VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA:
2007 State Trends and Rankings in Civic Life

Corporation for
NATIONAL & COMMUNITY
SERVICE

2007
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The mission of the Corporation for National and Community Service is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. Each year, the Corporation provides opportunities for approximately 2 million Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities and country through Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America.

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April 2007
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CEO MESSAGE

It is my pleasure to present *Volunteering in America: 2007 State Trends and Rankings in Civic Life*.

For the second consecutive year, the Corporation for National and Community Service, in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, has produced a detailed breakdown of America’s volunteering habits and patterns by state and region. This report is a valuable tool for states, community leaders, and service organizations to expand the ranks of American volunteers and help build a culture of service and citizenship as President George W. Bush called for in his 2002 State of the Union Address.

Since issuing last year’s *Volunteering in America* report, the Corporation released another report that for the first time tracked volunteer rates over a 30-year period. The report illustrates how volunteer rates in the first decade of the 21st century are at a historic high—a trend not totally unexpected given the renewed national interest in volunteering and civic engagement after the terror attacks of 2001 and the hurricanes of 2005.

Indeed, these events have helped build Americans’ understanding that service and volunteering aren’t just nice things to do but are necessary parts of how our nation deals with its challenges. What’s more, the events taught the nation to look beyond occasional manmade and natural disasters to ongoing social and economic needs that are disasters in their own right: the 15 percent of American children who live below the poverty line, the 15 million children who need mentors, and the millions of elderly people who need help living independently in their homes. As the nation continues to face competing social needs, service and volunteering—as well as an increasingly engaged and active citizenry—are cost-effective ways to improve lives and strengthen communities.

This year’s report includes several new features and findings that present a deeper understanding of volunteering and its connection to the broader civic health of our nation. With input from national experts in civic engagement, we’ve created a new Civic Life Index based on such factors as voting rates, attendance at public meetings, and the prevalence of civic associations. This report also looks at volunteer retention and finds that one-third of volunteers do not continue to serve the following year—an alarming fact that calls out for action to improve volunteer management practices and strengthen non-profit infrastructure.

For the first time, this report also provides us with a sense of the level of “informal” volunteering in America—an additional 5.3 million Americans worked with their neighbors to fix or improve their communities. This trend shows that the strength of the American tradition of volunteering runs even deeper than previously measured. Informal volunteering is also factored into the Civic Life Index.

In short, out of the tragedy of 9/11 and the devastation of hurricanes has come an unmistakable good: a strong interest in volunteering and community involvement. But even though volunteer rates remain at historically high levels, we have a long road ahead to tap the full potential of American compassion. In traveling that road, reports such as this can be a useful tool in achieving our national goal of increasing the number of volunteers in America to 75 million by 2010.

David Eisner, Chief Executive Officer
Corporation for National and Community Service
The mission of the Corporation for National and Community Service (the Corporation) is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. In support of our mission, Volunteering in America: 2007 State Trends and Rankings in Civic Life provides a national, regional, and state analysis of volunteering trends, and represents a valuable step in building service and volunteering.

In 2006, 61.2 million adults (ages 16 and older) volunteered throughout the United States, representing 26.7 percent of the population. While this is a decline from the 65.4 million volunteers (28.8% of the population) in 2005, the national volunteer rate remains at historically high levels compared to past decades and close to the volunteer rate the year after the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

Today, Americans are making more time to improve their community through service. In fact, people of all ages are volunteering on college campuses, through religious communities, at schools, and in social service organizations in a wide range of volunteer activities. Many volunteers teach and mentor children, help older individuals live independently, and work with communities to recover from hurricanes and other disasters. By examining historical volunteer trends, it is clear that Americans are turning out in record numbers to volunteer.

The growth in volunteering from 1974 to 2006 has primarily been driven by three age groups: young adults; mid-life adults; and older adults. In particular, volunteer rates among the young adult population (16-19 years old) showed a dramatic rise between 1974 and today. While volunteer rates among young adults declined between 1974 and 1989 (20.9% and 13.4%, respectively), the percentage of young adults who volunteer almost doubled between 1989 and 2006 (from 13.4% to 26.4%, respectively). Similarly, the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) recently reported that the percentage of entering college students who believe that it is “essential” or “very important” to help others who are in difficulty reached a 25-year high in 2005 and that rate slightly increased in 2006.¹

The mid-life adult population (45-64 years old) also experienced an increase in volunteering over the last 30 years. The mid-life adult volunteer rate declined between 1974 and 1989 (23.2% to 22%, respectively) but rebounded to 29.8 percent in 2006. Baby Boomers, who make up the majority of this group, are the primary reason for the increase in volunteering among mid-life Americans.

While the overall adult volunteer rate declined substantially from 1974 to 1989, the volunteer rate for older adults (ages 65 and older) actually increased during that period. In fact, older adults have been increasing their volunteer activities through the last three decades, going from 14.3 percent in 1974 to 23.8 percent in 2006.2

Recognizing that the civic health of our nation entails more than volunteering, the Corporation has begun to measure civic engagement through its Civic Life Index. This is the first time that the Corporation has attempted to gauge overall civic engagement both at the national and state levels. Created in conjunction with leading experts in community life, the index is based on volunteering, voting, neighborhood engagement, and civic infrastructure. As with the volunteer results, the hope is that tracking civic life over time will help build stronger, more vibrant communities.

The Corporation also realizes that volunteer retention and management are critical for community organizations to develop a stable volunteer base and increase volunteer participation. For the first time, we report that one out of every three people who volunteer in a year do not volunteer the following year. Of the 65.4 million volunteers in 2005, 20.9 million did not continue to volunteer in 2006. While the good news is that most volunteers choose to continue volunteering, the dramatic cycling of people in and out of volunteering reinforces the fact that volunteer management is critically important and that creating positive volunteer experiences is key to growing a widespread culture of service.

*Volunteering in America: 2007 State Trends and Rankings in Civic Life* is a powerful tool for states, community leaders, service organizations, and volunteers nationwide to develop a volunteer growth strategy, set goals to increase the level of individual engagement in volunteer activities, and build the infrastructure of nonprofits and communities to support more volunteer opportunities. This report also provides valuable information on civic engagement, which enhances our ability to bolster and maintain healthy, civically engaged communities. Together with our partners, including volunteer and service organizations across the country, we are committed to working toward a national goal of expanding the number of Americans who volunteer to 75 million by 2010.

**Methodology**

The Corporation has partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Census Bureau (the Census), and the USA Freedom Corps to add a volunteer supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households (100,000 individuals). The Census administers the CPS volunteer supplement in September of each year to collect data on volunteering at the national, regional, and state levels. The volunteering supplement includes information on volunteering through an organization (formal volunteering), the frequency and intensity of volunteering, the types of organizations where individuals volunteer, and the volunteer activities performed. Starting in 2006, the CPS volunteer supplement also asked questions related to respondents’ level of civic life in their community, including informal efforts such as working with neighbors to improve the community and attendance at public meetings.
Organization of the Report

This report is divided into three sections: State Rankings of Volunteering and Civic Life, National and Regional Profiles, and State Profiles.

1. State Rankings of Volunteering and Civic Life:
   This section consists of rankings and key indicators of volunteering and civic life. The section’s maps and tables include state level volunteering rates, volunteering rate changes, volunteer retention rate, and an index of civic life that includes voting, volunteering, neighborhood engagement, and civic infrastructure. Volunteering among key demographic groups, such as older adults, Baby Boomers, young adults and college students, is also ranked. The volunteer rankings are based on three years of data in order to increase the reliability of the estimates and ensure more accurate comparisons across states. For more information, please see the Technical Note (page 139).

2. National and Regional Profiles:
   The national and regional profiles provide readers an opportunity to examine volunteering at the national level and for each region of the country. In the profiles of the Nation and the Midwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Western Regions, we present a number of key findings on volunteering, including the numbers of volunteers and the volunteer rates for each of the past five years as well as historical trends. In addition, we present the hours and rates of the volunteer demographics, total volunteer hours, most common activities performed by volunteers, the types of organizations at which volunteer activities are performed, indicators of civic engagement, and a Civic Life Index score.

3. State Profiles:
   The state profiles provide readers an opportunity to examine volunteering and civic life at the state level. The profiles present a number of key findings on volunteer in the individual states, including the numbers of volunteers and the volunteer rates for 1974 (where available), 1989, and 2002 to 2006. By using the CPS data from 1974 and 1989, this report presents a historical view of volunteering at the state level. In addition, the profiles provide information on demographic trends, total volunteers hours, main volunteer activities, and the organizations where volunteers served in 1989 and 2006. Each state profile shows indicators of civic life, including working with neighbors to improve the community, attending public meetings, and voting behavior. The Civic Life Index combines several indicators of civic engagement, including volunteering, voting, attending public meetings, working with neighbors to improve the community, and the infrastructure for volunteering through nonprofit organizations and religious institutions.
This map illustrates the difference among state volunteer rates. In 2006, 61.2 million Americans volunteered, representing 26.7% of the adult population. Between 2004 and 2006, the average state volunteer rates ranged from 17.5% to 45.9%.

