



The Center on Philanthropy
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Overview of International Giving

Based on data collected in 2007 about
giving in 2006



Center on Philanthropy Panel Study

A part of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics

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

The Center on Philanthropy Panel Study (COPPS) 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 2007 about giving in 2006 (except tsunami relief giving, which was from 2006 until the survey date in 2007). The next data available will be released in early 2010.

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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 in a year. The graphs in this overview provide comparisons of giving to international organizations by:

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

This overview uses the 2007 wave of the Center on Philanthropy Panel Study (COPPS) data, a module of the Panel Study on Income Dynamics (PSID), the nation's first and only ongoing study about charitable giving over time. This overview uses the nationally representative sample from the PSID to present some key facts about charitable giving based on results for 2006, drawing on demographic characteristics of donors who give to this type of charity. For each demographic group, this document presents the giving rate (percentage who give) and average and median giving amounts; and for the total, religious, and secular giving - the share of income given.

The figures shown with the note that "n=" indicates the number of respondents in the group. Typically, at least 30 respondents are required for a meaningful average or median; the higher the number of respondents, 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 at the same time).

Households that answered the philanthropy questions were asked first if they made charitable donations totaling \$25 or more in 2006. Households responding "yes" were asked further questions about how much they gave to each of 11 different types of charities and about their volunteering for six purposes. More than 8,280 households participated in the 2007 wave of the PSID. This analysis of COPPS included 8,110 households that answered the first philanthropy question. Analysis also used the weights provided by the PSID research team at the University of Michigan to yield nationally representative results. Weighting for total giving is based on 112 million households, from the U.S. Census Bureau estimates for 2006.

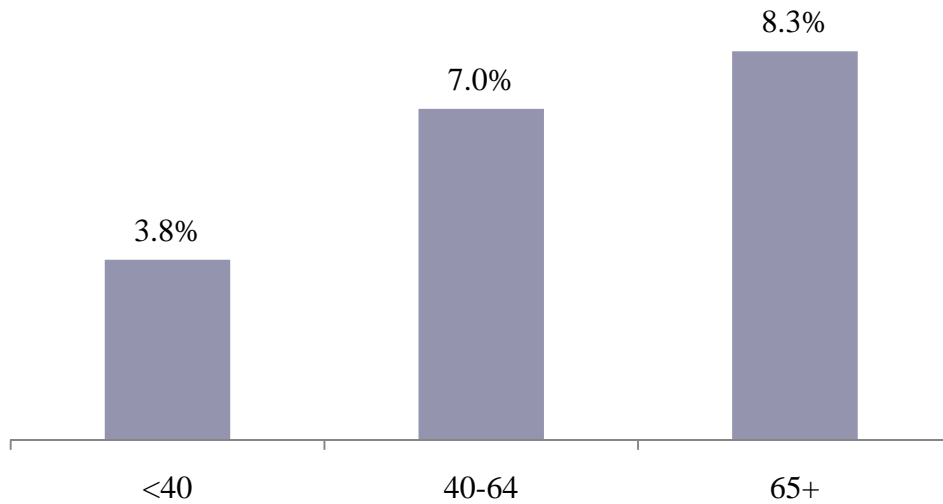
The data and analysis here are the most recent available as of December 2009.

Overview of Giving to Organizations for International Aid in 2006

	Giving Rate	Average amount per donor household	Median amount per donor household
International giving	6.3%	\$272	\$100

- 6.3% of all U.S. households gave to organizations for international aid in 2006
- \$272 was average giving amount to organizations for international aid per donor household
- \$100 was median giving amount to organizations for international aid per donor household

