



Volunteer Introspective
A Survey of Former Volunteers
of the Catholic Volunteer Network

November 2013

**Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.**

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Executive Summary

In summer 2012, the Catholic Volunteer Network (CVN) commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to conduct a survey of former volunteers (alumni) of CVN membership organizations. The central purpose of this research was to help CVN and its members to understand and document the transformative effect of the volunteer experience on the career choices, civic involvement, spiritual growth and human development of these alumni. Between February 2013 and June 2013, CARA distributed a link to an online survey to a total of 18,515 men and women identified by CVN membership organizations as alumni of their programs. A total of 5,051 men and women (or 27 percent of those who had been sent the survey) completed the questionnaire, making it one of the largest recent surveys of former volunteers. This report also includes, where possible, comparisons to national data.

Major Findings

Characteristics of Respondents

- More than seven in ten respondents (72 percent) are female and the average age of respondents is 37.
- More than four in ten respondents (44 percent) are members of the Post-Vatican II Generation (born between 1961 and 1981), which is more than the national average for adult Catholics (36 percent) and U.S. adults (33 percent). Four in ten respondents (41 percent) belong to the Millennial Generation (born in 1982 or later), almost three times the proportion in the national adult Catholic population (15 percent) and almost twice the proportion of U.S. adults (23 percent).
- Responding alumni volunteers are less racially diverse than the U.S. adult population. More than nine in ten respondents (93 percent) say their primary racial identity is white, compared to seven in ten (72 percent) of the U.S. adult population.
- Almost two-thirds of respondents (64 percent) have been working full-time over the past month and about one in ten respondents (11 percent) have been working part-time. Furthermore, nearly two in three respondents (64 percent) say they had not been employed full-time prior to their volunteer service.
- More than a third of U.S. households (35 percent) report an annual household income of less than \$35,000, compared to only 23 percent of former volunteers who report that level of household income.

- More than two-thirds of former volunteers (67 percent) say their volunteer service was either “somewhat” or “very” important in influencing their choice of career. This has added importance as only one-third of former volunteers had been full-time employed before their volunteer service.
- Almost half of former volunteers (47 percent) say they are married, which is similar to the proportion of the U.S. population that are married (48 percent). However, more than two in five former volunteers (42 percent) say they have never been married. This can be compared to the one-third of the U.S. adult population (33 percent) who report having never married.
- Excluding respondents who say they have never been married, just under one in ten (9 percent) have ever divorced. This is much lower than the corresponding proportion of the U.S. population (31 percent).
- Almost six in ten responding former volunteers (57 percent) have a Master’s degree or higher. Former volunteers are, in general, more highly educated than the general U.S. adult population. For example, only 3 percent of former volunteers do not have at least a bachelor’s degree, compared to 71 percent of the U.S. population.
- About four in ten respondents (44 percent) went to a Catholic elementary school and a similar proportion (43 percent) went to a Catholic high school. Six in ten (58 percent) went to a Catholic college.

Faith Background of Respondents

- About four in five respondents (83 percent) were raised Catholic. Similarly, four in five respondents (81 percent) say that their religious preference during their volunteer service was Catholic whereas fewer than seven in ten respondents (67 percent) say they are Catholic today.
- Reported weekly attendance at religious services among former volunteers declines from 77 percent during high school to 56 percent during college and 46 percent today. In comparison, 27 percent of the U.S. population say they currently attend a religious service at least weekly.
- Respondents were asked about their involvement with church-based or faith-based youth groups in high school, their involvement with campus ministry while in college, and their involvement with a local parish or religious congregation today. In general, participation rates in such faith groups remain stable over these life phases (55 percent, 56 percent and 58 percent, respectively).
- Six percent of former volunteers have a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life today. However, more than one third of respondents (37 percent) have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life, which is much higher than the proportion among Catholic adults who have considered these vocations.

- Former volunteers are more likely than the U.S. population in general to report praying several times a day (33 percent, compared to 27 percent). By comparison, former volunteers are less likely to report praying once a day (21 percent compared to 29 percent in the U.S. population).

Characteristics of Volunteer Program

- Two-thirds of respondents (65 percent) ended their volunteer service in 2000 or later (Recent Volunteers) and one-third of respondents (35 percent) ended their service in 1999 or earlier (Early Volunteers).
- Four out of five responding former volunteers (80 percent) say that their volunteer program was based in the United States.
- Almost all respondents (94 percent) say that their service was long-term, lasting nine months or more and, on average former volunteers lived with approximately six volunteers/missioners while serving in their program.
- Just over three quarters of respondents (77 percent) say that they had a regular, structured reflection or prayer time while serving in their program and of those respondents who say that there was a regular, structured reflection or prayer time as part of their volunteer service, 1 percent says that this time was solely individual prayer time.
- More than nine in ten respondents (91 percent) say that their program provided a stipend and almost as many (89 percent) say they were provided with room and board.
- More than four in ten former volunteers (43 percent) say that they primarily served adults and almost half of respondents (47 percent) say that their placement was in education.

Experiences with Volunteer Program

- Of responding former volunteers who were given an AmeriCorps Education Award, one in five (21 percent) say that the award was “very” important in their decision to serve with their program and more than one-quarter of respondents say that the award was “somewhat” important in their decision.
- Respondents are most likely to say they first learned about their volunteer program through friends or through a college campus ministry. More than one third of respondents (35 percent) say that they learned about their program through friends and three in ten (31 percent) say it was through a college campus ministry.
- When asked about the importance of certain items in their decision to enter their volunteer program, almost all responding former volunteers said that the fact that they “felt compassion towards people in need” was “somewhat” or “very” important (84 percent said “very”).

- Almost three in ten respondents (28 percent) said they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program after retirement, while only 3 percent of respondents say they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program in the next 12 months.
- Almost all responding former volunteers “somewhat” or “strongly” agree that their volunteer service made them a better person (98 percent), that they enjoyed their volunteer service (97 percent), and that their volunteer program helped them become who they are today (97 percent) (82 percent, 79 percent, and 79 percent respectively “strongly” agree).
- More than four in ten responding former volunteers (41 percent) say they are regularly in contact with fellow volunteers.

Current Volunteer Activity and Charitable Giving

- More than eight in ten responding former volunteers (82 percent) say that they have volunteered time, donated money or property, or both in the past 12 months.
- Half of respondents who have volunteered in the past 12 months (49 percent) have done so for their parish or congregation. Almost as many respondents (47 percent) report volunteering for education organizations.
- Almost two thirds of responding former volunteers who say that they have contributed money or property in the past 12 months (64 percent) say they contributed to their parish or religious congregation.
- The average total amount given by former volunteers who report giving at least some amount of money in the past 12 months is \$2,098, and half gave \$760 or more.
- Almost all respondents (98 percent) say that their compassion toward people in need was either “somewhat” important or “very” important in driving their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property in the past 12 months. Almost four in five respondents (78 percent) said that their compassion toward people in need was “very” important in driving their decision.
- Almost nine in ten former volunteers (88 percent) say their volunteer program was at least “a little” important in their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property.
- Of those who say they have not volunteered in the past 12 months, almost three in five respondents (57 percent) say they have not volunteered because they do not have the time and only one in eight respondents (13 percent) still volunteer with the program they served in.

Faith-Based and Civic Engagement

- One in four former volunteers (25 percent) participates in church or faith-based Sunday school, church school, or religious school.
- More than three in five former volunteers (61 percent) think of themselves as Democrat and more than seven in ten former volunteers (72 percent) identify as liberal.
- In the 2012 election, more than two in five former volunteers (44 percent) spoke to people and showed them why to vote for one of the candidates. In addition, almost three in ten respondents (29 percent) gave money to a political party or an individual candidate running for public office during the election year.
- More than nine in ten respondents (95 percent) agree with the political issue of more government funds to provide health care for poor children.
- Two percent of all respondents have ever run for public office.
- Almost all respondents (97 percent) say, when considering their lives in general these days, they are either “fairly” happy, or “very” happy.
- More than nine in ten former volunteers (96 percent) say that social justice is an important value in their life.

Introduction

In summer 2012, the Catholic Volunteer Network (CVN) commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to conduct a survey of former volunteers (alumni) of CVN membership organizations. The central purpose of this research was to help CVN and its members to understand and document the transformative effect of the volunteer experience on the career choices, civic involvement, spiritual growth and human development of these alumni. Between February 2013 and June 2013, CARA distributed a link to an online survey to a total of 18,515 men and women identified by CVN membership organizations as alumni of their programs. A total of 5,051 men and women (or 27 percent of those who had been sent the survey) completed the questionnaire, making it one of the largest recent surveys of former volunteers.

The survey asked respondents about their civic engagement, church leadership and attendance, continued volunteer activity, charitable giving, career and vocational choices, current economic choices, spirituality and habits of prayer, family of origin, current marital status and children, church participation during high school and college years, and further education. In addition, respondents were asked about their assessment of their volunteer experience, what initially attracted them to volunteer service, the importance or value of being an AmeriCorps member, and characteristics of their volunteer program. In the case that respondents had been part of more than one service program affiliated with CVN, they were asked to respond to the survey with their most recent service program in mind.

CARA contacted the headquarters of CVN membership organizations to obtain the names and contact information for former volunteers. After the initial contact, CARA conducted follow-up by email between November 2012 and January 2013 and eventually obtained contact information for former volunteers from 60 membership organizations (out of a possible 219 membership organizations). In total, these organizations provided reliable contact information (either email address or mail address) for 24,657 former volunteers (16,874 email addresses and 7,783 mail addresses).

All former volunteers for whom CARA had an email address were invited to participate in the survey. However, because of the large number of mail addresses, CARA selected a random sample of half of these former volunteers who were then sent a mail invite to participate in the survey. After accounting for bounced emails and returned mail, a total of 18,515 alumni received an invitation to participate in the survey and 5,051 (or 27 percent of those who had been sent the survey) completed the questionnaire.

In some questions in the survey respondents are asked about their actions in “last 12 months.” If respondents say they completed their service in 2012 or 2013 they are not asked about their actions over the “last 12 months”, but their actions “since (they) completed their volunteer service”, as they might not yet have been out of service for 12 months. This is to ensure that only post volunteer program behavior, thoughts and/or beliefs are captured.

This report contains a detailed analysis of survey responses. The report is arranged in six parts. Part I describes characteristics of respondents and Part II follows with a discussion of the faith background of respondents. In Part III the report looks at the characteristics of the volunteer programs in which respondents served and then Part IV

describes alumni's experiences in these programs. Part V continues with a description of respondents' current volunteer activity and Part VI completes the report with a description of respondents' faith based and civic engagement.

Interpreting this Report

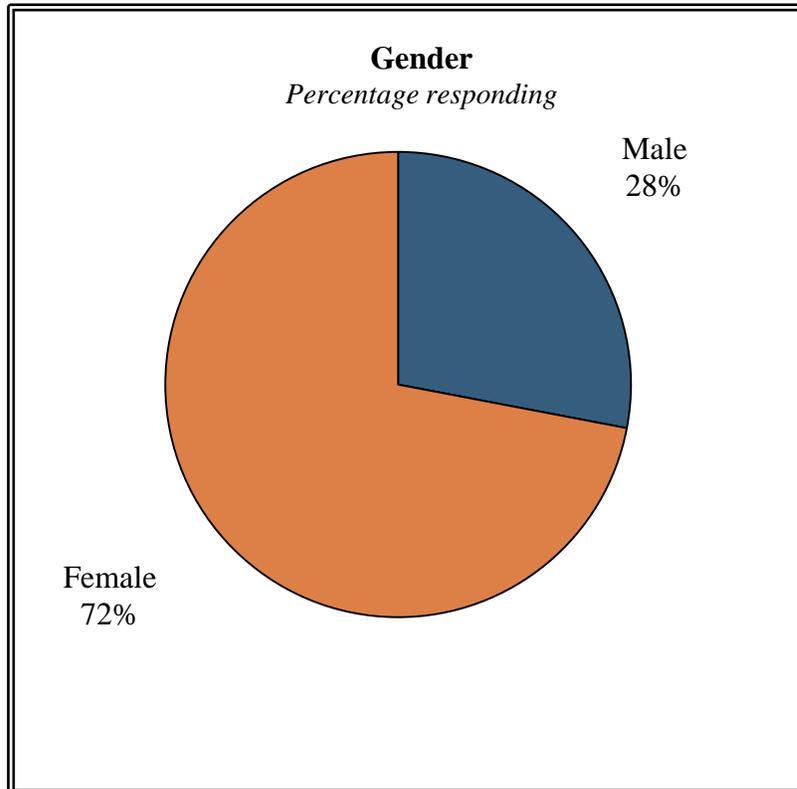
Many of the questions on the survey used four -point response scales (for example, "not at all," "a little," "some," and "very much"). Two of the responses in these scales may be interpreted as relatively more "negative" ("not at all" and "only a little," for example) and the other two as relatively more "positive" ("somewhat" and "very much," for example). Tables summarizing responses to questions that use these scales will not include percentages for each response category. Instead, they will usually report the percentage of those whose responses fall on the positive side of the scale. In other words, the tables typically report the percentage of respondents saying *either* "somewhat" or "very much," and the percentage for the most positive category only, such as the percentage of respondents saying "very much," since the most positive response sometimes distinguishes important contrasts in level of support. This is especially useful for this survey since many respondents tended to give "positive" responses but not always the *most* positive responses. Readers may also wish to compare the difference between the two extreme responses. These comparisons and others may be drawn by referring to the complete percentage responses for each question, listed on the copies of the questionnaires in the Appendix I.

Part I: Characteristics of Respondents

This section of the report describes the characteristics of alumni of volunteer programs who responded to the questionnaire, such as gender, age, race and ethnicity, education and income.

Gender

More than seven in ten respondents (72 percent) are female.



Comparisons to National Data

Responding former volunteers are more likely to be female than their relative proportion of the U.S. population (72 percent compared to 51 percent)¹. Additionally, of the 27 percent of the U.S. adult population who are reported to volunteer, 58 percent are women. Therefore, the proportion of female respondents in our sample is also larger than the proportion of female volunteers nationally (72 percent compared to 58 percent).²

¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012.

² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Volunteering Supplement, 2012.

Age

The average year of birth for respondents is 1975.

<i>What is your year of birth?</i>	
Mean	1975
Median	1979
Minimum	1924
Maximum	1994

- The oldest respondents were born in 1924, while the youngest respondents were born in 1994.
- More than half of responding former volunteers were born in 1979 or later.

More than one quarter of responding former volunteers (28 percent) are 25 to 29 years old.

Age	Former CVN Volunteers	U.S. Adult Population³
19 years or younger	<1%	2%
20 to 24 years old	4	9
25 to 29 years old	28	9
30 to 34 years old	19	9
35 to 39 years old	12	8
40 to 44 years old	10	9
45 to 49 years old	8	10
50 to 54 years old	7	10
55 to 59 years old	4	9
60 to 64 years old	4	8
65 years old or older	4	17

- Just over one in ten respondents (12 percent) are 55 or older. The small proportion of older respondents may in part be due to the fact that CVN has grown over time, so there are more recent alumni than alumni from, say, 30 years ago.
- Less than one in twenty former volunteers (4 percent) are age 24 or younger.
- One in five respondents (19 percent) are age 30 to 34 and 12 percent are age 35 to 39.
- One in ten respondents are age 40 to 44 (10 percent), and less than one in ten are 45 to 49 (8 percent) or 50 to 54 (7 percent).
- CVN alumni are, on average, younger than the U.S. adult population. This may be, in part, due to the growth of the CVN over time.

³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement 2011. Number reweighted to include only adults aged 19 and older.

Generation

Important differences between groups of Catholics are typically found among those who belong to different generations. CARA divides Catholics into the following four generations, reflective of the age categories used by many other Catholic researchers. These Catholic generations can be compared approximately to the generations often identified by other demographers.⁴

More than eight in ten responding former volunteers (85 percent) belong to either the Post-Vatican II Generation/Generation X or the Millennial Generation.

Generations			
<i>Percentage by group</i>			
Catholic Generation/ Demographer Generation	Former Volunteers	Adult Catholics Nationally⁵	U.S. Adults Population⁶
Pre-Vatican II/Silent Generation or Older	2%	17%	11%
Vatican II/Baby Boom Generation	13	33	33
Post-Vatican II/Generation X Millennial/Millennial Generation	44	36	33
	41	15	23

- *The “Pre-Vatican II Generation/Silent Generation or Older,” ages 71 and over in 2013.* The Pre-Vatican II Generation/Silent Generation or Older was born in 1942 or earlier. Its members came of age before the Second Vatican Council. Members of the Pre-Vatican II/Silent or older Generation make up 2 percent of the respondents. This is 15 percent less than the proportion of adult Catholics nationally that are part of the Pre-Vatican II generation (17 percent) and 9 percent less than the proportion of U.S. adults that are part of the Silent Generation or older (11 percent).
- *The “Vatican II Generation/Baby Boom Generation,” ages 53-70 in 2013.* These are the “Baby Boomers” who were born between 1943 and 1960, a time of great demographic and economic growth. They came of age during the time of the Second Vatican Council and their formative years likely spanned that time of profound changes in the Church. Former volunteers who are members of the Vatican II/Baby Boom Generation make up 13 percent of respondents, which is less than half of the proportion of adult Catholics and adults nationally in this generation (33 percent).

⁴ Source: Howe, Neil; Strauss, William (1991). *Generations: The History of American’s Future, 1584 to 2069*.

⁵Source: Gray, Mark M. and Paul M Perl. 2008. *Sacraments Today: Belief and Practice among U.S. Catholics*. Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, Georgetown University: Washington, DC.

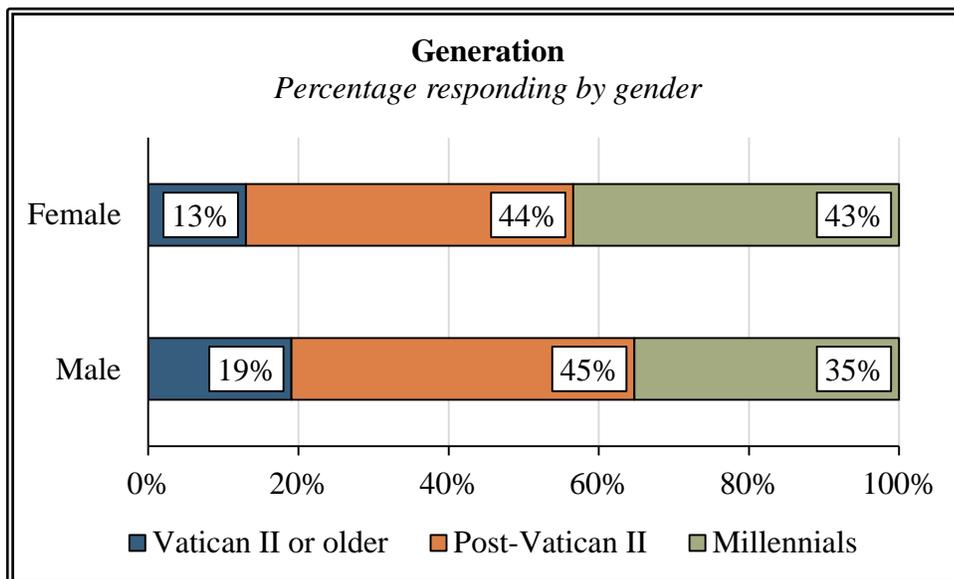
⁶ Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base, year 2012 extracted.

- *The “Post-Vatican II Generation/Generation X,” ages 32-52 in 2013.* Born between 1961 and 1981, this generation, sometimes called “Generation X” or “Baby Busters” by demographers, has no lived experience of the Pre-Vatican II Church. More than four in ten respondents (44 percent) are members of the Post-Vatican II Generation, which is more than the national average for adult Catholics (36 percent) and U.S. adults (33 percent).
- *The “Millennial Generation,” ages 18-31 in 2013.* This generation, born in 1982 or later (up to 1994 among adults), has come of age primarily under the papacies of John Paul II and Benedict XVI. Because some still live with their parents, their religious practice is often closely related to that of their families of origin. Four in ten respondents (41 percent) belong to the Millennial Generation, almost three times the proportion in the national adult Catholic population (15 percent) and almost twice the proportion of U.S. adults (23 percent).

Due to the small number of members in the Pre-Vatican II/Silent or older Generation, this group of respondents will be combined with the Vatican II/Baby Boom Generation for any subgroup analyses presented in this report, which brings this group’s size to 15 percent of responding former volunteers.

Differences by Gender

More than four in ten responding females (43 percent) belong to the Millennial generation, compared to only just over one third of responding males (35 percent).



Race and Ethnic Identity

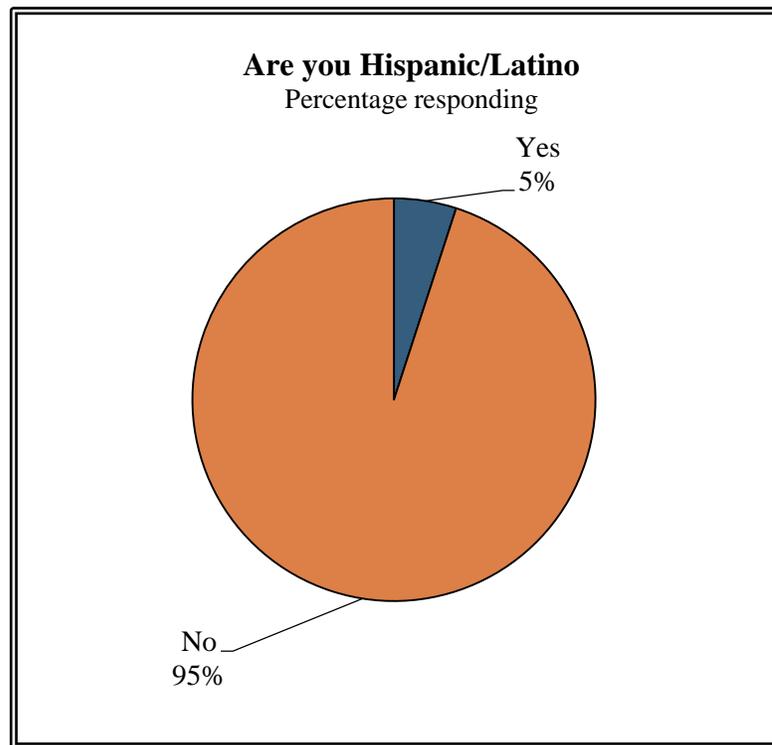
Responding volunteer alumni are less racially diverse than the U.S. adult population. More than nine in ten respondents (93 percent) say their primary racial identity is white, compared to seven in ten (72 percent) of the U.S. adult population.

What is your primary racial identity?		
Percent responding		
	Former CVN Volunteers	U.S. Adult Population⁷
White	93%	72%
Black/African American	1	13
Asian	2	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	<1	1
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	<1	<1
Mixed-race or other	3	9

- Responding former volunteers who identify as being other than white include 2 percent who identify as Asian, 3 percent who identify as Mixed-race or other and 1 percent who say their primary racial identity is black/African American.
- Among respondents who identify as mixed-race of other, some of their racial identities include: Arabic, Indigenous, Italian American, Korean and Mexican.

⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Restricting Data (Public Law 94 – 171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

Former volunteers are not as ethnically diverse as the general population, where 16 percent identify as Hispanic or Latino.⁸

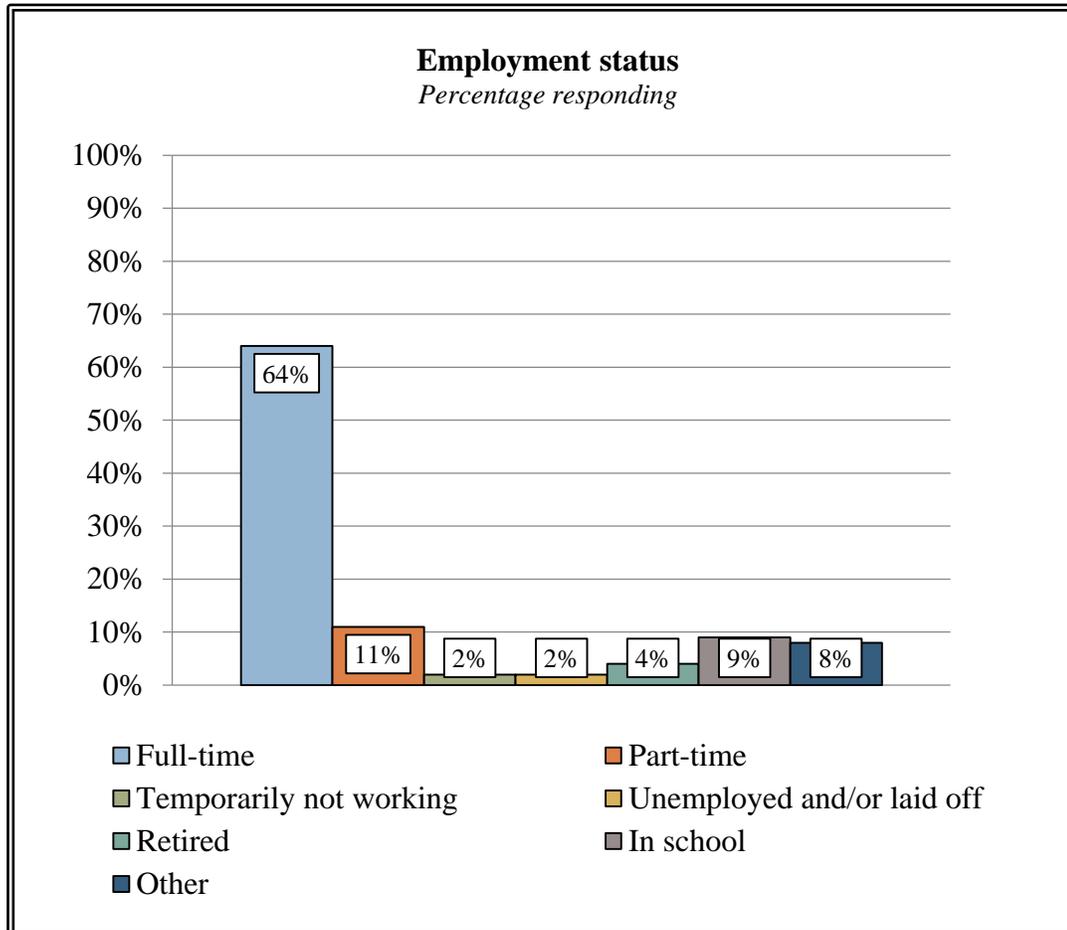


More than nine in ten respondents (95 percent) are not Hispanic/Latino.

⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Restricting Data (Public Law 94 – 171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

Employment

Almost two-thirds of respondents (64 percent) have been working full-time over the past month and about one in ten respondents (11 percent) have been working part-time.



- Some 2 percent of former volunteers say they have been temporarily not working over the past month and another 2 percent have been unemployed and/or laid-off.
- One in twenty-five respondents (4 percent) say that they are retired.
- Almost one in ten former volunteers (9 percent) report being in school.

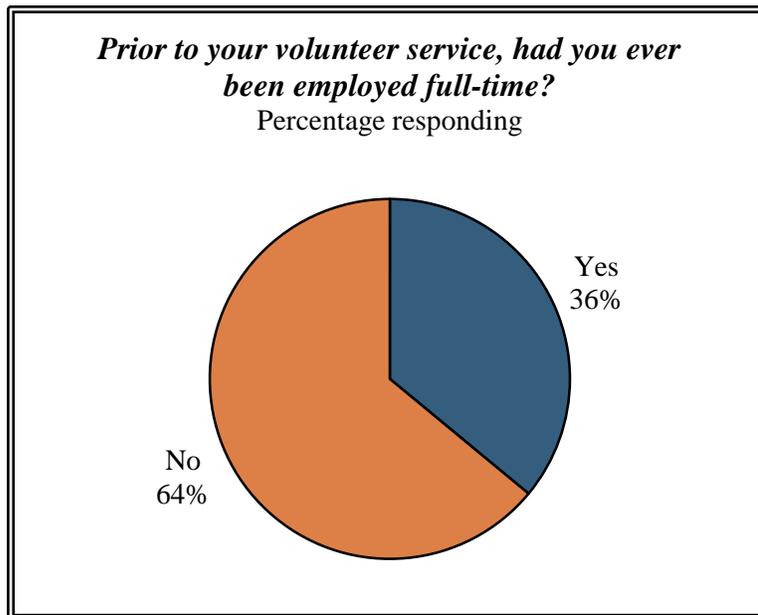
Differences by Gender

More than seven in ten responding males (72 percent), compared to just over six in ten responding females (61 percent), are working full-time.