**Top States**

1. Utah  
2. Nebraska  
3. Minnesota  
4. Alaska  
5. Kansas  
6. Iowa  
7. Montana  
8. Wyoming  
9. South Dakota  
9. Vermont
VOLUNTEER RATES BY STATE

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rates. States are listed in order of the highest volunteer rate to the lowest. As shown, states varied greatly in their reported volunteer rates over the three-year period, ranging from a high of 45.9% to a low of 17.5%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>36.5%</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
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<td>35.6%</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
This map illustrates how state volunteer rates changed between 1989 and the present. Volunteer rates are currently at historically high levels, with 26.7% of the adult population volunteering in 2006, compared to 20.4% in 1989.

**Top States**

1. Connecticut  
2. Alabama  
3. Vermont  
4. New Hampshire  
5. Missouri  
6. South Carolina  
7. Nebraska  
8. Michigan  
9. Kansas  
10. Massachusetts

Legend:
- Percentage point change = 11 and above
- Percentage point change = 10
- Percentage point change = 8 - 9
- Percentage point change = 5 - 7
- Percentage point change = 4 and below
VOLUNTEER RATE CHANGES FROM 1989 TO 2006

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rate changes between 1989 and the present. States are listed in order of the highest volunteer rate change to the lowest. Volunteer rate changes varied greatly across the states over this time period, ranging from an increase of 14.8 percentage points to a decrease of 3.8 percentage points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE CHANGE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE CHANGE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE CHANGE</th>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>+14.8%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>+9.3%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>+6.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>+13.6%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>+9.2%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>+6.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>+12.9%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>+5.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>+12.6%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>+8.8%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>+4.5%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>+6.9%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>+4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>+10.1%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>+6.8%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>+6.6%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>+10.0%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>+6.5%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>+1.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>+9.5%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>+6.5%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>+1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>+9.4%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>+6.3%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>-3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
VOLUNTEER RATE CHANGES FROM 2002 TO 2006

This map illustrates how the state volunteer rates more recently changed between 2002 and 2006. The states have been classified into three categories: increase, nominal change, and decrease. The “increase” states had an increase higher than one percentage point in their volunteer rates. The “nominal change” states exhibited little to no change in their volunteer rates. The “decrease” states had a decline of greater than one percentage point.

Top States

1. District of Columbia
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. Oklahoma
5. North Carolina
6. Tennessee
## Volunteer Rate Changes from 2002 to 2006

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rate changes between 2002 and 2006. States are grouped into three categories: increase, nominal change, and decrease. Volunteer rate changes show differences across the states over this time period, ranging from an increase of 2.6 percentage points to a decrease of 2.8 percentage points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>+0.5%</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>+2.2%</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>+0.5%</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>+0.5%</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>+1.6%</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>+0.4%</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>-1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>+0.2%</td>
<td>Hawai‘i</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>+0.9%</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>+0.1%</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>+0.8%</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>+0.1%</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>+0.7%</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>+0.1%</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
VOLUNTEER HOURS

This map illustrates differences among the states in their average volunteer hours per state resident per year. Between 2004 and 2006, the nation had an average per capita of 36.5 hours. During this same period, the states’ average volunteer hours per capita ranged from 22.1 hours to 81.9 hours.

Top States

1. Utah
2. Idaho
3. Washington
4. Alaska
5. Montana
6. Oregon
7. District of Columbia
8. Nebraska
9. Vermont
10. Wyoming

---

Volunteering in America 2007
VOLUNTEER HOURS

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of the average volunteer hours per state resident per year. States are listed in order of the highest average volunteer hours per capita to the lowest. Hours reported varied greatly across the states over this three-year period, ranging from 81.9 hours to 22.1 hours.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>22.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
This map illustrates differences among the states in their volunteer retention rates. The retention rate is the percentage of volunteers who continue their service over more than one year. Of the 65.4 million volunteers in 2005, 44.5 million also volunteered in 2006, resulting in a retention rate of 68.1%. The remaining 31.9% of volunteers in 2005 did not serve in 2006.

### Top States

1. Minnesota  
2. Idaho  
3. Iowa  
4. Wyoming  
5. Indiana  
6. Utah  
7. Michigan  
8. Alabama  
9. Nebraska  
10. Montana
VOLUNTEER RETENTION RATES

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer retention rates. The retention rate is the percentage of volunteers who continue their service for more than one year. States are listed from the highest to lowest volunteer retention rate. As shown, volunteer retention rates varied widely across the states, ranging from a high of 76.4% to a low of 47.2%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RANK</th>
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<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on volunteer retention from 2004 to 2005 and 2005 to 2006.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators in the following categories: Volunteering (volunteer rate, volunteer hours per capita, and regular volunteering), Neighborhood Engagement (attendance at public meetings [percent and frequency] and working with neighbors to improve the community [percent and frequency]), Voting (the 2004 Presidential election and 2006 Congressional midterm election), and Civic Infrastructure (the number of large and small nonprofit organizations and religious institutions per capita). For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

### Top States

1. Montana
2. Vermont
3. Alaska
4. South Dakota
5. Wyoming
6. Minnesota
7. Iowa
8. Oregon
9. Maine
10. Missouri

---

**Score Legend**

- Score = 113 and above
- Score = 108 - 112
- Score = 103 - 107
- Score = 96 - 102
- Score = 95 and below
CIVIC LIFE INDEX

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of the Civic Life Index. The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators of civic engagement including volunteering, neighborhood engagement, voting and civic infrastructure. The score for the United States in 2006—the first year of the Civic Life Index—was set to 100, and all states were ranked based on their individual index score. The Civic Life Index varied greatly across the states, ranging from a high of 126 to a low of 86.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CIVIC LIFE INDEX</th>
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For more information on the Civic Life Index, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
OLDER ADULT VOLUNTEER RATES

This map illustrates differences among the states in their rates of volunteering among older adults (ages 65 years and older). From 2004 to 2006, the average national volunteer rate for older adults was 24.4%. During this same period, state volunteer rates for older adults ranged from 12.7% to 49.7%.

Top States

1. Utah
2. Nebraska
3. Minnesota
4. South Dakota
5. North Dakota
6. Kansas
7. Iowa
8. Washington
9. Montana
10. Wisconsin
## OLDER ADULT VOLUNTEER RATES

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rates among adults (ages 65 years and older). As shown, volunteer rates among older adults varied widely across the states over the three-year period, ranging from a high of 49.7% to a low of 12.7%.

<table>
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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Rate</th>
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<td>32.7%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Hawaii</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
This map illustrates differences among the states in their rates of volunteering among Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). Between 2004 and 2006, the national average Baby Boomer volunteer rate was 32.2%. During this same period, state Baby Boomer volunteer rates ranged from 20.2% to 49.3%.

**Top States**

1. Nebraska  
2. Utah  
3. Minnesota  
4. Kansas  
5. Iowa  
6. South Dakota  
7. Montana  
8. Wyoming  
9. Vermont  
10. North Dakota
BABY BOOMER VOLUNTEER RATES

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rates among Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). Volunteer rates among Baby Boomers varied greatly across the states over the three-year period, ranging from a high of 49.3% to a low of 20.2%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Utah</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>43.6%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34.0%</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
YOUNG ADULT VOLUNTEER RATES

This map illustrates differences among the states in their rates of volunteering by young adults (ages 16 to 24). Between 2004 and 2006, the average national young adult volunteer rate was 23.4%. During this same period, state young adult volunteer rates ranged from 11.1% to 39%.

Top States

1. Utah
2. Vermont
3. Wyoming
4. Washington
5. Minnesota
6. Wisconsin
7. Alaska
8. Nebraska
9. Iowa
10. Montana

Legend:
- Rate = 31% and above
- Rate = 29% - 30%
- Rate = 24% - 28%
- Rate = 21% - 23%
- Rate = 20% and below
YOUNG ADULT VOLUNTEER RATES

This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rates by young adults (ages 16 to 24). States are listed in order of the highest young adult volunteer rate to the lowest. As shown, volunteer rates among young adults varied greatly across the states, ranging from a high of 39% to a low of 11.1%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>33.9%</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>24.6%</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>District of Colombia</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Lousiana</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
This map illustrates differences among state rates of volunteering by college students. From 2004 to 2006, the national college student volunteer rate was 29.6%. During this same period, the state college student volunteer rate ranged from 17.3% to 55.4%.