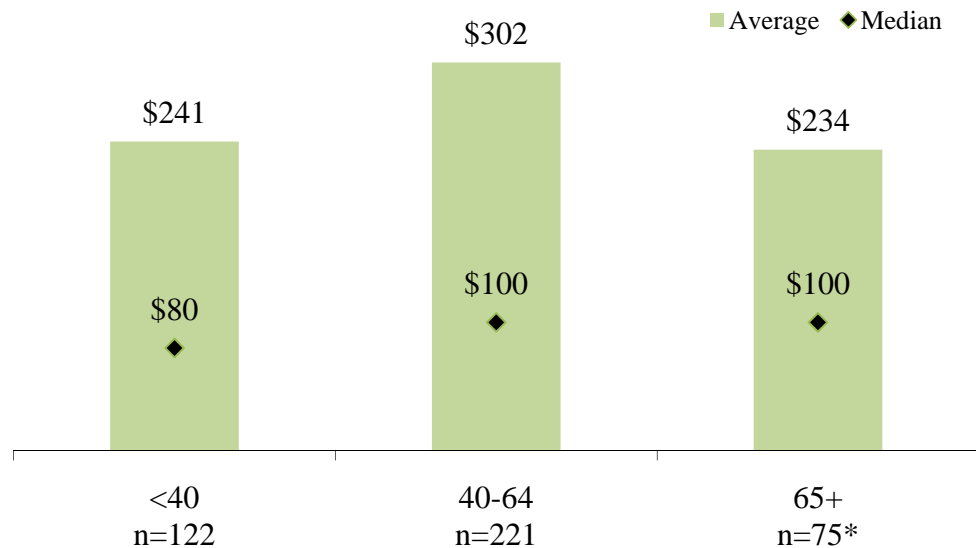
Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Age Group



This graph shows the giving rate of all U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2006, by age group.

- Households where the head was 65 and older had the highest rate of giving (8.3%) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the highest giving rate.
- In 2006, 7.0% of households where the head was between 40 and 64 years old made a contribution to organizations for international aid.
- Households less than 40 years had the lowest rate of participation (3.8%) in 2006.
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.

Giving for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Age Group

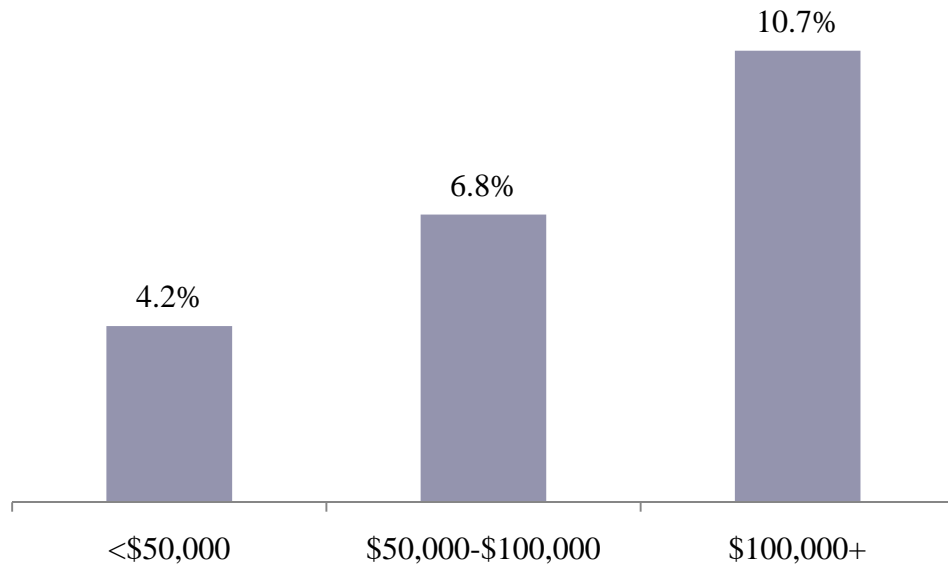


* Interpret average and median amounts with caution, given small sample size.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2006, by age group.

- For households where the head was between 40 and 64 years old, the average giving amount to organizations for international aid was \$302 (median=\$100), which was the highest average giving amount in 2006.
- Households where the head was less than 40 years old gave an average of \$241 (median=\$80) to international organizations.
- The average total gift amount to organizations for international aid from households 65 and older was \$234 (median=\$100), which was the lowest average amount in 2006. However the result should be interpreted with caution, given the lower number of responses.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).