Differences by Generation

Seven in ten respondents from the post-Vatican II generation (71 percent) are working full-time, compared to six in ten Millennials (63 percent) and half of respondents from the Vatican II generation or older (49 percent). As would be expected, a larger proportion of those from the Vatican II generation or older (26 percent) report being retired, compared to almost none (<1 percent) of the younger generations reporting this employment status.

Nearly two in three respondents (64 percent) said they had not been employed full-time prior to their volunteer service.



More than a third of respondents (36 percent) who worked full-time before their volunteer service say they worked for one to three years.

For how many years before your volunteer service were you employed full-time?
Percentage responding of those who worked full-time before their volunteer service began

Less than 1 year	30%
1 – 3 years	36
3 – 5 years	12
5 – 10 years	8
10+ years	15

- Three in ten responding former volunteers (30 percent) who worked before their volunteer service worked for less than one year.
- Twelve percent report that they worked for three to five years before their volunteer service and 15 percent say they worked for more than 10 years.

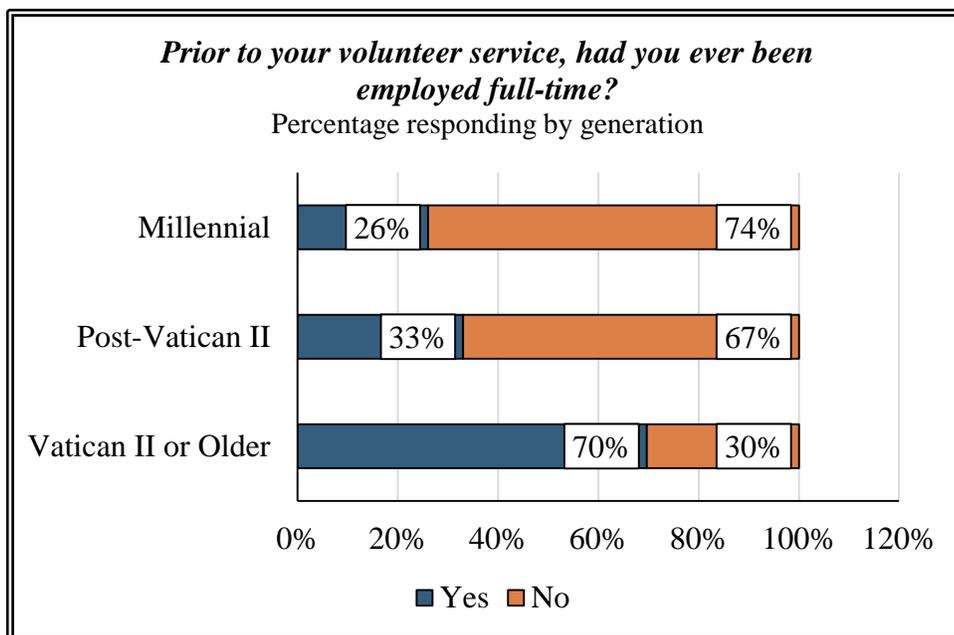
- Less than one in ten say they worked for five to ten years before their volunteer service began.

Differences by Gender

Male former volunteers are more likely than female former volunteers to have worked full-time before their volunteer service began (42 percent compared to 33 percent).

Differences by Generation

Older respondents are more likely to have worked full-time before their volunteer service began.



Income

Compared to U.S. households overall, former volunteers are, on average, higher earners.

Which category best represents the total combined income of all members of your household over the past 12 months?		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S Population⁹
Less than \$19,999	12%	19%
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	17	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	5
\$200,000 or more	8	4

- More than a third of U.S. households (36 percent) report an annual household income of less than \$35,000, compared to only 23 percent of former volunteers who report that level of household income.
- Four percent of U.S. households report an annual income of more than \$200,000. This percentage is doubled (8 percent) among former volunteers.
- Fifty-six percent of U.S. households report an annual income between \$35,000 and \$149,999. This percentage among former volunteers is 61 percent.

For purposes of comparison, income is often divided into two groups for subgroup analysis. Those whose household income is less than \$75,000 (54 percent of respondents) are compared to those whose household income is \$75,000 or more (46 percent of respondents).

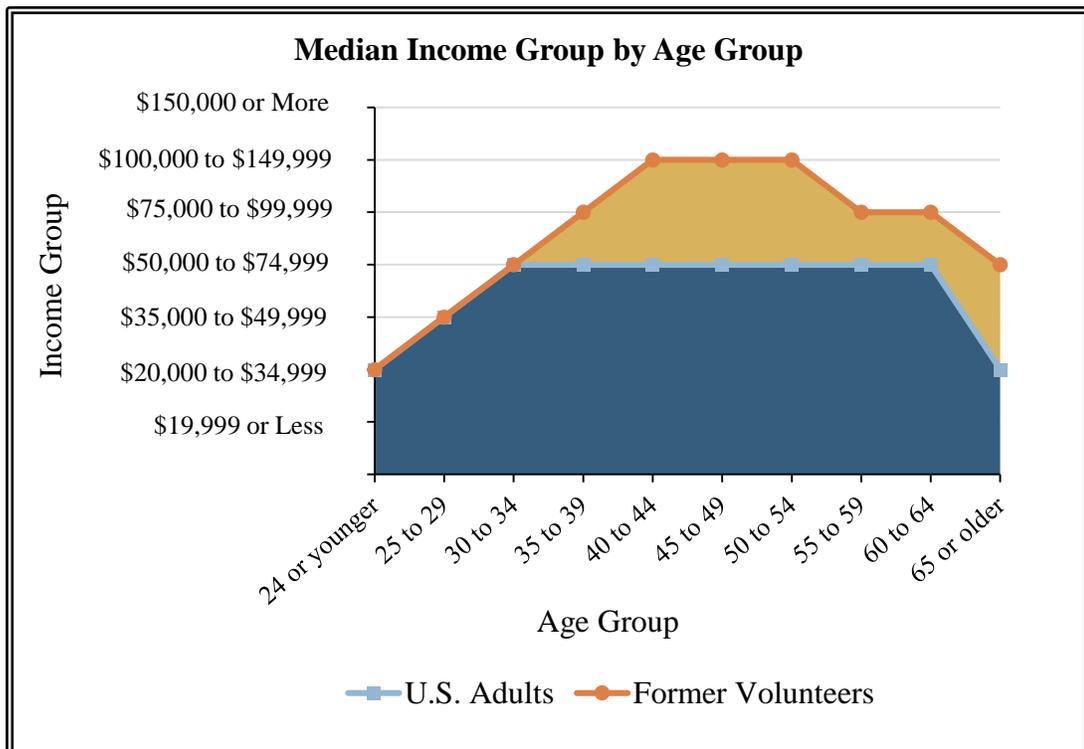
⁹ Source: US Census Bureau; Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2011

Differences by Gender

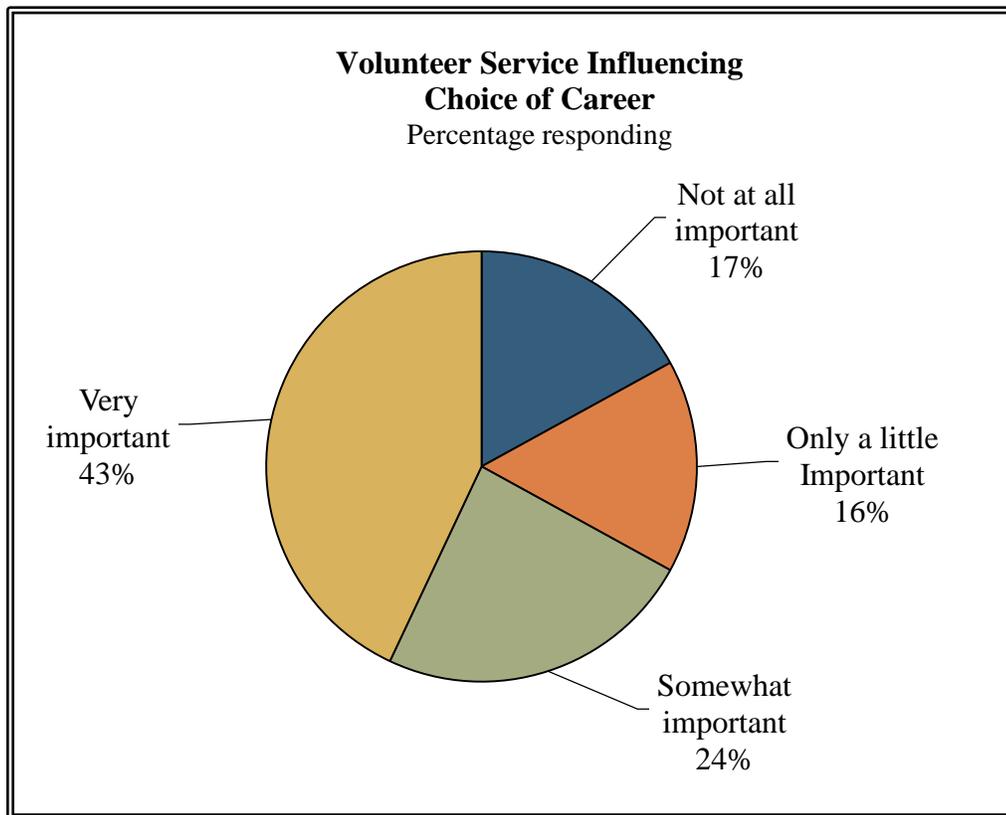
Male respondents report higher earnings than female respondents. More than half of male former volunteers (51 percent) report a household income of \$75,000 or more, compared to 44 percent of female former volunteers who report this level of household income.

Differences by Age Group

The median income for former volunteers aged 35 or older is higher than the median income for U.S. adults aged 35 or older. For example, the median household income for former volunteers between 35 to 39 years is \$75,000 to \$99,999 compared to \$50,000 to \$74,999 for U.S. adults in the same age group. In other words, 50 percent of former volunteers who are ages 35 to 39 years earn \$75,000 to \$99,999 or more, whereas 50 percent of U.S. adults between 35 to 39 years earn \$50,000 or more. Some of these differences in median income may be due to the fact that former volunteers are more highly educated than the average U.S. adult.



More than two-thirds of former volunteers (67 percent) say their volunteer service was either “somewhat” or “very” important in influencing their choice of career. This has added importance as only one-third of former volunteers had been full-time employed before their volunteer service.



- More than two in five respondents (43 percent) say that their volunteer service was “very” important in influencing their choice of career.
- One in six respondents (16 percent) say that their volunteer service was “only a little” important in influencing their career.
- One in four former volunteers (24 percent) say that their volunteer service was “somewhat” important in influencing their choice of career.
- About one in five respondents (17 percent) say that their volunteer service was “not at all” important in influencing their choice of career.

Differences by Gender

Female respondents are more likely than male respondents to say that their volunteer service was “very” important in influencing their choice of career (45 percent compared to 40 percent).

Differences by Generation

Respondents from the Post-Vatican II generation (45 percent) and the Millennial generation (46 percent) are more likely than those from the Vatican II generation or older to say that their volunteer service was “very” or “somewhat” important in influencing their choice of career.

Marital Status

Almost half of former volunteers (47 percent) say they are married, which is similar to the proportion of the U.S. population that are married (48 percent).

What is your current marital status?		
Percentage responding		
	Former CVN Volunteers	U.S. Adult Population¹⁰
Married	47%	48%
Never Married	42	33
Living with partner	6	--
Divorced	3	11
Widowed	1	6
Separated	<1	2

- More than two in five former volunteers (42 percent) say they have never been married. This can be compared to the one-third of the U.S. adult population (33 percent) who report this marital status.
- Less than one in ten former volunteers (6 percent) are living with a partner, and only one percent of all respondents are widowed.
- Three percent of all former volunteers are currently divorced and less than 1 percent of former volunteers are separated.
- The proportion of responding former volunteers that report being married is almost the same as the proportion of the U.S. population that are married (47 percent compared to 48 percent).
- The proportion of former volunteers who are currently divorced is almost four times lower than the proportion in the general U.S. population (3 percent compared to 11 percent).
- A higher proportion of former volunteers have never been married when compared to the U.S. population (42 percent compared to 33 percent)

¹⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

Excluding respondents who say they have never been married, just under one in ten (9 percent) have ever divorced. This is much lower than the corresponding U.S. population (31 percent).

Have you ever been divorced?		
Percentage responding who have ever been married		
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Adult Population¹¹
Yes	9%	31%
No	91	69

Differences by Gender

Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to be married (53 percent compared to 45 percent). However, female respondents are more likely than male respondents to have never been married (44 percent compared to 38 percent).

Differences by Generation

Former volunteers who are part of the Vatican II generation or older are more likely than those from other generations to report that they are married. However, Millennials are much more likely than any other generation to report that they have never married.

What is your current marital status?			
Percentage responding			
	Vatican II or older	Post-Vatican II	Millennial
Married	63%	69%	20%
Never Married	15	23	72
Divorced	13	2	<1
Widowed	5	<1	0
Separated	<1	<1	<1
Living with partner	4	5	8

¹¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 2008 Panel.

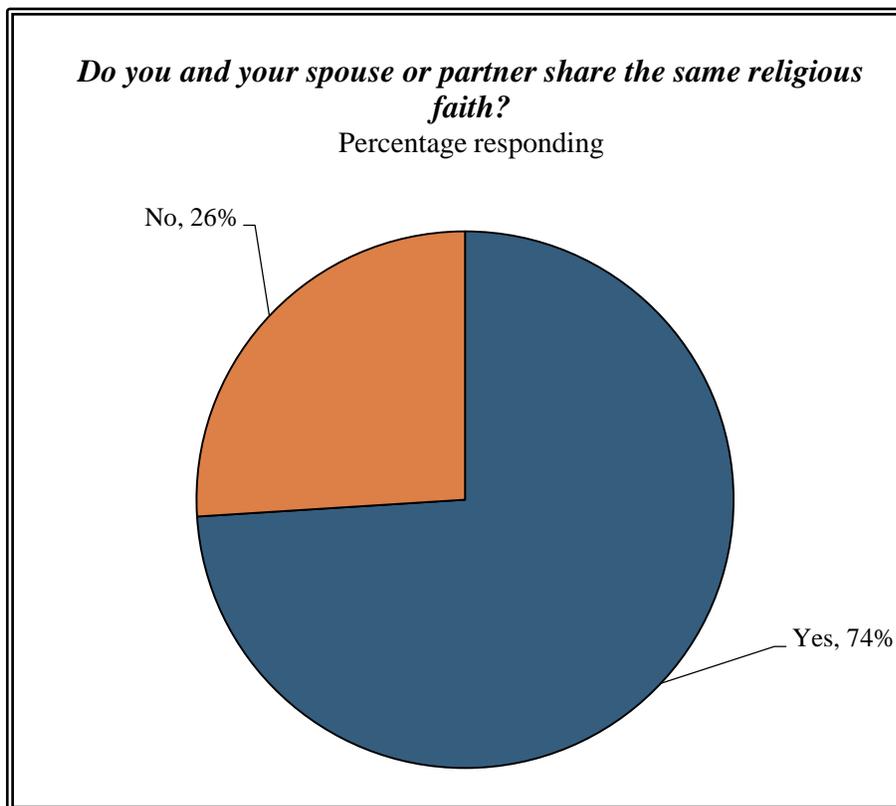
Almost nine in ten respondents (88 percent) said they married after their volunteer service.

<i>Did you get married before, during or after your volunteer service?</i>	
Percentage excludes those who responded “never married”	
Before	11%
During	1
After	88

- Just over one in ten respondents (11 percent) was married before their volunteer service and the same proportion says that they were never married.
- One percent of respondents were married during their volunteer service and almost nine in ten were married after their service.

Religious Faith

Almost three in four respondents (74 percent) share the same religious faith as their spouse or partner.



Differences by Gender

Female former volunteers are less likely than male former volunteers to say that they share the same religious faith as their partner (71 percent compared to 80 percent).

Education

Almost six in ten responding former volunteers (57 percent) have a Master's degree or higher.

<i>What is your current highest level of education?</i>		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S Adult Population¹²
Did not complete high school	0%	13%
High school graduate (or equivalent)	<1	30
Some college (1-4 years, no degree)	2	19
Associate's degree	1	9
Bachelor's degree	40	18
Master's degree	45	7
Professional school degree	8	1
Doctorate degree	4	1

- Almost half of respondents (45 percent) say their current highest level of education is a Master's degree.
- More than one in ten former volunteers (12 percent) have either a professional school degree or a doctorate degree.
- Two in five former volunteers (40 percent) say their current highest level of education is a Bachelor's degree.
- Former volunteers are, in general, more highly educated than the general U.S. adult population. For example, only 3 percent of former volunteers do not have at least a bachelor's degree, compared to 71 percent of the U.S. population.

Differences by Gender

About twice as many male as female respondents report that their highest level of education is some sort of professional degree (21 percent compared to 7 percent) or a doctorate (7 percent compared to 3 percent). Female respondents are more likely than male respondents to report that their highest level of education is a Bachelor's degree (42 percent compared to 36 percent).

¹² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Differences by Generation

More than six in ten responding Millennials (62 percent) say that their highest level of education is a Bachelor's degree, compared to about one quarter of those belonging to the Post-Vatican II generation (24 percent) or the Vatican II generation or older (26 percent). Related, only three in ten responding Millennials (30 percent) report that their highest level of education is Master's degree, compared to half of respondents of the Vatican II generation or older (47 percent) and six in ten respondents of the Post-Vatican II generation (59 percent).

Catholic Education

About half of respondents (51 percent) graduated from a public elementary school.

<i>From what type of elementary school did you graduate?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Public	51%
Private – Catholic	44
Private – other religious	2
Private – non-religious	1
Home school	1
Other: please specify	1

- More than four in ten former volunteers (44 percent) graduated from a private Catholic elementary school.
- Only 3 percent of responding former volunteers report graduating from some other private elementary school and only 1 percent report being home schooled for this portion of their education.
- One percent of respondents said they graduated from some other type of elementary school.

More than half of respondents (53 percent) graduated from public high school and four in ten (43 percent) graduated from a private Catholic high school.

<i>From what type of high school did you graduate?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Public	53%
Private – Catholic	43
Private – other religious	2
Private – non-religious	2
G.E.D.	<1
Home school	<1
I did not graduate from high school	<1
Other: please specify	1

- Four percent of all respondents graduated from either a private – other religious high school or a private – non-religious high school.
- Less than 4 percent of former volunteers were either home schooled, took the G.E.D., did not graduate from high school, or categorized their high school experience as “other.”
- One percent of respondents said they graduated from some other type of high school.

Almost three in five former volunteers (58 percent) graduated from a private Catholic college.

<i>From what type of college did you graduate?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Public	23%
Private – Catholic	58
Private – other religious	7
Private – non-religious	10
Other: please specify	1
I did not attend college	1

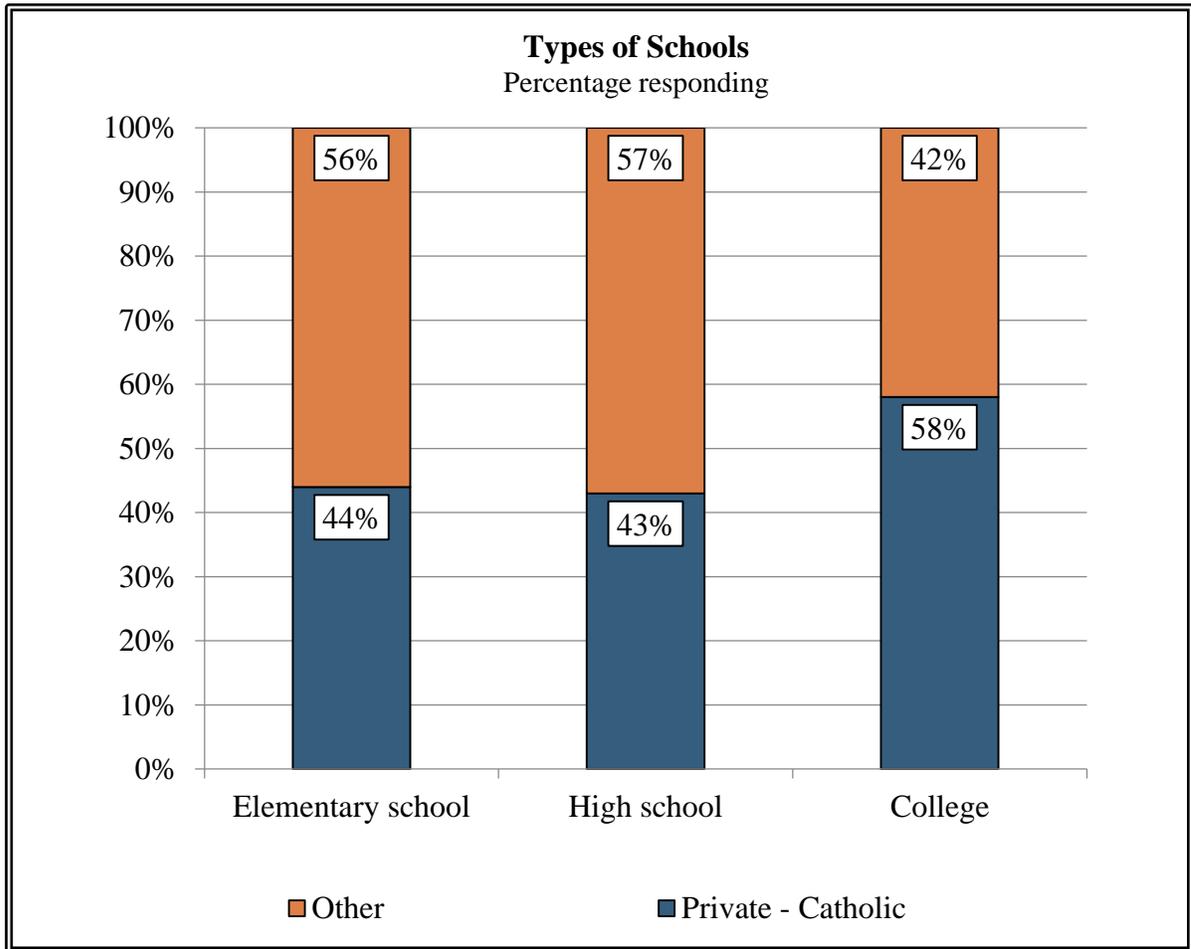
- More than one in five respondents (23 percent) graduated from a public college.
- Less than one in ten former volunteers (7 percent) graduated from some other private religious college.
- One in ten former volunteers (10 percent) graduated from a non-religious private college.
- One percent of responding former volunteers say they attended some other type of college.
- Six percent of U.S. Catholics attended a Catholic college or university, compared to 58 percent of former volunteers.

For purposes of comparison, type of college attended is divided into two groups. Those who attended Catholic college (58 percent of respondents) are compared to those who attended some other type of college (42 percent of respondents).

Differences by Generation

Responding former volunteers who belong to the Vatican II generation are less likely than responding volunteers who belong to the Post-Vatican II generation and the Millennial generation to have gone to a private Catholic college (49 percent compared to 61 percent and 58 percent). However, they are more likely to have gone to a public college (32 percent, compared to 22 percent and 21 percent).

More than four in ten respondents attended a private Catholic elementary school (44 percent) and high school (43 percent). In comparison, almost six in ten respondents (58 percent) attended a private Catholic college.



Part II: Faith Background of Respondents

This section of the report describes the faith background of respondents who responded to the questionnaire. Items covered in this section include respondents' religious identity over their lifetime, their religious service attendance, their prayer behavior, their involvement with faith based activities, and groups and whether they have ever considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life.

Religious Identity

About four in five respondents (83 percent) were raised Catholic.

<i>What faith were you raised in?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Catholic	83%
Protestant (please specify)	12
Other Christian	2
Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular	2
Jewish	<1
Other faith (please specify)	1

- Nearly all former volunteers identify as Christian. Less than 1 percent of respondents say they were raised in the Jewish faith and 2 percent say they were unaffiliated/nothing in particular.
- One in eight respondents (12 percent) were raised Protestant and two percent of respondents report being raised in some other Christian faith.
- Only 1 percent of respondents say they were raised in some other faith.

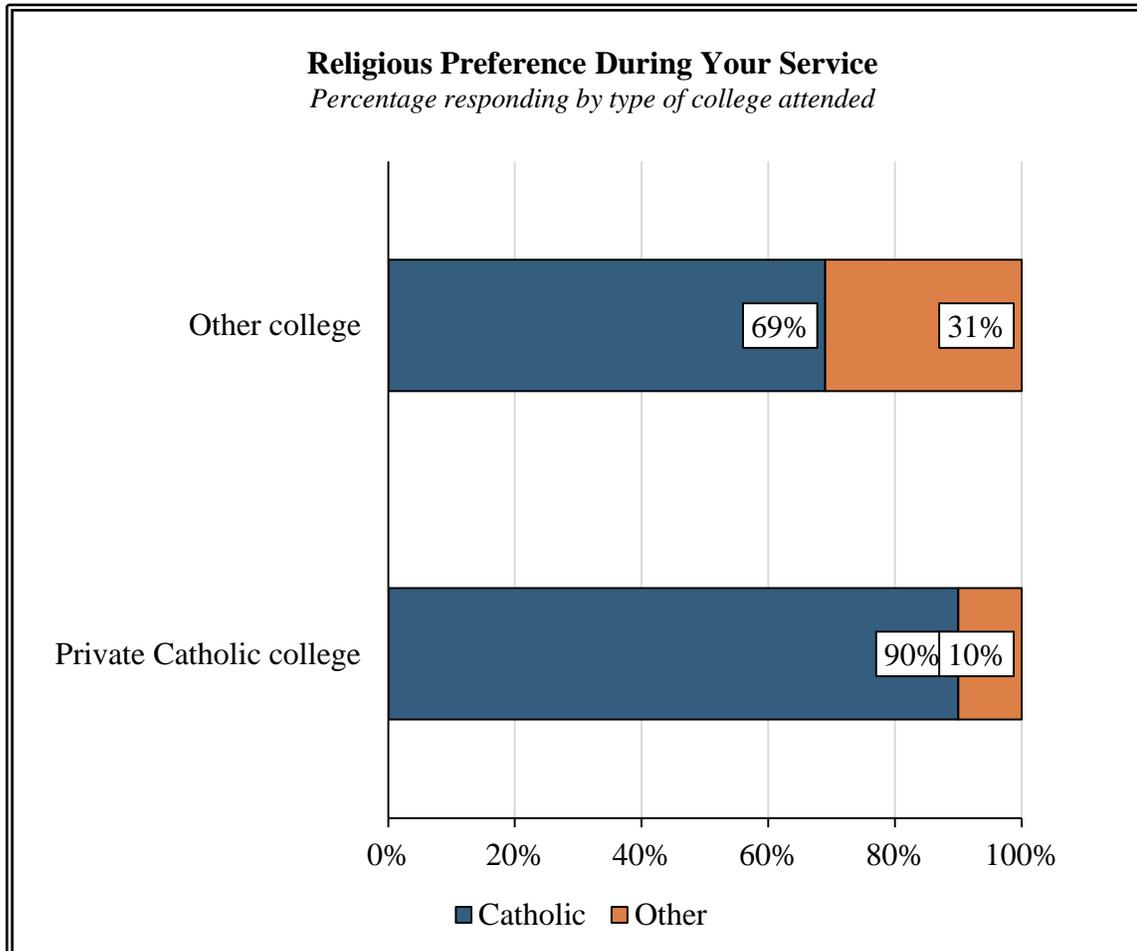
Four in five respondents (81 percent) say that their religious preference during their volunteer service was Catholic.

<i>What was your religious preference during your volunteer service?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Catholic	81%
Protestant: please specify	8
Other Christian: please specify	2
Jewish	<1
Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular	8
Other faith: please specify	1

- Almost one in ten respondents (8 percent) says their religious preference during their volunteer service was Protestant.
- Less than one in ten respondents (8 percent) identified as unaffiliated/nothing in particular during their volunteer service.
- Respondents who said their religious preference during their volunteer service was Protestant, other Christian, or other faith were asked to specify. Those faiths specified were similar to those specified by respondents when asked the faith they were raised in.

Differences by Type of College Attended

Nine in ten former volunteers (90 percent) who attended a private Catholic college, compared to seven in ten (69 percent) who attended some other type of college, were Catholic during their volunteer service.



Fewer than seven in ten respondents (67 percent) say they are Catholic today, but four in five (81 percent) said they were Catholic during their volunteer service.