**Top States**

1. Utah
2. Idaho
3. Oklahoma
4. Alaska
5. Vermont
6. Nebraska
7. Minnesota
8. Colorado
9. Wisconsin
10. Michigan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43% and above</td>
<td>Utah, Idaho, Oklahoma, Alaska, Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>34% - 42%</td>
<td>Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>30% - 33%</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26% - 29%</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% and below</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This table displays a state-by-state comparison of volunteer rates among college students. States are listed in order of the highest college student volunteering rate to the lowest. Volunteer rates among college students varied greatly across the states over the three-year period, ranging from a high of 55.4% to a low of 17.3%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rankings are based on a three-year moving average.
In 2006, 61.2 million volunteers dedicated 8.1 billion hours of volunteer service. The nation’s volunteer rate increased by 3.1 percentage points since 1974 and 6.3 percentage points since 1989. The percentage of volunteers serving in an education or youth-services organization nearly doubled from 15.1% in 1989 to 27% in 2006. Data from 1989 to 2006 show that religious institutions are the most popular organization choice among volunteers. On average, two-thirds (66%) of volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006. In addition to the 61.2 million volunteers in 2006, over 5.3 million people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 31.2% of people in the nation engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Volunteering in America

Total Hours Volunteered Per Year

Activities

Where Do People in the U.S. Volunteer?

1989

2006

How Civically Engaged Is the U.S.?
In 2006, 16.4 million Midwestern volunteers dedicated 2 billion hours of service. The Midwest’s volunteer rate increased by 8.2 percentage points between 1989 and the present. The Midwest had the highest volunteer rate for adults, college students, Baby Boomers, and older adults. On average, 71% of volunteers in the Midwest who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, the highest volunteer retention rate for all regions.

In addition to the 16.4 million Midwestern volunteers in 2006, almost 1.3 million people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 36.9% of people in the Midwest engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. The Midwest had a Civic Life Index score of 108.4, making it the highest among all regions.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Volunteering in America

In 2006, 10.4 million Northeastern volunteers dedicated 1.3 billion hours of service.

The Northeast's volunteer rate increased by 7.2 percentage points between 1989 and the present.

The Northeast had the highest percentage of volunteers serving with a civic or professional organization in 2006.

On average, 65% of volunteers in the Northeast who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006.

In addition to the 10.4 million Northeastern volunteers in 2006, over 828,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 28.8% of people in the Northeast engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

The Northeast’s Civic Life Index was 97.6, compared to the national Civic Life Index of 100.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Volunteers in the Northeast

Northeastern Volunteering Rate

Northeastern Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>REGIONAL RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>REGIONAL RATE</th>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>23.4%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
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<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
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<td>32.2%</td>
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<td>26.0%</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering in America

Total Hours Volunteered Per Year

- National Rate
- Regional Rate

Activities

- Fundraise or sell items to raise money
- Collect, prepare, distribute or serve food
- Engage in general labor and transportation
- Provide professional or management assistance

Where Do People in the Northeast Volunteer?

1989

- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 9.5%
- Social or community service: 11.2%
- Religious: 30.2%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 13.6%
- Hospital or other health: 11.5%
- Other: 7.4%

2006

- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.4%
- Social or community service: 13.6%
- Religious: 28.2%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 7.8%
- Hospital or other health: 9.7%
- Other: 7.7%

How Civically Engaged Is the Northeast?

- Attended public meetings
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community
- Voted in 2004 presidential election
- Voted in 2006 midterm election

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

32 VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA 2007
In 2006, 20.4 million Southern volunteers dedicated 2.8 billion hours of service. The South had the largest number of volunteers of any region. The South’s volunteer rate increased by 5.2 percentage points between 1989 and the present. The South had the largest percentage of volunteers serving with a religious organization. On average, 63% of volunteers in the South who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006. In addition to the 20.4 million Southern volunteers in 2006, almost 2.1 million people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 28.8% of people in the South engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. The South’s Civic Life Index was 96.5, compared to the national Civic Life Index of 100.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Volunteering in America

Total Hours Volunteered Per Year

Where Do People in the South Volunteer?

1989

- Religious: 41.6%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 12.3%
- Hospital or other health: 10.0%
- Educational or youth service: 13.8%
- Social or community service: 9.0%
- Other: 6.2%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 7.1%

2006

- Religious: 40.1%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 6.3%
- Educational or youth service: 24.8%
- Hospital or other health: 7.5%
- Social or community service: 12.1%
- Other: 6.3%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 2.9%

How Civically Engaged Is the South?

- Attended public meetings: Regional 6.0, National 9.0
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: Regional 6.6, National 6.6
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: Regional 52.9, National 55.3
- Voted in 2006 midterm election: Regional 37.8, National 37.0

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA
2007

34
Volunteering in America

In 2006, 14.1 million Western volunteers dedicated 2 billion hours of service. Volunteers in the West served the most average hours per capita among all regions. The West’s volunteer rate increased by 5 percentage points between 1989 and the present.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 16.6% in 1989 to 29% in 2006.

On average, 66% of volunteers in the West who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006.

In addition to the 14.1 million West volunteers in 2006, almost 1.2 million people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 31.3% of people in the West engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

The West’s Civic Life Index was 100.2, slightly higher than the national Civic Life Index of 100.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Where Do People in the West Volunteer?

1989

- Religious: 31.9%
- Civic, political, cultural or international: 14.8%
- Educational or youth service: 16.6%
- Hospital or other health: 9.9%
- Social or community service: 10.8%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 8.7%
- Other: 7.4%

2006

- Religious: 33.6%
- Civic, political, cultural or international: 5.9%
- Educational or youth service: 29.0%
- Hospital or other health: 7.2%
- Social or community service: 13.0%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.4%
- Other: 7.1%

How Civically Engaged Is the West?

- Attended public meetings: Regional 9.2, National 9.0
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: Regional 6.6, National 6.6
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: Regional 51.4, National 55.3
- Voted in 2006 midterm election: Regional 36.1, National 37.0

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 890,000 Alabama volunteers dedicated 117.3 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Alabama’s volunteer rate increased by 13.6 percentage points, making it the second-highest increase in the nation.

Alabama had the second-largest increase in volunteering with education and youth-service organizations. Volunteering with these organizations nearly tripled, from a rate of 9.3% in 1989 to 26.4% in 2006.

On average, 72.8% of Alabama volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, ranking Alabama eighth in the nation for volunteer retention.

In addition to the 890,000 Alabama volunteers in 2006, almost 45,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 27.3% of people in Alabama engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

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### Alabama Volunteering by Age and Gender

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<tr>
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<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
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<td>31.5%</td>
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The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 190,000 Alaska volunteers dedicated 26.6 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Alaska ranked fourth in the nation and second in the West. Alaska ranked seventh in the nation for young adult and fourth for college student volunteers. Engaging in general labor and supplying transportation was the most popular activity in Alaska, making the state one of only three in which this was the most popular activity. In addition to the 190,000 Alaska volunteers in 2006, more than 24,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 47.6% of people in Alaska engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. Alaska ranked third in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 121.8.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.12 million Arizona volunteers dedicated 182.9 million hours of service. Tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity in Arizona, ranking first among about one of every four Arizona volunteers. Arizona was one of only five states in the nation in which tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity for volunteers.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 11.1% in 1989 to 25.8% in 2006.

In addition to the 1.12 million Arizona volunteers in 2006, almost 114,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 29.4% of people in Arizona engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 550,000 Arkansas volunteers dedicated 57.7 million hours of service. In the South, Arkansas had the third-highest rate for college student volunteers. Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 8.6% in 1989 to 21.5% in 2006. Arkansas was one of only five states that experienced an increase in the percentage of volunteers serving with a hospital or other health organization between 1989 and 2006. In addition to the 550,000 Arkansas volunteers in 2006, almost 46,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 29.6% of people in Arkansas engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 6.47 million California volunteers dedicated 858.5 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, California's volunteer rate increased by 7.1 percentage points. California had the largest number of volunteers of any state in the nation. Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 18.5% in 1989 to 32.2% in 2006. Tutoring or teaching was one of the most popular activities in California, with about one of every five California volunteers choosing one (or both) of those activities. In addition to the 6.47 million California volunteers in 2006, almost 429,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 27.2% of people in California engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.14 million Colorado volunteers dedicated 122.5 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Colorado's volunteer rate increased by 8.7 percentage points. Colorado had the eighth-highest rate of college student volunteers in the nation and the fourth-highest rate in the West. Colorado's college student volunteers also ranked fifth in the nation for average hours served.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 17.8% in 1989 to 28.7% in 2006. In addition to the 1.14 million Colorado volunteers in 2006, almost 85,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 36.3% of people in Colorado engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 840,000 Connecticut volunteers dedicated 113.6 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Connecticut's volunteer rate nearly doubled, giving it the highest increase in volunteering in the nation. In 1989, Connecticut was the only state in which civic, political, or professional organizations were the most popular among volunteers. Today, education or youth-service organizations are the most popular, increasing from 19% in 1989 to 27.5% in 2006. Connecticut was one of only five states that experienced an increase in the percentage of volunteers serving with a hospital or other health organization between 1989 and 2006. In addition to the 840,000 Connecticut volunteers in 2006, almost 60,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 34.9% of people in Connecticut engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 160,000 Delaware volunteers dedicated 20.9 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Delaware's volunteer rate increased by 6.7 percentage points. Delaware has the second-highest volunteer rate for older adults in the region. Mentoring youth is the fourth most popular volunteer activity, making Delaware one of only seven states to have mentoring youth within the top four volunteer activities. Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 16.3% in 1989 to 26.3% in 2006. In addition to the 160,000 Delaware volunteers in 2006, more than 13,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 27.8% of people in Delaware engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 130,000 District of Columbia volunteers dedicated 21.8 million hours of service. The District of Columbia’s volunteer rate increased by 14.2 percentage points since 1974 and 10 percentage points since 1989. The District of Columbia had the highest volunteer rate increase in the nation between 2002 and 2006. The District of Columbia was the only place in the nation where providing professional or management services was the most popular volunteer activity.

