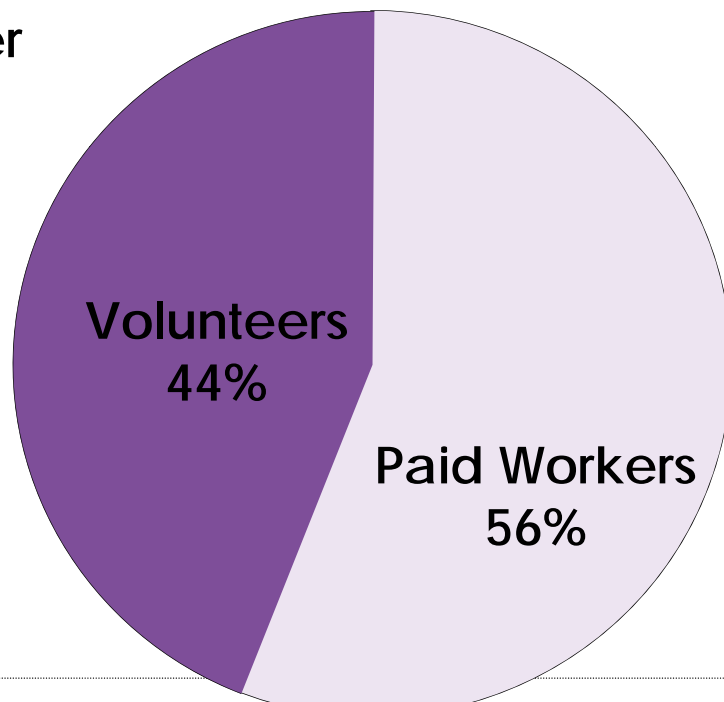
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# Introduction

## Comparing paid workers and volunteers in NPIs

**Paid and volunteer workers in NPIs (estimate for 36 countries)**

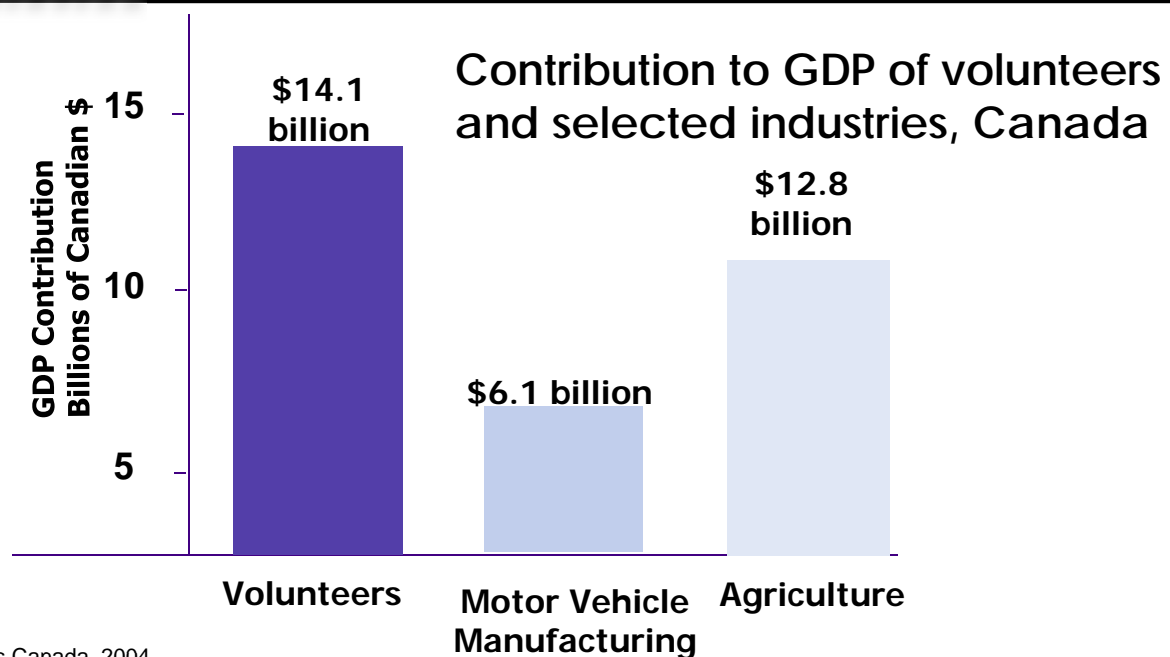


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# Introduction

## Comparing value added of volunteers and of selected industries



Statistics Canada, 2004

Department of Statistics  
International Labour Office





# Introduction

## Social contributions of volunteer work

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It extends the reach of social protections

They would be too expensive if such work were paid

It is highly responsive to needs

It is extremely flexible in time and space

It benefits volunteer workers themselves:

They obtain useful skills for employment

They obtain a sense of satisfaction, fulfillment, wellbeing and belonging

It builds social networks and cohesion

It enriches quality of life in communities

Through sports, recreation and culture



# Introduction

## International efforts to measure volunteer work

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International organisations recognise the contribution of volunteer work and call for its measurement

The UN General Assembly

The UN Development Programme

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The European Parliament

The UN Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions

Partnership between ILO and Johns Hopkins University  
Centre for Civil Studies

Discussion at the 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour  
Statisticians

**Manual on the measurement of volunteer work**





# Introduction

## Issues for discussion

Volunteer work in your country

Its importance

Its characteristics

Experience in measuring volunteer work in your country

Plans to measure volunteer work in the future



# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

## Objectives

To provide guidelines for countries wishing to measure volunteer work

The number and characteristics of volunteer workers

The value of volunteer work

To draw attention to the fact that volunteer work is  
« work »

Volunteer work contributes economically and socially to the society and is essential to its well being

Most volunteer work is included in the international concept of employment

However, it is not yet part of regular labour or production statistics

Its relationship with the market economy is not well understood





# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

## What it manual provides

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A definition of volunteer work

A measurement methodology to identify volunteer workers and their characteristics

Including an example of a survey questionnaire

Coding tools for occupation and industry

An estimation methodology to value volunteer work

An indicator (volunteer rate)

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# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

The English version of the manual can be found at:

<http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--->

[dgreports/---](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---)

[stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_162119.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_162119.pdf)

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# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

Authors

Johns Hopkins University Center for Civil Society

Has done extensive work to measure the civil society sector and  
volunteering in the last 20 years

Its scope, structure, financing and role

To understand how it works in different countries

To evaluate its impact and contributions

To build local capacity to continue in the future

Has developed, in partnership with the UN, a Handbook on Non-  
Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts

<http://www.jhu.edu/ccss>

International Labour Office

United Nations Volunteers

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# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

Approach and rationale

## Requirements

Comparability

Feasibility

Cost-effectiveness

Efficiency

Reliability

Regularity

## Measurement of volunteer work through regular labour force surveys

Module attached to LFS

Other household-based surveys can also be used, if satisfy  
requirements

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# Manual on the measurement of volunteer work

## Why labour force surveys?

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Frequency/regularity

Coverage

Household-based surveys will cover all volunteering (not only organization based but also direct volunteering)

Coherent complementary information about  
volunteers and other workers

They collect a wide range of information about paid work and  
about workers' characteristics

They are less costly than a stand alone survey

These surveys have a sound statistical base



## Defining volunteer work

### Overview

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Examples of volunteer work

Characteristics

Objectives Proposed definition

Definition criteria

Other criteria





# Defining volunteer work

## Examples of volunteer work

- Cooking or serving meals for the homeless in a « soup kitchen »
- Teaching in a school for no pay
- Serving on a grievance committee for a labour union
- Working in a voter registration drive
- Distributing food, medical or material assistance at a shelter
- Cleaning rivers for an environmental organisation
- Serving as a coach for children's soccer league
- Caring for the sick and/or elderly in a hospital or home
- Building a community school or clinic
- Making clothes for orphans or homeless



# Defining volunteer work

## Characteristics of volunteer work

- Are productive and benefit others
- Are unpaid
- Are done for the benefit of persons other than the family
- Are not compulsory
- Are mostly services but can also produce goods
- Can be done through an organisation or directly to individuals
- Can be infrequent and irregular, done for relatively short periods of time





# Defining volunteer work

## Objectives of an international definition

To reflect reality as much as possible (validity) even if inevitably simplify it

To be applicable to all languages, regions and cultural traditions

To cover all forms of volunteering

Through institutions

Directly to persons

To be applicable in household-based surveys



# Defining volunteer work

## Proposed definition

Based on common traits in national definitions of volunteer work :

“Unpaid non-compulsory work; that is, time individuals give without pay to activities performed either through an organization or directly for others outside their own household.”