What is your religious preference today?		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S Population¹³
Catholic	67%	24%
Protestant: please specify	10	51
Other Christian: please specify	3	3
Jewish	1	2
Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular	15	16
Other faith: please specify	4	4

- One in ten responding former volunteers (10 percent) says that they are Protestant today.
- The percentage of respondents saying they are unaffiliated or have no particular religious preference almost doubles compared to when respondents were serving in their volunteer program (15 percent today compared to 8 percent at the time of their volunteer service).
- Respondents who said their religious preference today is Protestant, other Christian, or other faith were asked to specify. Those faiths specified were similar to those specified by respondents when asked the faith they were raised in.
- As might be expected, the proportion of responding volunteers who say their religious preference today is Catholic is much higher than the proportion of the U.S. population that identify as Catholic (67 percent compared to 24 percent).
- Although half of the U.S. population (51 percent) identify as Protestant, only one in ten former volunteers (10 percent) say this is their religious preference today.

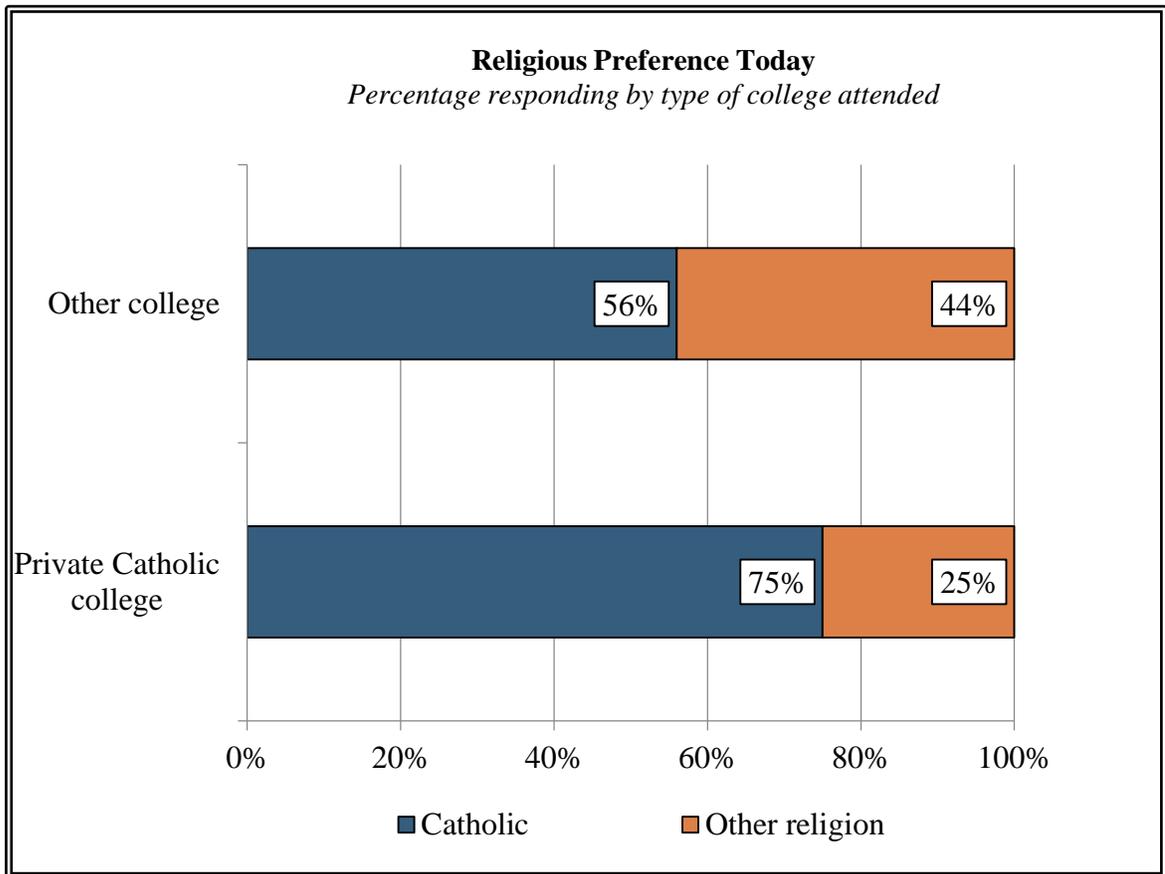
Differences by Generation

Millennials are less likely than those from other generations to say that their religious identity today is Catholic (62 percent compared to 71 percent from the Post-Vatican II generation and 68 percent from the Vatican II generation or older). However, Millennials are more likely to identify as unaffiliated/nothing in particular (18 percent compared to 14 percent from the Post-Vatican II generation and 12 percent from the Vatican II generation or older).

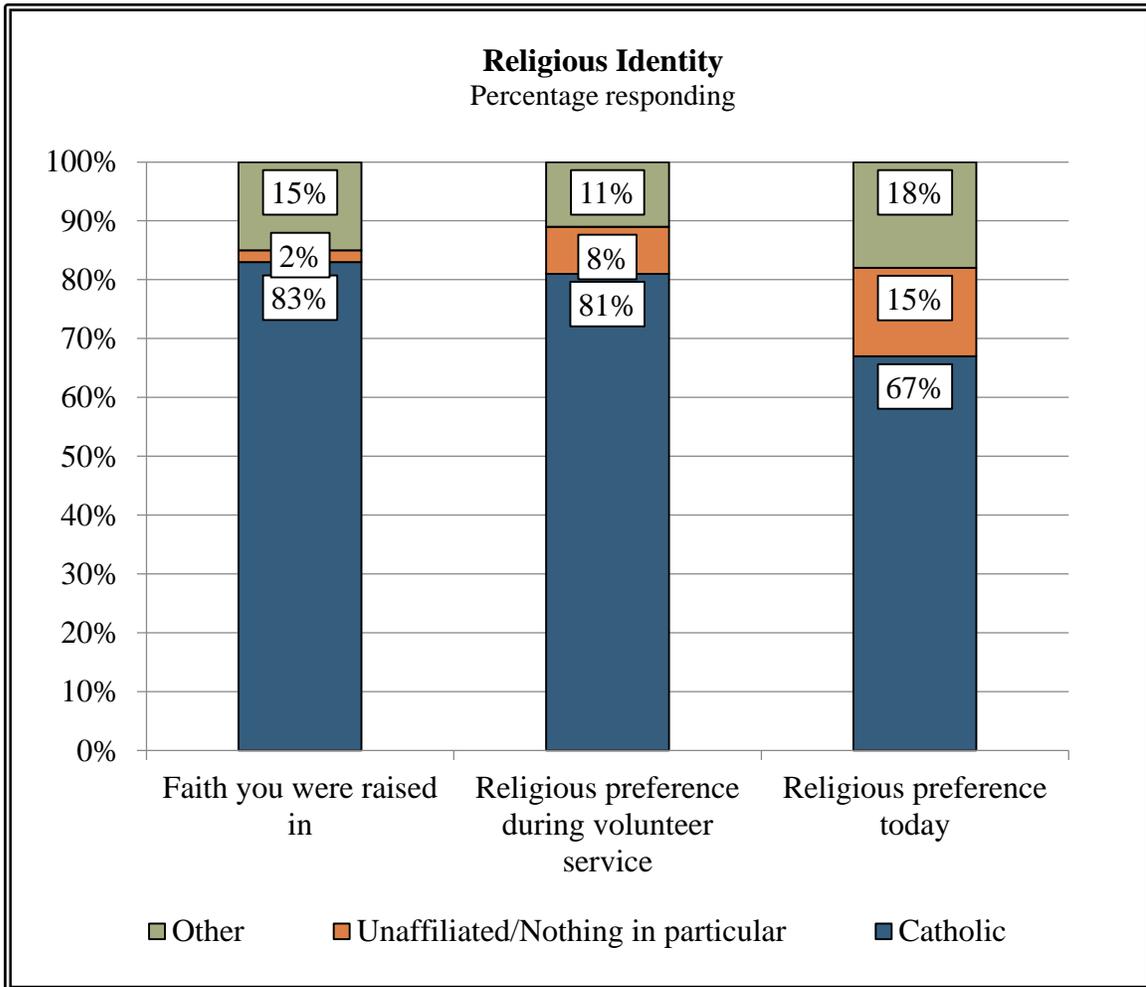
¹³ Source: Pew Religious Landscape Survey, Pew Research Center, 2007.

Differences by Type of College Attended

Former volunteers who attended a private Catholic college are more likely than those who did not to be Catholic today (75 percent compared to 56 percent).



Eight in ten respondents (81 percent) say they were Catholic during their volunteer service. In comparison, only two-thirds of respondents (67 percent) are Catholic today.



- More than eight in ten respondents (83 percent) say that they were raised in the Catholic faith and almost the same proportion of respondents (81 percent) say that their religious preference during their volunteer service was Catholic. However, only two thirds of respondents (67 percent) say that they are Catholic today.
- Two percent of former volunteers say that they were unaffiliated or not raised in any religion in particular. This percentage increases to almost one in ten respondents (8 percent) when asked about their religious preference during their volunteer service, and again to almost one in five respondents (15 percent) when asked about their religious preference today.
- Eight in ten responding former volunteers (79 percent) who were raised Catholic are also Catholic today. In comparison, less than two thirds or the adult US population (65 percent) who were Catholic at age 16 report being Catholic today.¹⁴

¹⁴ Source: General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 2012.

Religious Service Attendance

More than three in four respondents (77 percent) attended religious services once a week or more often while in high school.

<i>While you were in high school, how often did you attend religious services?</i>	
Percentage responding	
More than once a week	18%
Once a week	59
Almost every week	10
At least once a month	5
A few times a year	5
Rarely or never	3

- Six in ten former volunteers (59 percent) attended Mass once a week while they were in high school.
- Almost one in five former volunteers (18 percent) attended religious services more than once a week while in high school.
- One in ten respondents (10 percent) attended religious services almost every week and 5 percent attended monthly.
- Less than 10 percent of former volunteers attended religious services a few times a year or less..

About half of former volunteers (55 percent) say they attended religious services once a week or more often while in college.

<i>While you were in college, how often did you attend religious services?</i>	
Percentage responding	
More than once a week	24%
Once a week	31
Almost every week	17
At least once a month	11
A few times a year	9
Rarely or never	7
I did not attend college	1

- Just under a third (31 percent) attended religious services weekly during college.
- Almost one in four respondents (24 percent) say they attended religious services more than once a week while they were in college.
- Just under one in five former volunteers (17 percent) say they attended religious services almost every week while in college.
- A little more than one in ten respondents (11 percent) say they attended religious services at least once a month while in college. Almost the same percentage of respondents (9 percent) say they attended religious services only a few times a year.
- Almost one in ten former volunteers (7 percent) say they attended religious services rarely or never while in college.

Almost three in ten former volunteers (28 percent) say they now attend religious services only a few times a year.

<i>How often do you attend religious services today?</i>			
Percentage responding			
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Population¹⁵	U.S. Catholics¹⁵
More than once a week	13%	8	4%
Once a week	33	19	21
Almost every week	14	4	5
At least once a month	12	16	20
A few times a year or less	28	53	50

- About one in ten respondents (13 percent) say they attend religious services more than once a week today.
- About three in ten respondents (33 percent) say they attend religious services once a week today, while more than one in ten respondents (14 percent) say they attend religious services almost every week.
- About one in ten former volunteers (12 percent) say they attend religious services at least once a month.
- Former volunteers attend religious services much more regularly than the general U.S. population and U.S Catholics. For example, almost half of responding former volunteers (46 percent) attend religious services at least once a week, compared to fewer than one in three (27 percent) of the U.S. population and one in four (25 percent) U.S. Catholics.

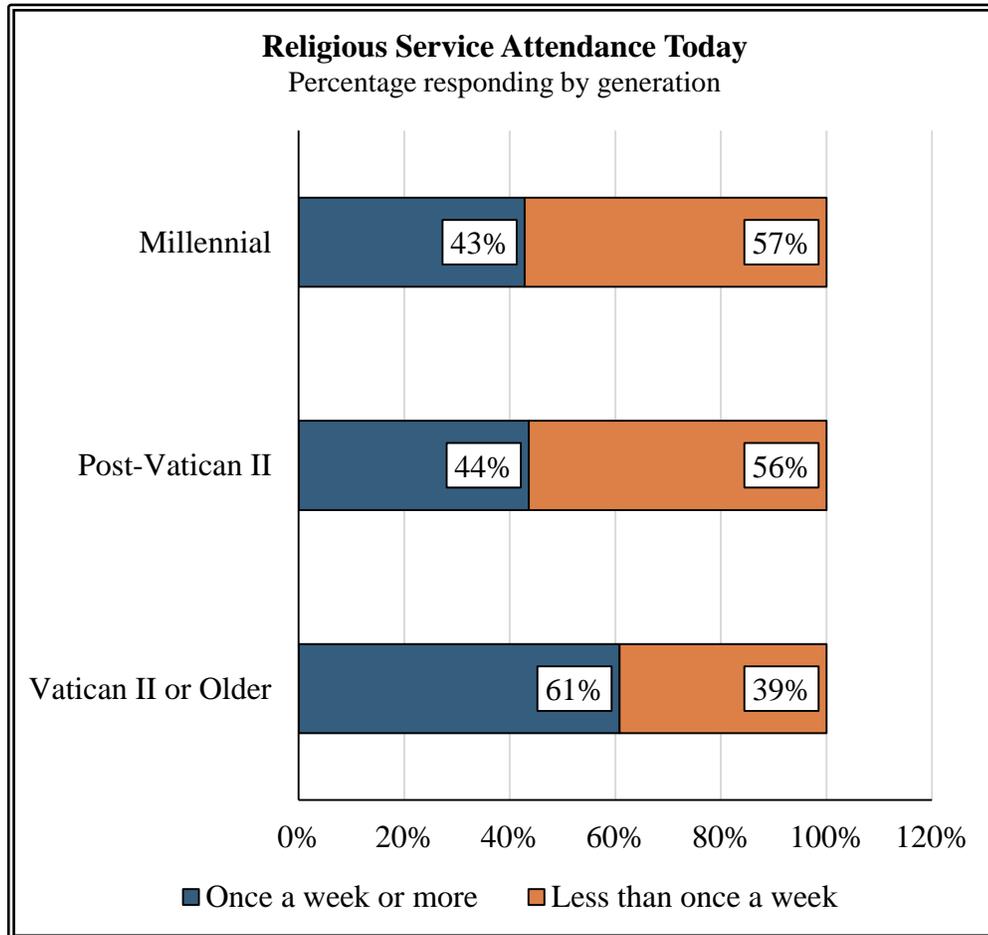
Differences by Gender

Male former volunteers are more likely than female former volunteers to say they attend religious services at least once a week today (50 percent compared to 44 percent).

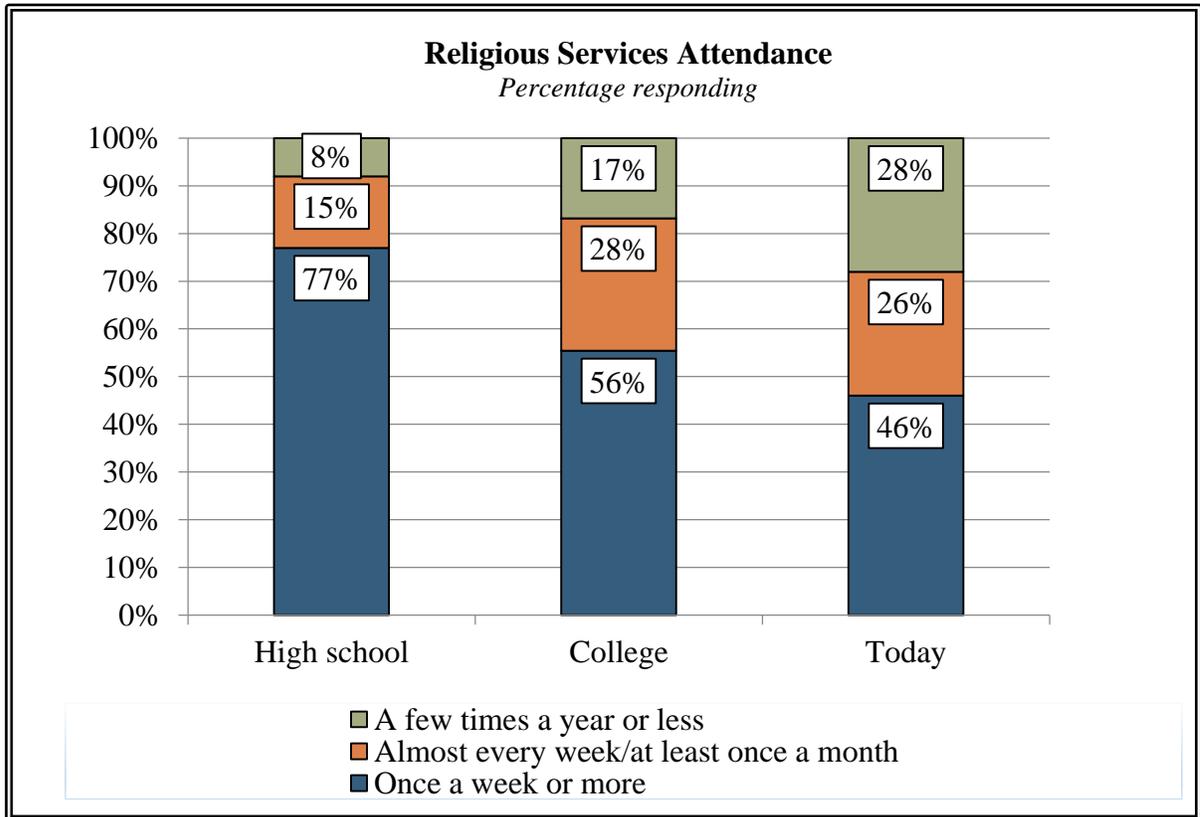
¹⁵ Source: General Social Survey 2010 Cross-Section and Panel Combined. Response categories differ slightly between the CARA survey of former volunteers and the GSS survey. In place of “more than once a week”, the GSS uses “several times a week”. In place of “once a week,” the GSS uses “every week”. In place of “almost every week,” the GSS uses “nearly every week”. In place of “at least once a month,” the GSS uses “about once a month” and “2-3 times a month” and in place of “a few times a year or less,” the GSS uses “several times a year,” “about once or twice a year,” “less than once a year” and “never”.

Differences by Generation

Responding former volunteers who belong to the Vatican II generation or are older are more likely to attend religious services once a week or more.



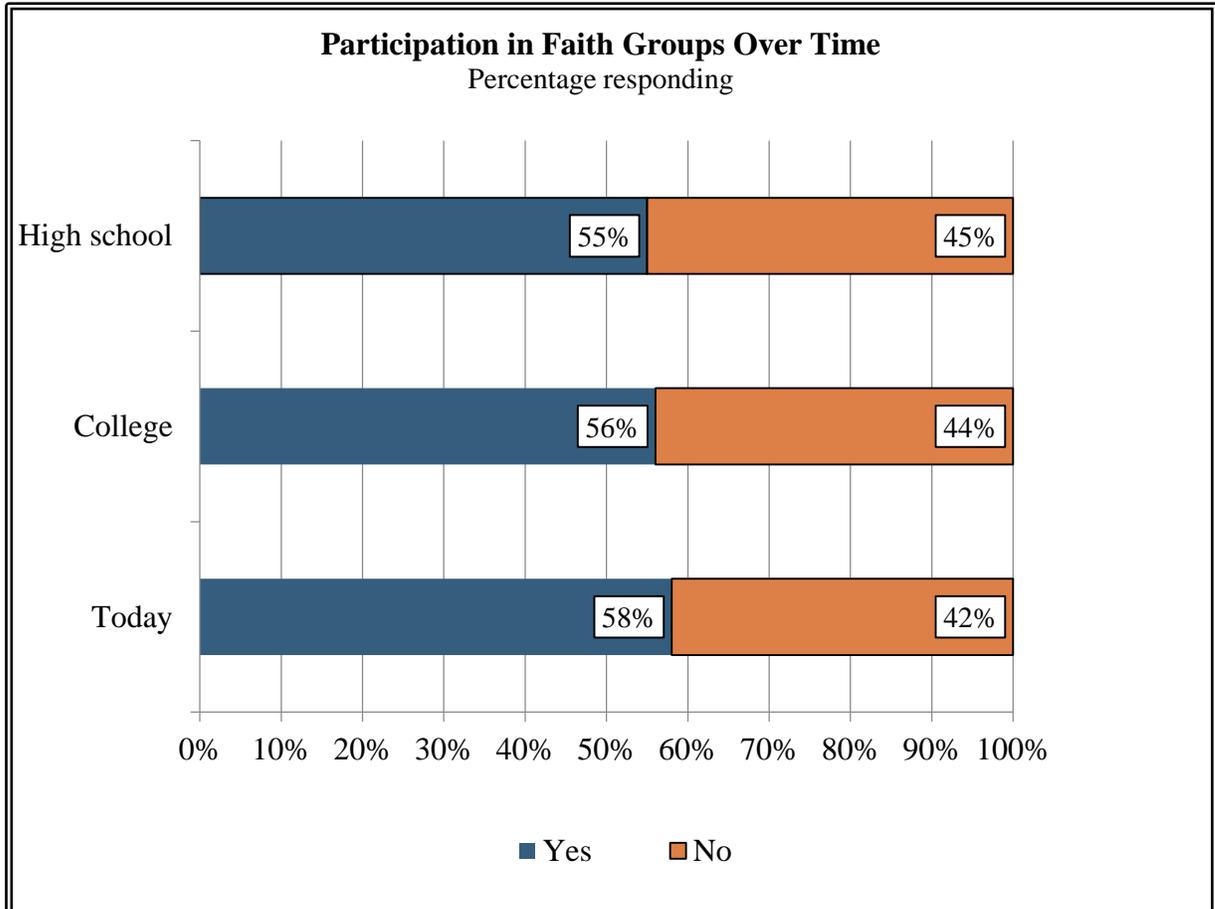
Reported weekly attendance at religious services among former volunteers declines from 77 percent in high school to 56 percent in college and 46 percent today. There is a corresponding increase in the proportion of respondents who attend religious services a few times a year or less (8 percent when in high school and 28 percent today).



About one in ten respondents (8 percent) say they attended religious services a few times a year or less while in elementary school. When respondents were asked about religious service attendance in high school this percentage increases to almost one in five (17 percent) and increases further to almost three in ten (28 percent) when asked about religious service attendance today.

Participation in Faith Groups

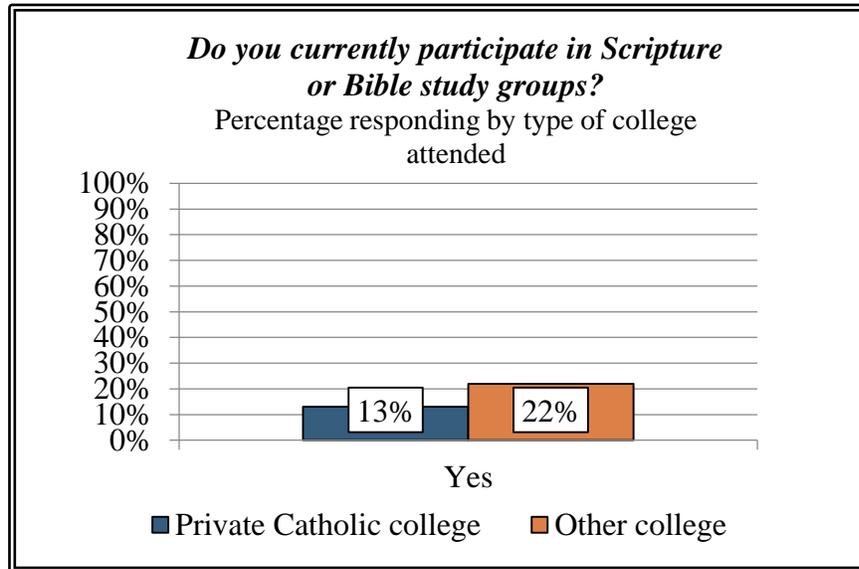
Respondents were asked about their involvement with church-based or faith-based youth groups in high school, their involvement with campus ministry while in college, and their involvement with a local parish or religious congregation today. In general, participation rates in such faith groups remains stable over these life phases.



- More than half of former volunteers (55 percent) were involved in a church-based or faith-based youth group while they were in high school.
- This percentage stays about the same when respondents are asked about their involvement in faith groups during college (56 percent) and today (58 percent).

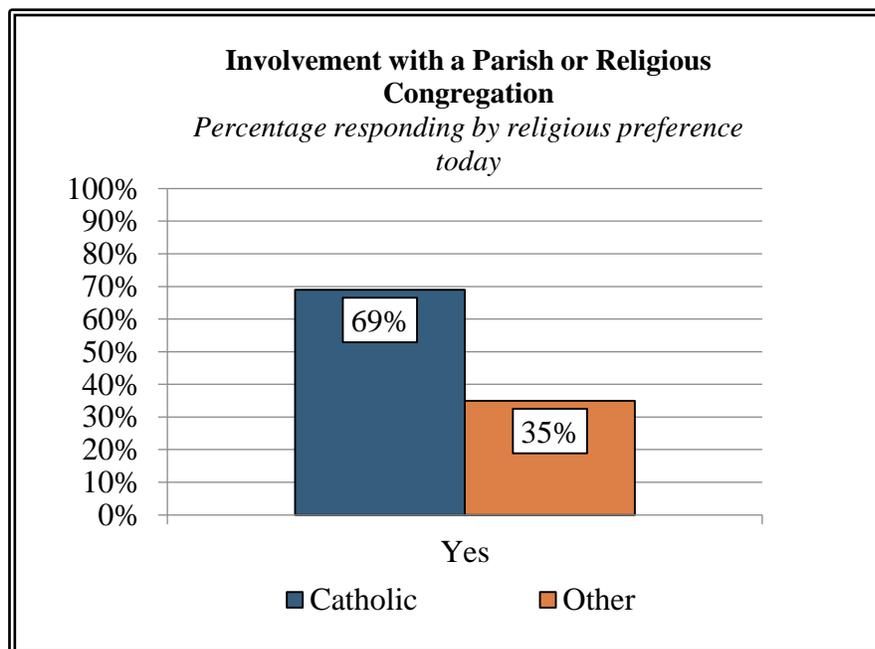
Differences by Type of College Attended

Former volunteers who attended a private Catholic college are almost half as likely as those who did not to currently participate in Scripture or Bible study groups (13 percent compared to 22 percent).



Differences by Religious Preference Today

Former volunteers who are Catholic are twice as likely as those who are not Catholic to be involved in activities with their parish or religious congregation (69 percent compared to 35 percent).



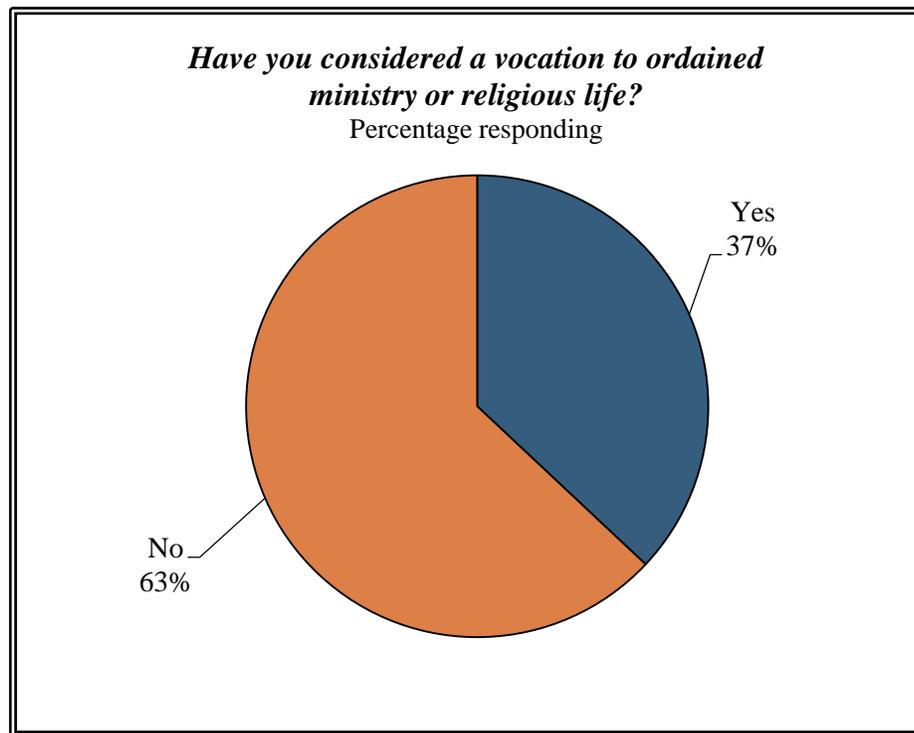
Vocation to Ordained Ministry or Religious Life

Less than one in ten former volunteers (6 percent) have a vocation to ordained ministry religious life today.