In addition to the 130,000 District of Columbia volunteers in 2006, almost 20,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 39.5% of people in the District of Columbia engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Millions

Where Do People in the District of Columbia Volunteer?

1989

- Religious: 24.9%
- Social or community service: 21.3%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 20.2%
- Educational or youth service: 13.5%
- Hospital or other health: 9.1%
- Other: 7.6%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 3.5%

2006

- Religious: 25.6%
- Educational or youth service: 16.7%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 12.2%
- Hospital or other health: 7.6%
- Other: 8.5%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.6%
- Social or community service: 11.5%

How Civically Engaged Is the District of Columbia?

- Attended public meetings: Area 17.4%, National 9.0%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: Area 11.5%, National 6.6%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: Area 50.7%, National 55.3%
- Voted in 2006 midterm election: Area 28.1%, National 37.0%

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.62 million Florida volunteers dedicated 432.8 million hours of service. Florida had the seventh largest number of volunteers in the nation.

Volunteering with education or youth-service organizations doubled from a rate of 13.5% in 1989 to 27% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Florida volunteers.

Mentoring youth was one of the four most popular volunteer activities. Florida was one of only seven states to have mentoring youth in the top four volunteer activities.

In addition to the 2.62 million Florida volunteers in 2006, almost 335,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 22.4% of people in Florida engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.54 million Georgia volunteers dedicated 192.1 million hours of service.

Between 1989 and the present, Georgia’s volunteer rate increased by 5.3 percentage points.

Georgia ranked third in the nation for average college student volunteer hours, with the typical college student serving an average of 60 hours.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 11.9% in 1989 to 24% in 2006. Similarly, participation with social or community service organizations more than doubled from 5.2% in 1989 to 12.4% in 2006.

In addition to the 1.54 million Georgia volunteers in 2006, more than 192,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 27% of people in Georgia engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

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**Georgia Volunteering by Age and Gender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
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<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
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<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
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</table>
Volunteering in America

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 240,000 Hawaii volunteers dedicated 39.6 million hours of service. Hawaii's college student volunteer rate of 37.4% exceeded the national rate of 29.6%. Hawaii also ranked fourth in the nation for the average volunteer hours contributed by college students.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 16.5% in 1989 to 29.5% in 2006 and surpassed religious organizations as the most popular type of volunteer organization.

In 1989, Hawaii had a higher percentage of volunteers who participate with a hospital or other health organization than any other state.

In addition to the 240,000 Hawaii volunteers in 2006, almost 14,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 26.9% of people in Hawaii engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

### Hawaii Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
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<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
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<td>28.9%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
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<td>24.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
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<td>15.9%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering in America 2007

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 390,000 Idaho volunteers dedicated 62.9 million hours of service. Idaho had the second-highest college student volunteer rate in the nation and ranked sixth for the average volunteer hours contributed by college students. Idaho was one of five states in the nation where tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity for volunteers. Idaho was also one of only seven states in which mentoring youth was one of the top four activities.

On average, 76% of Idaho volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Idaho the second-highest state for volunteer retention.

In addition to the 390,000 Idaho volunteers in 2006, almost 38,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 40.8% of people in Idaho engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.75 million Illinois volunteers dedicated 311.1 million hours of service. Illinois' volunteer rate increased by 7.6 percentage points since 1974 and 9.4 percentage points since 1989. Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 13.5% in 1989 to 28.4% in 2006. In addition to the 2.75 million Illinois volunteers in 2006, almost 232,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 32.2% of people in Illinois engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

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<td>60</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.52 million Indiana volunteers dedicated 242.8 million hours of service. Indiana’s volunteer rate increased by 3.7 percentage points since 1974 and 6.9 percentage points 1989. Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 13.3% in 1989 to 24.1% in 2006. On average, 73% of Indiana volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Indiana the fifth-highest state for volunteer retention. In addition to the 1.52 million Indiana volunteers in 2006, over 108,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 34.9% of people in Indiana engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.*
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 850,000 Iowa volunteers dedicated 91.2 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Iowa had the sixth-highest rate in the nation and the fourth-highest in the Midwest. Nationwide, Iowa had the fifth-highest volunteer rate for Baby Boomers, the seventh-highest rate for older adults, and the ninth-highest rate for young adults.

On average, 75.9% of Iowa volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Iowa the third-highest state for volunteer retention.

In addition to the 850,000 Iowa volunteers in 2006, almost 54,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 40.7% of people in Iowa engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

Iowa ranked seventh in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 118.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Where Do People in Iowa Volunteer?

1989
- Religious: 47.9%
- Social or community service: 7.5%
- Hospital or other health: 9.3%
- Educational or youth service: 12.8%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 14.7%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 5.5%
- Other: 2.3%

2006
- Religious: 38.0%
- Hospital or other health: 6.9%
- Educational or youth service: 24.0%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 7.8%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 3.8%
- Other: 5.4%

How Civically Engaged Is Iowa?

- Attended public meetings: 11.6% (State), 6.6% (National)
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: 9.0% (State), 6.8% (National)
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: 55.3% (State), 66.3% (National)
- Voted in 2006 midterm election: 45.1% (State), 37.0% (National)

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 760,000 Kansas volunteers dedicated 92.6 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Kansas had the fifth-highest rate in the nation and third-highest rate in the Midwest. Between 1989 and the present, Kansas’ volunteer rate increased by 10.6 percentage points, making it the ninth-highest increase in the nation.

Compared to other states, Kansas had the fourth-highest Baby Boomer volunteer rate and sixth-highest rate for older adults. Kansas was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 760,000 Kansas volunteers in 2006, over 45,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 40.7% of people in Kansas engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
Volunteering in America  
2007

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 930,000 Kentucky volunteers dedicated 104.1 million hours of service. Kentucky had the third-highest average volunteer rate and the highest volunteer rate for young adults in the South. Between 1989 and the present, Kentucky’s volunteer rate increased by 10.1 percentage points. In the region, Kentucky had the second-highest college student volunteer rate and the fourth-highest Baby Boomer volunteer rate.

In addition to the 930,000 Kentucky volunteers in 2006, more than 73,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 32.7% of people in Kentucky engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.*
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 590,000 Louisiana volunteers dedicated 44.8 million hours of service. In Louisiana, volunteering with education or youth-services organizations increased from 17.2% in 1989 to 26.4% in 2006. In Louisiana, 25.8% of volunteers chose to tutor or teach, compared to the national average of 20.9%.

Collecting, preparing, distributing, or serving food was the most popular activity in Louisiana. For the region and the nation, fundraising or selling items to raise money was the most popular activity.

In addition to the 590,000 Louisiana volunteers in 2006, almost 148,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 25% of people in Louisiana engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 350,000 Maine volunteers dedicated 42.4 million hours of service. Maine had the second-highest volunteer rate among states in the Northeast. Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 21.1% in 1989 to 30.4% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Maine volunteers. Maine was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 350,000 Maine volunteers in 2006, almost 34,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 40.3% of people in Maine engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. Maine ranked ninth in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 114.9.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.*
### Total Hours Volunteered Per Year

- 2006: 42.42
- 2005: 39.29
- 2004: 34.86
- 2003: 38.12
- 2002: 42.13

### Where Do People in Maine Volunteer?

**1989**
- Religious: 29.7%
- Educational or youth service: 21.1%
- Hospital or other health: 9.6%
- Social or community service: 10.2%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 9.6%
- Other: 4.2%

**2006**
- Religious: 19.7%
- Educational or youth service: 30.4%
- Hospital or other health: 9.5%
- Social or community service: 16.7%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 6.2%
- Other: 9.1%

### How Civically Engaged Is Maine?

- Voted in 2006 mid-term election: State 52.2%, National 71.3%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: State 55.3%, National 71.3%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: State 10.7%, National 17.0%
- Attended public meetings: State 9.0%, National 17.0%

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to [www.nationalservice.gov](http://www.nationalservice.gov).
In 2006, 1.19 million Maryland volunteers dedicated 166.5 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Maryland’s volunteer rate increased by 9.2 percentage points. Maryland had the fourth-highest volunteer rate in the South. In the South, Maryland had the highest volunteer rate for older adults and the third-highest volunteer rate for both young adults and Baby Boomers. Maryland was one of only seven states in the nation in which mentoring youth was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 1.19 million Maryland volunteers in 2006, more than 112,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 32.8% of people in Maryland engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.43 million Massachusetts volunteers dedicated 143.8 million hours of service.