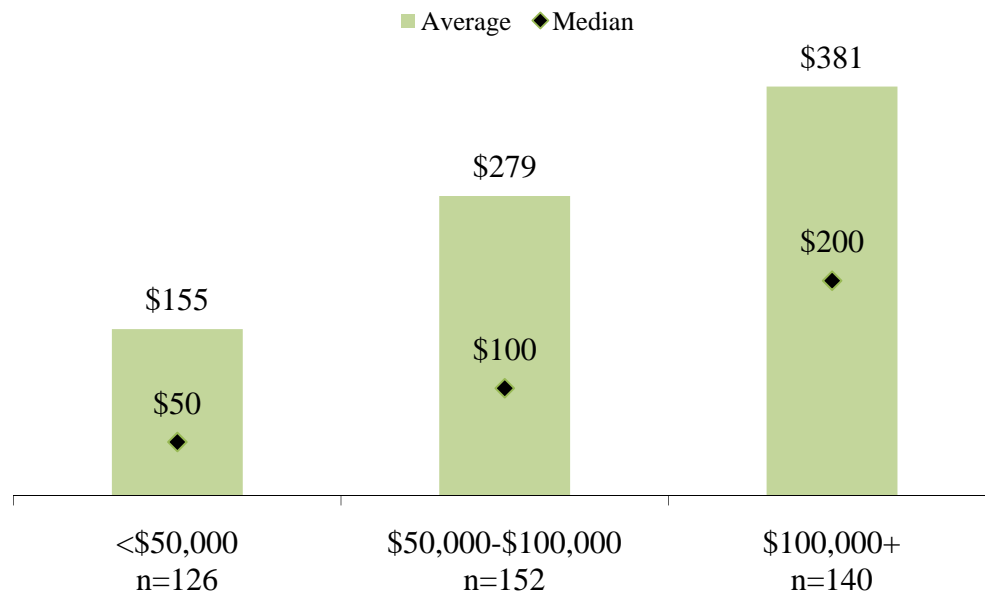
Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Income Level



This graph shows the giving rate of all U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2006, by income level.

- Households with higher income levels had a higher giving rate to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- In 2006, 10.7% of households with incomes more than \$100,000 gave to organizations for international aid, which was the highest giving rate.
- The giving rate for households with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to organizations for international aid was 6.8% in 2006.
- In 2006, 4.2% of households with incomes less than \$50,000 made a contribution to organizations for international aid, which was the lowest giving rate.
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.

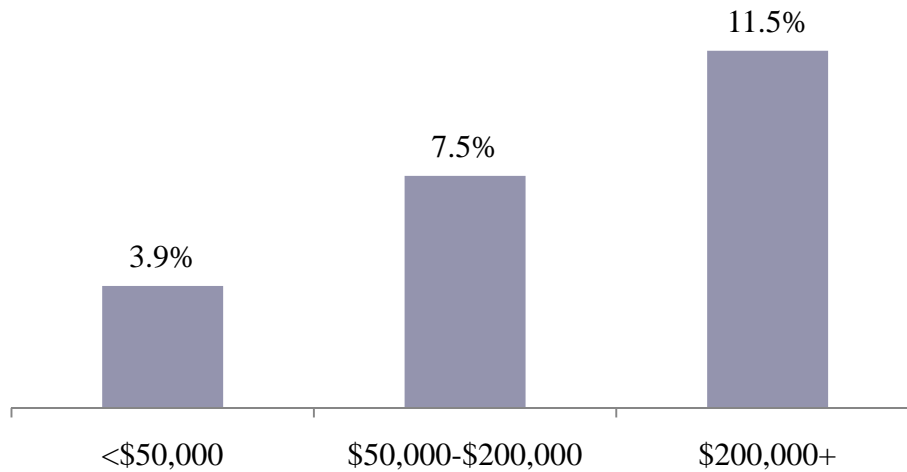
Giving for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Income Level



This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2006, by income level of the household.

- Households with higher income levels had a higher average overall gift to international organizations in 2006.
- Households with an annual income greater than \$100,000 gave an average of \$381 (median=\$200) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the highest average gift amount in 2006.
- Households with annual income between \$50,000 and \$100,000 gave an average of \$279 (median=\$100) to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- The average gift to organizations for international aid from the households with income less than \$50,000 was \$155 (median=\$50) in 2006, which was the lowest gift amount in 2006.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).