<i>Are you...?</i>	
Percentage responding	
...an ordained priest/minister in your church/religious congregation	1%
...an ordained deacon	1
...a religious order sister or nun	1
...a religious order brother	1
...a seminarian/studying for ordination	2

- Two percent of former volunteers are seminarians or studying for ordination.
- An equal proportion of former volunteers (1 percent) report being an ordained priest/minister in their church/religious congregation, an ordained deacon, a religious order sister or nun, or a religious order brother.

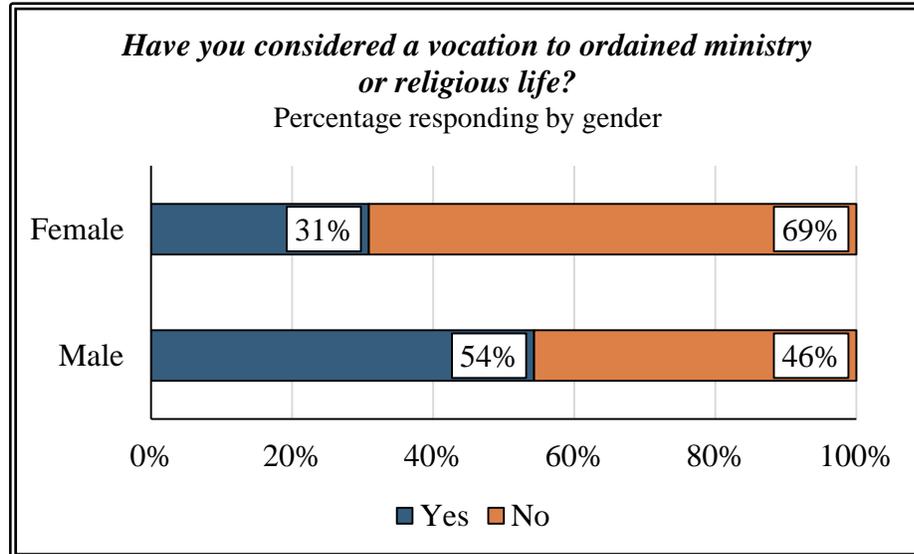
Although few respondents have a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life, many more of them have considered it.



- Almost two in five former volunteers (37 percent) have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life.
- More than three in five former volunteers (63 percent) have not consider this vocation.

Differences by Gender

Male former volunteers are much more likely than female volunteers to have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life (54 percent compared to 31 percent).

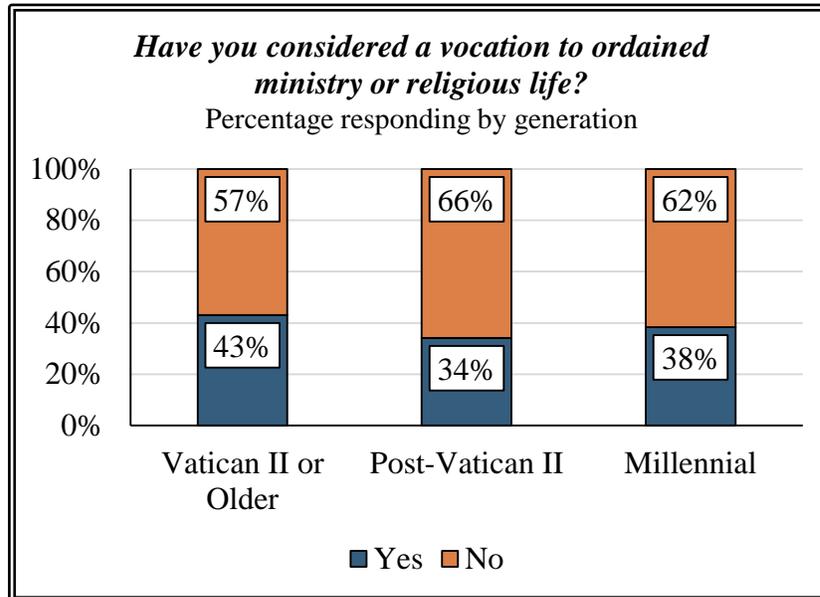


The incidence of former volunteers who ever considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life is much higher than the incidence among Catholic adults. According to a 2007 CARA study¹⁶, 17 percent of Catholic men have ever considered becoming a priest or religious brother and 15 percent of women have ever considered becoming a nun or religious sister. This can be compared to 54 percent of male former volunteers and 31 percent of female former volunteers who have ever considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life.

¹⁶ Source: CARA, *Sacraments Today: Belief and Practice among U.S. Catholic*, 2008.

Differences by Generation

Respondents who are members of the Post-Vatican II generation are less likely than those from any other generation to have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life.



Of the respondents who have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life, more than three in five (62 percent) of them considered it “somewhat” or “very” seriously.

<i>How seriously have you considered this?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Very seriously	27%
Somewhat seriously	35
Only a little seriously	32
Not very seriously at all	6

Of those respondents who have considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life (the 37 percent of respondents that responded “Yes” to the question “Have you considered a Vocation to Ordained Ministry or Religious Life?”):

- Almost three in ten former volunteers (27 percent) have considered such a vocation “very” seriously.
- More than one third of former volunteers (35 percent) have “somewhat” seriously considered this vocation.
- More than three in ten respondents (32 percent) report having considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life “only a little” seriously.

Of those respondents who considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life, three in four of them (76 percent) had already considered this before their service.

<i>Did you consider a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life before, after or during your volunteer service?</i>	
<i>(Check all that apply)</i>	
Percentage responding	
Before	76%
During	48
After	46

- Almost half (48 percent) considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life during their volunteer service.
- Similarly, almost half (46 percent) considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life after their volunteer service.

Prayer

More than three in ten former volunteers (33 percent) report praying several times a day.

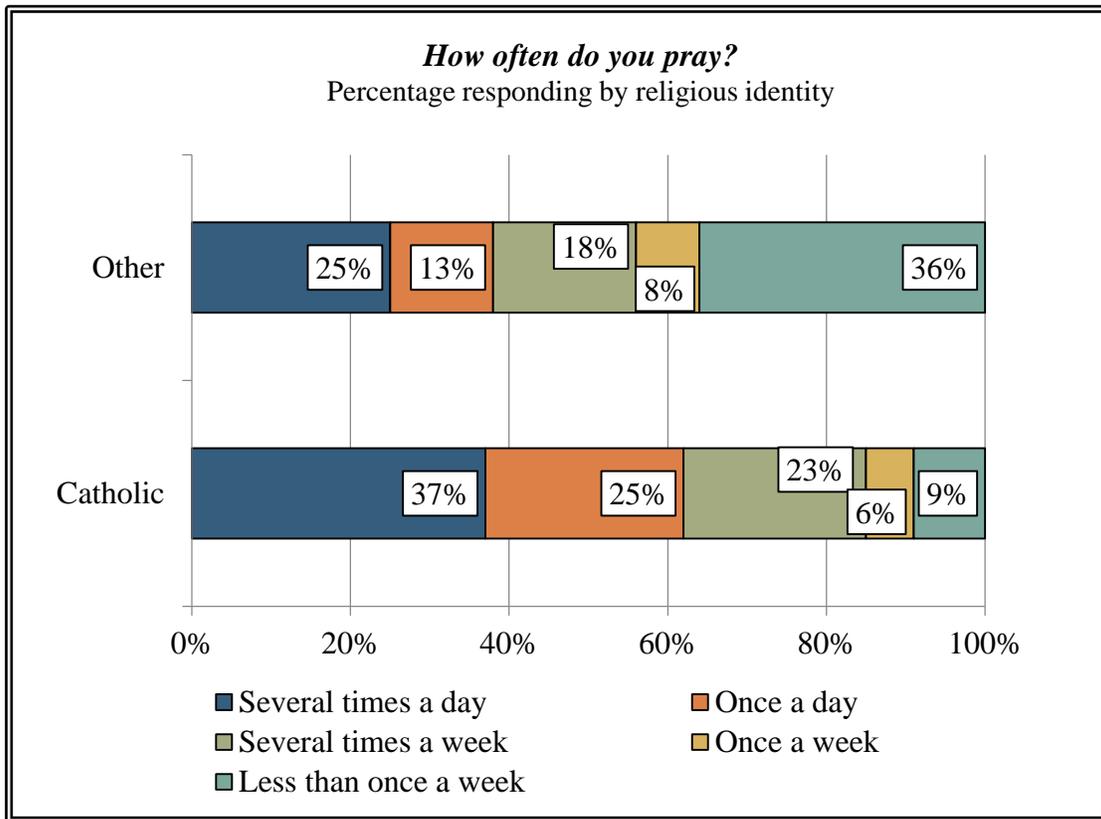
<i>How often do you pray?</i>		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Population¹⁷
Several times a day	33%	27%
Once a day	21	29
Several times a week	21	12
Once a week	7	7
Less than once a week	18	11
Never/Don't know/No answer	--	14

- About one in five former volunteers (21 percent) say they pray once a day and the same percentage say they pray several times a week.
- Less than one in ten respondents say they pray once a week while almost one in five (18 percent) say they pray less than once a week.
- Former volunteers are more likely than the U.S. population in general to report praying several times a day (33 percent, compared to 27 percent). By comparison, former volunteers are less likely to report praying once a day (21 percent compared to 29 percent in the U.S. population).

¹⁷ Source: General Social Survey 2010 Cross-Section and Panel Combined

Differences by Religious Identity

Respondents who are Catholic are more likely than other respondents to pray once a day or more (62 percent compared to 38 percent).



Part III: Characteristics of Volunteer Program

This section of the report describes the characteristics of the volunteer programs in which these respondents have participated. Characteristics include program served in, year service ended, location of program, length of program and program structure among other items.

Program Served In

Former volunteers from a total of 59 different CVN membership organizations responded to the survey (although CARA was sent contact information for alumni from 60 membership organizations, there were no responding alumni from one program). Almost four in ten of these respondents (39 percent) are former volunteers of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps and a further one in six respondents are former volunteers of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps Northwest.

More than 100 former volunteers of Notre Dame Mission Volunteers (258), Christian Appalachian Project (248), Mercy Volunteer Corps (149), Lasallian Volunteers of the De La Salle Christian Brothers (138), Friends of the Orphans (135) and Maryknoll Lay Missioners (120) responded to the survey.

Respondents by Program

Program	Number of Respondents	Percentage of All Respondents
Jesuit Volunteer Corps	1954	39%
Jesuit Volunteer Corps Northwest	827	16
Notre Dame Mission Volunteers	258	5
Christian Appalachian Project	248	5
Mercy Volunteer Corps	149	3
Lasallian Volunteers of the De La Salle Christian Brothers	138	3
Friends of the Orphans	135	3
Maryknoll Lay Missioners	120	2
Salesian Lay Missioners	86	2
Colorado Vincentian Volunteers	79	2
Lutheran Volunteer Corps	75	1
Vincentian Service Corps West	70	1
Augustinian Volunteers	69	1
Farm of the Child	67	1
Capuchin Franciscan Volunteer Corps Midwest	60	1
VIDES+USA	57	1
Rostro de Cristo Volunteer Program	56	1
Rostro de Cristo Volunteer Program	56	1
Volunteer Missionary Movement – USA	51	1

Respondents by Program Cont.

Program	Number of Respondents	Percentage of All Respondents
Discovering Opportunities for Outreach and Reflection (DOOR)	48	1
Franciscan Mission Service	31	1
Catholic Charities Project SERVE	30	1
Operation TEACH	30	1
Capuchin Franciscan Volunteer Corps, NY	29	1
Columban Missionaries	28	1
Johnson Intern Program	27	1
Maggie's Place	26	1
Capuchin Franciscan Volunteer Corps East	23	<1
Catholic Volunteers in Florida	23	<1
Bon Secours Volunteer Ministry	20	<1
Cabrini Mission Corps	19	<1
Change A Heart Franciscan Volunteer Program	19	<1
Urban Servant Corps	19	<1
Benedictine Sisters Volunteer Program	16	<1
Loretto Volunteer Program	16	<1
LU-Choice	15	<1
Border Servant Corps	13	<1
Hearts Home USA	13	<1
Norbertine Volunteer Community	11	<1
The South Bronx Educational Foundation	10	<1
Associate Missionaries of the Assumption	8	<1
Christian Brothers Lay Volunteer Program	8	<1
The Living with Purpose Fellowship	7	<1
Casa Marianella	6	<1
Franciscan Community Volunteers	6	<1
A Franciscan Common Venture	5	<1
Cristo Rey Boston Volunteers	5	<1
Jesuit Volunteer Corps Magis	5	<1
Youth Services Opportunities Project - YSOP	5	<1
Episcopal Service Corps - Maryland	4	<1
Precious Blood Volunteers	4	<1
SPIRITUS	4	<1
Trinity Cathedral Urban Service Corps	4	<1
Bethlehem Farm	3	<1
Redeemer Ministry Corps	3	<1
SSJ Mission Corps	3	<1
St. Michael Indian School	3	<1
Christ the King Service Corps	1	<1
Humility of Mary Volunteer Service	1	<1
Tau Volunteer Program	1	<1

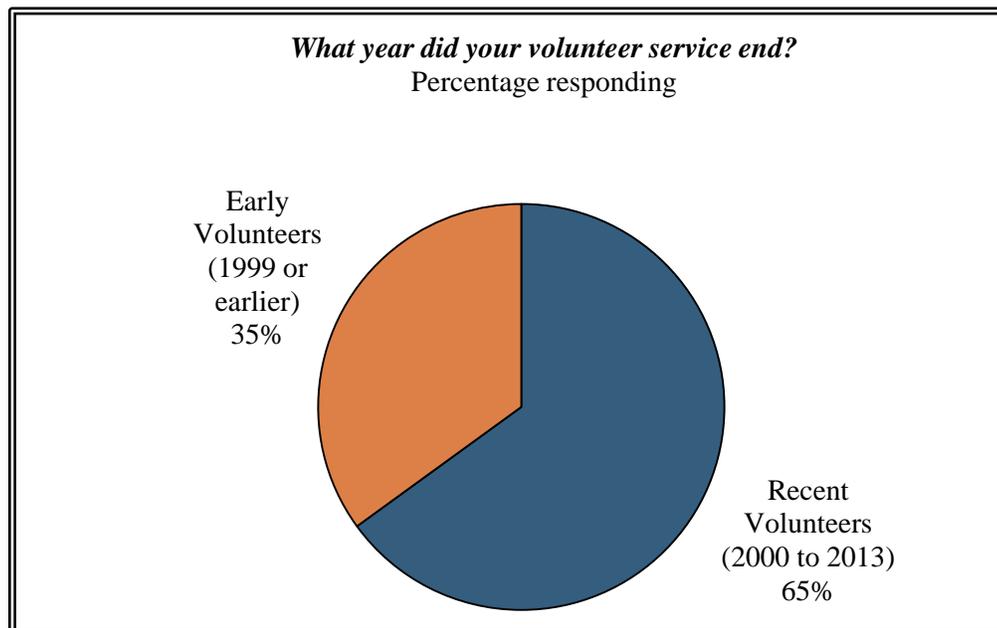
Year Service Ended

Respondents to the survey completed their volunteer service as long ago as 1958 and as recently as 2013. On average, respondents completed their volunteer service in 2002. At least half of respondents say that their volunteer service ended in 2004 or later.

What year did your volunteer service end?

Mean	2002
Median	2004
Minimum	1958
Maximum	2013

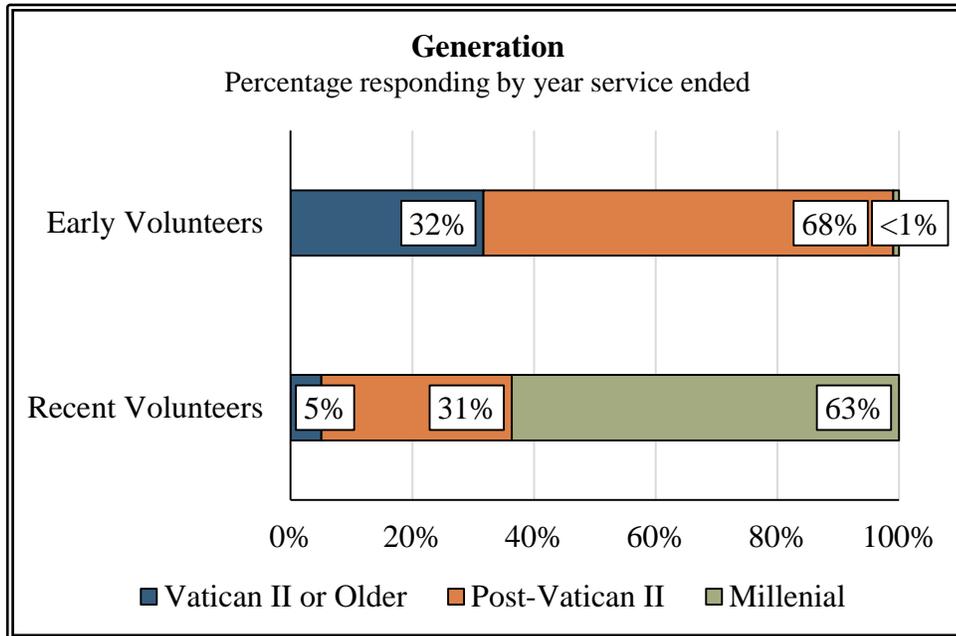
Two-thirds of respondents (65 percent) ended their volunteer service in 2000 or later (Recent Volunteers) and one-third of respondents (35 percent) ended their service in 1999 or earlier (Early Volunteers).



For purposes of comparison, in this report former volunteers who completed their service in 1999 or earlier (labeled here as “Early Volunteers”) are compared to those who completed their service in 2000 or later (labeled here as “Recent Volunteers”).

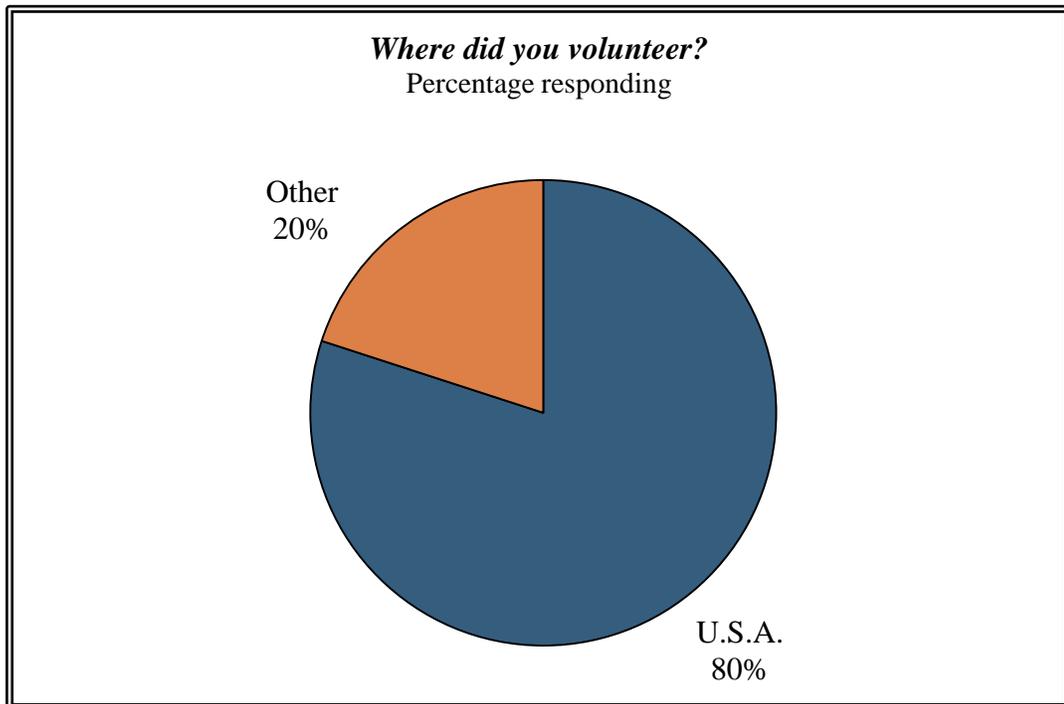
Differences by Generation

One-third of Early Volunteers belong to the Vatican II generation or older and two-thirds belong to the Post-Vatican II generation.



Location of Volunteer Program

Four out of five responding former volunteers say that their volunteer program was based in the United States.



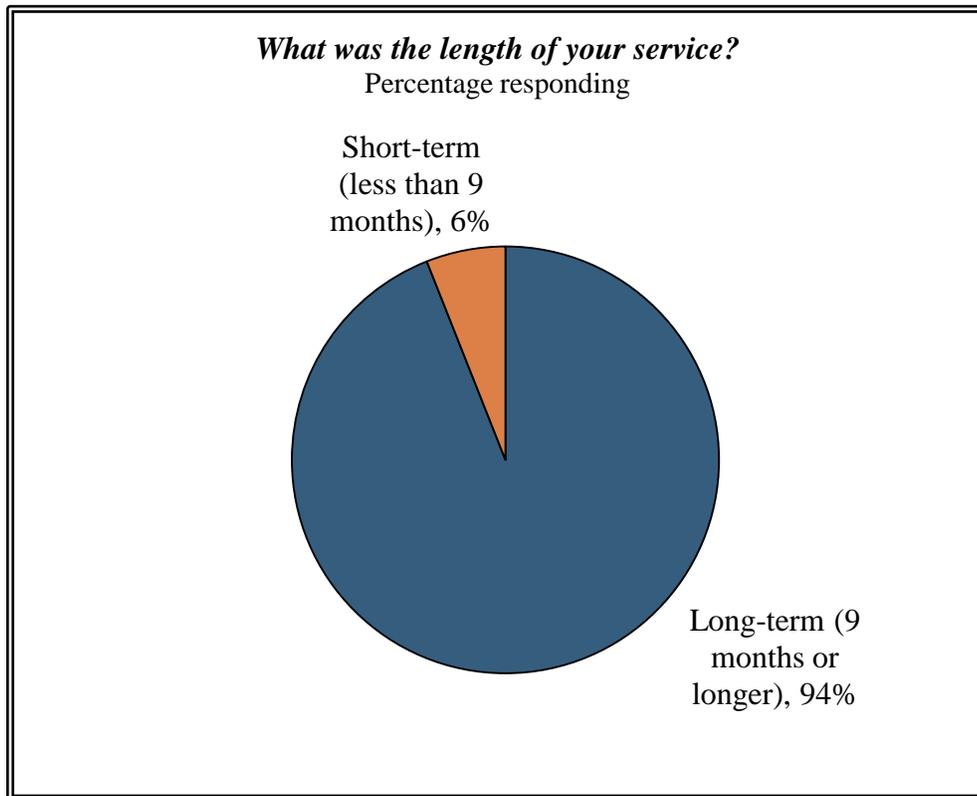
The table below displays the location where respondents served in more detail.

<i>Where did you volunteer?</i>	
Percentage responding	
U.S.A.	80%
North America (Canada or Mexico)	3
Central America	6
South America	5
Africa	2
Asia or Central Asia	1
Australia	1
Caribbean	1
Central/Eastern Europe	1
Western Europe	1
Middle East	1

- About one in twenty respondents served either in Central America (6 percent) or South America (5 percent).
- Fewer than one in twenty responding former volunteers (3 percent) served in North America, but not in the United States.

Length of Program

Almost all respondents (94 percent) say that their service was long-term, lasting nine months or more.



Of the 6 percent of respondents that said their service was short-term, almost four in ten (39 percent) say that their service was part of a Summer Program and 14 percent say that their service was an alternative Spring Break program (not shown in chart above).

Living Situation

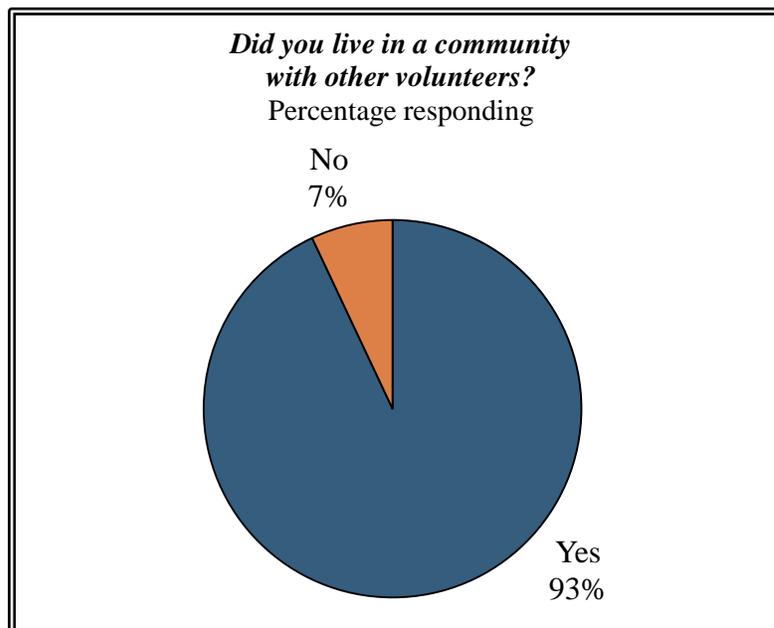
On average, former volunteers lived with approximately six volunteers/missioners while serving in their program.

Including yourself, approximately how many volunteers/missioners did you live with in your program?

Mean	6
Median	5
Minimum	1
Maximum	150

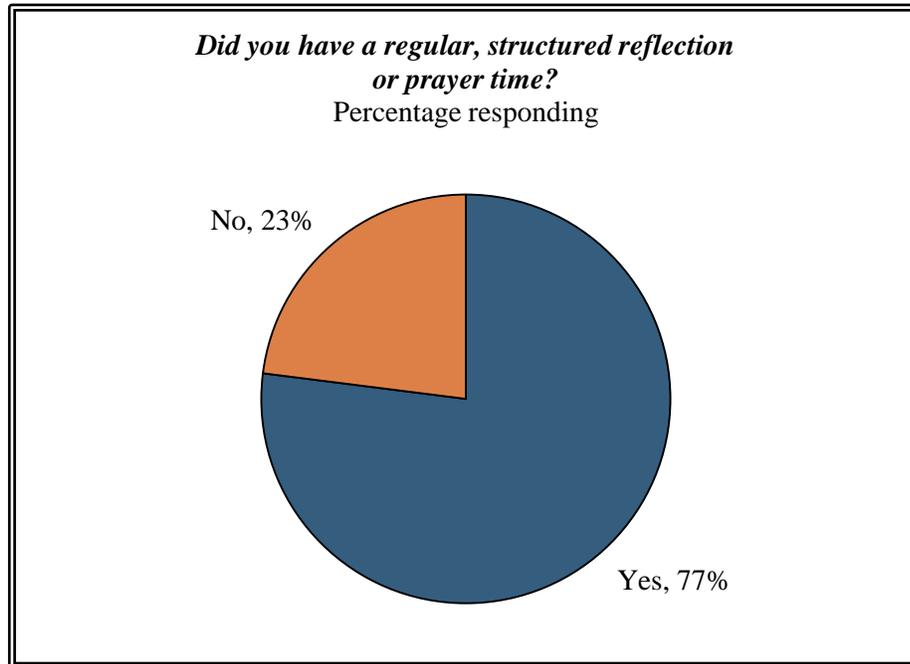
- At least half of respondents lived with five or fewer fellow missioners or volunteers while serving in their program.
- Some volunteers lived alone during the course of their program and one volunteer reports living with 150 other volunteers/missioners.

More than nine in ten respondents (93 percent) report that they lived in a community with other volunteers while serving in their program.