Massachusetts’ volunteer rate increased by 11.1 percentage points since 1974 and 10.3 percentage points since 1989. Massachusetts had the tenth-highest increase in the nation between 1989 and the present.

Volunteering with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 18.7% in 1989 to 31.1% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Massachusetts volunteers.

Fundraising or selling items to make money was the most popular activity in Massachusetts, where it exceeded the national rate.

In addition to the 1.43 million Massachusetts volunteers in 2006, almost 106,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 33.5% of people in Massachusetts engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.43 million Michigan volunteers dedicated 328.7 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Michigan’s volunteer rate increased by 10.7 percentage points, making it the eighth-highest increase in the nation.

Michigan had the tenth-highest volunteer rate for college students in the nation and the fourth-highest in the Midwest.

On average, 72.9% of Michigan volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Michigan the sixth-highest state for volunteer retention.

In addition to the 2.43 million Michigan volunteers in 2006, more than 186,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 36.5% of people in Michigan engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

### Michigan Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.59 million Minnesota volunteers dedicated 155.8 million hours of service.

For the overall volunteer rate, Minnesota had the third-highest rate in the nation and the second-highest in the Midwest.

In the nation, Minnesota had the seventh-highest volunteer rate for college students and the third-highest rate for both Baby Boomers and older adults.

Minnesota had the highest volunteer retention in the nation with an average of 76.4% of the 2005 volunteers continuing to serve in 2006.

In addition to the 1.59 million Minnesota volunteers in 2006, over 146,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 46% of people in Minnesota engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

In the nation, Minnesota had the sixth-highest Civic Life Index with a score of 118.6.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.*

### Minnesota Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 490,000 Mississippi volunteers dedicated 55.8 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Mississippi's volunteer rate increased by 6.2 percentage points. In 2006, Mississippi had the second-highest rate of volunteering with a religious organization in the nation. In Mississippi, 39.8% of volunteers chose to collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food, compared to the national average of 25.2%, making it the most popular activity in the state. For the region and the nation, fundraising or selling items to raise money was the most popular activity. In addition to the 490,000 Mississippi volunteers in 2006, more than 138,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 29.9% of people in Mississippi engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.36 million Missouri volunteers dedicated 187.4 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Missouri's volunteer rate increased by 11.8 percentage points, making it the fifth-highest increase in the nation.

In Missouri, the most popular volunteer activity was fundraising or selling items to raise money.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 15% in 1989 to 27.6% in 2006.

In addition to the 1.36 million Missouri volunteers in 2006, almost 162,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 35.6% of people in Missouri engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

Missouri ranked 10th in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 113.9.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 290,000 Montana volunteers dedicated 37.9 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Montana had the seventh-highest rate and the fifth-highest number of volunteer service hours per capita.

On average, 71.8% of Montana volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Montana the tenth-highest state for volunteer retention.

Montana had the seventh-highest rate for Baby Boomers, the ninth-highest rate for older adults, and the 10th highest rate for young adults.

In addition to the 290,000 Montana volunteers in 2006, almost 32,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 45.9% of people in Montana engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

Montana ranked first in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 126.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
Where Do People in Montana Volunteer?

1989
- Civic, political, professional or international: 14.2%
- Religious: 29.2%
- Social or community service: 8.6%
- Hospital or other health: 7.2%
- Educational or youth service: 15.5%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 10.2%
- Other: 15.3%

2006
- Educational or youth service: 28.2%
- Religious: 24.8%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 8.6%
- Other: 9.1%
- Social or community service: 16.8%
- Hospital or other health: 6.7%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 5.7%
- Other: 9.1%

How Civically Engaged Is Montana?

- Attended public meetings: 6.6 State, 16.5 National
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: 11.5 State, 9.0 National
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: 63.0 State, 55.3 National
- Voted in 2006 midterm election: 54.8 State, 37.0 National

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 550,000 Nebraska volunteers dedicated 67.5 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Nebraska had the second-highest rate in the nation and the highest volunteer rate in the Midwest. Between 1989 and the present, Nebraska’s volunteer rate increased by 10.9 percentage points, making it the seventh-highest increase in the nation. Nebraska had the highest volunteer rate for Baby Boomers in the nation and the second-highest for older adults. On average, 72.1% of Nebraska volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Nebraska the ninth-highest state for volunteer retention. In addition to the 550,000 Nebraska volunteers in 2006, over 29,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 45.1% of people in Nebraska engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

### Nebraska Volunteer Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989*</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nebraska Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Median Hours</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Median Hours</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering in America 2007

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 320,000 Nevada volunteers dedicated 42.4 million hours of service. Nevada had the largest increase in volunteering with education and youth-service organizations. Volunteering with these organizations more than tripled from a rate of 6.6% in 1989 to 30.1% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Nevada volunteers. Nevada was one of only seven states in the nation in which mentoring youth was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 320,000 Nevada volunteers in 2006, almost 42,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 21.3% of people in Nevada engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

### Nevada Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>N too small</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 330,000 New Hampshire volunteers dedicated 41.1 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, New Hampshire's volunteer rate increased by 12.6 percentage points, making it the fourth-highest increase in the nation. New Hampshire had the third-highest volunteer rate among states in the Northeast region. New Hampshire was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers. In addition to the 330,000 New Hampshire volunteers in 2006, more than 36,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 39.2% of people in New Hampshire engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where Do People in New Hampshire Volunteer?

1989:
- Religious: 27.2%
- Hospital or other health: 11.0%
- Educational or youth service: 20.8%
- Social or community service: 8.7%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 9.5%
- Other: 9.6%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 13.2%

2006:
- Religious: 20.2%
- Hospital or other health: 9.1%
- Educational or youth service: 32.8%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 10.7%
- Social or community service: 14.5%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 5.4%
- Other: 7.3%

How Civically Engaged Is New Hampshire?

- Voted in 2006 midterm election: State: 37.0%, National: 39.4%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: State: 67.7%, National: 55.3%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: State: 9.7%, National: 9.0%
- Attended public meetings: State: 15.9%, National: 9.0%
- Provide professional or management services: State: 20.8%, National: 28.8%
- Engage in general labor: State: 22.0%, National: 21.5%
- Collect, prepare, distribute or serve food: State: 25.2%, National: 22.0%
- Fundraise or sell items to raise money: State: 34.1%, National: 28.8%
In 2006, 1.56 million New Jersey volunteers dedicated 224.2 million hours of service. 
New Jersey’s volunteer rate increased by 4.4 percentage points since 1974 and 9.5 percentage points since 1989. 
New Jersey’s college student volunteers provided the seventh-highest average number of volunteer hours. 
More than one out of every four New Jersey volunteers helped an organization by fundraising or selling items to raise money. 
Volunteering with education or youth-service organizations increased from a rate of 18.8% in 1989 to 27.6% in 2006. 
In addition to the 1.56 million New Jersey volunteers in 2006, almost 107,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. 
Overall, 28.2% of people in New Jersey engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. 

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 370,000 New Mexico volunteers dedicated 45 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, New Mexico’s volunteer rate increased by 6.6 percentage points.

Tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity in New Mexico. For the region and the nation, fundraising or selling items to raise money was the most popular activity. New Mexico was one of only five states in the nation in which tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity for volunteers.

In addition to the 370,000 New Mexico volunteers in 2006, more than 29,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 30.6% of people in New Mexico engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.78 million New York volunteers dedicated 380.5 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, New York’s volunteer rate increased by 6.9 percentage points.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 16.5% in 1989 to 31.6% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for New York volunteers.

New York was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 2.78 million New York volunteers in 2006, more than 226,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 21.9% of people in New York engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.73 million North Carolina volunteers dedicated 206.4 million hours of service.

North Carolina's volunteer rate increased by 4.7 percentage points since 1974 and 8.8 percentage points since 1989.

For the overall volunteer rate, North Carolina ranked fifth in the region.

In North Carolina, 24.7% of volunteers tutor or teach, compared to the national average of 20.9%.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 11.5% in 1989 to 22.3% in 2006.

In addition to the 1.73 million North Carolina volunteers in 2006, almost 193,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 30.3% of people in North Carolina engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov*
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where Do People in North Carolina Volunteer?