# Defining volunteer work

## Five definition criteria

1. Volunteer work is a productive activity
2. Volunteer work is unpaid
3. Volunteer work is non-compulsory
4. Can be done through an organization or directly to individuals (direct volunteering)
5. Volunteer work is done for persons outside their own household



# Defining volunteer work

## 1. Volunteer work is a productive activity

### Definition of a productive activity

Activities carried out in units that use inputs of labour, capital and goods to produce goods or services

Not all productive activities are included in the System of National Accounts, SNA (GDP)

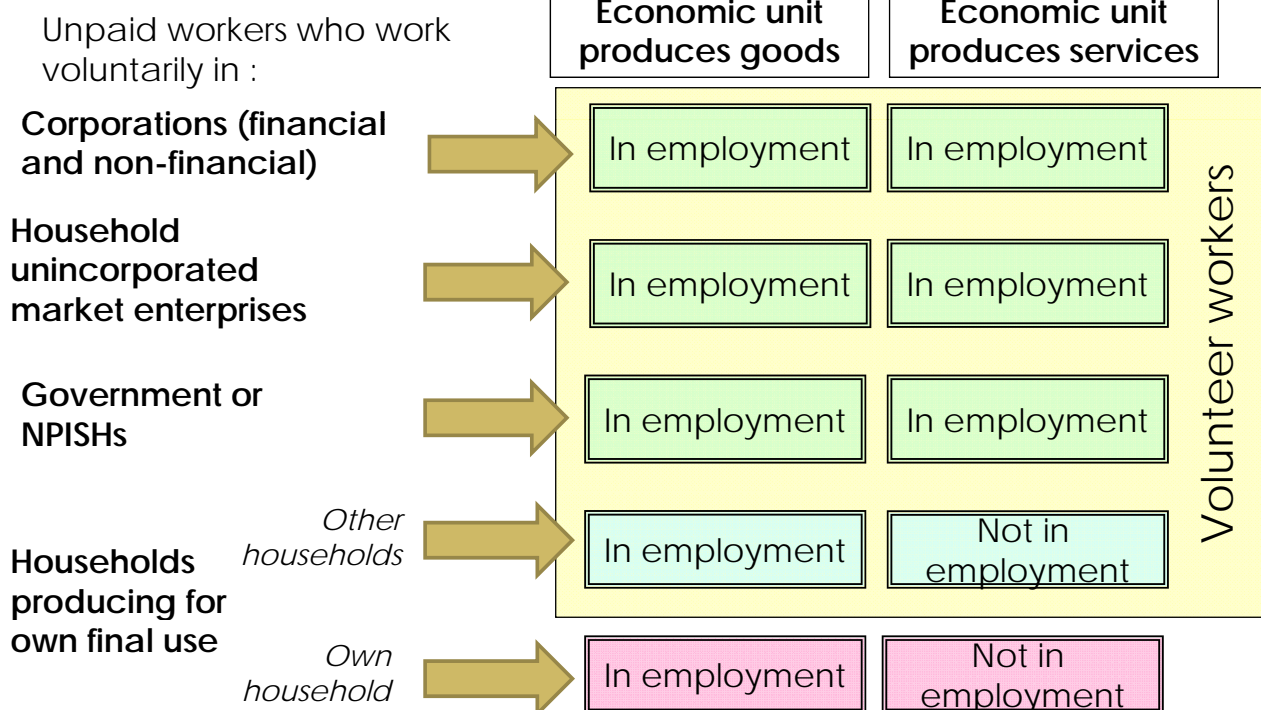
In principle, persons carrying out activities included in the SNA are in employment (13<sup>th</sup> ICLS definition)





# Defining volunteer work

## Volunteer workers in/out of employment



# Defining volunteer work

## Volunteer work in the SNA

All volunteer work performed in institutional units is (implicitly) included

But it is not made explicit

The value of volunteer work in Government and NPISHs units is "0"

The value of volunteer work in NPIs that service market enterprises is also "0"

Only volunteer services done directly to other households are excluded from the SNA



# Defining volunteer work

## Volunteer work in employment statistics

In theory, all volunteer work included in the SNA is included in employment

In practice, most types of volunteer work tend to be excluded from employment

Because they do not satisfy the criterion of “some work for wage or salary, profit or family gain”



# Defining volunteer work

## 2. Volunteer work is unpaid

But in practice, volunteer workers may get some compensation (in kind or cash):

Out of pocket and living expenses (to cover travel costs, meals, lodging)

Symbolic and/or unrelated to the market value of the work done

Whether this compensation is seen as a salary or not depends on the region and the situation

This affects the number of volunteer workers identified





# Defining volunteer work

## 3. Volunteer work is non-compulsory

There should not be any legal or institutional obligation to do it

- Should not be ordered by law or court

- Should not be required by educational programmes

But there can be a social or moral obligation to do it

- Relief work after an earthquake

- Participating in a school bake sale organized by other parents

Different connotations in different cultures

Children do not have the legal capacity to engage or refuse to engage in work, they are excluded

- Recommended age: 15 years and above



# Defining volunteer work

## 4. Through an organization or directly

Work through an organization

- Non-profit organizations

- Governments

- Corporations

- Households producing for sale in the market

Work directly to individuals (direct volunteering)

- Households that produce exclusively for own final use

  - Goods

  - Services





# Defining volunteer work

## 5. Volunteer work is done for persons outside their own household

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Ideally, should benefit persons for whom there is no sense of familial obligation

Parents, children, spouse

Broader than "household"

However, no agreed definition of "family" and important regional and cultural differences

Aunts? Cousins? Second degree cousins? Godmother? Childhood friends?

Therefore, use agreed concept of "household"

Persons living together in the same housing unit

However, will include work done for family members in other households



# Defining volunteer work

## Other criteria

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Volunteer work as work that promotes a cause or benefits someone

Had been proposed to the ICLS but was not retained as a defining criterion because

It is difficult to assess whether it benefit others

It does not necessarily benefit others

It can also benefit the volunteers themselves and/or members of their family



# Defining volunteer work

## Through organizations/direct volunteering?

Cooking or serving meals for the homeless in a « soup kitchen » **Through organizations!!**

Driving a neighbour to a medical appointment **Direct !!**

Working in a voter registration drive **Through organizations!!**

Cleaning rivers for an environmental organization **Through organizations!!**

Serving as a coach for children's soccer league **Through organizations!!**

Caring for the sick and/or elderly in the neighbourhood **Direct !!**

Providing unpaid legal advice at a legal services agency **Through organizations!!**

Building a community school or clinic **Depends ....**

Making clothes for orphans or homeless **Direct !!**



# Defining volunteer work

## Issues for discussion

Compensation given to volunteer workers:

Should it be considered as a salary or not?

Should this be determined at the national level?

The notion of non-compulsory activity:

Is it meaningful and feasible in your country

Volunteer work through an organisation versus  
volunteer work directly to individuals





# Data items and indicators

## Minimum information

Number of hours volunteered during reference period:  
usual hours, actual hours

Type of work performed: occupation

Institutional setting of the work performed

NPISHs, Government, Corporate sector, Households

The field in which the organisation operates: kind of  
economic activity



# Data items and indicators

## Additional information

History of volunteering

Do they volunteer often, have they volunteered in the past,  
etc.

Reasons for volunteering

To advance a cause, to support friends, to improve job skills,  
for religious reasons, to network in the community

Recruitment of volunteers

Were they recruited by friends, co-workers, an agency,  
advertisements, etc.

Social context of volunteering

Did their parents volunteer, are they religious, etc.





Relationship between volunteering and donations of money

Employer support for volunteering

Does the employer give time off for volunteering, facilitate equipment or space for volunteering activities

Barriers to volunteering

Reasons for not volunteering (more or at all), e.g., lack of time, does not know how, health or physical problems, cost of volunteering, dissatisfied with a previous activity



## Data items and indicators

### One indicator

Volunteer rate

Number of volunteers during the reference period

\* 100

Working age population





# Data items and indicators

## Issues for discussion

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Importance of minimum set of variables

Occupation, hours of work, institutional sector, kind of economic activity

Importance of additional information

Indicators



# Measurement approach

## Overview

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Sources

Modalities

The proposal

The reference period

The questionnaire





# Measurement approach

## Sources

### Establishment-based surveys

Will only cover volunteer work done through (registered) organisations: non-profit institutions, government, private business – if registered

### Households-based surveys

Will cover all forms of volunteer work, including work done directly for individuals

Preferred method



# Measurement approach

## Modalities

### Stand alone surveys

Greatest detail and range of information about volunteer workers

Sporadic and expensive

### Modules to existing surveys - preferred

Less detail and range of information, but more information about other workers

Less expensive

### Integrated to existing surveys

Least detail and range of information

Frequent and least expensive





# Measurement approach

## Recommendations

To use a module attached to a regular labour force survey or other household-based survey

At least once a year

Using a reference period of four weeks

To obtain information for at least:

- The occupation of volunteers (what they do)

- The hours they volunteered

- The institutional sector where they work (NPIs, Government, Corporations, Households)

- The industry of the place they work

Additional items for less frequent measurement



# Measurement approach

## Why a reference period of four weeks

Because compared to paid employment, volunteer work is a less frequent and stable activity

- A reference period of one week may miss important activities

When measurement is done only once a year

- Additional questions are recommended based on a reference period of a year, to capture activities done only once or twice a year (e.g., around a religious holiday or season in the year)





# Measurement approach

## Questionnaire

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One general introductory question

With a list of examples of volunteer activities

To be determined at the national level

But overall types of activities should be the same

Including a probing question in case of negative reply

Follow up questions on occupation, industry, institutional sector and hours of work for each activity reported (for volunteers only)

Additional questions if survey is annual, on non-regular activities carried out in the year



# Measurement approach

## 1. Starting question

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"So far I have been asking you about paid work. The next few questions are about unpaid non-compulsory work that you did, that is, time you gave without pay to activities performed either through organizations or directly for others outside your own household."



# Measurement approach

## 2. Probing question

"In the last four weeks did you spend any time on this kind of unpaid activity?"

Yes - > volunteer worker

No, don't know -> additional prompt questions



# Measurement approach

## 3. Prompt questions

"Sometimes people don't think of some activities as unpaid work. I will read you a list of examples of this kind of activity. If you gave any time without pay to these activities during the past four weeks, please respond with a "yes" to each as I read them out. Otherwise, say "no".

"Did you do any <examples here>?"

Yes to any -> volunteer work

No to all -> end of  
questionnaire

Examples of various types of volunteering:  
community work,  
organizing events,  
providing unpaid assistance to persons,  
unpaid coaching,  
officiating or counselling,  
free medical care, legal advise





## Measurement approach

### 4. Additional question: occupation

"Please tell me what kind of unpaid work you did. Please mention as many activities as you can remember. Why don't you start with the work that you did most recently (or on which you spent the most time). "

-> Record all activities verbatim)

-> For each activity mentioned, ask questions on hours of work, industry and type of organization



## Measurement approach

### 4. Additional question: hours of work

"I would like to determine the total number of hours you did this. In the last four weeks, do you recall approximately how many hours you spent on this unpaid activity?"