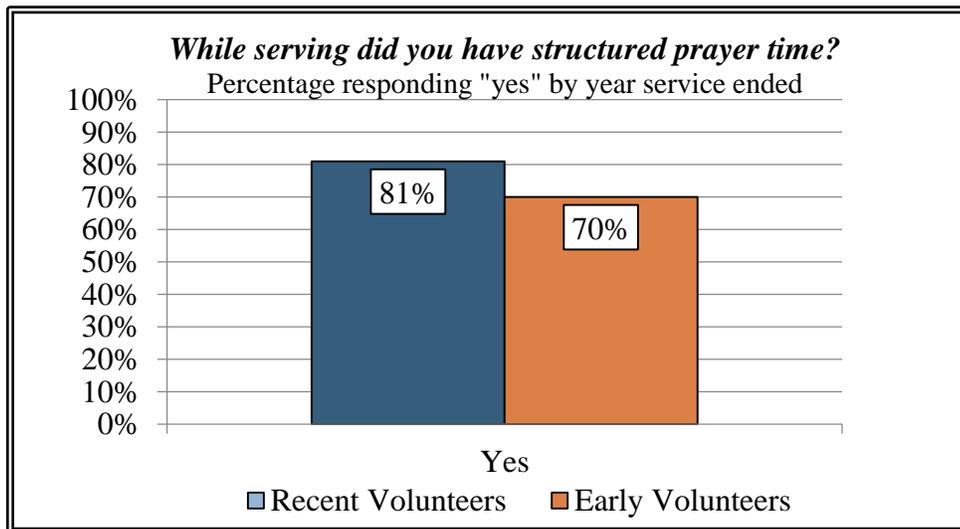
Prayer Time

Just over three quarters of respondents (77 percent) say that they had a regular, structured reflection or prayer time while serving in their program.

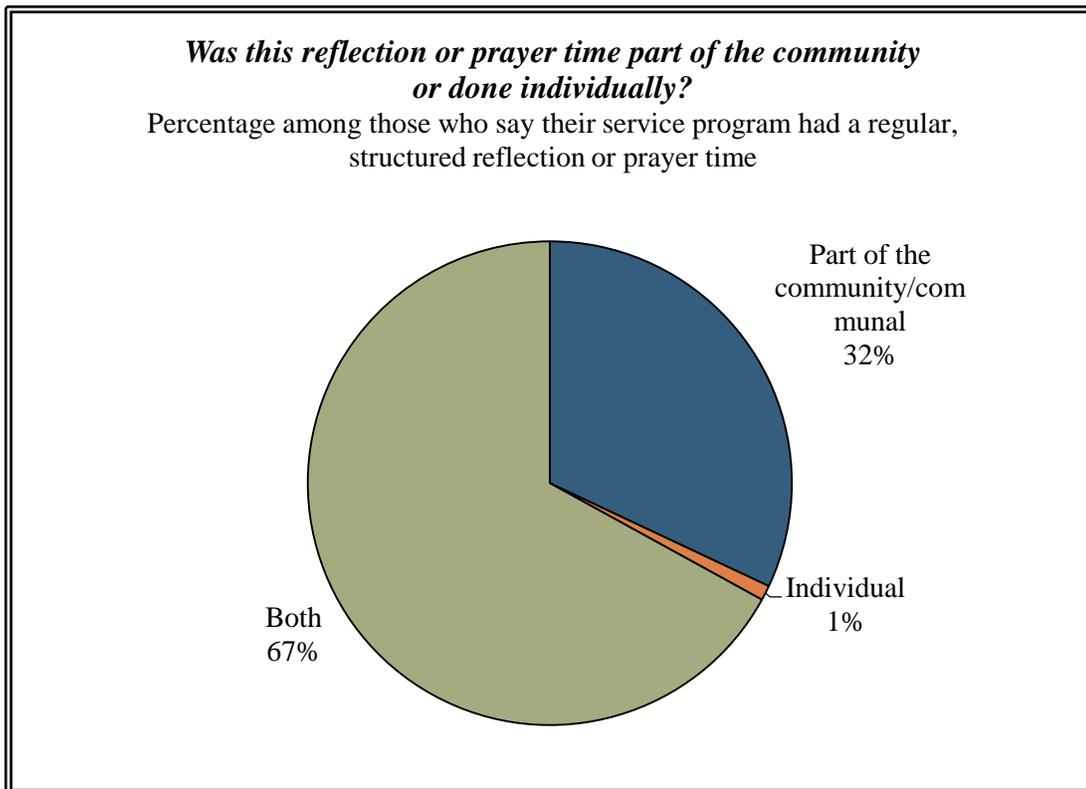


Differences by Year Service Ended

Early Volunteers whose service ended in 1999 or earlier are less likely than Recent Volunteers whose service ended in 2000 or later to have had structured prayer time while serving in their program (70 percent compared to 81 percent).



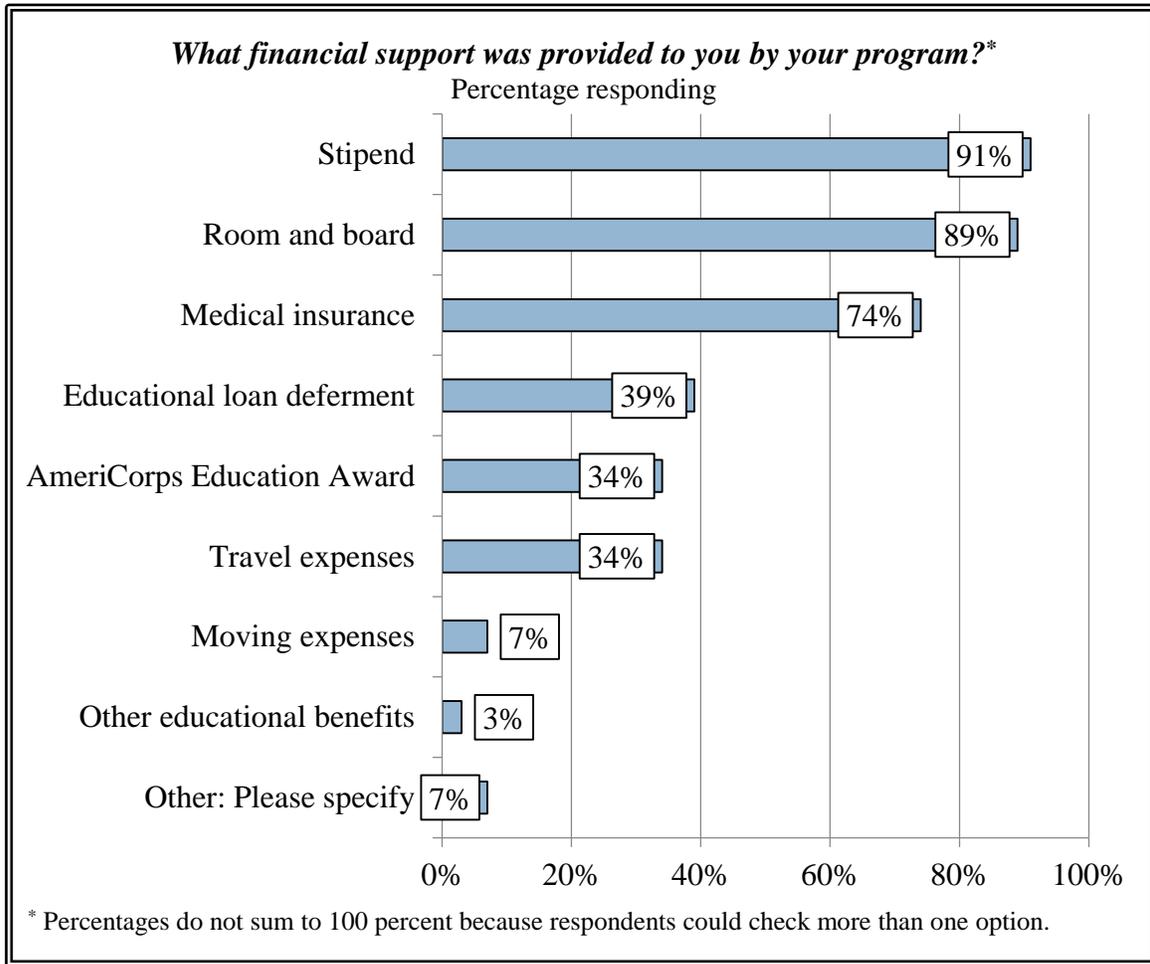
Of those respondents who say that there was a regular, structured reflection or prayer time as part of their volunteer service, only 1 percent says that this time was solely individual prayer time.



- One-third of responding former volunteers (32 percent) say that their structured reflection or prayer time was part of the community or communal.
- Two-thirds (67 percent) say that this structured prayer time was some combination of individual and communal.

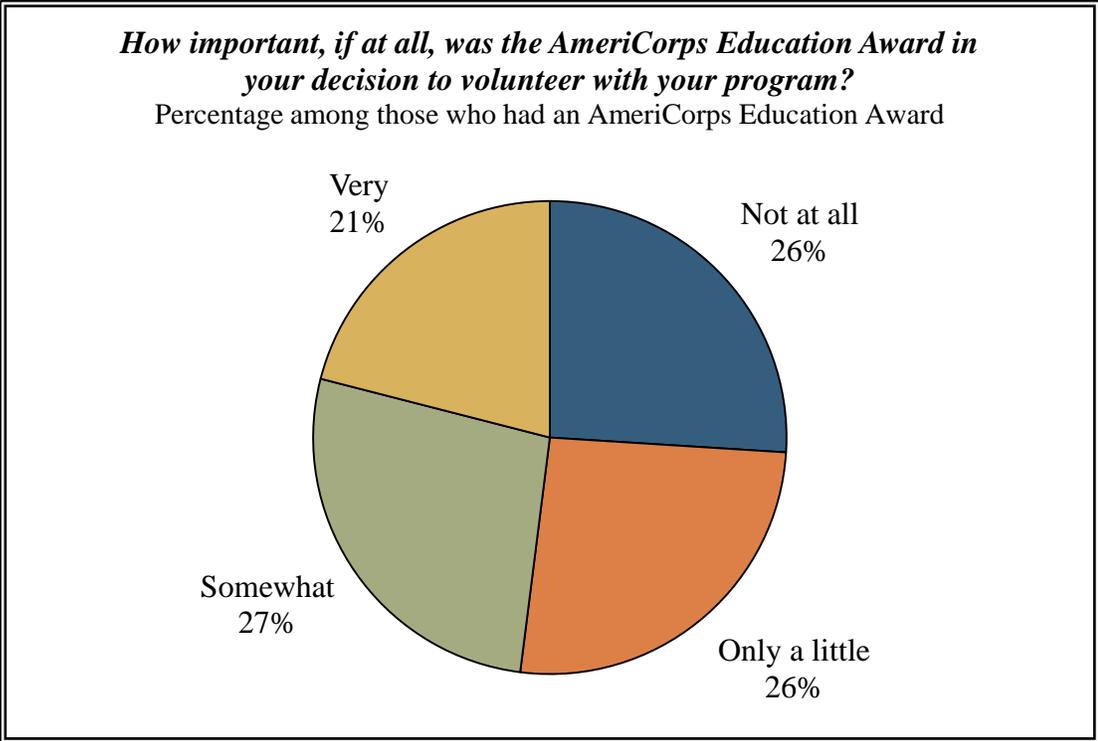
Financial Support

More than nine in ten respondents (91 percent) say that their program provided a stipend and almost as many (89 percent) say they were provided with room and board.



- Three-quarters of responding former volunteers (74 percent) say that their program provided medical insurance.
- Nearly four in ten (39 percent) say that their program offered educational loan deferment.
- Travel expenses and AmeriCorps Education Awards were offered to about one-third (34 percent) of respondents.
- Only 7 percent of responding former volunteers say that their program provided moving expenses.

Of responding former volunteers who were given an AmeriCorps Education Award, one in five (21 percent) say that the award was “very” important in their decision to volunteer with their program.



Respondents are equally likely to say that their AmeriCorps Education Award was somewhat (27 percent), only a little (26 percent), or very (26 percent) important in their decision to volunteer with their program.

Ages Served

More than four in ten former volunteers (43 percent) say that they primarily served adults.

<i>What age group did you primarily serve?*</i>	
Percentage responding	
Adults (18 – 65 years)	43%
Pre-school and elementary age children	32
Middle school age	28
High school age	28
Seniors (65 and older)	12
All ages/non-specific	14

*Percentage responding is more than 100 percent because respondents could check more than one option.

- One third of respondents (32 percent) primarily served pre-school and elementary age children.
- Just fewer than three in ten responding former volunteers (28 percent) say that they primarily served middle school age or high school age children.
- More than one in ten respondents (12 percent) worked with seniors and slightly more (14 percent) say they served people of all ages.

Differences by Gender

Female former volunteers are more likely than male former volunteers to report that they primarily served elementary age children (35 percent compared to 23 percent).

Field of Placement

Almost half of respondents (47 percent) say that their placement was in education.

<i>What area or field was your placement in?*</i>	
Percentage responding	
Education	47%
Social service	40
Housing/shelter	21
Healthcare	10
Advocacy	14
Pastoral work/evangelization or parish ministry	8
Other: Please specify	13

*Percentage responding is more than 100 percent because respondents could check more than one option.

- Four in ten former volunteers (40 percent) say their placement was in social services and half as many (21 percent) say their placement was in housing or shelter.
- One in ten respondents (10 percent) were placed in programs working in healthcare and slightly fewer (8 percent) worked in advocacy.
- Thirteen percent of respondents say their placement was in some other area or field. Those areas listed include:
 - Administration
 - After-school programs
 - Camps
 - Campus ministry
 - Childcare
 - Community development/organizing
 - Domestic violence
 - Economic development
 - Employment
 - Environmental
 - Food or nutrition
 - Fundraising
 - Human rights
 - Immigration or immigration law
 - Legal, legal aid or legal services
 - Maintenance or manual labor
 - Mental health
 - Orphanage
 - Prison ministry
 - Youth development or ministry.

Part IV: Experiences with Volunteer Program

Part IV of the report describes respondents' experiences with their volunteer programs. This includes how respondents learned about their program and why they decided to enter their program, and their evaluations of their time in the program.

Learning about Program

Respondents are most likely to say they first learned about their volunteer program through friends or through a college campus ministry. More than one third of respondents (35 percent) say that they learned about their program through friends and three in ten (31 percent) say it was through a college campus ministry.

<i>How did you learn about your volunteer program?*</i>	
Percentage responding	
Friends	35%
College campus ministry	31
Family	10
“Response” directory	10
Catholic Volunteer Network	8
My volunteer program website	6
AmeriCorps	4
Local clergy	4
Guidance counselor/career counselor	3
My workplace	2
Other: please specify	27

*Percentage responding is more than 100 percent because respondents could check more than one option.

- One in ten respondents (10 percent) learned about their volunteer program through family and an additional one in ten (10 percent) learned about their volunteer program through the “Response” directory.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents cite the Catholic Volunteer Network (8 percent), their volunteer program website (6 percent), AmeriCorps (4 percent), their local clergy (4 percent), a guidance counselor/career counselor (3 percent), or their workplace (2 percent) as the way they first learned about their volunteer program.
- More than a quarter of responding former volunteers (27 percent) say they learned about their volunteer program in some other way and were asked to specify how. Their responses include:
 - A religious brother or sister connected to the program
 - Advertisement on bulletin board

- Alumni
- At college
- Attending a Jesuit university
- Campus recruiters or campus visitors
- Career fair
- Church bulletin
- College professor
- College service fair or volunteer fair
- Google
- High school
- Idealist.org
- In a book
- In a Jesuit publication
- Internet, internet search or online
- Listings of volunteer opportunities
- Magazine associated with volunteer program
- Newspaper article

Decision to Enter Program

When asked about the importance of certain items in their decision to enter their volunteer program, almost all responding former volunteers said that the fact that they “felt compassion towards people in need” was “somewhat” or “very” important (84 percent said “very”).

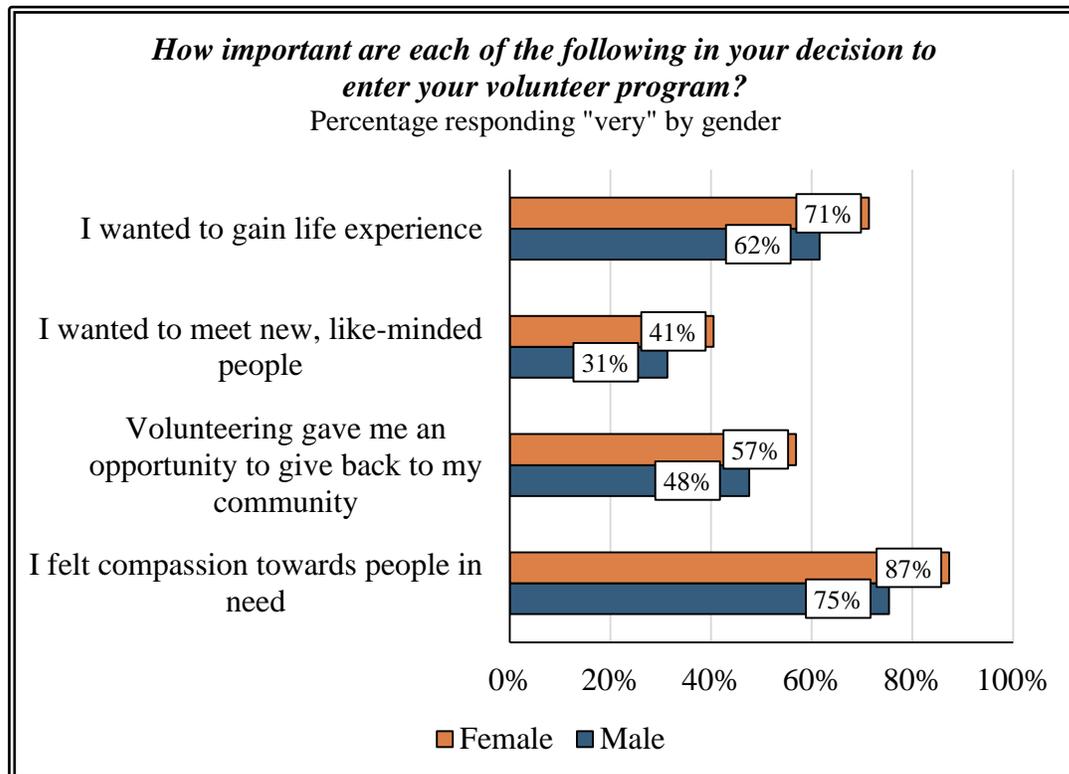
<i>How important were each of the following in your decision to enter your volunteer program?</i>		
Percentage responding “somewhat” or “very”		
	“Somewhat” or “Very”	“Very” only
I felt compassion towards people in need	98%	84%
I wanted to gain life experience	92	68
I believed that those who have more should help those with less	92	68
I wanted to work towards social change	90	65
Volunteering was a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs	87	64
Volunteering gave me an opportunity to give back to my community	84	54
I wanted to meet new, like-minded people	75	38
Volunteering was an important activity to people I respected	71	39
Volunteer work was part of my vocational/faith development discernment process	62	37
I wanted a break before starting a new job/going back to school	41	21
Someone close to me was involved in the program	30	15

- Nine in ten or more respondents indicated that their desire “to gain life experience” (92 percent), their belief “that those who have more should help those with less” (92 percent), and their desire “to work towards social change” (90 percent) were “somewhat” or “very” important in their decision to enter their volunteer program.
- More than eight in ten former volunteers described “volunteering was a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs” (87 percent) and “volunteering gave me an opportunity to give back to my community” (84 percent) as “somewhat” or “very” important in their decision to enter their volunteer program.

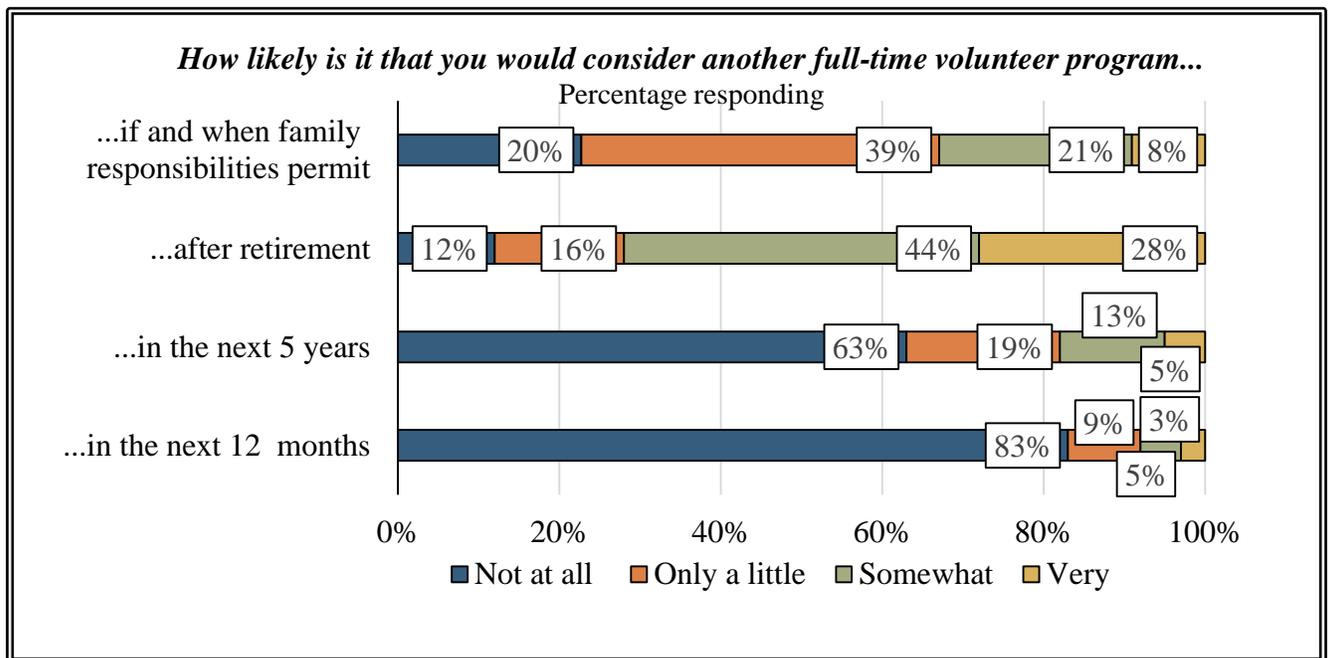
- Three-quarters of respondents (75 percent) say that their desire “to meet new, like-minded people” was “very” or “somewhat” important in their decision to enter their volunteer program.
- More than seven in ten responding former volunteers (71 percent) say it was “very” or “somewhat” important that “volunteering was an important activity to people (they) respected” and more than six in ten (62 percent) say it was “very” or “somewhat” important that “volunteer work was part of (their) vocational/faith development discernment process”.
- Four in ten (41 percent) say that the fact that they “wanted a break before starting a new job/going back to school” was “very” or “somewhat” important in their decision to enter their volunteer program.
- Just under one-third of respondents (30 percent) say “someone close to me was involved in the program” was a “very” or “somewhat” important reason for them entering their volunteer program.

Differences by Gender

Female respondents are more likely than male respondents to say that each item in the figure below was “very” important in influencing their decision to enter their volunteer program.



Almost three in ten respondents (28 percent) said they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program after retirement, while only 3 percent of respondents say they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program in the next 12 months.



- Compared to all other situations, respondents are most likely to consider another full-time volunteer program after retirement. Almost three quarters (72 percent) of respondents say they would be “somewhat” or “very” likely to consider another program after retirement.
- Few respondents (5 percent) say they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program in the next five years.
- About one in ten respondents (8 percent) say they are “very” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program if and when family responsibilities permit.
- More than eight in ten former volunteers (83 percent) say they are “not at all” likely to consider another full-time volunteer program in the next 12 months and little more than three in five (63 percent) would not consider the possibility of another full-time volunteer program in the next five years.

Evaluation of Time in Program

Almost all responding former volunteers “somewhat” or “strongly” agree that their volunteer service made them a better person (98 percent), that they enjoyed their volunteer service (97 percent), and that their volunteer program helped them become who they are today (97 percent) (82 percent, 79 percent, and 79 percent respectively “strongly” agree).

To what degree do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your volunteer service with your program?

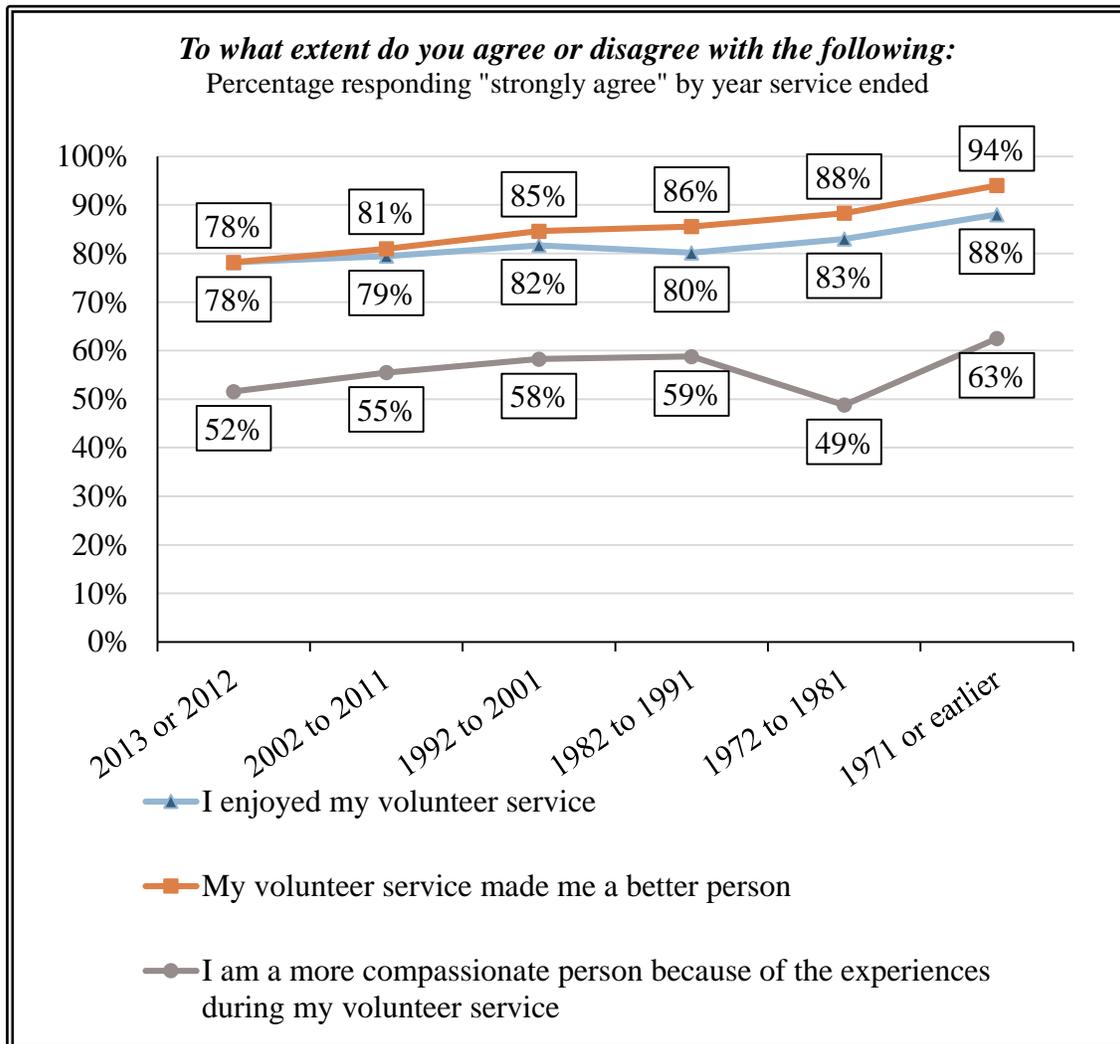
Percentage responding “Somewhat” or “Strongly”

	“Strongly” or “Somewhat” Agree	“Strongly” Agree only
My volunteer service made me a better person	98%	82%
My volunteer program helped me become who I am today	97	79
I am a more compassionate person because of the experiences during my volunteer service	93	55
I enjoyed my volunteer service	97	79
I would recommend my volunteer program to others	95	81
My volunteer program was well organized	85	44
My volunteer program wasn’t as good as I expected	20	6
I regret doing my volunteer service	3	1

- More than nine in ten respondents “strongly” or “somewhat” agree that they would recommend their volunteer program to others (95 percent; 81 percent “strongly” agree) and that they are a more compassionate person because of the experiences during their volunteer service (93 percent). Just over half of respondents (55 percent) “strongly” agree with the latter statement.
- More than eight in ten former volunteers (85 percent) “strongly” or “somewhat” agree that their volunteer program was well organized and about half of these respondents (44 percent) “strongly” agree.
- Three percent of respondents “strongly” or “somewhat” agree that they regret doing their volunteer service and one in five (20 percent) “strongly” or “somewhat” agree that their volunteer program wasn’t what they expected.

Differences by Year Service Ended

In general, former volunteers evaluate the volunteer service and the impact it had on their life more highly the longer they have been out of service.