1989
- Religious: 49.5%
- Social or community service: 6.8%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.7%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 13.7%
- General labor: 2.9%
- Other: 4.9%

2006
- Religious: 43.9%
- Hospital or other health: 8.0%
- Educational or youth service: 22.3%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 4.4%
- Social or community service: 11.4%
- Other: 7.1%

How Civically Engaged Is North Carolina?

- Attended public meetings:
  - State: 7.0%
  - National: 9.0%

- Worked with neighbors to improve the community:
  - State: 8.1%
  - National: 6.6%

- Voted in 2004 presidential election:
  - State: 54.4%
  - National: 55.3%

- Voted in 2006 midterm election:
  - State: 29.0%
  - National: 37.0%
In 2006, 180,000 North Dakota volunteers dedicated 14.5 million hours of service. North Dakota ranked fourth in its region, and fifth in the nation, for volunteering by older adults.

In North Dakota, the percentage of volunteers who served with an education or youth-services organization increased from 11.2% in 1989 to 20.9% in 2006.

North Dakota was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 180,000 North Dakota volunteers in 2006, almost 11,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 42.4% of people in North Dakota engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.69 million Ohio volunteers dedicated 333.8 million hours of service. Ohio’s volunteer rate increased by 6.1 percentage points since 1974 and 10.1 percentage points since 1989. In Ohio, 25.7%, or more than one in four Ohio volunteers, served with an education or youth-services organization in 2006, compared to 16.4% in 1989. Ohio was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers. In addition to the 2.69 million Ohio volunteers in 2006, almost 175,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 34.4% of people in Ohio engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov*
Where Do People in Ohio Volunteer?

1989

- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 6.6%
- Social or community service: 10.3%
- Religious: 37.7%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 11.6%
- Educational or youth service: 16.4%
- Hospital or other health: 12.5%
- Other: 5.0%

2006

- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 3.3%
- Social or community service: 13.4%
- Religious: 35.6%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 7.7%
- Educational or youth service: 25.7%
- Hospital or other health: 8.4%
- Other: 6.0%

How Civically Engaged Is Ohio?

- Attended public meetings
  - State: 9.6
  - National: 9.0
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community
  - State: 7.8
  - National: 6.8
- Voted in 2004 presidential election
  - State: 55.3
  - National: 64.8
- Voted in 2006 midterm election
  - State: 37.0
  - National: 46.0

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 800,000 Oklahoma volunteers dedicated 110.3 million hours of service. Oklahoma had the third-highest rate of college student volunteers in the nation. In the South, Oklahoma had the second-highest adult volunteer rate, the second-highest rate for young adults, the highest college student volunteer rate, the second-highest Baby Boomer rate, and the third-highest rate for older adults. Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 12.6% in 1989 to 24.9% in 2006. In addition to the 800,000 Oklahoma volunteers in 2006, almost 45,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 31.8% of people in Oklahoma engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 940,000 Oregon volunteers dedicated 136.5 million hours of service. Oregon had the sixth-highest number of volunteer service hours per capita in the nation.

Oregon was one of only five states that experienced an increase in the percent of volunteers serving with a hospital or other health organization between 1989 and 2006.

Oregon was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 940,000 Oregon volunteers in 2006, almost 105,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 38.5% of people in Oregon engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

Oregon ranked eighth in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 116.7.

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

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**Oregon Volunteer Rate**

**Volunteers in Oregon**

**Oregon Volunteering by Age and Gender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering in America 2007

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where Do People in Oregon Volunteer?

1989
- Religious: 28.0%
- Hospital or other health: 7.0%
- Educational or youth service: 15.8%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 20.3%
- Social or community service: 12.4%
- Other: 6.1%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 10.4%

2006
- Religious: 26.3%
- Hospital or other health: 7.7%
- Educational or youth service: 30.1%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 5.9%
- Social or community service: 17.2%
- Other: 7.9%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 5.0%

How Civically Engaged Is Oregon?

- Voted in 2006 midterm election: 48.3%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: 66.4%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: 6.6%
- Attended public meetings: 11.3%

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 2.69 million Pennsylvania volunteers dedicated 350.2 million hours of service. Pennsylvania's volunteer rate increased by 4.9 percentage points since 1974 and 7.7 percentage points since 1989. In the Northeast, Pennsylvania had the fifth-highest adult volunteer rate, college student volunteer rate, and Baby Boomer volunteer rate. Pennsylvania was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers. Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 12.5% in 1989 to 23.9% in 2006. In addition to the 2.69 million Pennsylvania volunteers in 2006, almost 215,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 32.4% of people in Pennsylvania engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

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### Pennsylvania Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 200,000 Rhode Island volunteers dedicated 22.7 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Rhode Island’s volunteer rate increased by 9.3 percentage points. Rhode Island had the second-highest college student volunteer rate for the Northeast. Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 17.1% in 1989 to 32.4% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Rhode Island volunteers. Rhode Island was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers. In addition to the 200,000 Rhode Island volunteers in 2006, almost 22,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 29.8% of people in Rhode Island engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

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### Volunteers in Rhode Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989*</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Rhode Island Volunteer Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Median Hours</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

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### Rhode Island Volunteering by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Median Hours</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Trends and Highlights**

- In 2006, 200,000 Rhode Island volunteers dedicated 22.7 million hours of service.
- Between 1989 and the present, Rhode Island’s volunteer rate increased by 9.3 percentage points.
- Rhode Island had the second-highest college student volunteer rate for the Northeast.
- Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 17.1% in 1989 to 32.4% in 2006, making this the most popular type of organization for Rhode Island volunteers.
- Rhode Island was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers.
- In addition to the 200,000 Rhode Island volunteers in 2006, almost 22,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.
- Overall, 29.8% of people in Rhode Island engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 950,000 South Carolina volunteers dedicated 127.1 million hours of service.

Between 1989 and the present, South Carolina’s volunteer rate increased by 11.6 percentage points, making it the sixth-highest increase in the nation.

South Carolina had the fourth-highest volunteer rate for young adults and the fifth-highest volunteer rate for older adults in the South.

Collecting, preparing, distributing, or serving food was the most popular activity in South Carolina. For the region and the nation, fundraising or selling items to raise money was the most popular activity.

In addition to the 950,000 South Carolina volunteers in 2006, more than 106,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 33.5% of people in South Carolina engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 210,000 South Dakota volunteers dedicated 24.5 million hours of service for the overall volunteer rate, South Dakota had the ninth-highest rate in the nation. South Dakota had the fourth-highest volunteer rate for older adult volunteers. Participation with education or youth-service organizations almost doubled from a rate of 11.3% in 1989 to 22.1% in 2006. In addition to the 210,000 South Dakota volunteers in 2006, over 21,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 42% of people in South Dakota engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. South Dakota ranked fourth in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 121.7.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
Where Do People in South Dakota Volunteer?

1989
- Religious: 49.2%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 14.3%
- Educational or youth service: 11.3%
- Hospital or other health: 7.5%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.4%
- Social or community service: 11.3%
- Other: 2.1%

2006
- Religious: 40.6%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 5.8%
- Educational or youth service: 22.1%
- Hospital or other health: 6.2%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.1%
- Social or community service: 14.7%
- Other: 6.5%

How Civically Engaged Is South Dakota?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>National Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attended public meetings</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked with neighbors to improve the community</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted in 2004 presidential election</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted in 2006 midterm election</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.17 million Tennessee volunteers dedicated 172.4 million hours of service.

Between 1989 and the present, Tennessee's volunteer rate increased by 10.2 percentage points.

Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 9.6% in 1989 to 20.8% in 2006.

Tennessee was one of five states in the nation, and the only state in its region, in which tutoring or teaching was the most popular activity for volunteers. Tennessee was also one of seven states in the nation in which mentoring youth was one of the top four activities for volunteers.

In addition to the 1.17 million Tennessee volunteers in 2006, almost 83,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 28.3% of people in Tennessee engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov*
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 4.58 million Texas volunteers dedicated 609.4 million hours of service. Texas’ volunteer rate increased by 3.6 percentage points since 1974 and 6.3 percentage points since 1989. In Texas, 25.5%, or more than one in four volunteers, served with an education or youth-services organization in 2006, compared to 15.7% in 1989.

Collecting, preparing, distributing, or serving food was the most popular activity in Texas. For the region and the nation, fundraising or selling items to raise money was the most popular activity.

In addition to the 4.58 million Texas volunteers in 2006, almost 271,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 30.1% of people in Texas engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOURS</th>
<th>STATE RATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 years</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>Baby Boomers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where Do People in Texas Volunteer?