Yes -> \_\_\_\_\_ hours

No , not sure -> continue

"If you do not recall the total number of hours, could you perhaps recall how many times you did this activity in the last four months? "

\_\_\_\_\_ times

"And how many hours did you spend doing this unpaid work the last time you did it (or: on average each time you did it)?"

\_\_\_\_\_ hours





# Measurement approach

## 4. Additional question: industry

"Did you do this unpaid work for or through an organization?"

Yes -> continue

No -> go to next activity

"What is the name of the organization for which you did this unpaid work?"

"What does this organization do?"



# Measurement approach

## 4. Additional question: institutional sector

"I will now read you a list of four types of organization. Please tell me which best describes the organization for which you worked"

1. Charity/non-profit organization/NGO/union/or religious organization
2. Business
3. Government
4. Other, including community
5. Not sure





# Measurement approach

## Issues for discussion

The use of labour force surveys for measuring volunteer work

The use of a small set of questions as opposed to detailed prompting questions

The questions to identify volunteer workers and their characteristics

Question formulation

Question sequence

The feasibility of applying this questionnaire in your country



# Valuing volunteer work

Requires statistics on average hourly earnings of paid workers by occupation and industry

Replacement cost approach

The number of hours volunteered within each occupation and industry is multiplied by the average wage in that occupation and industry

Valuation can also be done with less detailed wage statistics, that distinguish some skill level

by broad occupation, skilled/semi-skilled/unskilled distinctions

The fallback position is to use the average gross wage for the community, welfare and social service occupation category





# National measurement

## Switzerland

Measure volunteer work since 1997

Surveys in 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010

Together with other unpaid work

Housework (including home improvement)

Care work

With a module to the LFS

Definition of unpaid work

Tasks carried out outside the market

Satisfying the third person criterion

Where no money or real term compensation is received

Expenses for participation are allowed



# National measurement

## Switzerland - approach

Define different kinds of unpaid work

**Housework:** cleaning, cooking, shopping, administrative tasks, child care, adult care *in one own's home*

**Honorary and voluntary work:** for organizations, institutions, clubs and unions

**Non-institutional unpaid work** (informal voluntary work): neighbourly help, looking after someone else's children, housework for friends or relatives, transportation services for others

Reference periods

**One day:** the preceding day or the day before that

For volunteer work: also the **preceding month**

Age limit – 15 years and above





## National measurement Switzerland - questionnaire

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As simple as possible (telephone interviewing)

### *Formal volunteering*

"Do you do unpaid work for one or more clubs, organisations or institutions?" (yes/no)

"What kind of organisations do you work for?" (7 types of organisations)

"Is your function there managerial or non-managerial?"

"Time spent on day x and during the last month?"

"Do you do any other unpaid work of this kind?" (maximum three)



## National measurement Switzerland - questionnaire

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### *Informal volunteering*

"Do you do any unpaid work such as looking after someone else's children, neighbourly help, driving someone somewhere etc?" (yes/no)

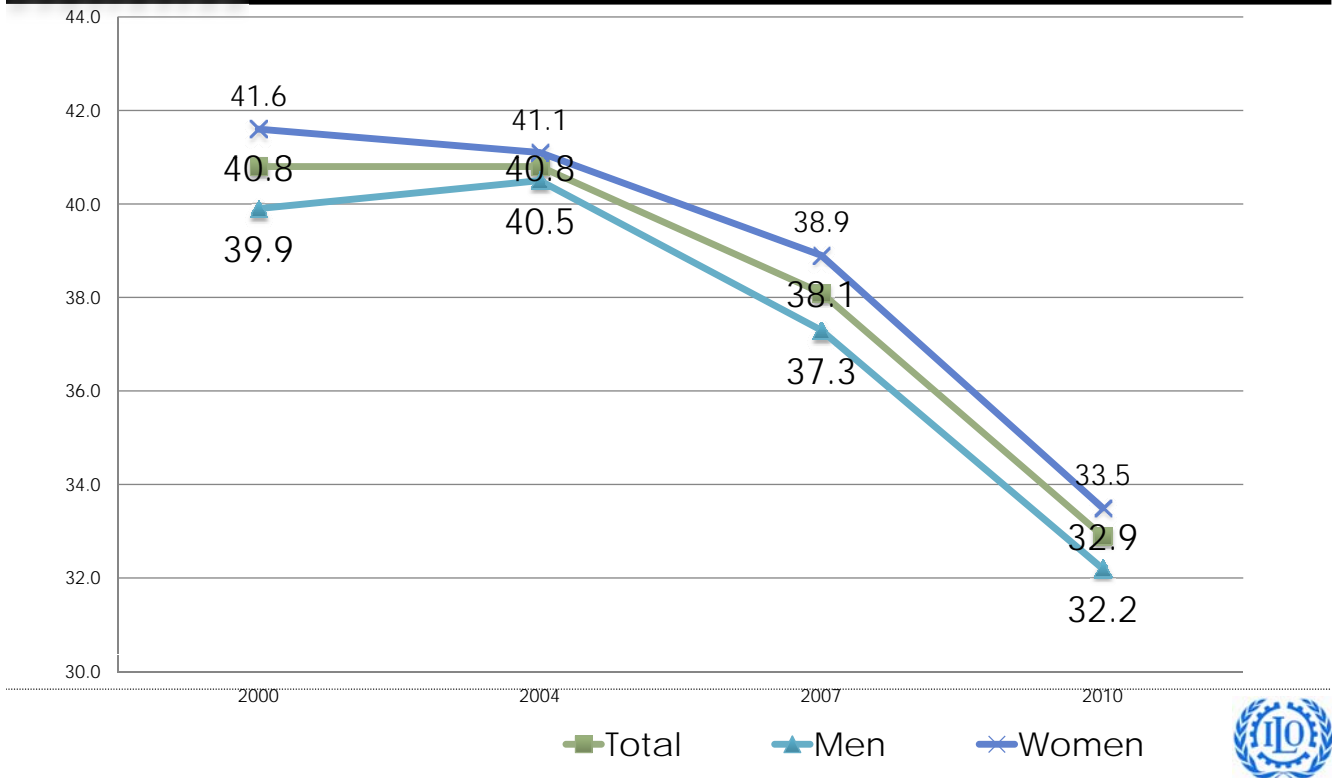
"What exactly does this unpaid work consist of?" (7 categories; multiple mention of the same category possible)

"Time spent on this kind of work on day x and during the last month"