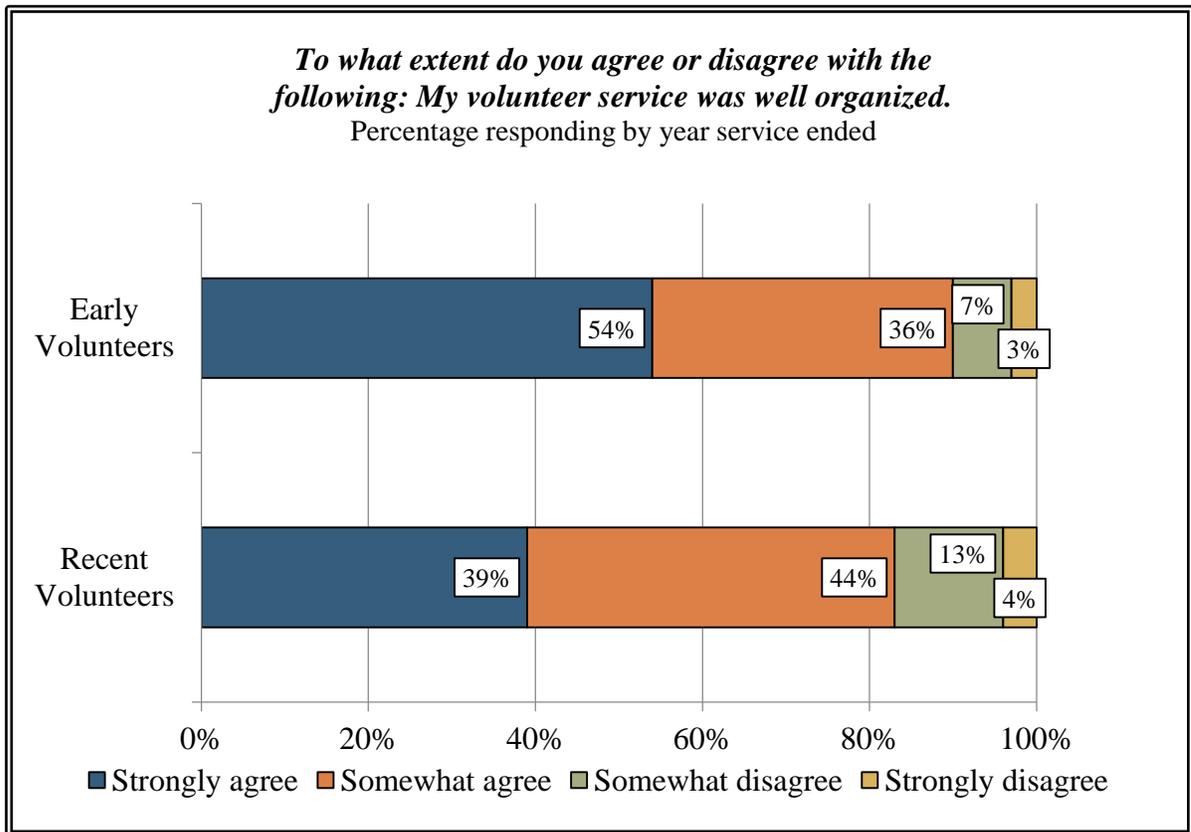


Differences by Gender

Female former volunteers are more likely than male former volunteers to “strongly” agree that they are a more compassionate person because of their volunteer service (57 percent compared to 49 percent).

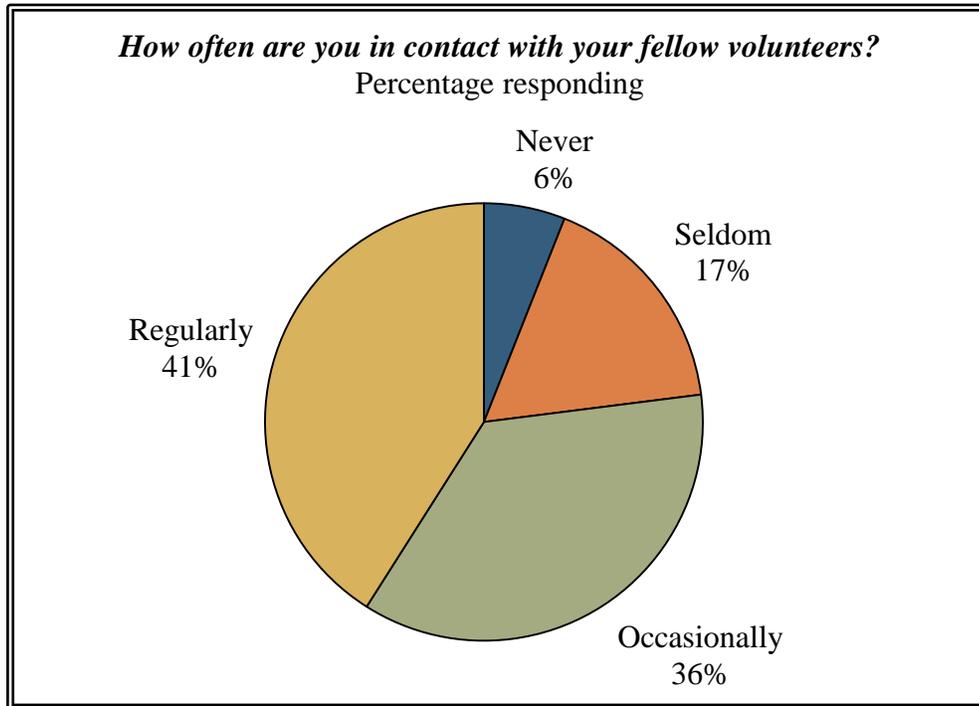
Differences by Year Service Ended

Recent Volunteers are less likely than early volunteers to report that their volunteer service was well organized.



Contact with Fellow Volunteers

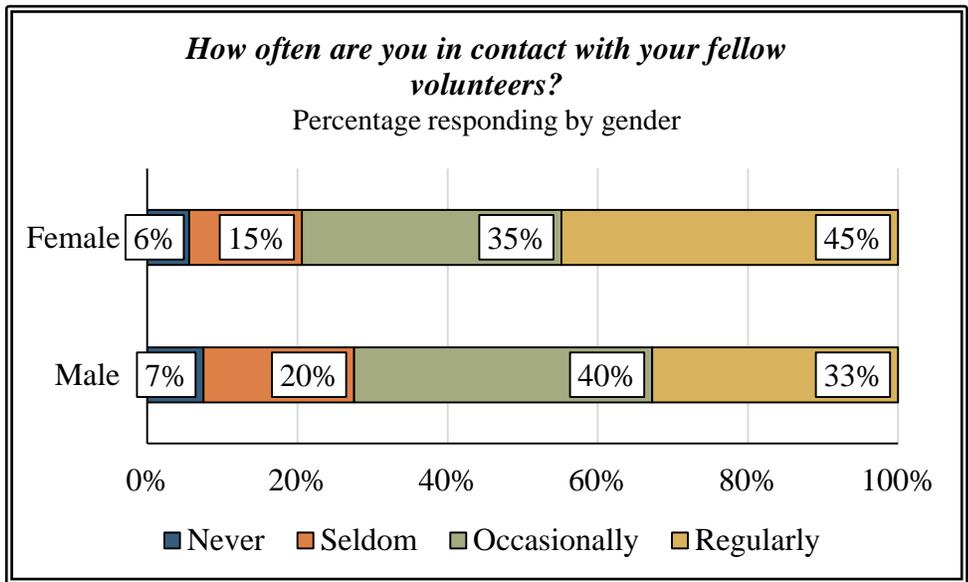
More than four in ten responding former volunteers (41 percent) say they are regularly in contact with fellow volunteers.



- More than one-third of respondents (36 percent) are occasionally in contact with fellow former volunteers.
- Less than one in five (17 percent) say they are seldom in contact with former volunteers.
- Only 6 percent say they are never in contact with fellow former volunteers.

Differences by Gender

Female respondents are more likely than male respondents to be regularly in contact with their fellow volunteers (45 percent compared to 33 percent).

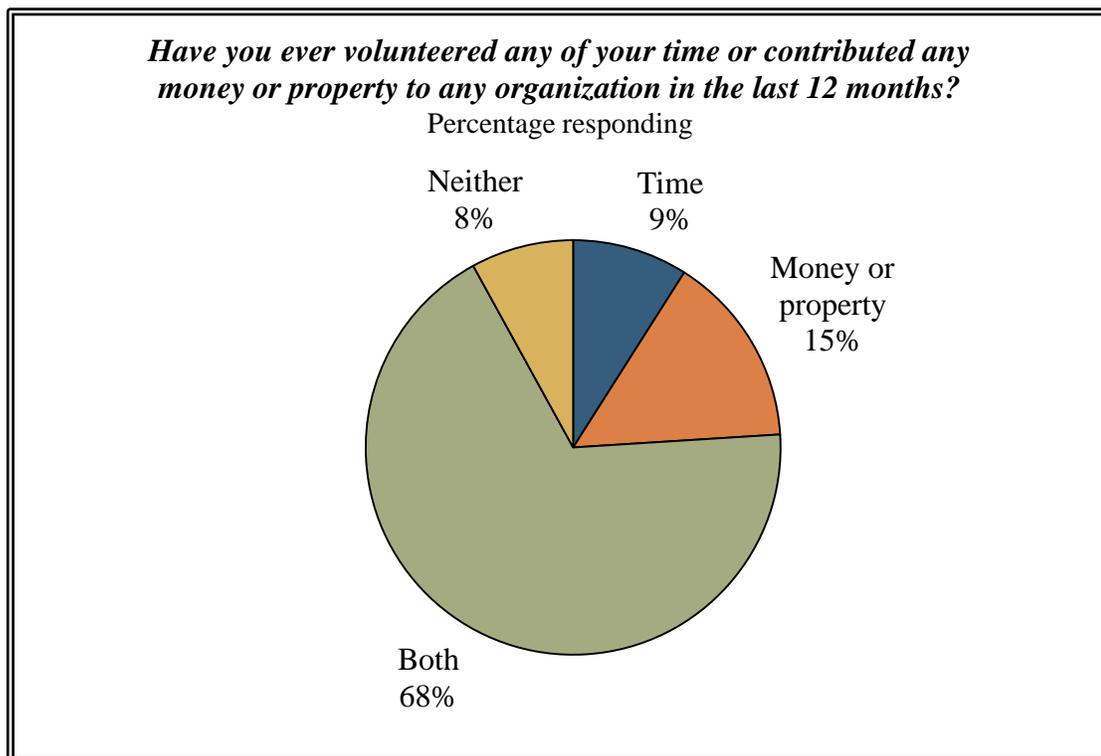


Part V: Current Volunteer Activity and Charitable Giving

This section presents the current volunteer activity and charitable giving of respondents. Note that for respondents who completed their service in 2012 or 2013, instead of being asked about their behavior in the “past 12 months” they were asked about their behavior “since (their) service ended.” This was done because we are interested in respondents recent giving and behavior *after* their volunteer service ended.

Overview of Volunteering and Giving Behavior

More than nine in ten responding former volunteers (92 percent) say that they have volunteered time, donated money or property, or both in the past 12 months.



- One in ten respondents (9 percent) say that they have only volunteered time in the past 12 months.
- Fewer than one in eight responding former volunteers (15 percent) have contributed money or property in the past 12 months.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents (8 percent) have neither volunteered time nor contributed money or property in the past 12 months.
- Compared to the general population, former volunteers are more likely to have volunteered time in the past 12 months. According to the General Social Survey,¹⁸ in

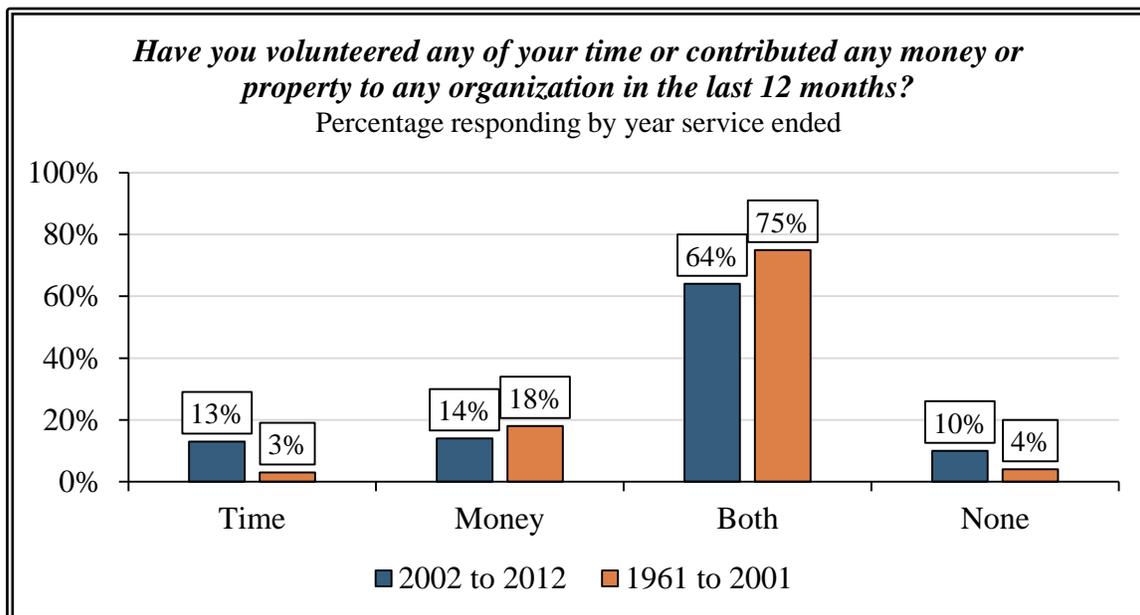
¹⁸ Source: General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2012., 2012 data only.

2012, only 40 percent of respondents report having done any volunteering since the beginning of last year. Similarly, a Gallup Poll in 2008 found 64 percent¹⁹ of U.S. adults had volunteered time to a charitable organization or cause in the past 12 months and the Current Population Survey found this proportion to be only 27 percent²⁰. However, in our sample of former volunteers, more than three quarters of respondents (77 percent) have volunteered in the past 12 months.

- Former volunteers are about as likely as the general U.S. population to donate money to charitable organizations or causes. In 2008, 84 percent of U.S. adults reported having donated money to a charitable organization or cause in the past 12 months.²¹ This can be compared to the 83 percent of responding former volunteers who report having donated money or property in the past 12 months.

Differences by Year Service Ended

Former volunteers who finished their service more recently are more likely than those who finished their service earlier to have volunteered only time (13 percent compared to 3 percent). These recent volunteers are also less likely than early volunteers to have both volunteered time and donated money (64 percent compared to 75 percent) in the last 12 months.



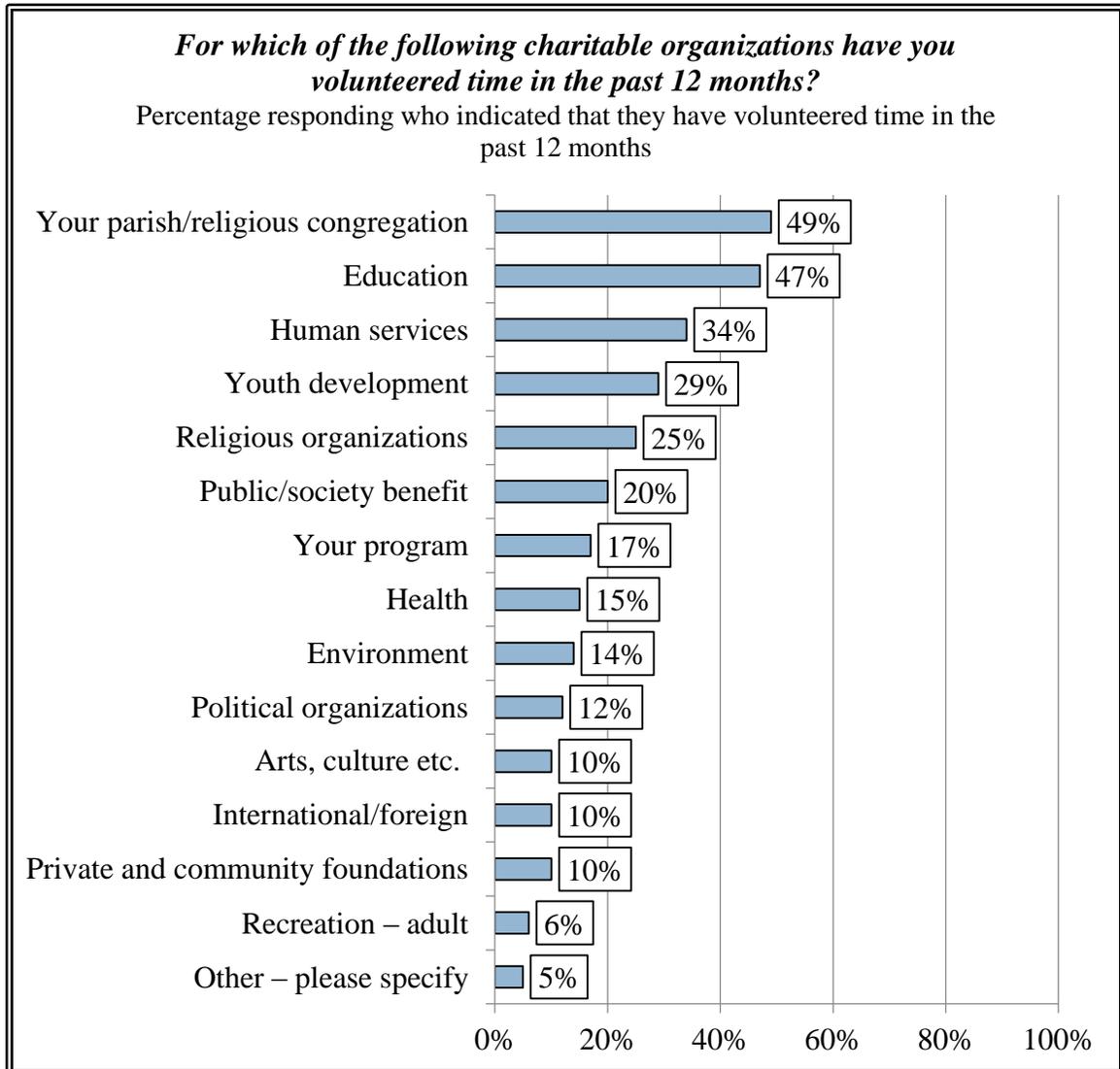
¹⁹ Source: Gallup Poll 2008.

²⁰ Source: September 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS)

²¹ Source: Gallup Poll 2008.

Types of Volunteering

Almost half of respondents who have volunteered in the past 12 months (49 percent) have done so for their parish or congregation. About as many respondents (47 percent) report volunteering for education organizations.



- One third of responding former volunteers who say they have volunteered in the past 12 months (34 percent) have volunteered in human services.
- Almost three in ten (29 percent) have volunteered in youth development and a quarter (25 percent) have volunteered for religious organizations.
- About one in six respondents who have volunteered in the past 12 months (17 percent) have volunteered for the organization or program that they did their original volunteer service with.

- Of those respondents who say that they have volunteered in the past 12 months, more than one in ten report having volunteered for health organizations (15 percent), environment organizations (14 percent), or political organizations (12 percent).
- One in ten responding former volunteers who have volunteered in the past 12 months (10 percent) say they have volunteered in arts and culture, for international or foreign causes, or for private or community foundations.
- Only 6 percent have volunteered in adult recreation in the past 12 months and 5 percent volunteered for some other organization.
- The 5 percent of respondents who say that they have volunteered time for some other type of organization in the last 12 months report activities or organizations such as:
 - Advocacy
 - Animal welfare
 - Catholic worker
 - Community outreach or projects
 - Disaster relief
 - Food pantry
 - Girl Scouts
 - Habitat for humanity
 - Immigration services or rights
 - Legal aid or services
 - Prison ministry
 - Work with veterans
- The type of organizations that former volunteers have volunteered with in the past 12 months is similar to the types of volunteer organizations people volunteer with nationally. Similar to U.S. adults nationally,²² former volunteers are most likely to volunteer with religious or education organizations, followed by health and human services organizations.

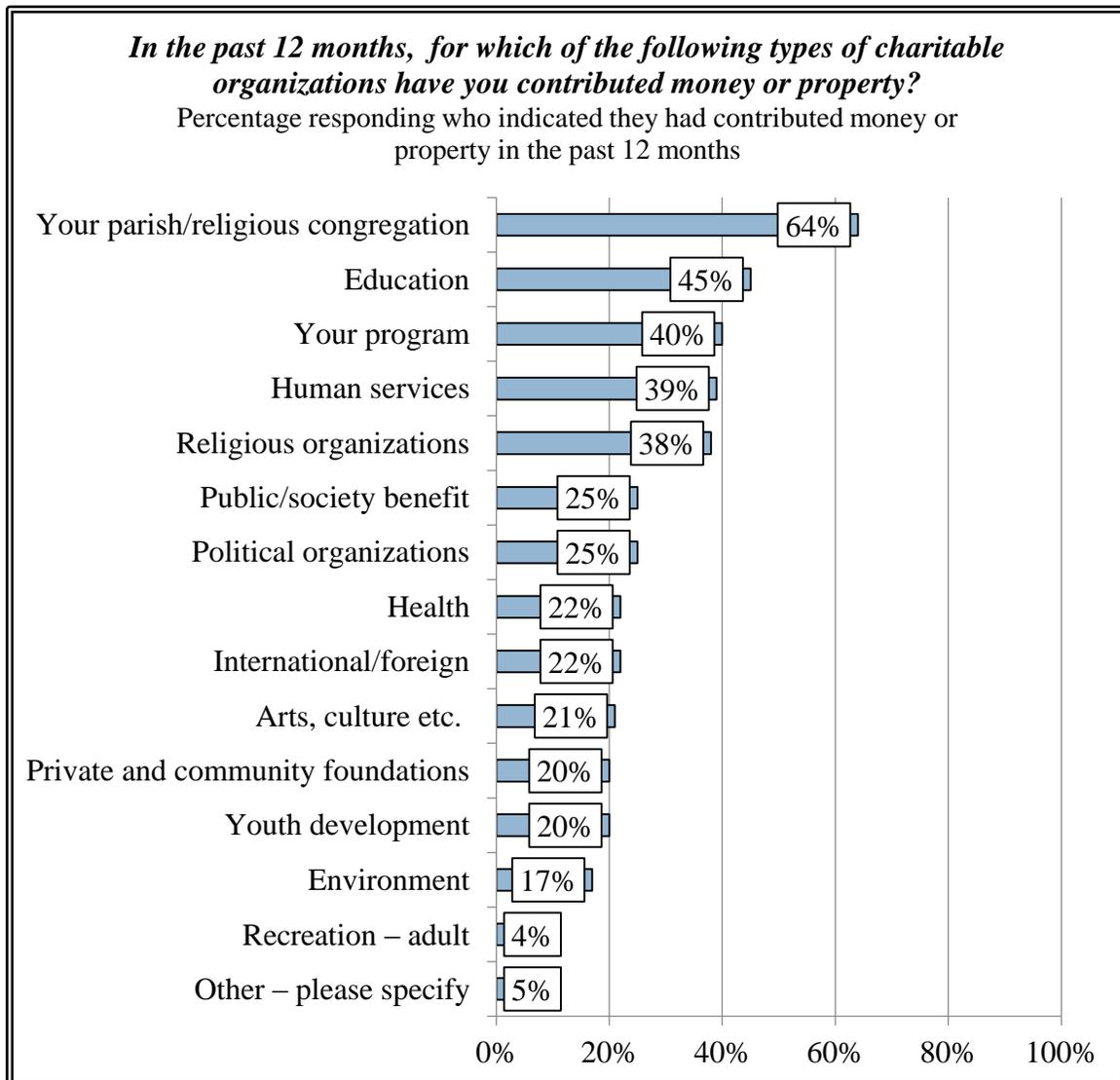
Differences by Gender

Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to have volunteered for religious organizations in the past 12 months (24 percent compared to 17 percent).

²² Source: Current Population Survey 2012, volunteer supplement.

Types of Giving

Almost two thirds of responding former volunteers who say that they have contributed money or property in the past 12 months (64 percent) have contributed to their parish or religious congregation in the past 12 months.



- Besides their parish or religious congregation, respondents are most likely to say that they have given to education (45 percent), or to the organization or program they did their original volunteer service with (40 percent) in the past 12 months.
- Just under four in ten responding former volunteers have contributed money or property to human services organizations (39 percent), or to religious organizations (38 percent) in the past 12 months.

- One quarter of respondents (25 percent) who have given money or property in the past 12 months have given to organizations supporting public or society benefits, or to political organizations.
- More than one in five responding former volunteers who have contributed money or property in the past 12 months have contributed to health organizations (22 percent), international or foreign organizations (22 percent), or to arts or cultural organizations (21 percent).
- One in five respondents (20 percent) have given in support of private or community foundations or youth development.
- About one in six former volunteers who report contributing money or property in the past 12 months (17 percent) have contributed to environmental organizations.
- Four percent of respondents who have given money or property in the past 12 months have given to adult recreation and 5 percent report giving to some other type of organization such as:
 - Advocacy
 - Animal welfare
 - Community outreach or projects
 - Disaster relief
 - Food pantry
 - Habitat for humanity
 - Prison ministry
 - Public radio
 - Veterans
- As with volunteering, the type of organizations that former volunteers have given to in the past 12 months is similar to the types of organizations people give to nationally. Similar to U.S. adults nationally,²³ former volunteers are most likely to give to religious or education organizations, followed by health and human services organizations.

²³ Source: Giving USA 2012.

Differences by Gender

As with volunteering, male former volunteers are more likely than female former volunteers to have donated money or property in the past 12 months (36 percent compared to 30 percent).

Differences by Religious Identity

Respondents who are Catholic are more likely than those who are not Catholic to have donated money or property to their parish or religious congregation in the past 12 months.

<i>Have you donated money property to the following...</i>		
Descriptive statistics of those who say they have contributed to each type of organization		
Percentage responding by religious preference		
	Catholic	Other religion
Your parish/religious congregation	74%	42%
Education	48	39
Political organizations	22	31

Respondents report giving on average, more money to their parish or religious congregation than to any other type of charitable organization.

In the past 12 months, what is the approximate amount of money and/or property (in U.S. dollars) you contributed to?

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Your parish/religious congregation	\$1,092	\$500	\$1	\$25,000
Education	690	200	1	50,000
International/foreign	599	200	1	25,000
Religious organizations	559	200	1	50,000
Youth development	508	100	6	75,000
Private and community foundations	616	100	10	120,000
Human services	484	190	1	30,000
Health	362	100	5	20,000
Your program	325	100	1	50,000
Public/society benefit	287	100	1	7,000
Recreation – adult	258	100	10	5,000
Arts, culture etc.	222	100	3	5,000
Political organizations	215	100	1	10,000
Environment	152	100	5	3,000
Other	526	150	5	25,000
Overall	2,098	760	2	161,000

- The total amount of money and/or property each respondent has given in the last 12 months was calculated by summing the amount respondents have given to each type of charitable organization. The average overall amount given by former volunteers who report giving at least some amount of money to one or more charitable organizations is \$2,098, and half gave \$760 or more.
- On average, responding volunteers who report giving to education in the past 12 months have given almost seven hundred dollars over this time.
- Of those respondents who have given to their parish or congregation in the past 12 months, 50 percent have given \$500 or more.

Differences by Gender

Male former volunteers have given more than female volunteers in the past 12 months.

Overall Amount Given in Past 12 Months (in dollars) Among those who report contributing any amount by gender				
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Male	\$3,029	\$1,200	\$2	\$161,000
Female	1,743	670	2	126,400

Differences by Religious Identity

The average overall amount of money given by Catholics in the past 12 months is \$2,282. This is compared to \$1664, which is the amount that respondents of other religious preferences gave in the past 12 months.

Reasons for Volunteering and Giving

Almost all respondents (98 percent) say that their compassion toward people in need is either “somewhat” important or “very” important in driving their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property. Almost four in five respondents (78 percent) said that their compassion toward people in need is “very” important in driving their decision.

How influential are each of the following in driving your decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property?