1989
- Religious: 40.1%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 12.1%
- Educational or youth service: 15.7%
- Hospital or other health: 8.0%
- Social or community service: 10.5%
- Other: 5.8%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 7.7%

2006
- Religious: 39.3%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 6.7%
- Educational or youth service: 25.5%
- Hospital or other health: 6.4%
- Social or community service: 13.0%
- Other: 6.3%
- Collect, prepare, distribute or serve food: 29.0%
- Fundraise or sell items to raise money: 28.8%
- Engage in general labor: 22.0%
- Tutor or teach: 21.3%
- Other: 6.3%
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 2.7%

How Civically Engaged Is Texas?

- Voted in 2006 midterm election: National Rate: 55.3%, State Rate: 37.0%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: National Rate: 45.6%, State Rate: 26.0%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: National Rate: 9.0%, State Rate: 5.5%
- Attended public meetings: National Rate: 8.0%, State Rate: 6.0%

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 790,000 Utah volunteers dedicated 145.8 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Utah had the highest rate in the nation. Utah had the highest volunteer rate in the nation for young adults, college students, and older adults and the second-highest for Baby Boomers. Utah was one of only five states to have tutoring or teaching as the most popular volunteer activity. On average, 72.9% of Utah volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Utah the sixth-highest state for volunteer retention. In addition to the 790,000 Utah volunteers in 2006, almost 77,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 49.1% of people in Utah engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 180,000 Vermont volunteers dedicated 21.7 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Vermont had the ninth-highest volunteer rate in the nation and the highest volunteer rate in the Northeast. Between 1989 and the present, Vermont’s volunteer rate increased by 12.9 percentage points, making it the third-highest increase in the nation. Vermont had the second-highest volunteer rate in the nation for young adults. In addition to the 180,000 Vermont volunteers in 2006, almost 23,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 45% of people in Vermont engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. Vermont ranked second in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 123.4.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.68 million Virginia volunteers dedicated 243 million hours of service. Among states in its region, Virginia had the fifth-highest rate of Baby Boomer volunteers and the sixth-highest median number of Baby Boomer volunteer hours. Virginia’s college student volunteers had the highest average number of service hours in the nation. In addition to the 1.68 million Virginia volunteers in 2006, almost 190,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 34.3% of people in Virginia engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

* For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.66 million Washington volunteers dedicated 265.8 million hours of service. Among all states, Washington had the third-highest number of volunteer service hours per capita. Washington had the fourth-highest volunteer rate for young adults and the seventh-highest volunteer rate for older adults in the nation. In the West, Washington had the second-highest volunteer rate for older adults, the third-highest volunteer rate for young adults, and the fifth-highest rate for Baby Boomers. In addition to the 1.66 million Washington volunteers in 2006, more than 157,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 39.8% of people in Washington engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
**Total Hours Volunteered Per Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millions</td>
<td>218.8</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td>281.7</td>
<td>269.3</td>
<td>266.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Rate in Blue, State Rate in Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraise or sell items to raise money</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutor or teach</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in general labor</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect, prepare, distribute or serve food</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Where Do People in Washington Volunteer?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1989</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civic or political, professional or international</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational or youth service</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital or other health</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social or community service</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport, hobby, cultural or arts</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How Civically Engaged Is Washington?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voted in 2004 presidential election</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted in 2006 midterm election</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended public meetings</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked with neighbors to improve the community</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.*
In 2006, 380,000 West Virginia volunteers dedicated 71.5 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, West Virginia’s volunteer rate increased by 9 percentage points. Participation with education or youth-service organizations more than doubled from a rate of 9.8% in 1989 to 25.5% in 2006. West Virginia was one of only five states that experienced an increase in the percent of volunteers serving with a hospital or other health organization between 1989 and 2006. In addition to the 380,000 West Virginia volunteers in 2006, almost 49,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 30.2% of people in West Virginia engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov*
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 1.53 million Wisconsin volunteers dedicated 171 million hours of service. Between 1989 and the present, Wisconsin’s volunteer rate increased by 6.5 percentage points. Among all states, Wisconsin had the sixth-highest volunteer rate for young adults, the ninth-highest rate of college students, and the tenth-highest rate for older adults. Wisconsin was one of 17 states in the nation in which providing professional services was one of the top four activities for volunteers. In addition to the 1.53 million Wisconsin volunteers in 2006, more than 128,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community. Overall, 40.5% of people in Wisconsin engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings.

*For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
Total Hours Volunteered Per Year

Where Do People in Wisconsin Volunteer?

1989
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 5.9%
- Social or community service: 10.6%
- Religious: 34.1%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 13.8%
- Hospital or other health: 9.4%
- Educational or youth service: 20.1%

2006
- Sport, hobby, cultural or arts: 4.0%
- Social or community service: 16.9%
- Religious: 30.7%
- Civic, political, professional or international: 7.6%
- Hospital or other health: 7.9%
- Educational or youth service: 27.1%

How Civically Engaged Is Wisconsin?

- Voted in 2006 midterm election: 70.4%
- Voted in 2004 presidential election: 55.3%
- Worked with neighbors to improve the community: 22.0%
- Attended public meetings: 11.3%

The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
In 2006, 140,000 Wyoming volunteers dedicated 16.7 million hours of service. For the overall volunteer rate, Wyoming had the eight-highest rate in the nation. Among all states, Wyoming had the third-highest volunteer rate for young adults and the eighth-highest rate for Baby Boomers. On average 75.5% of Wyoming volunteers who served in 2005 continued to serve in 2006, making Wyoming the fourth-highest state for volunteer retention.

In addition to the 140,000 Wyoming volunteers in 2006, more than 14,000 people participated informally by working with their neighbors to improve the community.

Overall, 40.1% of people in Wyoming engaged in civic life by volunteering, working with their neighbors, or attending public meetings. Wyoming ranked fifth in the nation on the Civic Life Index with a score of 119.

*Trends and Highlights*

For more detailed state-level information on volunteering and civic life, go to www.nationalservice.gov
The Civic Life Index includes 12 indicators. For more information, go to www.nationalservice.gov.
The purpose of this technical note is to document data sources and survey instruments, address issues of statistical reliability, and define terms used in the report.

This technical note contains information from the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports on Volunteering in the United States, including state level estimates of volunteering and civic engagement. To date, the Current Population Survey (CPS) supplement volunteer data are available from 1974, 1989, and every year since 2002.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics Technical Notes**

The data used in this report were collected through a supplement to the September 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 CPS. The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households, (and approximately 100,000 adults), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It focuses on obtaining information on employment and unemployment for the nation’s civilian non-institutionalized population, ages 16 and older.

The purpose of this supplement is to obtain information on the incidence of volunteering, the characteristics of volunteers, and civic life indicators in the United States.


The CPS response rate at the household level varied between 92% and 94% between 2003 and 2005. For individuals in households that completed the basic CPS, the person-level response rate for the volunteer supplement varied between 86% and 88% over this time period. BLS and the Census Bureau no longer calculate the overall response rate for the CPS volunteer supplements. From the documentation for the September 2006 CPS (pages 16-3 and 16-4): “Since the basic CPS nonresponse rate is a household-level rate and the Volunteer Service supplement nonresponse rate is a person-level rate, we cannot combine these rates to derive an overall nonresponse rate. Since it is unlikely the nonresponding households to the basic CPS have the same number of persons as the households successfully interviewed, combining these rates would result in an overestimate of the “true” person-level overall nonresponse rate for the Volunteer Service supplement.”
Volunteer Questions and Concepts

Volunteers are defined as persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the last 12 months, from September 1st of the prior year through the survey week in September of the survey year. The count of volunteers includes only persons who volunteered through or for an organization; the figures do not include persons who volunteered in a more informal manner.

The survey was introduced as follows: “This month, we are interested in volunteer activities, that is, activities for which people are not paid, except perhaps expenses. We only want you to include volunteer activities that you did through or for an organization, even if you only did them once in a while.”

Following this introduction, respondents were asked the first supplement question: “Since September 1st of last year, have you done any volunteer activities through or for an organization?”

If respondents did not answer “yes” to the first question, they were asked the following question: “Sometimes people don’t think of activities they do infrequently or activities they do for children’s schools or youth organizations as volunteer activities. Since September 1st of last year, have you done any of these types of volunteer activities?”

Respondents were considered volunteers if they answered “yes” to either of these questions. This is the same method of identifying volunteers as was used in each of the volunteer supplements since 2002.

Respondents classified as volunteers were asked further questions about the number and type of organizations for which they volunteered, total hours spent volunteering, how they became involved with the main organization for which they volunteered, the type of activities they performed for the main organization, and what their main activity was.

Organizations are associations, societies, or groups of people who share a common interest. Examples include churches, synagogues, and other religious institutions, youth groups, and civic organizations. For the purpose of this CPS supplement, organizations are grouped into major categories, including religious, youth, and social or community service organizations.

The main organization is the organization for which the volunteer worked the most hours during the year. If a respondent volunteered for only one organization, it was considered the main organization. Activities are the specific tasks the volunteer did for an organization. Examples include tutoring, fundraising, and serving food.