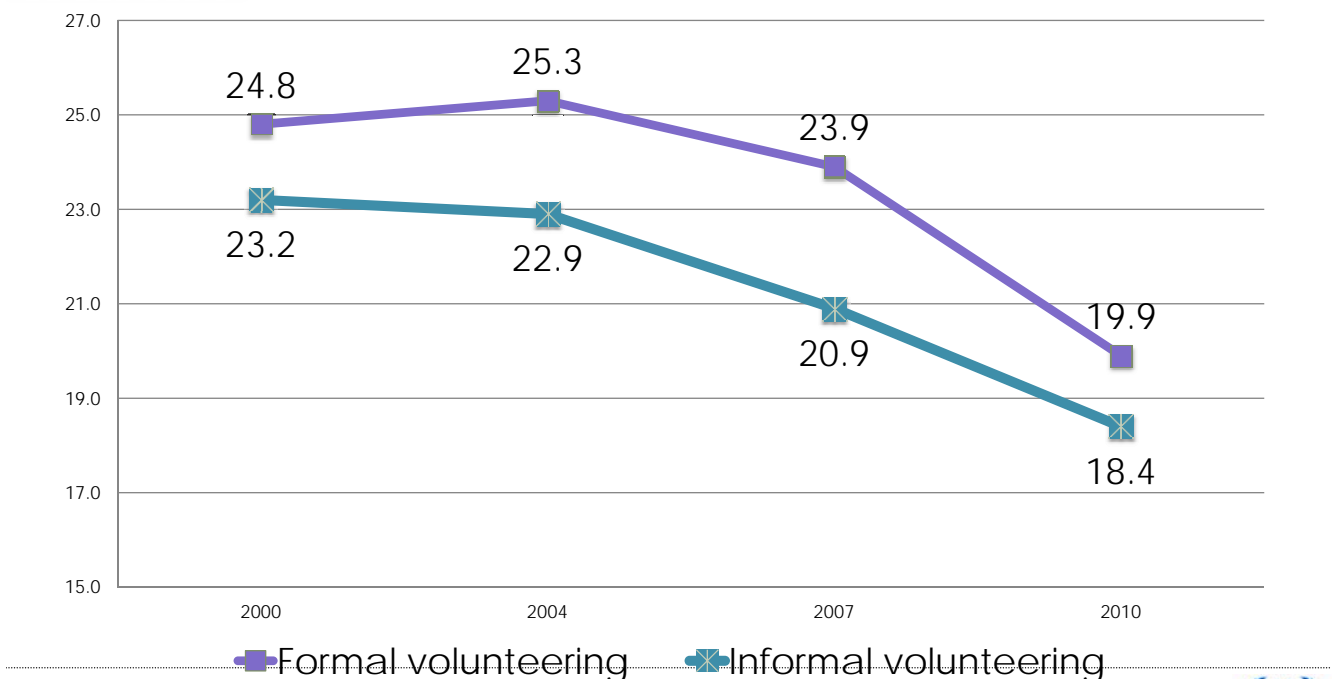




## National measurement Switzerland – volunteer rate by sex



## National measurement Switzerland - Formal and informal volunteer rates

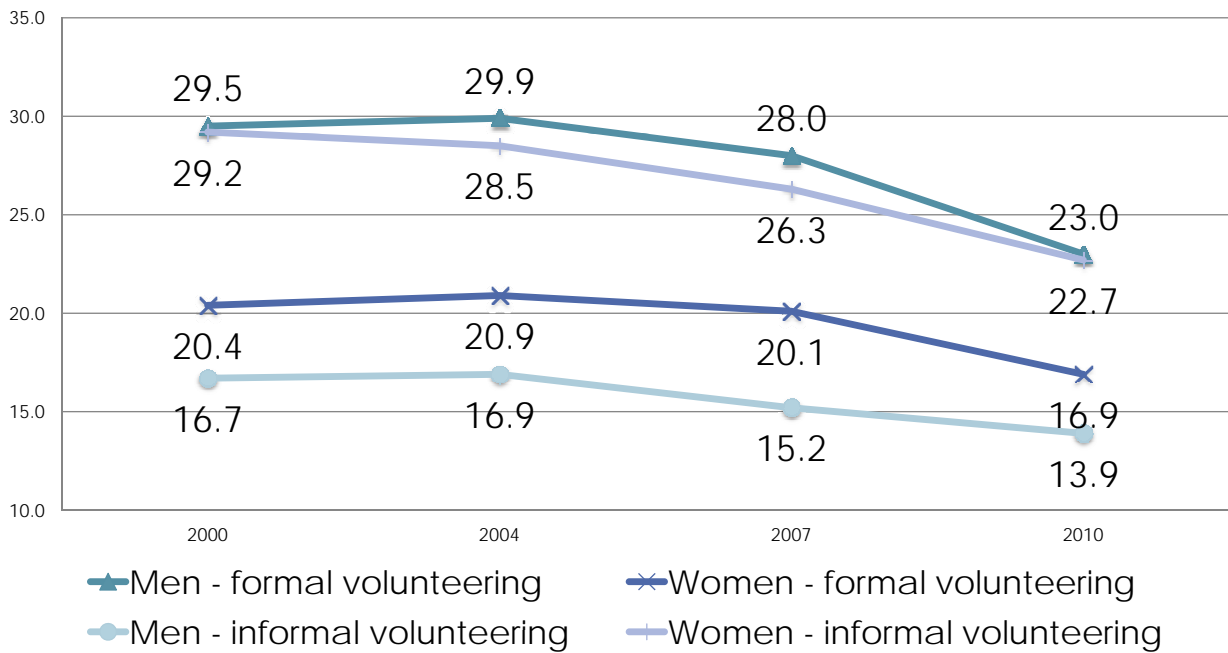




Statistics

# National measurement

## Switzerland – volunteer rate by sex and formal/informal

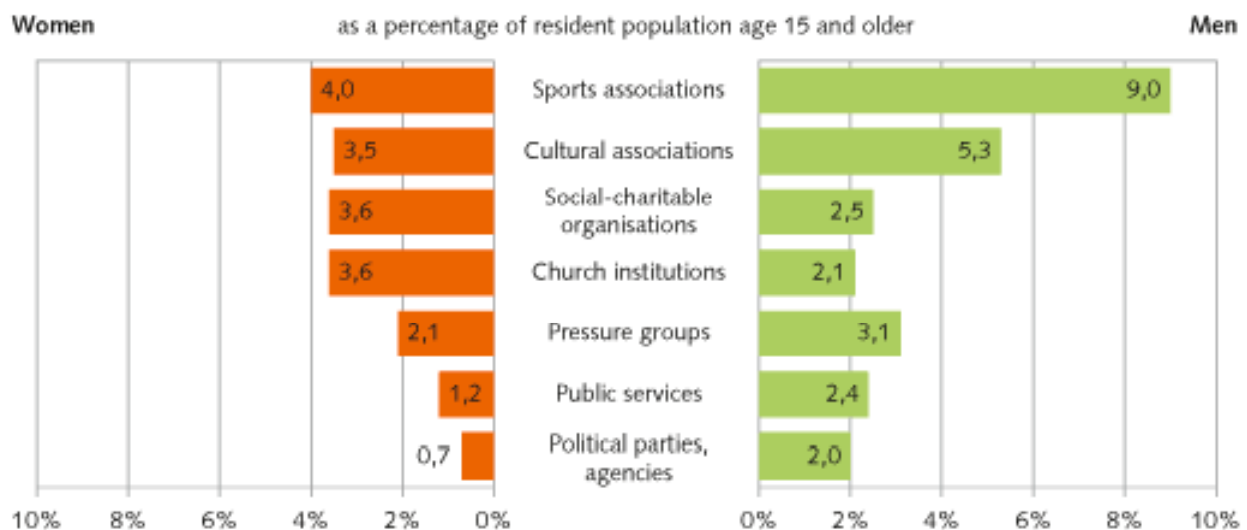


Statistics

# National measurement

## Switzerland – formal volunteer rate by sex and task

### Involvement in formal voluntary work, 2010



Fonte: RIFOS

© FSO



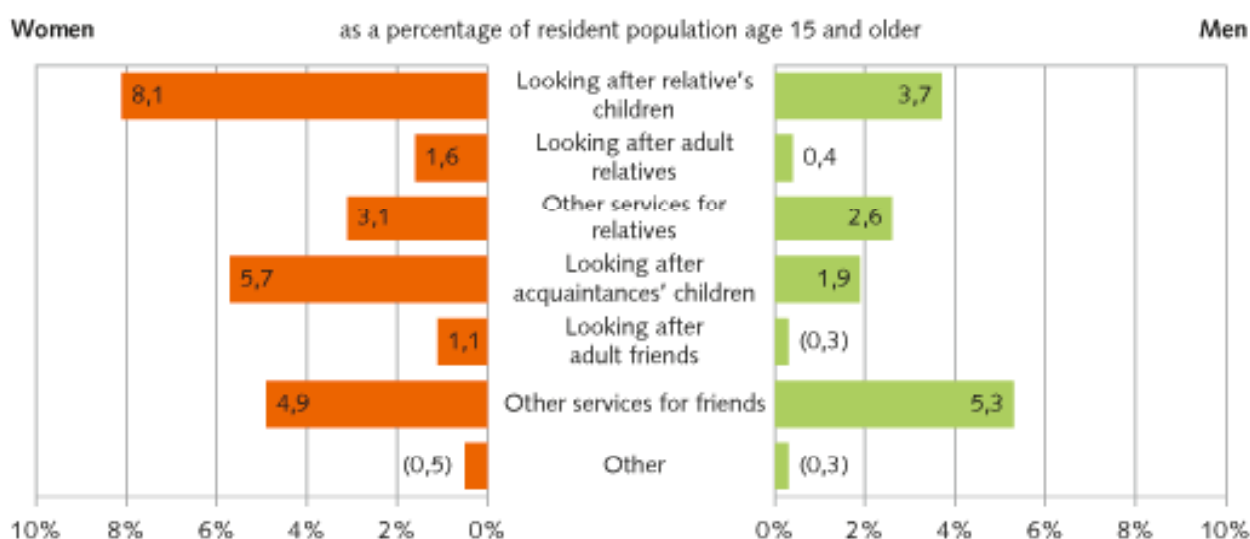


# National measurement

## Switzerland – informal volunteer rate

### by sex and task

#### Involvement in informal voluntary work, 2010



Source: SLFS

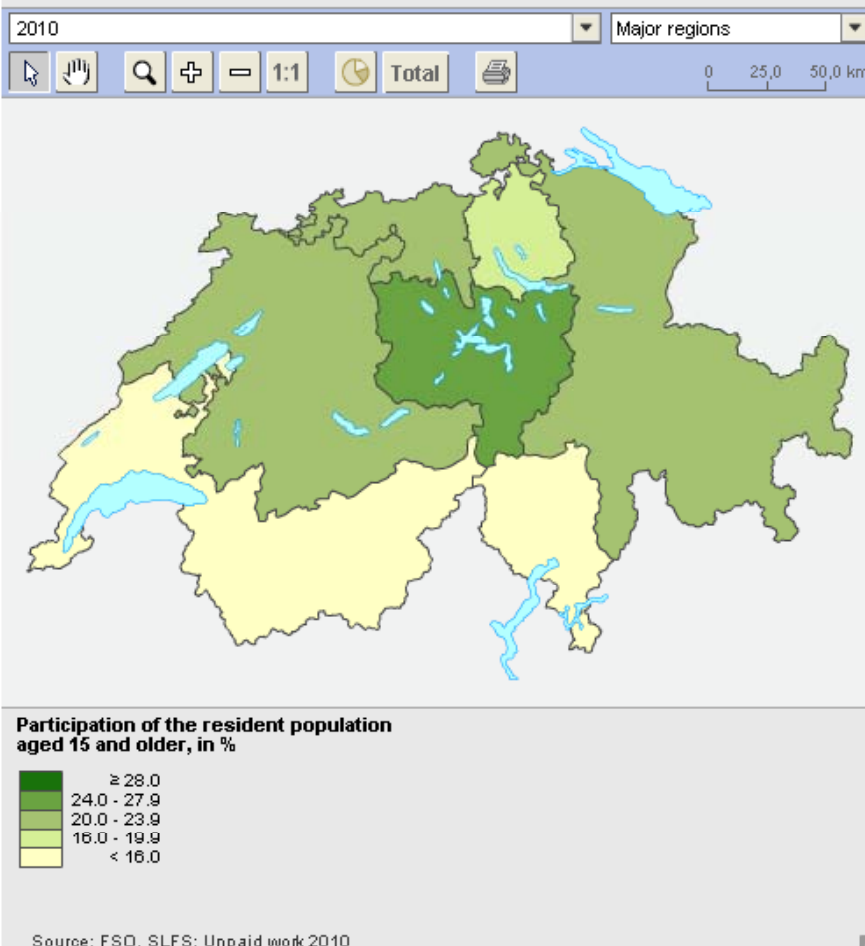
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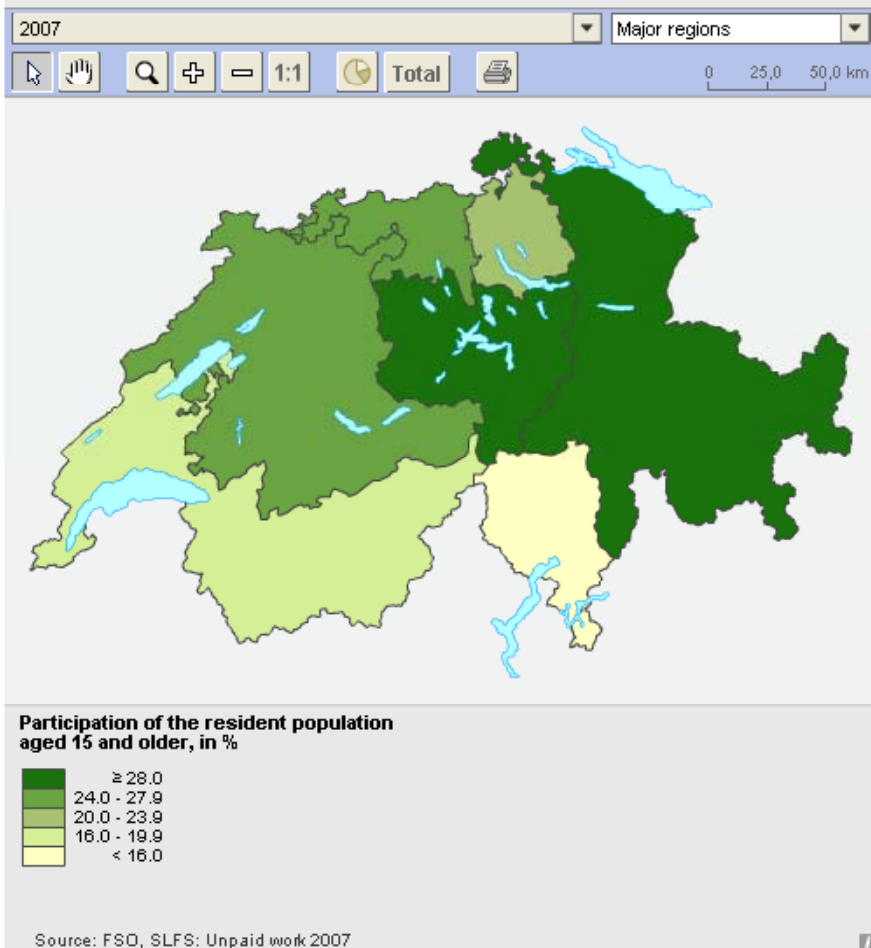


