

Corporation for
**NATIONAL &
COMMUNITY
SERVICE** 

VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA

2007 City Trends and Rankings



Cities
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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CEO MESSAGE

For the past two years, the Corporation for National and Community Service has reported on state-by-state volunteer trends, allowing all 50 states to better understand who is serving in their communities and how, when, and why they serve. Following the release of our second annual state volunteering report in April 2007, the Corporation continues to deliver increasingly detailed reports on the trends and habits in volunteering across the country.

Volunteering in America: 2007 City Trends and Rankings takes us to the next level, highlighting the diversity of volunteering habits and trends in America's largest cities. This report can help local leaders from the government, nonprofit, and private sectors develop volunteer growth strategies unique to their cities—together building a stronger America.

While the city-by-city information is fascinating, this report reinforces one of the findings highlighted in previous reports. Although volunteering in America remains at historically high levels, the number of adults who volunteer has dipped recently—primarily because more than one-third of volunteers in 2005 dropped from the ranks in 2006. Our failure to retain more volunteers from one year to the next is cause for concern and should serve as a wake-up call to all those individuals, groups, and organizations that care deeply about addressing the nation's most pressing needs through volunteering.

Indeed, we at the Corporation believe volunteering is not just a nice thing to do, but a necessary part of solving social ills that have the greatest impact on our most vulnerable populations: the 37 million people who live in poverty, the 3.5 million people who are homeless, the 15 million children and youth in desperate need of a mentor or caring adult in their life, the tens of millions of students nationwide who struggle each day to improve academically, and the countless communities preparing for, responding to, and rebuilding after disasters.

The volunteer rate of a community also is an important indicator of its well-being and quality of life. That is why our agency is working with nonprofits across the country to increase the number of American adult volunteers to 75 million by the year 2010. If we succeed in reaching these numbers and deepening each community's commitment to engaging citizens in solving our most pressing challenges, there's no telling what America can achieve in the years ahead.

In Service,



David Eisner, Chief Executive Officer
Corporation for National and Community Service

INTRODUCTION

VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA: 2007 CITY TRENDS AND RANKINGS

Communities with high levels of citizen engagement will come closer to solving some of the key challenges facing our society today. Volunteers who serve as tutors and mentors can help increase test scores and graduation rates among youth from disadvantaged circumstances; children whose parents are incarcerated can be less likely to go to prison themselves if they meet with a mentor once a week; and volunteers who serve populations re-entering society after incarceration can help ease the transition to society. Across the spectrum, mobilizing people to serve others is key to promoting more effective communities.

Volunteering in America: 2007 City Trends and Rankings supports our efforts to increase volunteering in communities by providing a first-time analysis of volunteer trends among major metropolitan (metro) areas.

This report ranks and presents detailed profiles of volunteering for 50 of the largest metro areas in the United States (referred to as the 50 major metro areas).¹ The information on volunteering at the local level can help local governments, community leaders, service organizations, and volunteers nationwide 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.

Volunteering is an essential component of the attitude, spirit, and willingness of Americans to help others and a key indicator of what is called a community's "social capital." In fact, research has shown a relationship between communities with high levels of social capital—our social connectedness or social networks and the related norms of trust and reciprocity—and a community's quality of life as measured by such indicators as higher levels of parental engagement in schools, stronger local economies, less crime, and lower incidence of illnesses.² Communities with high levels of neighbors working with and helping each other are more healthy and vibrant places to live and work.

Over the past two decades, a growing number of national studies have also established a relationship between volunteering and individual well-being. On average, volunteers appear to live longer and have greater functional ability and lower rates of depression later in life than those who do not volunteer.³ The studies show that these results hold even when researchers control for other factors such as age, gender, socioeconomic

Key Findings

- While volunteer rates vary considerably, many top-ranked metro areas are in the central part of the country.
- Suburbs and rural areas have similar volunteer rates (29%), while central cities lag behind (24%).
- Metro areas with high levels of community attachment, as demonstrated by higher homeownership rates, tend to have higher volunteer rates.
- Longer commuting times to work may limit opportunities for volunteering.
- The prevalence of nonprofits and their ability to retain volunteers may affect a community's volunteer rate.