Percentage responding

	“Somewhat” or “Very” important	“Very” important only
I feel compassion towards people in need	98%	78%
I believe those who have more should help those with less	94	72
It gives me an opportunity to give back to my community	94	65
I want to work towards social change	89	64
It is a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs	85	63
Someone close to me is involved in the project or would benefit from it	63	31
It is an important activity to people I respect	62	30
Volunteer work is part of my vocational/faith development discernment process	59	33
I want to gain life experience	54	26
I do it as an outlet from other parts of my life	54	22
I want to meet new, like-minded people	53	22

- More than nine in ten former volunteers (94 percent) said that the opportunity to give back to their community was either “somewhat important” or “very important” in driving their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property. The same percentage reported that their belief that those who have more should help those with less was “somewhat” or “very important” in driving their decision.
- More than eight in ten responding former volunteers said that “I want to work towards social change” (89 percent), and “it is a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs” (85 percent) were “very” or “somewhat” important in their decision to volunteer time or contribute money.
- Around six in ten respondents say “someone close to me is involved in the project or would benefit from it” (63 percent), “it is an important activity to people I respect” (62 percent) and “volunteer work is part of my vocational/faith development discernment process” (59 percent) are all “very” or “somewhat” important reasons in driving their decision to volunteer time or contribute money in the past 12 months.

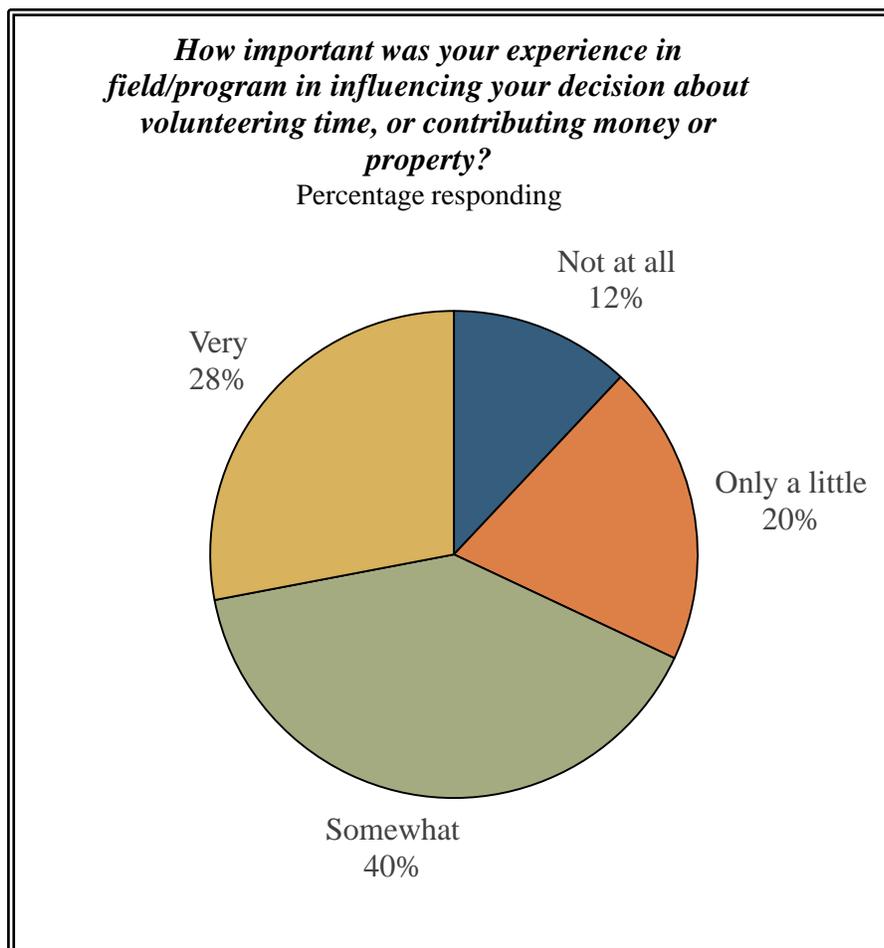
- The least common reasons given for volunteering time or money in the past 12 months are “I want to gain life experience,” “I do it as an outlet from other parts of my life,” and “I want to meet new, like-minded people.” More than half (54 percent, 54 percent and 53 percent respectively) say these reasons were “very” or “somewhat” important in their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property.

Differences by Gender

Females are more likely than males to say certain items are “very” important in driving their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property. Those items where there is a difference between males and females are shown below.

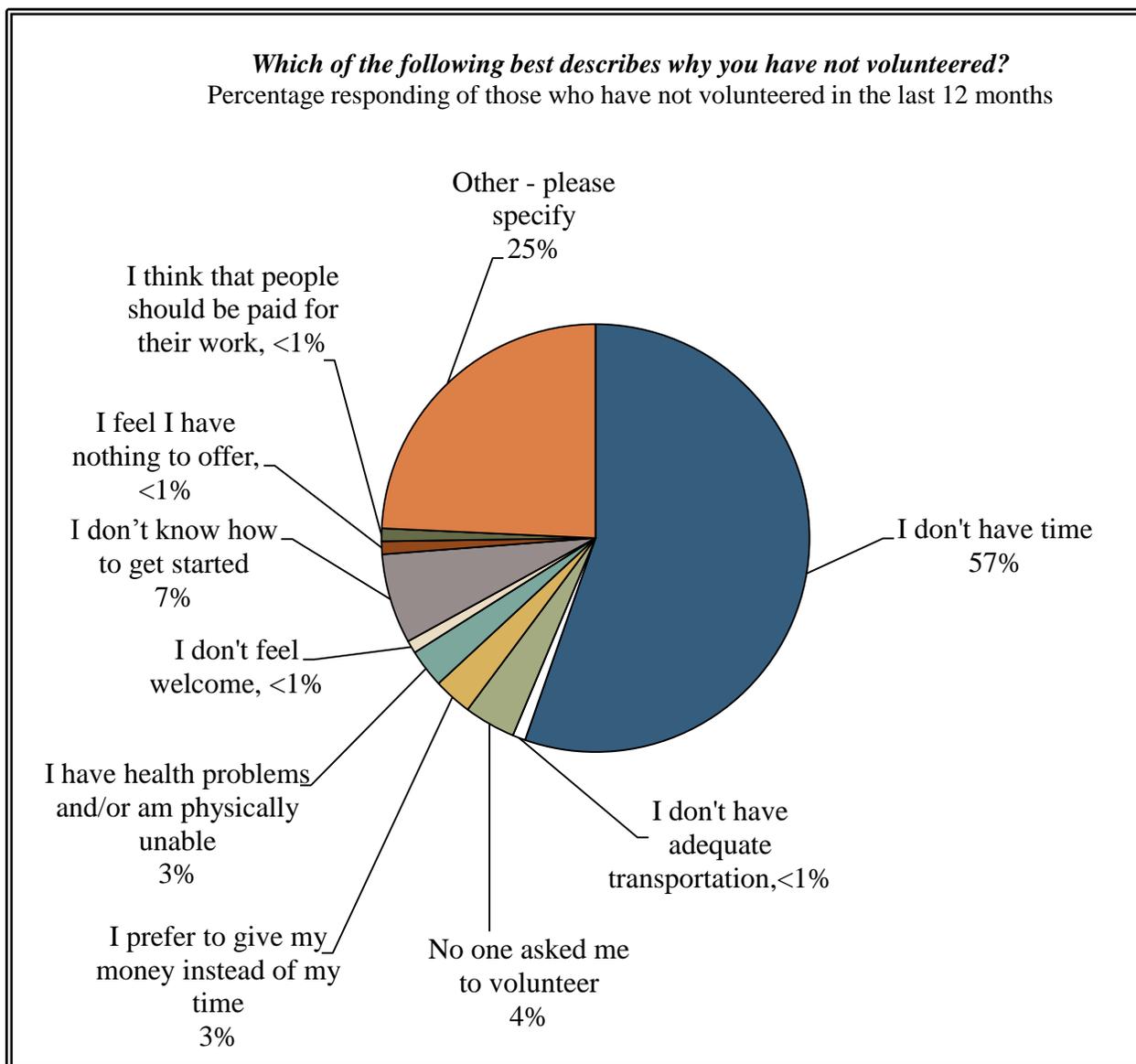
<i>How influential are each of the following in driving your decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property?</i>		
Percentage responding “very” important by gender		
	Male	Female
I feel compassion towards people in need	69%	82%
It gives me an opportunity to give back to my community	58	69
I want to work towards social change	56	68
I want to gain life experience	19	27
I do it as an outlet from other parts of my life	17	24
I want to meet new, like-minded people	16	24

Almost seven in ten former volunteers (68 percent) say their volunteer program was either “somewhat,” or “very” important in their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property.



- Two in five respondents (40 percent) say their experience in their program was “somewhat” important in influencing their decision about volunteering time or contributing money or property.
- More than one in ten respondents (12 percent) said that their experience with their program was “not at all” important in influencing their decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property.

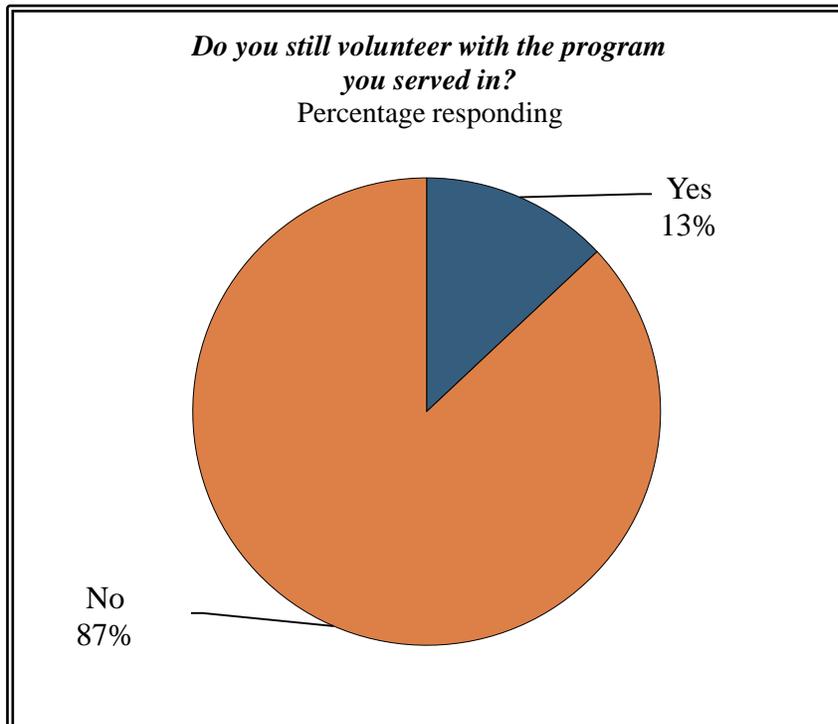
Of those who say they have not volunteered, almost three in five respondents (57 percent) say they have not volunteered because they do not have the time.



- One in ten former volunteers (10 percent) say they have not volunteered because no one asked them to volunteer, they prefer to give money instead of their time, or they have health problems and/or are physically unable.
- Less than one in ten former volunteers (7 percent) say they have not volunteered because they do not know how to get started.
- Less than 5 percent of all respondents say they have not volunteered because they think people should be paid for their work, they felt they have nothing to offer, they don't have adequate transportation, or they don't feel welcome.

- One in four former volunteers (25 percent) say they have not volunteered for other reasons.

One in eight respondents (13 percent) still volunteer with the program they served in.



Part VI: Faith-Based and Civic Engagement

This section of the report describes respondents' current day involvement with Church or faith-based activities as well as their civic engagement, including their political affiliations and their opinions about various social issues.

Church or Faith-Based Activities

Six in ten responding former volunteers (58 percent) participate in at least one church or faith-based activity.

<i>Do you currently participate in any of the following church or faith-based groups/activities?</i>	
Percentage responding "Yes"	
Community service or social service outreach	42%
Fellowship, clubs, or social activities	42
Inter-generational or family activities	36
Discussion groups or faith groups	34
Prayer or meditation groups	28
Sunday school, church school or religious school	25
Youth activity programs	17
Scripture or Bible study groups	17
Adult religious formation classes	12
Young single adult activity programs	11
Choir or other music programs	10
Campus ministry	9
Parenting or marriage enrichment classes	9
Sports or recreational activities associated with my church/place of worship	9
Parish council/vestry	6
Other: Please specify	11
Overall	58

- More than two in five former volunteers (42 percent) participate in church or faith-based fellowship, clubs, or social activities.
- Around one-third of former volunteers participate in inter-generational or family activities (36 percent) or discussion groups or faith groups (34 percent).
- One-quarter or more respondents currently participate in prayer or meditation groups (28 percent) or Sunday school, church school, or religious school (25 percent).

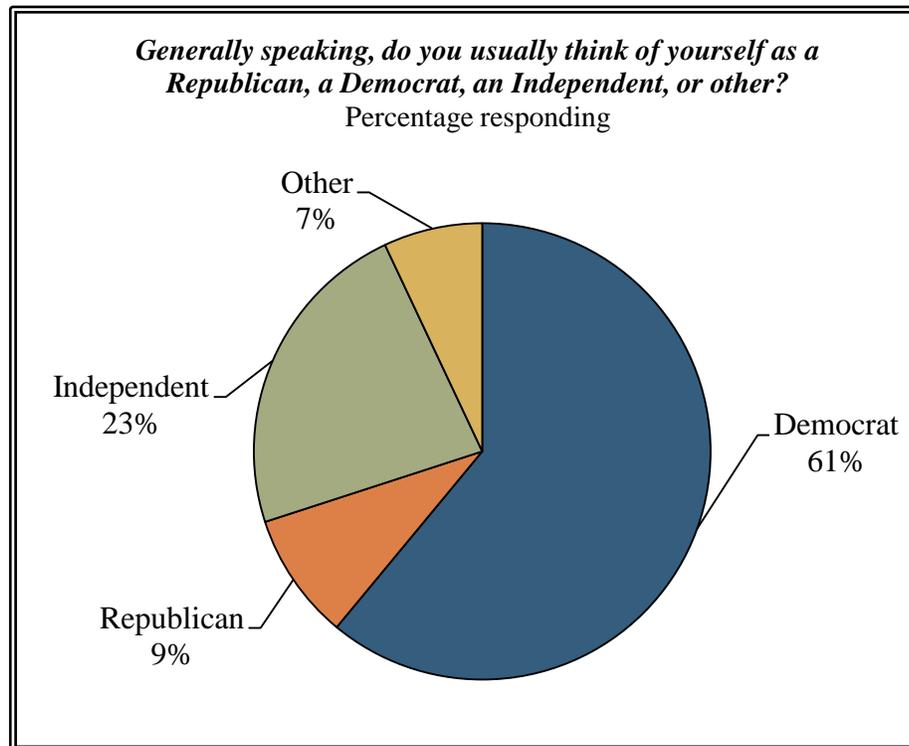
- One in six responding former volunteers (17 percent) say that they currently participate in youth activity programs or scripture or Bible study programs.
- More than one in ten respondents currently participate in adult religious formation classes (12 percent) or young single adult activity programs (11 percent).
- One in ten or fewer former volunteers participate in a choir or other music program (10 percent), campus ministry (9 percent), parenting or marriage enrichment classes (9 percent), sports or recreational activities associated with their church or place of worship (9 percent), or the parish council or vestry (6 percent).
- Just over one in ten respondents (11 percent) said that they currently participate in some other church or faith based group or activity. These other groups or activities include:
 - Arts and craft
 - Board member of a group connected with church or parish
 - Bread maker
 - Community garden, volunteering, outreach or organizing
 - Divinity school
 - Eucharistic minister
 - Food bank
 - Girl Scout leader
 - Health advocacy and education
 - Priest, religious brother or religious sister
 - Interfaith work
 - Lector
 - Marriage preparation
 - Mothers groups
 - Prison ministry
 - Pro-life groups
 - Social justice groups
 - Spiritual direction
 - Teaching
 - Worship

Differences by Gender

Females are more likely than males to report participating in inter-generational family activities (38 percent compared to 31 percent). However, males are more likely than females to participate in sports or recreational activities associated with their church or place of worship (12 percent compared to 8 percent).

Civic Engagement

More than three in five former volunteers (61 percent) think of themselves as Democrat.



- More than one in five former volunteers identify as independent, while 7 percent identify as “other.”
- One in ten (9 percent) of all respondents think of themselves as Republican.
- Former volunteers are more likely to identify as Democrat and less likely to identify as Independent or Republican compared to U.S. adults. According to Pew Research Center for People & the Press,²⁴ 32 percent of adults consider themselves Democrat, 26 percent consider themselves Republican, and 38 percent consider themselves Independent.

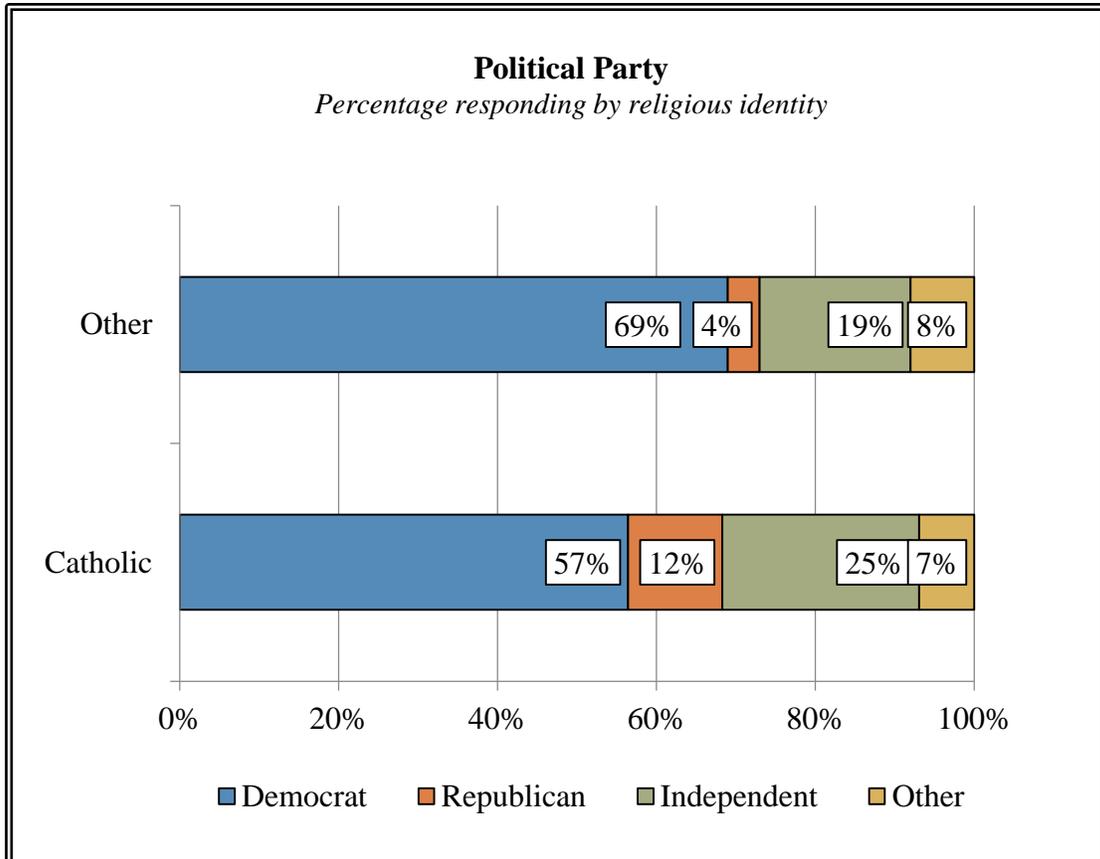
Differences by Gender

Female former volunteers are more likely than male former volunteers to identify as Democrat (65 percent compared to 52 percent). However, male former volunteers are more likely than female volunteers to identify as Independent (30 percent compared to 20 percent).

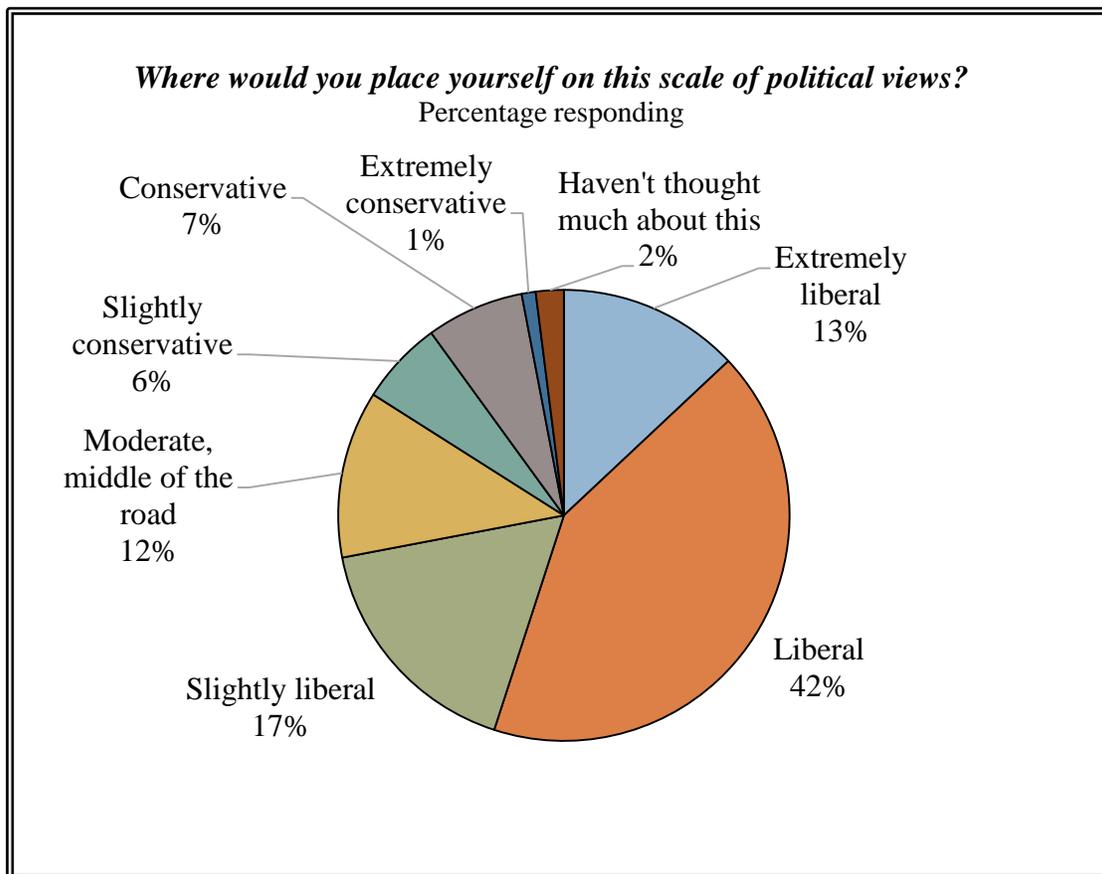
²⁴ Source: Pew Research Center for the People & the Press/USA Today Poll, Sep, 2013.

Differences by Religious Identity

Former volunteers who are not Catholic are more likely than those who are Catholic to say that they are a Democrat.



More than seven in ten former volunteers (72 percent) identify as either “extremely” liberal, “liberal,” or “slightly” liberal.



- Only 13 percent of all respondents identify as either “slightly” conservative or “conservative.”
- Only 1 percent of all respondents identifies as “extremely” conservative.

Comparison to National Data

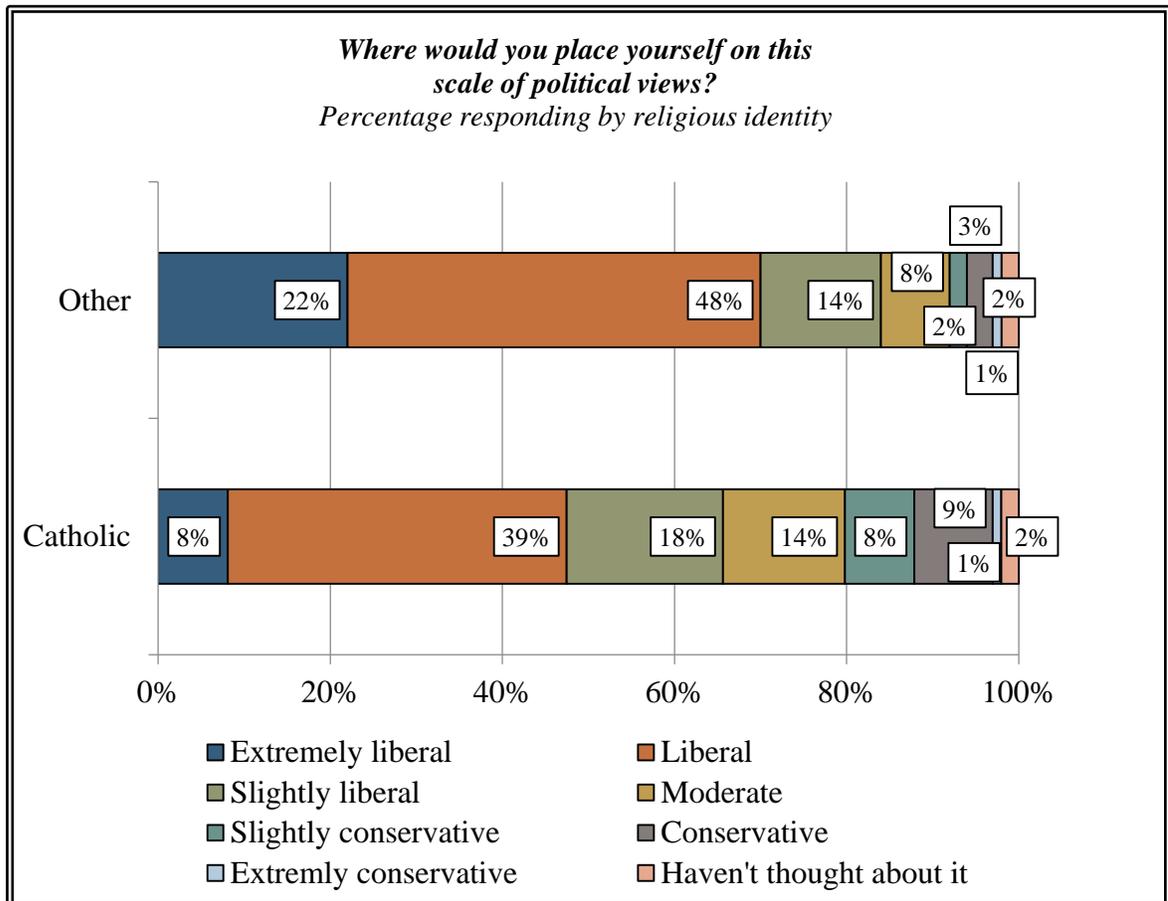
Compared to the U.S. population overall, former volunteers are more liberal.

<i>Where would you place yourself on this scale of political views?</i>		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Population²⁵
Extremely liberal	13%	4%
Liberal	42	12
Slightly liberal	17	11
Moderate	12	39
Slightly conservative	6	15
Conservative	7	16
Extremely conservative	1	4
Haven't thought about this	2	--

²⁵ Source: General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2012, with the year 2012 extracted.

Differences by Religious Identity

Catholic former volunteers are less liberal in their political views than non-Catholic former volunteers.



Respondents were asked the following concerning how they felt about the responsibility of the government in Washington: “Some people feel that the government in Washington should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living...others think the government should just let each person get ahead on his/her own. Where would you place yourself on this seven-point scale, or haven’t you thought much about this?”

Responsibility of the government in Washington		
Percentage responding		
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Population²⁶
1.The government should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living	11%	11%
2.	28	10
3.	26	13
4.	17	23
5.	8	15
6.	4	15
7.The government should just let each person get ahead on his/her own	2	12
Don’t know/haven’t thought much about this	4	--

- More than three in five former volunteers (65 percent) place themselves on the scale of government responsibility numbers, leaning closer towards the belief that that the government should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living, compared to one-third (34 percent) of the U.S. population who place themselves on items one to three.
- Almost one in six respondents (14 percent) place themselves closer towards the belief that the government should just let each person get ahead on his/her own. Fewer former volunteers lie on this side of the scale relative to the U.S. population, of whom more than four in ten (42 percent) place themselves on items five to seven.

²⁶ Source: American National Elections Studies 2012

More than two in five former volunteers (44 percent) spoke to people and showed them why to vote for one of the candidates in the 2012 election.

<i>During the 2012 election campaign, did you do any of the following?</i>		
	Percentage responding	
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Population²⁷
Talk to any people and show them why they should vote for one of the parties or candidates	44%	42%
Give money to a political party or an individual candidate running for public office during the election year	29	13 ²⁸
Wear a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on your car, or place a sign in your window or in front of your house	27	16
Go to any political meetings, rallies, speeches, dinners, or things like that in support of a particular candidate	19	6

- Almost three in ten respondents (29 percent) gave money to a political party or an individual candidate running for public office during the election year.
- Almost three in ten respondents (27 percent) wore a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on their car, or placed a sign in their window or in front of their house.
- Former volunteers are almost twice as likely as the general U.S. population to wear a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on their car, or place a sign in their window or in front of their house (27 percent compared to 16 percent).
- Former volunteers are more than three times more likely than the general U.S. population to go to any political meetings, rallies, speeches, dinners, or things like that in support of a particular candidate (19 percent compared to 6 percent).