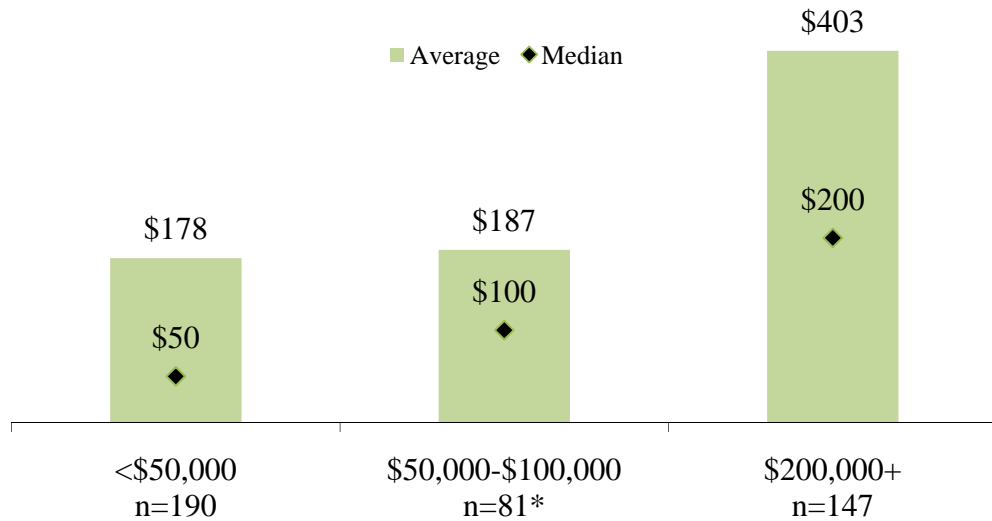
Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Wealth Level



This graph shows the giving rate of all U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2006, by wealth level. For this analysis, wealth did not include the value of their home.

- Households with higher wealth levels had a higher giving rate to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- In 2006, 11.5% of household with wealth of more than \$200,000 gave to organizations for international aid, which was the highest giving rate.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid for households with \$50,000 - \$200,000 in household wealth was 7.5%.
- In 2006, 3.9% of households with less than \$50,000 in wealth gave to organizations for international aid, which was the lowest giving rate.
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.

Giving for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Wealth Level

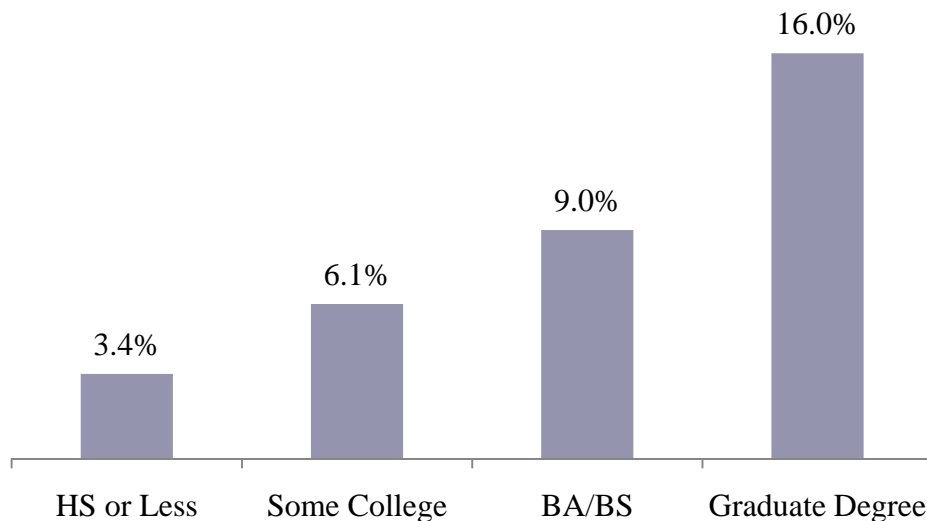


* Interpret average and median amounts with caution, given small sample size.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2006, by wealth level of the household. For this analysis, wealth did not include the value of their home.

- Households with wealth greater than \$200,000 gave an average of \$403 (median=\$200) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the highest average giving amount in 2006.
- Households with wealth between \$50,000 and \$200,000 gave an average of \$187 (median=\$100). This result should be interpreted with caution, given the lower number of responses.
- Households with wealth less than \$50,000 gave an average of \$178 (median=\$50) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the smallest average gift amount in 2006.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).

Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Educational Level

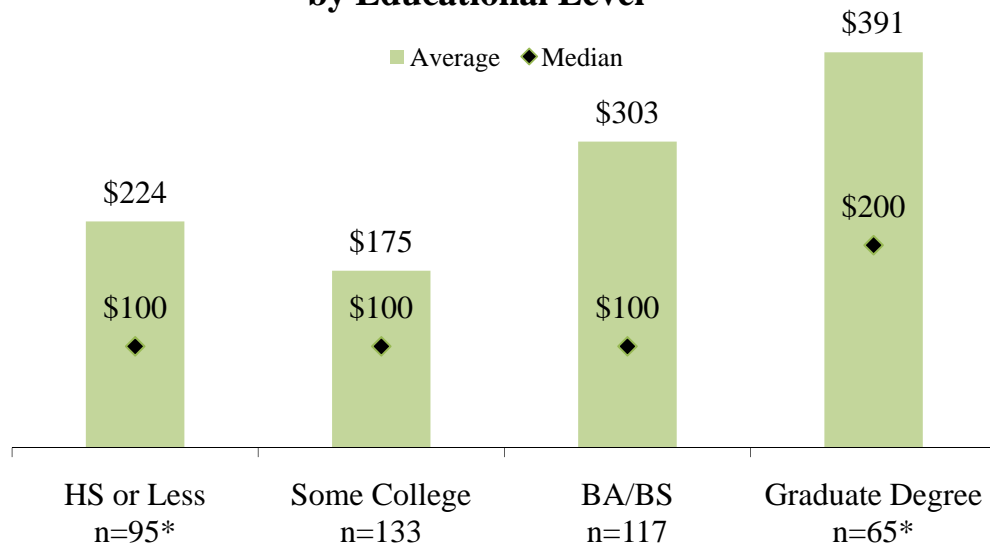


HS or Less - high school education or less
BA/BS - bachelor's degree

This graph shows the rate of giving of U.S. households to organizations for international aid in 2006, by education level of the head of household.

- In 2006, 16.0% of households with a graduate degree made a contribution to organizations for international aid, which was the highest giving rate.
- The giving rate to organizations for international aid for households with a bachelor's degree was 9.0%.
- In 2006, 6.1% of households with some college education gave to organizations for international aid.
- In 2006, 3.4% of households with education level of high school or less donated to organizations for international aid, which was the lowest giving rate.
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.

Giving for International Aid or Peace by Educational Level



* Interpret average and median amounts with caution, given small sample size.

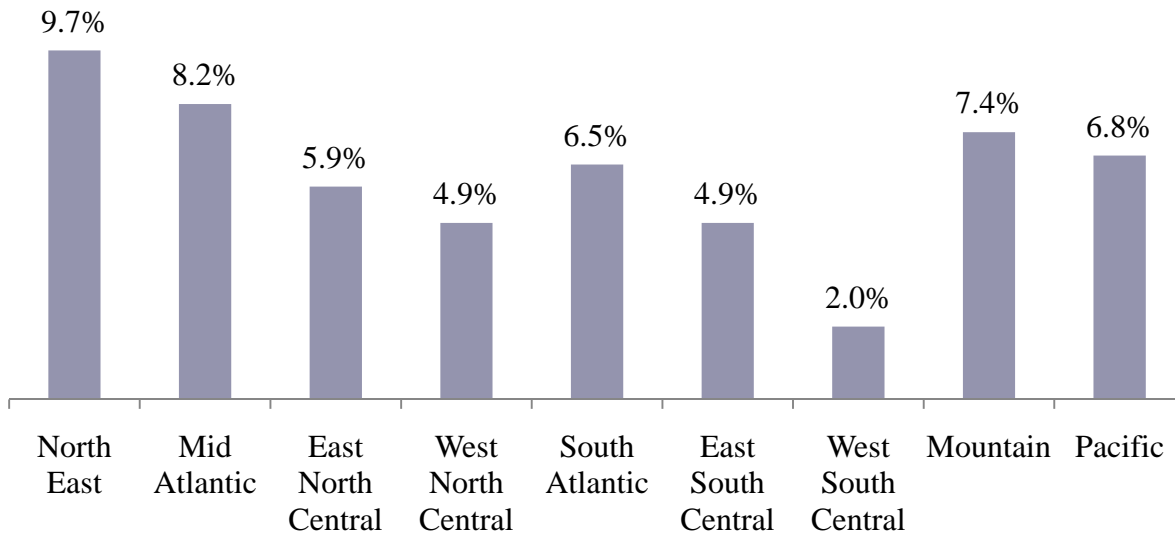
HS or Less - high school education or less

BA/BS - bachelor's degree

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2006, by education level of the head of the household.