The findings in this report are based on data from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 annual volunteer supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Since 2002, the Corporation has partnered with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), and the USA Freedom Corps to add the annual volunteer surveys to the CPS, 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 for or through an organization, the frequency and intensity of volunteering, the types of organizations where individuals volunteer, and the volunteer activities performed.²³

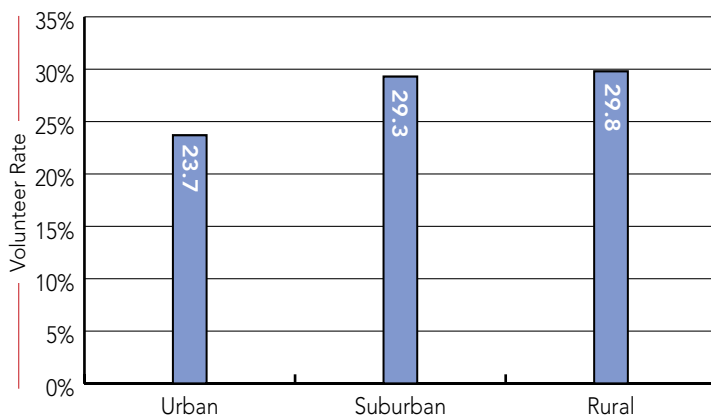
status, education, and ethnicity.⁴ Volunteering and good health tend to form a positive, self-reinforcing cycle for individuals and also appear to provide benefits for communities.⁵ For example, a study of Chicago neighborhoods found that residents of neighborhoods with high levels of social capital reported better physical health than residents of low social capital neighborhoods, controlling for other factors.⁶ However, it is important to note that individuals could experience more emotional and mental distress if overwhelmed by their volunteer work (such as substantial care-giving) or if they are among a handful of people trying to do all the volunteering for an area.⁷ Nonetheless, existing research largely suggests that regular volunteering benefits not only the volunteer but the community.

Since volunteering is valuable for communities and individuals, why isn't it even more prevalent? And why is there such variation in volunteer rates across the country? In some cases, certain aspects of a city may make it easier or harder to get volunteers involved. One obstacle is that local civic leaders have not had effective data to see how they are doing over time and how they compare to their peer cities. This report aims to eliminate this obstacle by giving major metro areas volunteer information that they can use as a yardstick to plan and track their future progress.

Analysis: Why Do Metro Areas Have Different Volunteer Rates?

Since 1989, volunteering in metro areas has lagged behind volunteering in non-metropolitan areas by 2 to 3 percentage points. In 2006, more than 26 percent of metro residents volunteered, compared to approximately

Figure 1: Urban Areas Have Lower Volunteer Rates than Suburban and Rural Communities (2004-2006)



28 percent of people in non-metropolitan areas. There is considerable diversity in the volunteering rates of metropolitan areas. For the 50 major metro areas, volunteer rates ranged from 14.4 percent to as high as 40.5 percent.

Within metro areas, volunteer rates tend to vary between the urban areas and the suburban and rural areas. In general, there is a large gap in volunteering between the large metro urban areas and their surrounding suburban and rural

areas. While nearly 30 percent of the population of both suburban and rural areas volunteered between 2004 and 2006, only around 24 percent of residents of urban areas did the same (see Figure 1).

Although calculating and ranking volunteer rates and volunteer activities is fairly straightforward, explaining the differences among communities is more challenging. We found four themes that seemed to influence variations in volunteering among metro areas: (1) residents' attachment to the community, (2) commuting times, (3) socioeconomic characteristics such as education levels, and (4) the capacity of a community's non-profit organizations. For the remainder of this chapter, we illustrate the relationship between volunteer rates in metro areas and these various themes using a special graph called a scatter-plot. Scatter-plot graphs show the relationship between two variables—e.g., volunteering and home ownership rates. A scatter-plot graph provides a visual sense of how much of the differences in metro area volunteering can be explained by the presence of a particular characteristic, such as homeownership or commuting times. Each graph has a solid line that represents the general trend for volunteer rates compared to other factors. The graphs also contain dots that show how accurately this general trend describes the data for each of the 50 major metro areas. The stronger the relationship, the closer the dots are to the trend line.