²⁷ Source (unless stated otherwise): American National Elections Studies 2012

²⁸ Source: American National Elections Studies 2008

More than nine in ten respondents (95 percent) either “somewhat” agree or “strongly” agree with the political issue of more government funds to provide health care for poor children.

<i>How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following questions about social and political issues?</i>		
Percentage responding		
	“Somewhat” and “Strongly” agree	“Strongly” agree only
More government funds to provide health care for poor children	95%	69%
Reduced spending on nuclear weapons	85	57
Further cutbacks in welfare programs	17	4
More government funds for the military	16	3
Stiffer enforcement of the death penalty	6	2

- More than four in five respondents (85 percent) either “somewhat” agree or “strongly” agree with the political issues of reduced spending on nuclear weapons.
- Fewer than one in ten former volunteers (6 percent) either “somewhat” agree or “strongly” agree with the political issue of stiffer enforcement of the death penalty.

Comparisons to National Data

For these questions, only comparisons to adult Catholics in U.S. were available, as opposed to data on the whole U.S. population. Former volunteers are ten times less likely than adult Catholics nationally to “somewhat” or “strongly” agree that there should be stiffer enforcement of the death penalty (6 percent compared to 60 percent).

<i>How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following questions about social and political issues?</i>		
Percentage responding who “somewhat” or “strongly” agree		
	Former Volunteers	U.S. Adult Catholics²⁹
More government funds to provide health care for poor children	95%	81%
Reduced spending on nuclear weapons	85	82
Further cutbacks in welfare programs	17	53
More government funds for the military	16	68
Stiffer enforcement of the death penalty	6	60

- U.S. adult Catholics are more than four times more likely than former volunteers to “somewhat” or “strongly” agree that more government funds for the military are needed (16 percent compared to 68 percent).
- Former volunteers are more likely than U.S. adult Catholics to “somewhat” or “strongly” agree with more government funds to provide health care for poor children (95 percent compared to 81 percent) and reduced spending on nuclear weapons (85 percent compared to 82 percent).

²⁹ Source: D’Antonio, W., Dillon, M., Gautier, M. *American Catholics in Transition*, 2013.

Public Service

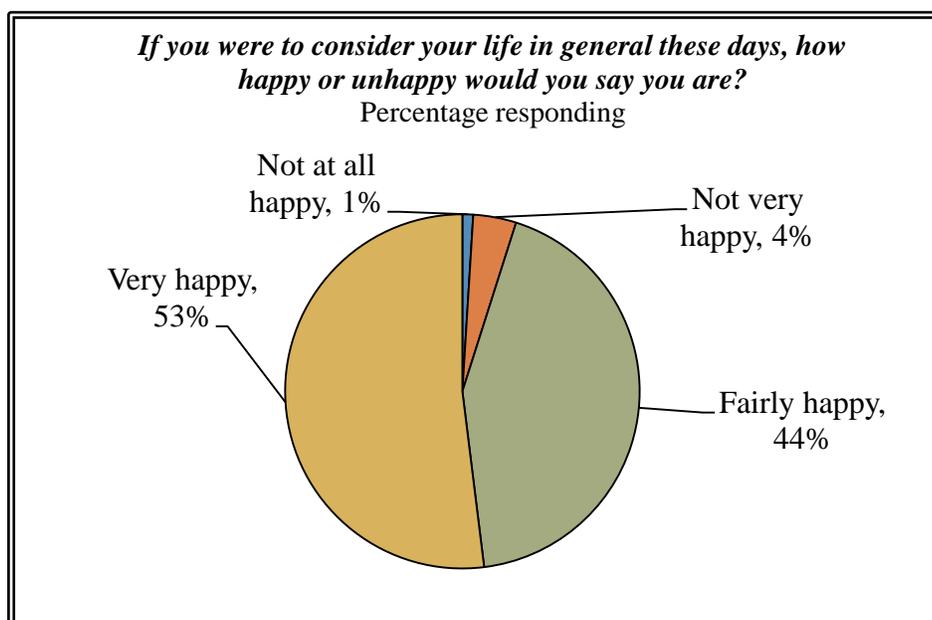
Only 2 percent of all respondents have ever run for public office.

<i>Have you ever run for public office at any level?</i>	
Percentage responding	
Yes	2%
No	98
<i>Did you run for public office before or after your volunteer service?</i>	
Percent among those who have ever run	
Before	38%
After	58
Both	4

Of those respondents who have run for public office, almost three in five (58 percent) ran for public office after their volunteer service.

Happiness

Almost all respondents (97 percent) say, when considering their lives in general these days, they are either “fairly” happy, or “very” happy.



- More than half of all respondents (53 percent) say they are “very” happy when considering their lives today.
- More than two in five former volunteers (44 percent) say when considering their lives today they are “fairly” happy.
- Only 4 percent of all respondents say they are “not very” happy considering their lives today, and less than one percent of all respondents say they are “not at all” happy.
- The most recent comparable data for the U.S. population is from 2008.³⁰ Compared to the U.S. population in 2008, former volunteers are equally as happy. Ninety-seven percent of responding former volunteers say they are “very” happy or “fairly” happy, compared to 94 percent of the U.S. population in 2008.

Differences by Year Service Ended

Respondents who completed their service in 2012 or 2013 are less likely than anyone other respondents to report being “very” happy. Four in ten former volunteers who finished their service in 2012 or 2013 (39 percent), compared to more than half of respondents for all other former volunteers report being “very” happy.

³⁰ Source: General Social Survey Cumulative Datafile 1972-2012, 2012 data only.

Values

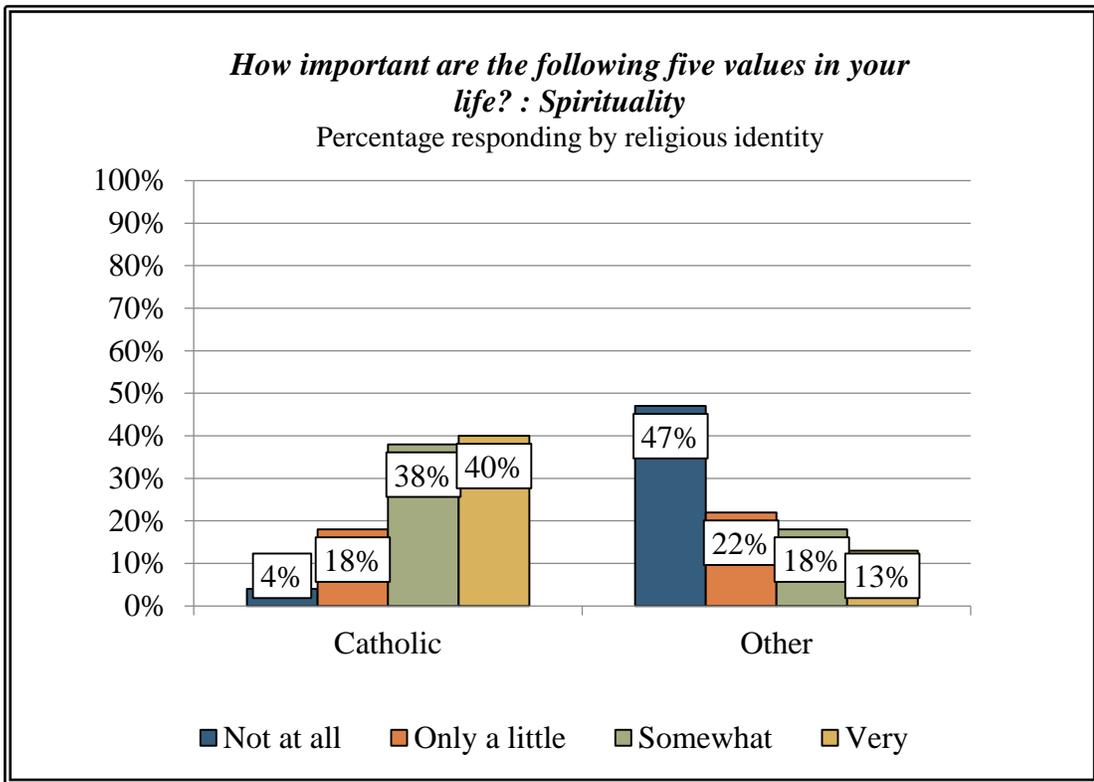
More than nine in ten former volunteers say that social justice is either a “somewhat” important or “very” important value in their life.

<i>How important are the following five values in your life?</i>		
Percentage responding		
	“Somewhat” and “Very”	“Very” only
Social Justice	96%	70%
Community	91	56
Spirituality	88	58
Simple living	85	39
Organized religion	63	32

- More than nine in ten respondents (91 percent) say that community is either a “somewhat” important or “very” important value in their life.
- Almost nine in ten former volunteers (88 percent) consider spirituality to be either “somewhat” or “very” important.
- Eighty-five percent of former volunteers also report simple living as either a “somewhat” important or “very” important value in their life.
- Two in three (63 percent) consider organized religion at least “somewhat” important in their life.

Differences by Religious Identity

Former volunteers who are Catholic are more likely than those who are not Catholic to find spirituality “somewhat” or “very” important.



Appendix I Datasheet

A Survey of Former Volunteers of the Catholic Volunteer Network

This survey was distributed to alumni of Catholic Volunteer Network (CVN) membership organizations in spring 2013. In all, there were 5,051 responding former volunteers. Below are the percentage responses for each item, calculated out of 100 percent, or the average (mean) response if appropriate, as well as the proportion of respondents who did not respond to a particular question separately calculated out of 100 percent and identified by marked with an “NR.”

Some respondents were excluded from responding to a question because of their responses to earlier questions in the survey. In cases where only some respondents saw a particular question, the number of respondent who did see the question is also given, identified by an “N.” In these cases, responses are calculated for those respondents who saw the question and “NR” is calculated for those respondents who saw the question but did not respond.

For example, only respondents who responded “Yes” to Question 7 (Did you have a regular, structured reflection or prayer time?) saw Question 7a (Was this reflection or prayer time part of the community or done individually?). The number of respondents who saw Question 7a was 3,857 (N = 3,857). Of those N = 3,857 respondents, less than 1 percent did not respond to the question (NR = <1). Of those 3.847 out of the N = 3,857 respondents who did respond to the question, 32 percent said that their reflection or prayer time was part of the community or communal.

Furthermore, “*program*” indicates that the respondent specific program name was inserted at that point in the question.

1. Where was your volunteer service with **program**?

NR = 00

%	
80	a. U.S.A.
03	b. North America (Canada or Mexico)
05	c. South America
02	d. Africa
01	e. Asia or Central Asia
01	f. Australia and Pacific
01	g. Caribbean
06	h. Central America
<1	i. Central/Eastern Europe
<1	j. Western Europe
<1	k. Middle East

2. **What was the length of your service with **program**?**

NR = 00

%	
94	a. Long-term (i.e. 9 months or longer)
06	b. Short-term (i.e. less than 9 months)

2a. (If Q2. = "short-term") **Was your volunteer service with **program** part of...**

Yes	No	NR	N	
39	61	05	300	a. A Summer program
14	86	17	300	b. An alternative Spring break program

3. **What year did your volunteer service with end?**

Mean = 2001 NR = 01

%	
09	a. Before 2012
10	b. 2012 or 2013

4. **Including yourself, approximately how many volunteers/missioners did you serve with in your program?**

NR = 01

%	
84	a. The approximate numbers is _____ Mean = 34 NR = 17
16	b. I don't know/I don't remember how many

5. **Including yourself, approximately how many volunteers/missioners did you live with in your program?**

NR = 01

%	
99	a. The approximate numbers is _____ Mean = 06 NR = 02
02	b. I don't know/I don't remember how many

Yes	No	NR	
93	07	01	6. Did you live in a community with other volunteers
77	23	01	7. Did you have a regular, structured reflection or prayer time?

7a. (If Q7. = "Yes") **Was this reflection or prayer time part of the community or done individually?**

NR = <1 N = 3,857

%	
32	a. Part of the community/communal
01	b. Individual
67	c. Both

8. **What financial support was provided to you by your program? (Check all that apply)**

%	
89	a. Room and board

91	b.	Stipend
74	c.	Medical insurance
39	d.	Educational loan deferment
34	e.	AmeriCorps Education Award
03	f.	Other educational benefits
07	g.	Moving expenses
34	h.	Travel expenses
07	i.	Other – please specify

8a. (If Q8.e. selected) **How important, if at all, was the AmeriCorps Education Award in your decision to volunteer with **program**?**

NR = <1 N = 1739

%	
26	a. Not at all
26	b. Only a little
27	c. Somewhat
21	d. Very

9. **What age groups did you primarily serve? (Check all that apply)**

%	
32	a. Pre-school and elementary age children
28	b. Middle school age
28	c. High school age
43	d. Adults (18 – 65 years)
12	e. Seniors (65 and older)
14	f. All ages/non-specific

10. **What area or field was your placement in? (Check all that apply)**

%	
47	a. Education
40	b. Social service
10	c. Healthcare
21	d. Housing/shelter
14	e. Advocacy
08	f. Pastoral work/evangelization or parish ministry
13	g. Other – please specify:

11. How did you learn about **program? (Check all that apply)**

%	
35	a. Friends
10	b. Family
10	c. "Response" directory
08	d. CVN
06	e. My volunteer program website
04	f. AmeriCorps
03	g. Guidance counselor/career counselor
31	h. College campus ministry
04	i. Local clergy
02	j. My workplace
27	k. Other: please specify

How important were each of the following in your decision to enter your volunteer program with **program?**

Not at all	Only a little	Somewhat	Very	NR	
<1	01	14	84	02	12. I felt compassion towards people in need
11	18	32	39	03	13. Volunteering was an important activity to people I respected
58	12	15	15	03	14. Someone close to me was involved in the program
06	10	30	54	03	15. Volunteering gave me an opportunity to give back to my community
02	06	24	68	02	16. I believed that those who have more should help those with less
04	09	23	64	02	17. Volunteering was a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs
03	08	25	65	03	18. I wanted to work towards social change
07	18	37	38	03	19. I wanted to meet new, like-minded people
02	06	24	68	03	20. I wanted to gain life experience
38	20	20	21	03	21. I wanted a break before starting a new job/going back to school
20	18	25	37	02	22. Volunteer work was part of my vocational/faith development discernment process

To what degree do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your volunteer service with field/program?

Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	NR	
01	02	18	79	02	23. I enjoyed my volunteer service
<1	02	16	82	03	24. My volunteer service made me a better person
02	03	14	81	02	25. I would recommend my volunteer program to others
01	02	18	79	03	26. My volunteer program helped me become who I am today
93	05	02	01	03	27. I regret doing my volunteer service
01	06	38	55	03	28. I am a more compassionate person because of the experiences during my volunteer service
61	20	14	06	03	29. My volunteer program wasn't as good as I expected
04	11	41	44	03	30. My volunteer program was well organized

31. How often are you in contact with your fellow volunteers?

NR = 02

%	
06	a. Never
17	b. Seldom
36	c. Occasionally
41	d. Regularly

32a. Have you ever volunteered any of your time or contributed any money or property to any organization in the last 12 months.

NR = 03

%	
08	a. Time
15	b. Money or property
68	c. Both
08	d. Have not contributed

32b In the past 12 months, for which of the following types of charitable organizations have you volunteered time and/or contributed money or property?

I have volunteered time (if 32a = "Time" or 32a = "Both") N = 3759	I have contributed money or property (if 32a = "Money or property" or 32a = "Both") N = 4080	
%	% B	
49	64	a. Your parish/religious congregation
47	45	b. Education
34	39	c. Human services
15	22	d. Health
25	38	e. Religious organizations
14	17	f. Environment
20	25	g. Public/society benefit
06	04	h. Recreation – adult
10	21	i. Arts, culture etc.
12	25	j. Political organizations
29	20	k. Youth development
10	20	l. Private and community foundations
10	22	m. International/foreign
17	40	n. (Field/Program)
05	05	o. Other – please specify

Q32c In the past 12 months, what is the approximate amount of money and/or property (in US dollars) you contributed to:

Mean	NR	N	
1,092	13	2,716	a. Your parish/religious congregation
689	15	1,867	b. Education
484	19	1,591	c. Human services
362	21	907	d. Health
559	24	1,576	e. Religious organizations
152	22	717	f. Environment
287	24	1,031	g. Public/society benefit
258	37	159	h. Recreation – adult
222	21	851	i. Arts, culture etc.
215	16	1,031	j. Political organizations
508	25	841	k. Youth development
616	24	840	l. Private and community foundations
599	20	926	m. International/foreign
325	14	1,651	n. (Field/Program)
526	13	225	o. Other – please specify

Q32d (if respondent has volunteered time or contributed money or both) How influential are each of the following in driving your decision to volunteer time or contribute money or property.

N = 4539

Not at all	Only a little	Some what	Very	NR	
<1	02	20	78	07	a. I feel compassion towards people in need
16	22	32	30	08	b. It is an important activity to people I respect
18	19	32	31	08	c. Someone close to me is involved in the project or would benefit from it
01	05	29	65	07	d. It gives me an opportunity to give back to my community
02	04	22	72	07	e. I believe those who have more should help those with less
06	09	22	63	07	f. It is a direct reflection of my spiritual beliefs
03	08	25	64	07	g. I want to work towards social change
20	27	31	22	08	h. I want to meet new, like-minded people
21	25	28	26	08	i. I want to gain life experience
23	23	32	22	08	j. I do it as an outlet from other parts of my life
22	19	26	33	08	k. Volunteer work is part of my vocational/faith development discernment process

Q32e. How important was your experience in **program in influencing your decision about volunteering time, or contributing money or property...**

NR = 05

Not at all	Only a little	Somewhat	Very
12	20	40	28

Q32f.(if respondent indicates that they have not volunteered) Which of the following best describes why you have not volunteered?

NR = 09 N = 1084

%	
57	a. I don't have time
<1	b. I don't have adequate transportation
04	c. No one asked me to volunteer
03	d. I prefer to give my money instead of my time
03	e. I have health problems and/or am physically unable
<1	f. I don't feel welcome
07	g. I don't know how to get started
<1	h. I feel I have nothing to offer
<1	i. I think that people should be paid for their work
25	j. Other – please specify

Q32g. Do you still volunteer with **program?**

NR = 05

%	
13	a) Yes
87	b) No

How likely is it that you would consider another full-time volunteer program with **program?**

Not at all	Only a little	Somewhat	Very	NR	
83	09	05	03	09	33. in the next 12 months
63	19	13	05	09	34. in the next 5 years
12	16	44	28	07	35. after retirement
20	20	39	21	08	36. if and when family responsibilities permit

37. If you were to consider your life in general these days, how happy or unhappy would you say you are?

NR = 05

%	
<1	a. Not at all happy
04	b. Not very happy
44	c. Fairly Happy
53	d. Very happy

Do you currently participate in any of the following church or faith-based groups/activities?

Yes	No	NR	
25	75	07	38. Sunday school, church school or religious school
28	72	07	39. Prayer or meditation groups
17	84	08	40. Scripture or Bible study groups
42	59	08	41. Fellowship, clubs, or social activities
10	90	09	42. Choir or other music programs
12	88	09	43. Adult religious formation classes
33	67	07	44. Spiritual retreats
34	66	07	45. Discussion groups or faith sharing
36	64	08	46. Inter-generational or family activities
09	92	09	47. Parenting or marriage enrichment classes
11	89	09	48. Young single adult activity programs
17	83	09	49. Youth activity programs
09	91	09	50. Sports or recreational activities associated with my church/place of worship
06	94	09	51. Parish council/vestry
42	58	08	52. Community service or social service outreach
09	91	09	53. Campus ministry
11	89	44	54. Other – please specify

55. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or other?

NR = 06

%	
61	a. Democrat
09	b. Republican
23	c. Independent
07	d. Other

56. We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Below is a seven-point scale on which political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal to extremely conservative. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

NR = 06

%	
13	a. Extremely liberal
42	b. Liberal
17	c. Slightly liberal
12	d. Moderate, middle of the road
06	e. Slightly conservative
07	f. Conservative
01	g. Extremely conservative
02	h. Haven't thought much about this

57. Some people feel that the government in Washington should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living...Others think the government should just let each person get ahead on his/her own. Where would you place yourself on this seven-point scale, or haven't you thought much about this?

NR = 06

%	
11	a. 1. The government should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living (1)
28	b. 2.
26	c. 3
17	d. 4
08	e. 5
04	f. 6
02	g. 7. The government should just let each person get ahead on his/her own
04	h. Don't know/haven't thought much about this(8)

During the 2012 election campaign, did you do any of the following? (Check all that apply)

Yes	No	NR	
44	56	06	58. Talk to any people and show them why they should vote for one of the parties or candidates
19	81	06	59. Go to any political meetings, rallies, speeches, dinners, or things like that in support of a particular candidate
27	07	5	60. Wear a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on your car, or place a sign in your window or in front of your house
29	71	06	61. Give money to a political party or an individual candidate running for public office during the election year

Here are some questions about social and political issues. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, strongly agree with...

Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	NR	
01	04	26	69	07	62. More government funds to provide health care for poor children
47	37	13	03	07	63. More government funds for the military
80	14	04	02	07	64. Stiffer enforcement of the death penalty
06	09	28	57	07	65. Reduced spending on nuclear weapons
53	30	13	04	07	66. Further cutbacks in welfare programs

Please indicate how important each of the following five values are in your life

Not at all	Only a little	Somewhat	Very	NR	
<1	04	26	70	05	67. Social justice
03	09	30	58	05	68. Spirituality
01	08	35	56	06	69. Community
02	13	46	39	06	70. Simple living
18	19	31	32	06	71. Organized religion

72. What faith were you raised in?

NR = 05

%	
83	a. Catholic
12	b. Protestant
02	c. Other Christian
<1	d. Jewish
01	e. Other faith
02	f. Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular

73. From what type of elementary school did you graduate?

NR = 06

%	
51	a. Public
44	b. Private – Catholic
02	c. Private – other religious
01	d. Private – non religious
01	e. Home school
01	f. Other – please specify

74. From what type of high school did you graduate?

NR = 05

%	
53	a. Public
43	b. Private – Catholic
02	c. Private – other religious
02	d. Private – non religious
<1	e. G.E.D.
<1	f. Home school
<1	g. Other – please specify
<1	h. I did not graduate from high school

75. While you were in high school, how often did you attend religious services?

NR = 06

%	
18	a. More than once a week
59	b. Once a week
10	c. Almost every week
05	d. At least once a month
04	e. A few times a year
03	f. Rarely or never

76. While you were in high school, were you part of/did you regularly attend a church-based or faith-based youth group?

NR = 06

%	
55	a. Yes
45	b. No

77. From what type of college did you graduate?

NR = 05

%	
23	a. Public
58	b. Private – Catholic
07	c. Private – other religious
10	d. Private – non religious
01	e. Other – please specify
01	f. I did not graduate from college

78. While you were in college, how often did you attend religious services?

NR = 06

%	
24	a. More than once a week
31	b. Once a week
17	c. Almost every week
11	d. At least once a month
09	e. A few times a year
07	f. Rarely or never
01	g. I did not attend college

79. While you were in college were you part of/did you regularly participate in campus ministry?

NR = 06

%	
56	a. Yes
44	b. No

80. What was your religious preference during your volunteer service with **program?**

NR = 05

%	
81	a. Catholic
08	b. Protestant – please specify
02	c. Other Christian – please specify
<1	d. Jewish
01	e. Other faith – please specify
08	f. Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular

81. What is your religious preference today?

NR = 05

%	
67	a. Catholic
10	b. Protestant – please specify
03	c. Other Christian – please specify
01	d. Jewish
04	e. Other faith – please specify
15	f. Unaffiliated/Nothing in particular

82. Aside from life event services such as weddings, funerals or Bar – Mitzvahs, how often do you attend religious services today?

NR = 07

%	
13	a. More than once a week
33	b. Once a week
14	c. Almost every week
12	d. At least once a month
28	e. A few times a year

83. Are you currently registered as a member of a local parish or religious congregation?

NR = 06

%	
58	a. Yes
42	b. No

84. How often do you pray?

NR = 06

%	
33	a. Several times a day
21	b. Once a day
21	c. Several times a week
07	d. Once a week
18	e. Less than once a week

Are you...

NR = 05

Yes	No	
01	99	85...an ordained priest/minister in your church/religious congregation
01	99	86...an ordained deacon
01	99	87...a religious order sister or nun
01	99	88...a religious order brother (e.g. monk, friar)
02	98	89...a seminarian/studying for ordination

90a. (If Q85, Q86, Q87, Q88 and Q89 = "No") Have you considered a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life?

NR = 04 N = 4591

%	
37	a. Yes
63	b. No

90b. (If Q90a = "Yes") How seriously would you say you have considered this?

NR = <1 N = 1643

%	
06	a. Not very seriously
32	b. Only a little seriously
35	c. Somewhat seriously
27	d. Very seriously

90c. (If Q90a = "Yes") **Did you consider a vocation to ordained ministry or religious life before, after or during your volunteer service with **program**?** Check all that apply
N = 1643

%	
76	a. Before
48	b. During
46	c. After

91. **Have you ever run for public office at any level?**

NR = 07

%	
02	a. Yes
98	b. No

91a. (If Q91 = "Yes") **Did you run for public office before or after your volunteer service with **program** ?**

NR = 03 N = 74

%	
38	a. Before
58	b. During
04	c. Both

92. **Are you:**

NR = 06

%	
28	a. Male
72	b. Female

93. **What is your year of birth?**

Mean	NR
1975	06

94. **Are you Hispanic/Latino?**

NR = 06

%	
05	a. Yes
95	b. No

95. What is your primary racial identity?

%	
88	a. White
01	b. Black/African American
02	c. Asian
<1	d. American Indian or Alaska Native
03	e. Mixed-race or Other – please specify
<1	f. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

96. What is your current highest level of education?

NR = 06

%	
00	a. Did not complete high school
<1	b. High school graduate (or equivalent)
02	c. Some college (1-4 years, no degree)
01	d. Associate's degree (including occupational or academic degrees)
40	e. Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.S.)
45	f. Master's level degree (e.g. M.A., M.S., M.B.A., M.S.W., M.Div.)
08	g. Professional school degree (e.g. M.D., J.D., DMin)
04	h. Doctorate degree

97. Which of the following best describes your employment status over the past month?

NR = 06

%	
64	a. Working full-time
11	b. Working part-time
02	c. Temporarily not working
02	d. Unemployed and/or laid off
04	e. Retired
09	f. In school
08	g. Other – please specify

98. How important was your volunteer service with **program in influencing your choice of career?**

NR = 06

%	
17	a. Not at all important
16	b. Important
24	c. Somewhat important
43	d. Very important

99a. Prior to your volunteer service with **program**, had you ever been employed full-time?

NR = 05

%	
36	a. Yes
64	b. No

99b. (If Q99a = "Yes") For how many years before your volunteer service with **program** were you employed full-time?

NR = <1 N = 1705

%	
30	a. Less than 1 year
36	b. 1 – 3 years
12	c. 3 – 5 years
08	d. 5 – 10 years
15	e. 10+ years

100. Have you ever been divorced?

NR = 06

%	
05	a. Yes
95	b. No

101. What is your current marital status?

NR = 05

%	
47	a. Married
01	b. Widowed
03	c. Divorced
<1	d. Separated
42	e. Never married
06	f. Living with partner

102. (If Q101 ≠ e) Did you get married before, during, or after your volunteer service with **program**?

NR = <1 N = 2769

%	
10	a. Before
01	b. During
79	c. After
10	d. Never married

103. (If Q102 ≠ “Never married”) Do you and your spouse or partner share the same religious faith?

NR A = 02 N = 2769

%	
74	a. Yes
26	b. No

104. Which category best represents the total combined income of all members of your household over the past 12 months? This includes money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments and any other money income received by members of your family who are 15 years of age or older?

NR = 10

%	
12	a. Less than \$19,999
11	b. \$20,000 to \$34,999
13	c. \$35,000 to \$49,999
17	d. \$50,000 to \$74,999
14	e. \$75,000 to \$99,999
17	f. \$100,000 to \$149,999
07	g. \$150,000 to \$199,999
08	h. \$200,000 or more