#### Formal voluntary work

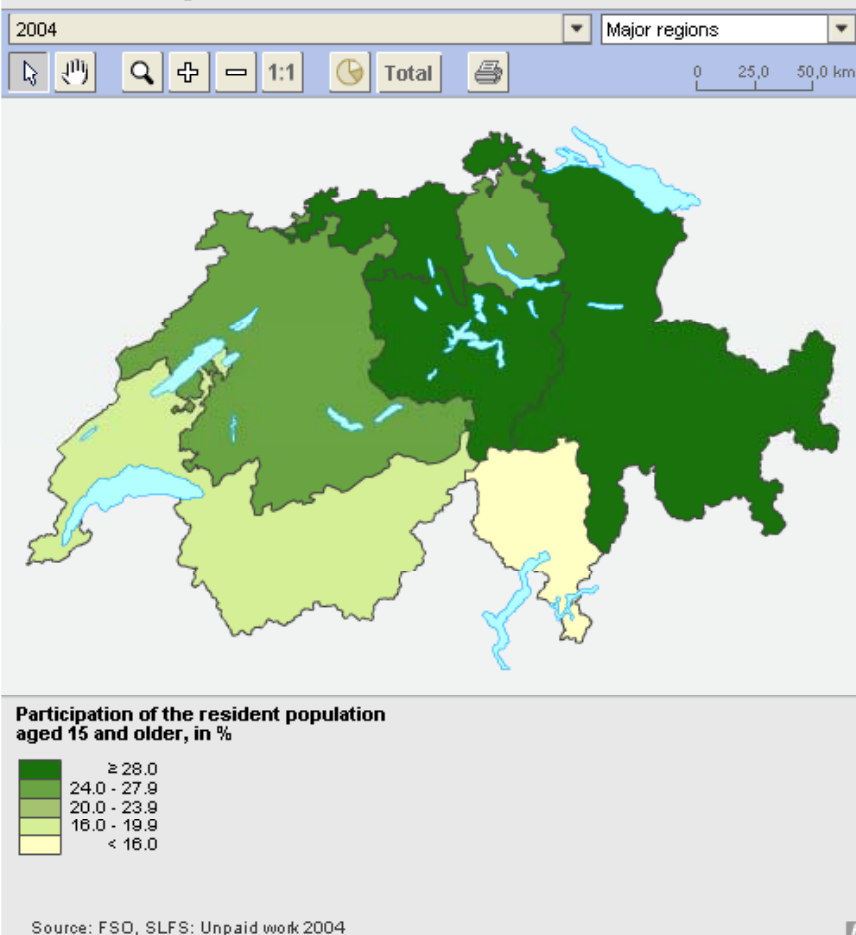




### Formal voluntary work

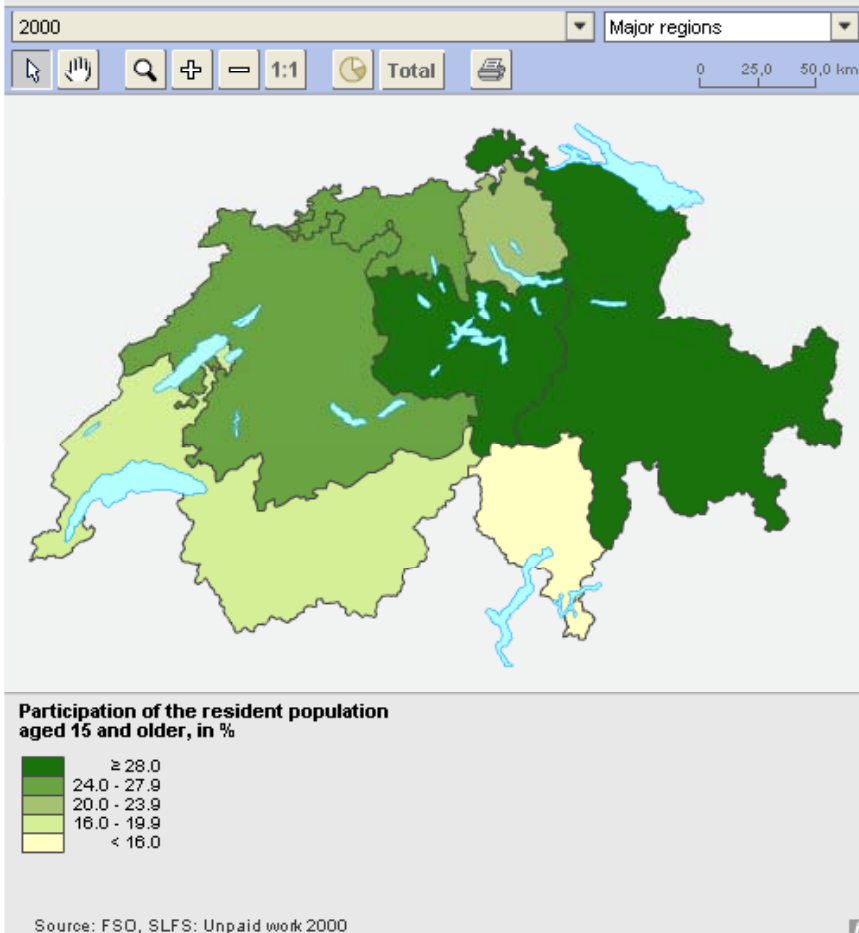


### Formal voluntary work

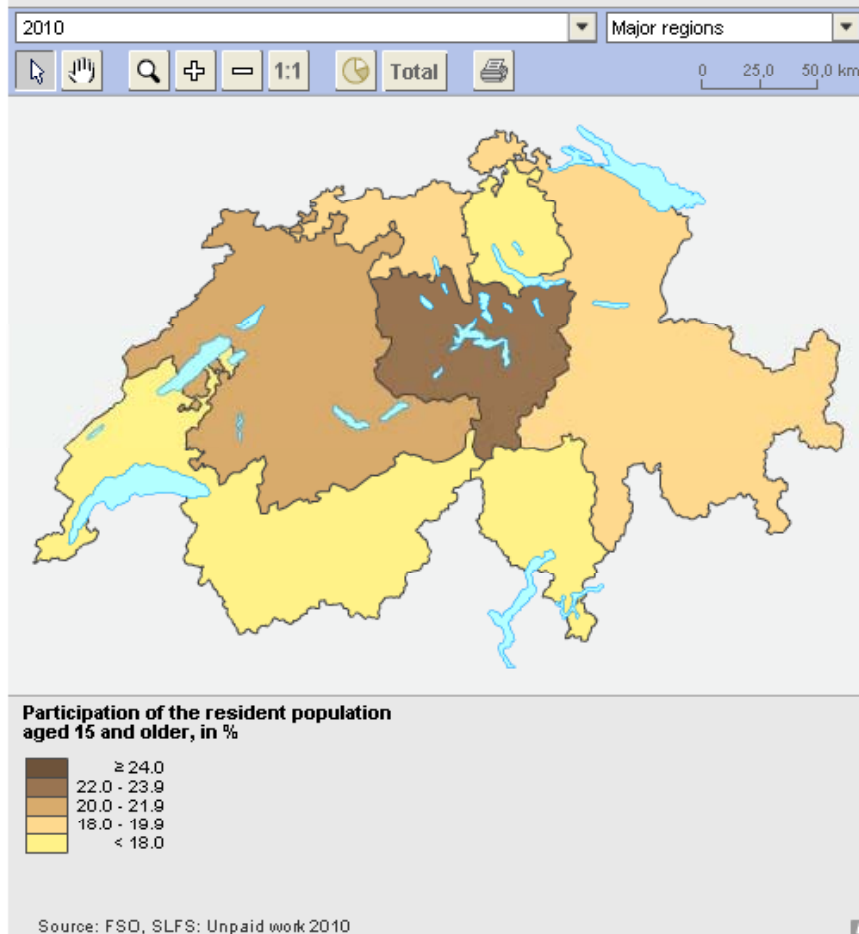




## Formal voluntary work



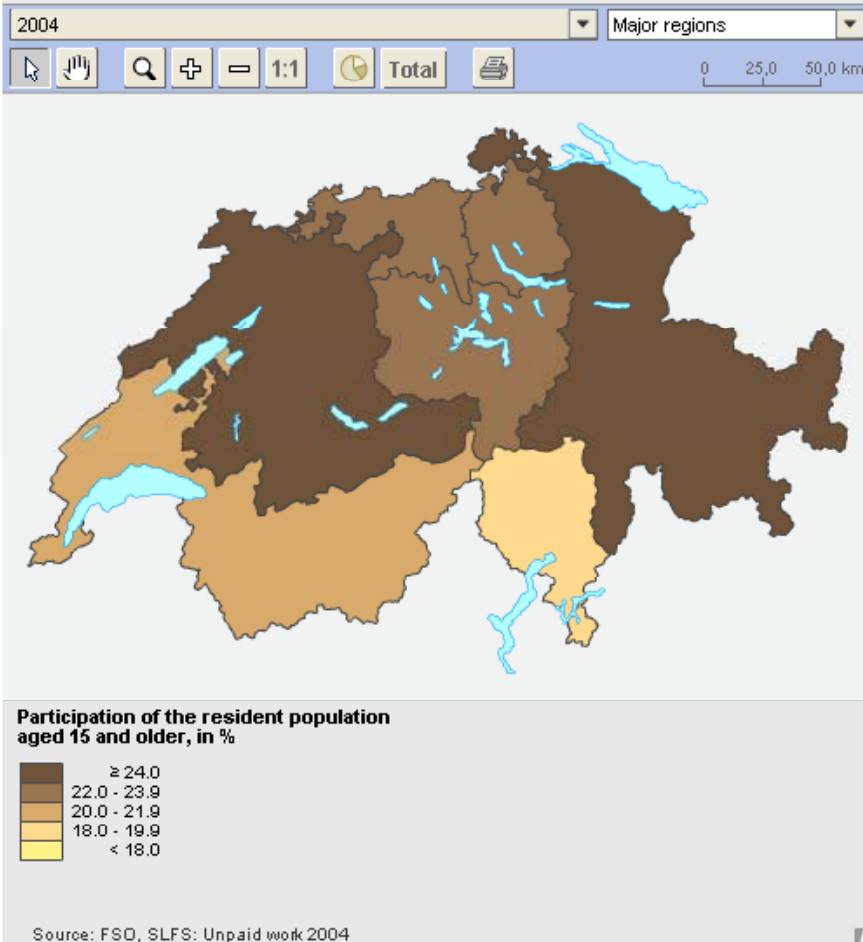
## Informal voluntary work





Statistics

## Informal voluntary work

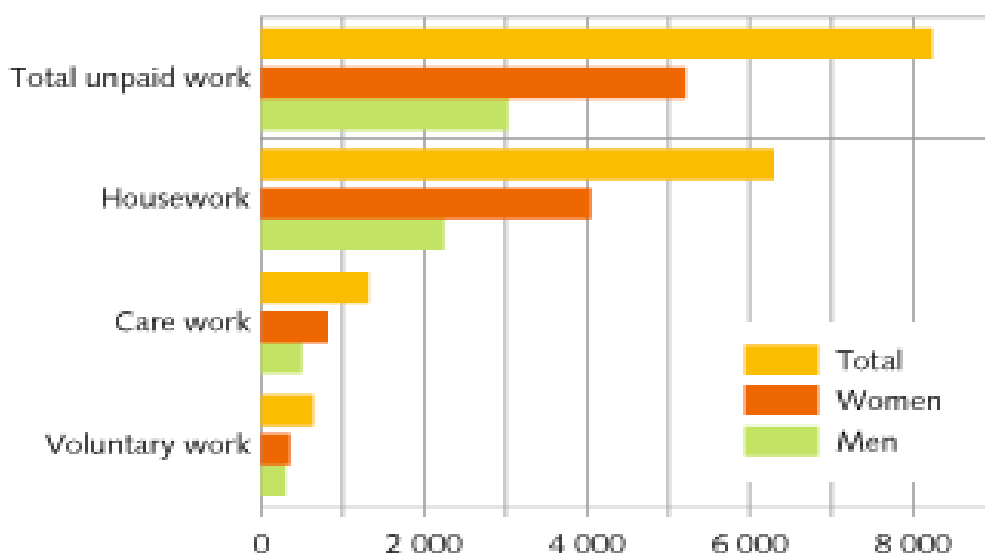


Statistics

# National measurement Switzerland – time spent on volunteer and other unpaid work

## Time spent on unpaid work 2010

In millions of hours, permanent resident population aged 15 and over



Around  
8.7 billion  
hours on  
unpaid  
work  
2/3 of  
which, by  
women  
8% on  
volunteer  
work

Source: SLFS

FSO





# National measurement

## Switzerland – valuation of unpaid work

### Used average labour costs per hour actually worked

Labour costs are the expenditure of the employer in connection with the employment of employees (= salary + contributions to social security + training + recruitment costs + taxes related to employment)

Corresponds better to the market costs method utilised for the household production satellite accounts, because if the work was not done by an unpaid household member, it would need to be done by an employee, using market prices

### Before they used the gross hourly wage

= total wages/hours paid for

Lower than average labour costs per hour worked