Greater Attachment to the Community Encourages Volunteering

The research literature on social capital indicates that it is more challenging to build citizen engagement in communities where residents do not have a long-term commitment to the community, where densely populated communities create a sense of anonymity making it difficult to know one's neighbors, and where there is a large influx of newly arrived residents. Indicators such as homeownership, population density, and the number of multiunit dwellings, help determine whether residents have a long-term commitment and attachment to their communities. Given that volunteering is one key indicator of social capital, we would expect that indicators of community attachment and long-term commitment might also be related to volunteering.⁸ Understanding the role these play in encouraging or depressing volunteering may help policymakers and community leaders promote greater volunteering.

We measured the effect of homeownership on volunteering because owning a home tends to signify a personal and financial interest and commitment to the long-term success of the community. We would expect that communities with high levels of homeownership would have higher levels of community attachment and therefore more social capital.⁹ This higher social capital should translate into higher volunteering rates.

We found that there was a strong positive relationship between homeownership rates and metro volunteer rates—showing that where community attachment is high as measured by homeownership, volunteering is high (see Figure 2). For example, in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, 70 percent of families own their own homes. It also had one of the nation's highest volunteer rates at over 40 percent. At the same time, Honolulu, Hawaii, with a homeownership rate of 49 percent, had a volunteer rate of 23 percent. For the 50 major metro areas profiled in this report, the median homeownership rate was about 60 percent. If the average homeownership rate

Figure 2: Metro Areas with More Home Ownership Have Higher Volunteer Rates



increased to 65 percent, we would expect to see an increase of 2.8 percentage points in the volunteer rate.¹⁰

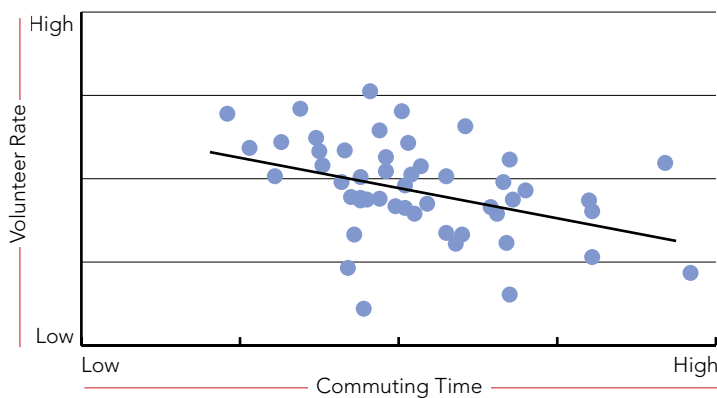
On the other hand, communities with a large percentage of multiunit housing, such as apartment buildings, are more likely to attract a more transient population and are expected to have lower volunteer rates. For example, 57 percent of New York's housing units are in multiunit buildings and its volunteer rate was just under 19 percent. Roughly 30 percent of Minneapolis-St. Paul's housing is multiunit,

and the volunteer rate is over 40 percent. The average percentage of multiunit housing for the 50 major metro areas was about 34 percent. In a metro area where the percentage of multiunit housing is high, we would expect volunteering to be lower than in a metro area with less multiunit housing. In fact, it appears that if the percentage of multiunit housing were to increase from 34 percent to 40 percent, volunteer rates might be lower by about 2 percentage points.

High population density can also reduce attachment to the community by increasing the level of anonymity among residents and making community bonding more difficult.¹¹ The median population density for the 50 major metro areas in 2005 was approximately 550 residents per square mile. If this number increased by 100 residents per square mile (from 550 to 650 residents per square mile), we would expect average volunteer rates to be lower by 0.3 percentage points.

Long Commutes Can Curtail Opportunities to Volunteer

Figure 3: Metro Areas with Long Commuting Times Have Lower Volunteer Rates



Contrary to expectations, busy individuals are the most likely to volunteer. Time devoted to activities that create opportunities for developing relationships and social networks—such as work and raising a family—are actually related to a higher propensity to volunteer. On the other hand, activities that tend to promote solitude are more likely to reduce social capital and lead to lower volunteer rates. For example, driving back and forth to work alone provides few opportunities to engage others and to build positive social networks.¹² Long solitary

commutes can be expected to reduce the time and opportunity individuals have to connect to other people and organizations in their communities, reducing average volunteer rates.