- Given the lower number of responses, the estimated average and median gift amount by households with a graduate degree and high school diploma or less should be interpreted with caution.
- The highest average giving amount to organizations for international aid made from households with a graduate degree, which was \$391 (median= \$200) in 2006. However the result should be interpreted with caution.
- Households with a bachelor's degree gave an average of \$303 (median=100) to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- Households with high school or less donated on average \$224 (median=\$100) to organizations for international aid in 2006. However, the result should be interpreted with caution.
- Households with some college education donated on average \$175 (median=100) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the lowest average gift amount.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).

Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Geographic Region

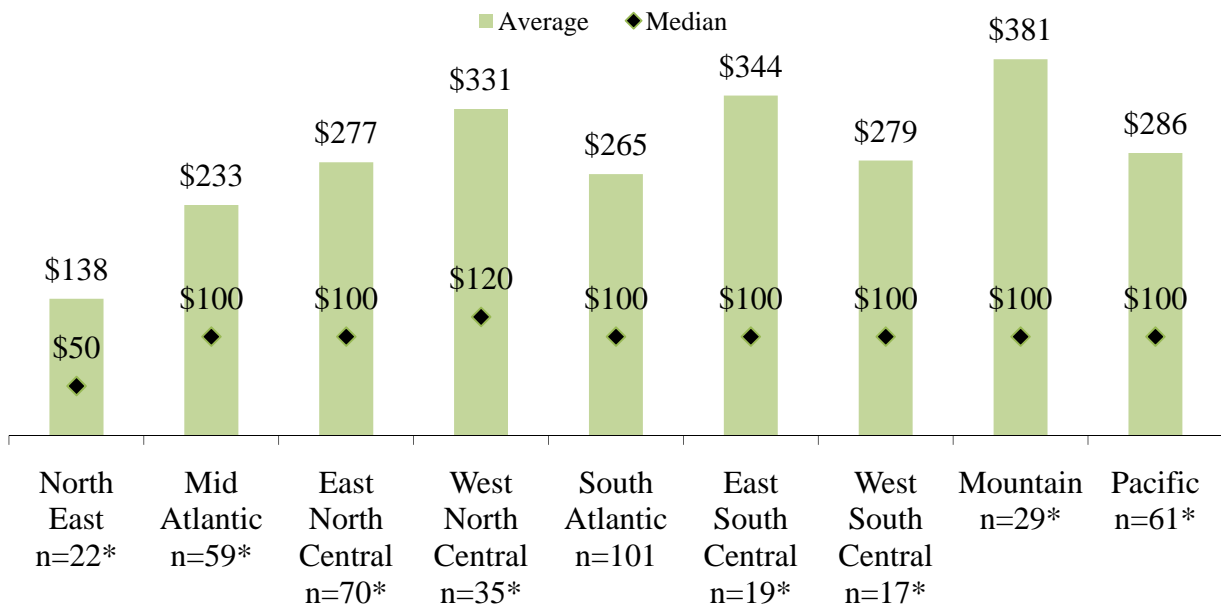


This graph shows the giving rate of all U.S. households to international aid in 2006, by geographic region in the U.S.

- In 2006, 9.7% of households in the North East region made a contribution to organizations for international aid, which was the highest giving rate to international organizations.
- The second highest giving rate to organizations for international aid came from households in the Middle Atlantic region (8.2%).
- The lowest giving rate to organizations for international aid came from households in the West South Central areas (2.0%).
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- The regions are defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Census Bureau Name	States or district included in the region
New England	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 D.C., 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 for International Aid or Peace by Donor's Geographic Region