### Multiplied by hours of work for simple skill categories

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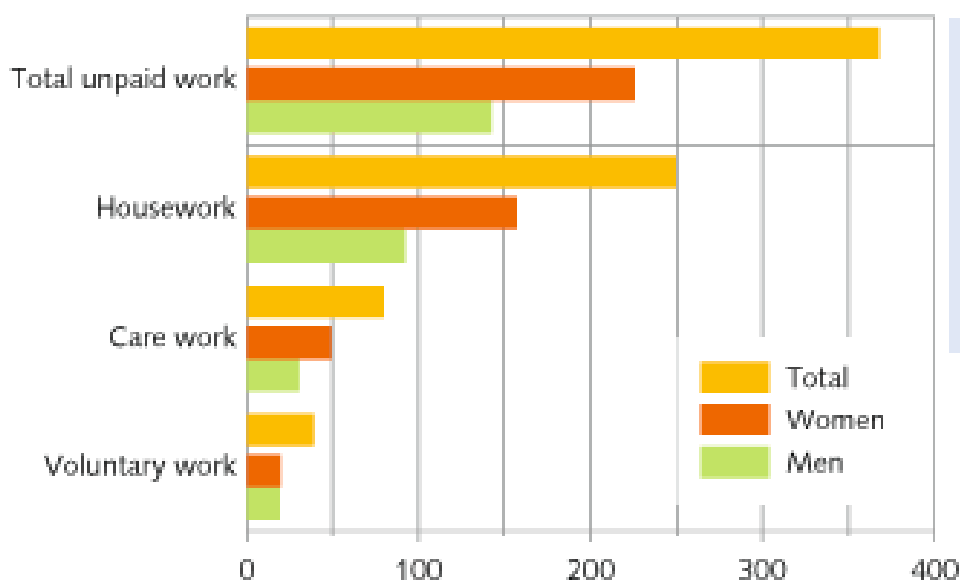


# National measurement

## Switzerland – valuation of unpaid work

### Monetary valuation of unpaid work 2010

In billions of francs, market costs method on basis of labour costs



Volunteering amounted to 40 billion CHF in 2010  
51% done by women



## Household production, 2010

	TOTAL	House- work	Care work	Volunteers, formal and informal
Million Swiss francs				
Rated monetarily unpaid work	367,636	249,017	79,933	38,687
+ Taxes on production	128	75	35	17
- Production subsidies	426	251	118	58
= Net value added	367,338	248,841	79,850	38,646
+ Depreciation	17,768	16,493	561	714
= Gross value added	385,106	265,334	80,412	39,361
+ Inputs	27,885	26,238	1,268	379
= GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION	412,991	291,572	81,680	39,740

In Prozent				
Rated monetarily unpaid work	100.0%	67.7%	21.7%	10.5%
+ Taxes on production	100.0%	58.8%	27.6%	13.6%
- Production subsidies	100.0%	58.8%	27.6%	13.6%
= Net value added	100.0%	67.7%	21.7%	10.5%
+ Depreciation	100.0%	92.8%	3.2%	4.0%
= Gross value added	100.0%	68.9%	20.9%	10.2%
+ Inputs	100.0%	94.1%	4.5%	1.4%
= GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION	100.0%	70.6%	19.8%	9.6%

Bundesamt für Statistik, Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung und Satellitenkonto Haushaltsproduktion  
 Auskunft: Ueli Schiess, 032 713 60 66, ueli.schiess@bfs.admin.ch