Starting in 2006, individuals were asked, “In the last year, have you worked with other people in your neighborhood to fix or improve something?” Individuals who answered “yes” to this question, but answered “no” to the volunteering questions, were classified as informal volunteers. Also in 2006, individuals were asked, “In the last year, have you attended any public meetings in which there was discussion of community affairs?”
Reliability of the Estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the “true” population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90% chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the “true” population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90% level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and for information on estimating standard errors, see the CPS “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.”

State Level Data and Rankings

The state ranking section of this report highlights key volunteering statistics for states and for specific subpopulations in the states. As single-year state-level estimates for small segments of the population may be unreliable, the results in this report are based on a three-year moving average that combines responses from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 volunteer surveys to increase the reliability of the estimates. While using three years of data increases the reliability of the estimates, caution should still be used when interpreting state rankings, as differences between some states may not be statistically significant.

In addition to basing the statistics in this report on three years of data, added checks were performed to ensure the reliability of the estimates in detailed state-level tables. Estimates based on small sample cell sizes or with a large variance were suppressed and are denoted by an asterisk “*”.

In comparison with the BLS on Volunteering in the United States report, there are very small differences between the national estimates in the BLS reports and those in this report, attributable to restrictions placed on the public use data files.

Data from 1974 and 1989

To enable comparisons across the volunteer supplements in 1974, 1989, and 2002-2006, a consistent definition of an “adult volunteer” has been developed using the CPS. For all three periods, we define an adult volunteer as someone aged 16 and older who did work through an organization in the previous 12 months for which they were not paid. This adult definition excludes respondents ages 14 and 15, consistent with the definition used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) since 1989. The definition used in 1974 was based on all respondents ages 14 and older.
For determining organization information, the organizational type categories have remained relatively consistent between 1989 and the present. The 1974 survey did not ask respondents what organization they volunteered with. Therefore, we are not able to include organization type from 1974 in the report. When necessary, the labels of the 1989 categories have been revised to match the present-day category titles. The present-day BLS coding of organizational types includes two categories that were not available to respondents to the 1989 survey: “Environmental and animal care” and “Public safety.” These categories have been recoded as “Other” for comparability with 1989.

During the 1974, 1989, and current volunteer surveys, the survey instrument used a different number of prompt questions to determine the volunteer rate. The 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 volunteer rates were calculated based on responses to two volunteer prompts in the volunteer survey instrument: “Since September 1st of last year, [have you] done any volunteer activities through or for an organization?” and “Sometimes people don’t think of activities they do infrequently or activities they do for children’s schools or youth organizations as volunteer activities. Since September of last year, [have you] done any of these types of volunteer activities?”. The 1974 volunteer rate was based on responses to a question similar to the first volunteer prompt on the present September supplement. The 1989 volunteer rate was calculated based on responses to two volunteer questions: “Last week, [have you done] any unpaid volunteer work?” and “Even though [you] did not do any unpaid volunteer work last week, did you do any unpaid volunteer work over the last twelve months, that is since May 1, 1988?”

In 1974, some states did not have a sufficient sample size to determine the volunteer rate. In the state profiles, where there were insufficient data to generate a volunteer rate for 1974, there is an N/A in the column for 1974.

**Volunteer Retention**

To measure volunteer retention among the states’ volunteers, we analyzed panel data from the CPS. Each September 50% of all households that participate in the CPS are also selected to participate the following September. Among members of these households, almost 90% of respondents who answer the questions about volunteering in the first year also answer the questions in the second year. We analyzed the changes in the responses to the volunteering questions from respondents in the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 volunteer supplements to develop the volunteer retention rate.

**Civic Life**

The Civic Life Index is composed of 12 indicators that represent four distinct categories of civic life within the states: volunteering for an organization, neighborhood engagement, voting, and civic and nonprofit infrastructure. In the index, equal weight was given to each of the four categories of civic life described below. Within each of the four categories, equal weight was given to each indicator. The weighted index score for each
state represents a weighted average of the indicator scores from each of the civic life categories. In 2006, the first year of the index, the score for the U.S was set to 100. All state scores were rescaled based on their weighted index score.

Volunteering for an organization is measured using three indicators from the CPS volunteering supplement from 2004 to 2006: the volunteer rate for adults ages 16 and older, total volunteer hours per capita, and the proportion of regular volunteers (volunteers who served with their main volunteer organization for 12 or more weeks a year).

Neighborhood engagement is measured using four indicators from the questions that were newly added to the CPS volunteering supplement in 2006: the proportion of adults who reported attending a public meeting in which community affairs were discussed within the past year, the mean number of public meetings attended by adults who participated in one or more meetings, the proportion of adults who reported working with other people in their neighborhood to fix or improve something within the past year, and the mean number of times adults reported working with their neighbors to fix or improve something.

Voting is measured by electoral participation figures from the last two national elections: the proportion of the state's voting-age population who voted in the 2004 presidential election, and the proportion of the state's voting-age population who voted for the highest office on the ballot in the 2006 Congressional midterm elections.

Civic infrastructure is measured using three indicators: the number of nonprofit organizations in the state that are registered with the IRS as a tax-exempt organization, (which includes nonprofit and social service organizations, public charities, private foundations, social and recreational organizations, business leagues, and other tax-exempt organizations) the number of the registered nonprofit organizations located within the state that filed IRS Form 990, and the total number of religious institutions and congregations within the state.

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1 Each of the 12 indicators of civic life was rescaled so that the highest value across all states received an item score of 100, and the lowest value received an item score of zero. To limit the impact of outliers on the item scores, in cases where the highest observed score was more than 20 points larger than the second-highest observed score, the item was rescaled so that the second-highest value received an item score of 100 and the lowest value received an item score of zero.

2 The source for the data on voting is the United States Election Project (http://elections.gmu.edu). Vote totals for the 2006 elections are current as of December 22, 2006. Official vote totals for Congressional races, which are certified and published by the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, are not yet available. The voting age population is the most widely used measure for reporting voting rates and represents members of the population 18 years of age and older. An alternate approach to measuring electoral participation is to use the voting eligible population, which excludes non-citizens and ineligible felons from the voting age population.

3 The source for data on the number of nonprofit organizations in the state that are registered with the IRS as a tax-exempt organization and the number of registered nonprofit organizations located within the state that filed IRS Form 990 is the Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccsdataweb.urban.org), Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (2007). The source for data on the number of religious institutions and congregations is the Association of Religion Data Archive, Religious Congregations and Membership Study, 2000.
Acknowledgments

The report’s authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of many individuals to this study. We are thankful to the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for providing data on volunteering. We are also grateful to Robert Putnam and Tom Sander for their input on the project and for providing us with insightful ideas on civic life. We especially want to recognize the members of our State Service Commissions and national service programs who provided valuable feedback and helped shape the development of this report, including Greg Webb, Scott Kimmell, Kathleen Joy, David Muraki, Maryalice Crofton, Kitty Burcsu, Claire Strohmeyer, John Gomperts and Michelle Hynes. Their thoughtful comments and recommendations contributed to improving the quality of the report. We thank David Reingold and Rebecca Nesbit for their partnership on the 1974 and 1989 data in the report. Finally, this report would not be possible without the valuable support of our colleagues. We thank the staff at the Corporation for National and Community Service who provided thoughtful advice and participated in the development and production of this report.

The Office of Research and Policy Development

The Office of Research and Policy Development (RPD) is part of the CEO’s Office within the Corporation for National and Community Service. RPD’s mission is to develop and cultivate knowledge that will enhance the mission of the Corporation and of volunteer and community service programs.
Related Research Reports on Volunteering


*Volunteer Growth in America: A Review of Trends Since 1974* (2006). Provides an in-depth look at volunteering over the past 30 years, with particular attention paid to changing historical volunteer patterns by select age groups.


*Volunteers Mentoring Youth: Implications for Closing the Mentoring Gap* (2006). Provides a greater understanding of the characteristics and traits that distinguish individuals whose volunteering includes mentoring youth from volunteers who do not mentor.

*Keeping Baby Boomers Volunteering* (2007). Describes volunteering trends for Baby Boomers and projections for older Americans. Also provides strategies to harness Baby Boomer’s experience and energy and identifies the factors likely to impact their decision to volunteer.


*Youth Helping America Series. Building Active Citizens: The Role of Social Institutions in Teen Volunteering* (2005). Explores the state of youth volunteering and the connections to the primary social institutions to which youth are exposed – family, schools, and religious congregations.

*Youth Helping America Series. Leveling the Path to Participation: Volunteering and Civic Engagement Among Youth from Disadvantaged Circumstances* (2007). Examines the attitudes and behaviors of young people from disadvantaged circumstances including volunteering and other forms of civic engagement.

*Volunteer Management Capacity Study* (2003). Explores various issues around volunteer management, recruitment and ways to improve volunteer management capacity.

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