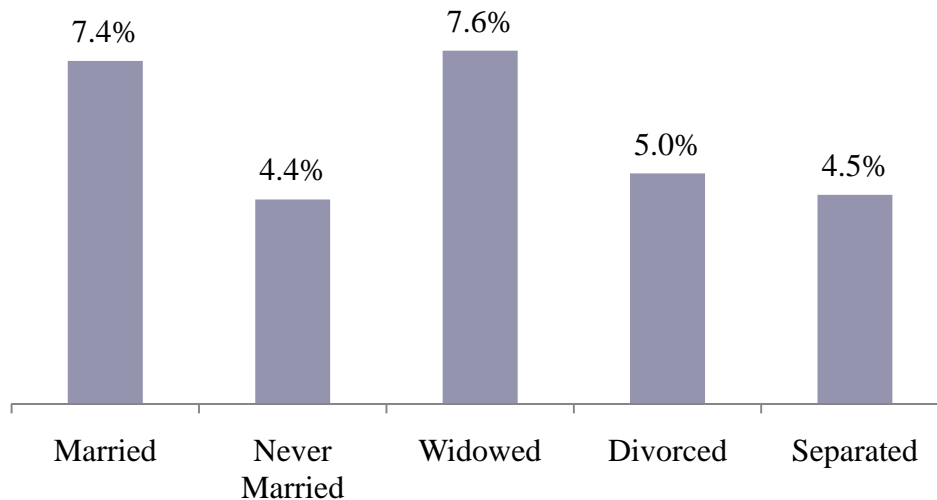


* Interpret average and median amounts with caution, given small sample size.

This graph shows the average and median giving amounts to organizations for international aid in 2006, by geographic location of the household in the U.S.

- The results should be interpreted with caution, given low number of responses, except the result of households in the South Atlantic.
- The average donor gift from households in the Mountain region was \$381 (median=\$100), which was the highest average amount contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Households in the North East region gave an average of \$138 (median=\$50) to international organizations, which was the lowest average gift amount in 2006. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).
- The regions are defined on page 13.

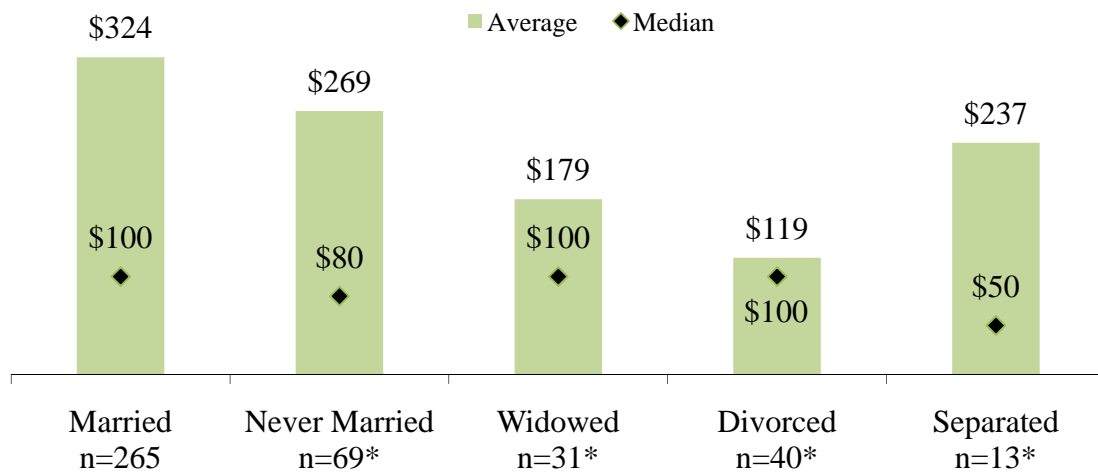
Giving Rate for International Aid or Peace by Marital Status



This graph shows the giving rate of households to organizations for international aid in 2006, by marital status of the head of household.

- Widowed household had the highest giving rate (7.6%) to the organizations for international aid in 2006.
- Married households had the second highest giving rate (7.4%) to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- Almost 5.0% of households who were divorced donated to organizations for international aid in 2006.
- In 2006, 4.5% of separated households made a contribution to international aid organizations.
- In 2006, 4.4% of never married households donated to international aid organizations, which was the lowest giving rate.
- Overall, 6.3% of survey respondents contributed to organizations for international aid in 2006.

Giving for International Aid or Peace by Marital Status



* Interpret average and median amounts with caution, given small sample size.

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

- Given the lower number of responses, the estimated average and media gift amount by marital status should be interpreted with caution, except the result of married couple.
- Married households in 2006 gave an average of \$324 (median=\$100) to organizations for international aid, which was the highest average.
- Never married households gave an average of \$269 (median=\$80) to international organizations, which was the second highest average gift amount. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Household who were separated donated an average of \$237 (median= \$50) to organizations for international aid in 2006. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Widowed households made an average contribution of \$179 (median=\$100) to organizations for international aid. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Households who were divorced donated an average of \$119 (median=\$100) to organizations for international aid in 2006, which was the lowest average gift amount. The result should be interpreted with caution.
- Among all donors, the average total gift to organizations for international aid was \$272 (median=\$100).