## National measurement Switzerland – value added of volunteer work in GDP

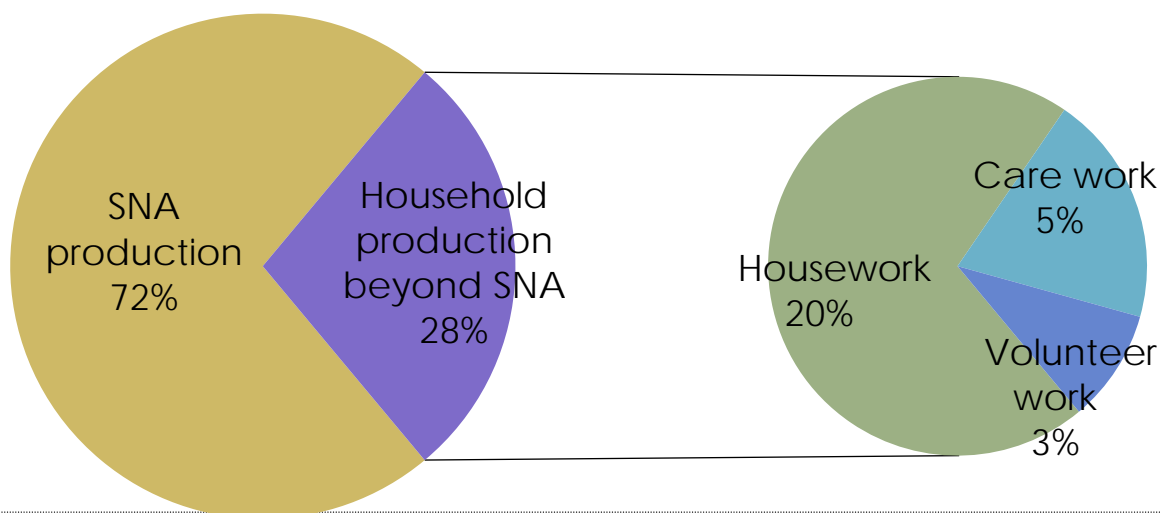
	In million SFr	% of Total production
Expanded production	1,482,168	100.0
SNA production	1,069,177	72.1
Household production beyond SNA	412,991	27.9
Housework	291,572	19.7
Care work	81,680	5.5
Volunteer work	39,740	2.7



# National measurement

## Switzerland – value added of volunteer work in GDP

Share of household gross value added in total expanded economy, 2010



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# National measurement

## Poland, 2011

Carried out a survey in 2011 as a module to their LFS  
Following ILO methodology

Publication with preliminary results at:

[http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/se\\_Preliminary\\_results.pdf](http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/se_Preliminary_results.pdf)

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# National measurement

## Poland, 2011

### Volume and value of unpaid volunteer work outside own household in 2010.

	Volume		Value
	million FTE jobs	compared to paid work-force <sup>4</sup> (in %)	billion zloty
<b>TOTAL</b>	1.46	10.6	38.3
Unpaid volunteer work performed individually (directly)	1.24	9.0	29.7
for:			
Family and friends	1.22	8.8	29.1
Strangers, natural environment or community	0.02	0.2	0.6
Volunteer work through organisations <sup>5</sup>	0.22	1.6	8.6
Of which, in non-profit sector <sup>6</sup>	0.17	1.3	5.6
of which in:			
associations, foundations, parents' school committees, voluntary fire brigades, sport clubs etc.	0.11	0.8	4.1
churches, religious congregations or religious organisations	0.04	0.3	1.4

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# National measurement

## Poland, 2011

### Major groups of occupations corresponding to activities performed as unpaid volunteer work

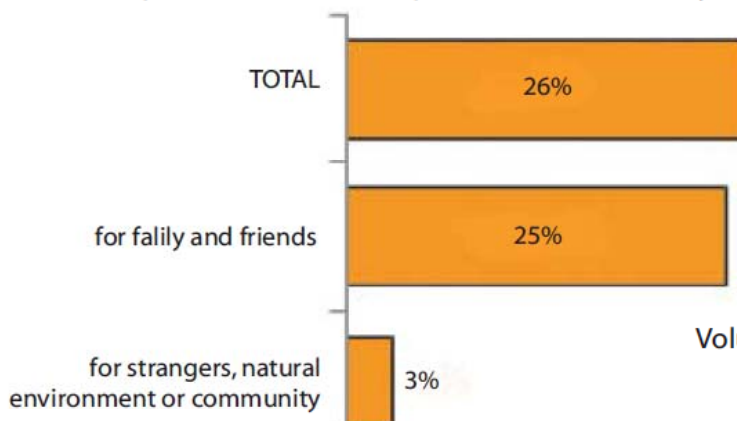
	Full time equivalent jobs	
	million	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1.46	100
Of which:		
Personal care occupations	0.76	52
Elementary occupations, including cleaners and house helpers	0.15	10
Business and administration professionals and associate professionals	0.12	8
Personal service occupations, including fire-fighters	0.12	8
Craft and related trades occupations	0.10	7
Legal, social and cultural professionals and associate professionals	0.06	4



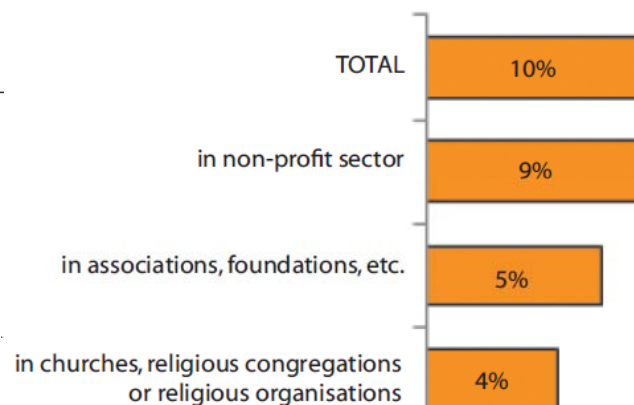
## National measurement

### Poland, 2011

#### Unpaid volunteer work performed individually



#### Volunteer work through organisations



## National measurement

### Portugal, 2012

#### VOLUNTEERING IN PORTUGAL, 2012

IN 2012, MORE THAN 1 IN 10 PEOPLE IN PORTUGAL OVER THE AGE OF 15 VOLUNTEERED.



VOLUNTEERING CAN BE DONE EITHER INDIVIDUALLY, OR THROUGH AN ORGANIZATION.

**51.6%** OF PORTUGUESE VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATED THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS, OF WHICH 90% WERE SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS.

THAT MEANS THAT VOLUNTEERS ACCOUNT FOR **40%** OF ALL HOURS WORKED IN THIS IMPORTANT FIELD.



Volunteer rate  
= 11,5%

4% of total  
hours worked  
and 1% of GDP

Statistics available  
at:

[http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=cn\\_quadros&boui-157481205](http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=cn_quadros&boui-157481205)



# National measurement

## Hungary, 2011

Module to LFS

Reference period: one year

Questionnaire structure:

Section 1: Type of volunteering, its frequency, frame of the activity (formal, informal, both)

Section 2 : Characteristics of informal volunteer work: more important activities, time spent on, beneficiaries

Section 3 : Characteristics of formal volunteer work: 3 activities, time spent on, occupation, type of the organization etc

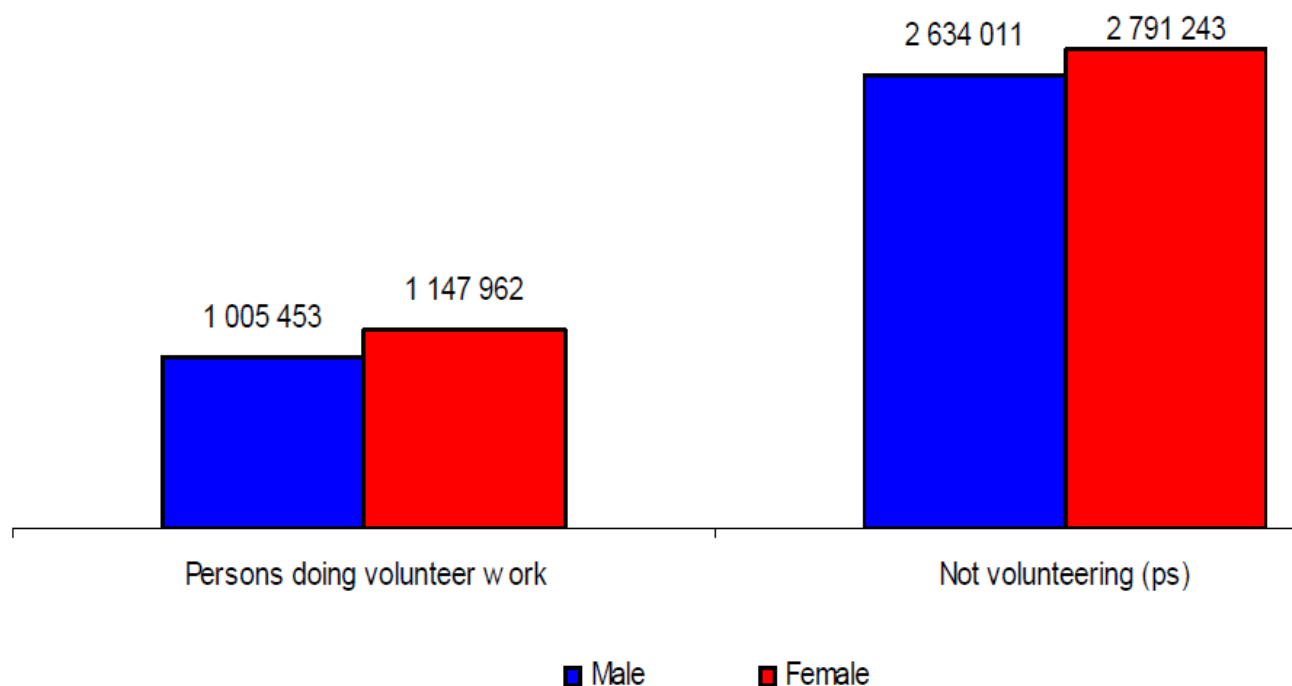
Section 4 and 5 : Motivation of volunteers, reasons for not volunteering

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## How many persons did volunteer work in Q3/2011?



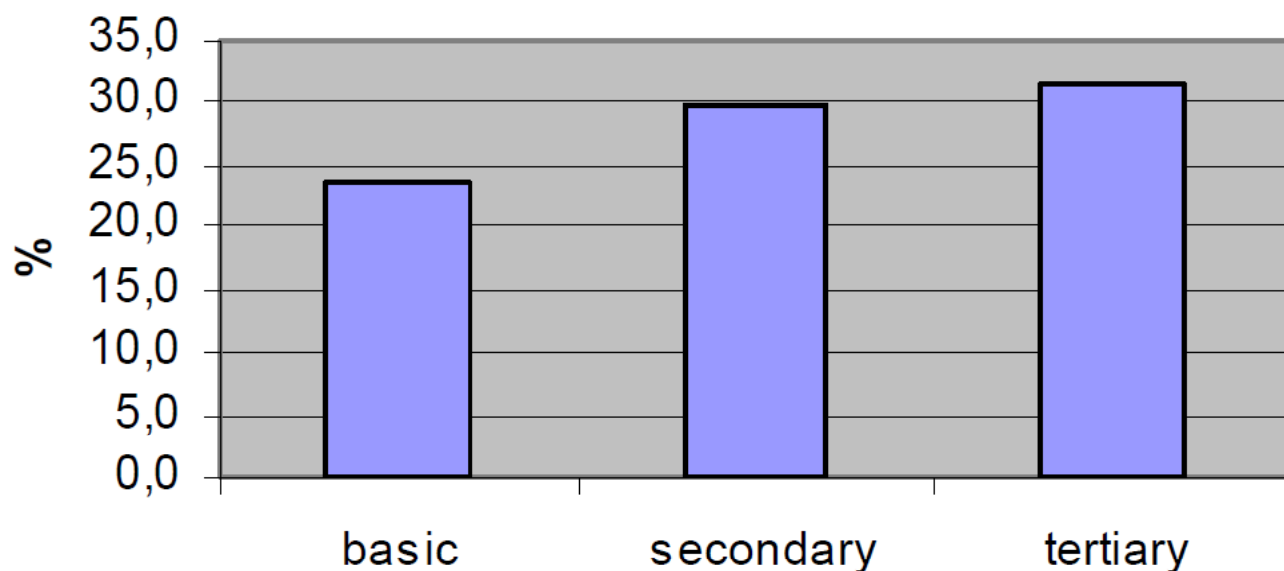
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## Proportion of volunteers within the population by highest educational attainment

Mean = 28,4%

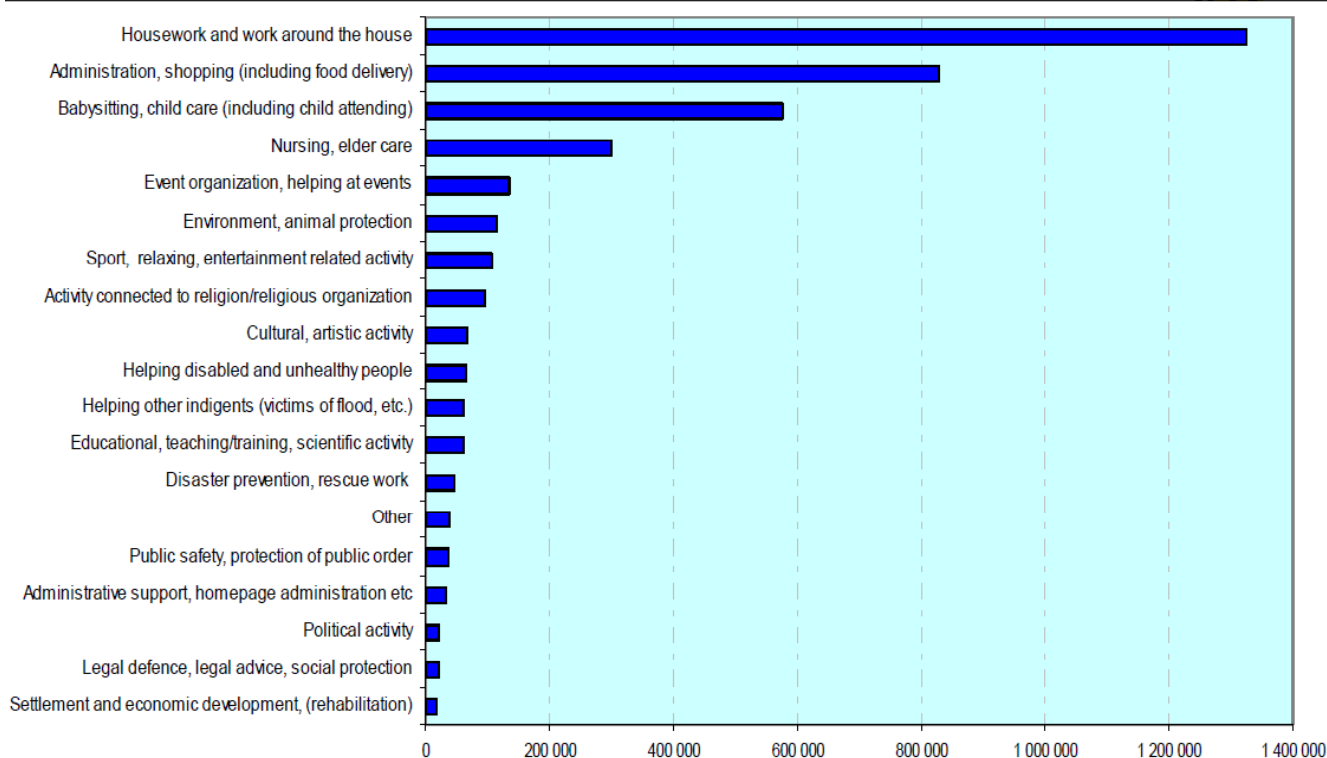


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## Number of volunteers by type of work done

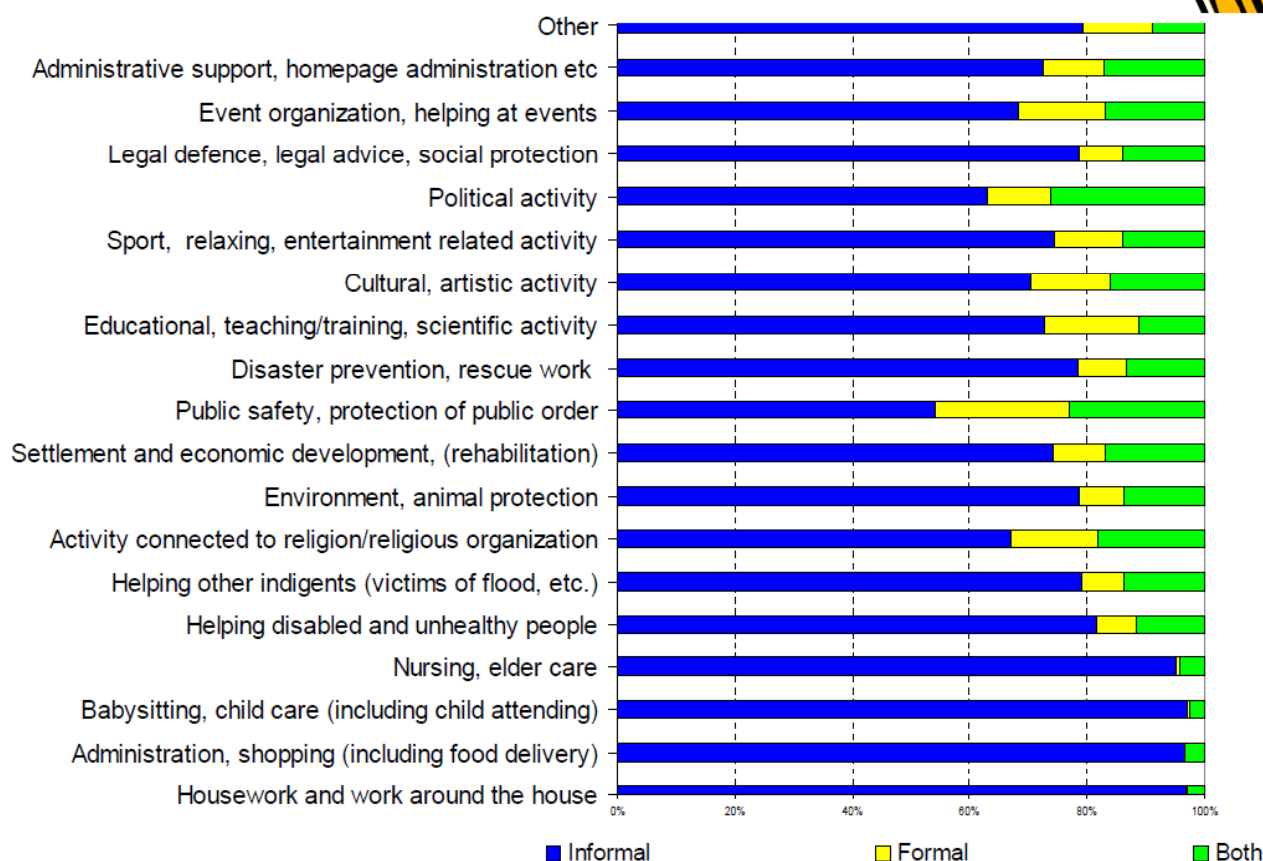


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## Distribution of activities by form of volunteering



Statistics

ILO Department of Statistics

[stat@ilo.org](mailto:stat@ilo.org)

[www.ilo.org/stat](http://www.ilo.org/stat)

<http://laborsta.ilo.org>