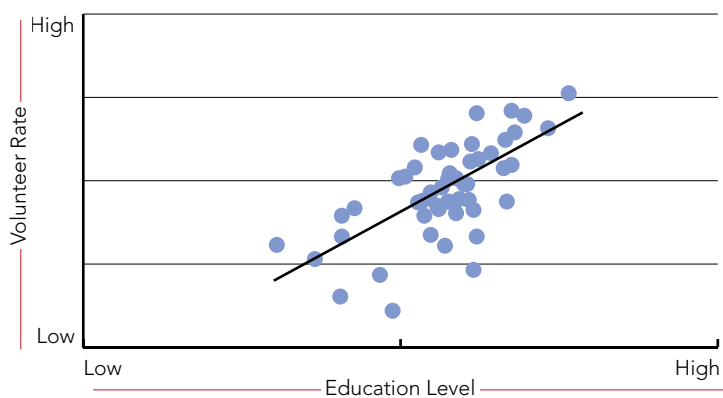
Figure 3 shows that metro areas with longer commutes to work also tend to have lower volunteer rates. For example, the average commute to work in Los Angeles is around 28 minutes, and the volunteer rate is slightly above 22 percent. In contrast, the average commute to work in Kansas City, Missouri, is about 22 minutes, and the volunteer rate is almost 35 percent. Across all of the 50 major metro areas, the average commuting time is approximately 26 minutes. The effect of commuting is so strong that if average metro area commuting times increased by only three minutes, from 26 to 29 minutes, we would expect volunteer rates to decrease by 2.3 percentage points.

Volunteering Rises with Education and Is Less Common in High Poverty Areas

Education is one of the most important contributors to a community's volunteer rate. The literature on volunteering shows that as education levels increase, the likelihood of volunteering also rises. Increased education as a form of human capital appears to produce resources that raise an individual's access and potential contribution to volunteering.¹³ Education fosters organizational and communication skills necessary for successful civic engagement and leadership. Because more educated individuals also tend to have higher incomes, they often have more opportunities to practice and hone their civic skills in a variety of settings, including their place of employment. The result is that communities with a large percentage of educated individuals have more civic resources available to contribute to volunteering and other forms of social capital.¹⁴ These residents often provide the leadership to assist a community in offering greater opportunities for all residents to participate in volunteering and other forms of civic engagement, including those residents with low levels of education.¹⁵

This report found that average education levels are a strong predictor of volunteering. Metro areas like Portland, Oregon, with approximately 87 percent of its residents 25 years and older having completed high school, also

Figure 4: Metro Areas with More Residents with at Least a High School Education Have Higher Volunteer Rates



had a high volunteer rate (35.8%). In contrast, Riverside, California, with only 75 percent of its residents 25 years and older with at least a high school degree, had an average volunteer rate of just under 21 percent. On average, in the 50 major metro areas profiled in this report, approximately 83 percent of residents 25 years and older completed at least high school and approximately 28 completed at least a four-year college degree. If the share of a metro area's population who completed at least high school increased from 83 percent

to 87 percent, we would expect the volunteer rate to be higher by 4.1 percentage points. If the share of residents with at least a four-year college degree increased from 28 percent to 33 percent, we would expect volunteer rates to be higher by 2 percentage points (see Figure 4).

Poverty is another socioeconomic characteristic that tends to be strongly associated with lower volunteering. However, it is difficult to determine whether high poverty rates reduce the overall propensity to volunteer, whether high volunteering in a community leads to a reduction in poverty, or if both effects occur. In some metro areas, high concentrations of people living in poverty might discourage volunteering by creating the type of economic stress that places great demands on individuals and families. People living in poverty also tend to be more isolated from society. Many low-income individuals may feel less connected to the institutions that provide volunteer opportunities and have less discretionary time to spend on activities like volunteering.¹⁶

Low-income individuals often live in communities where there may be fewer opportunities to become involved. For example, recent research finds that youth from low-income households are less likely to encounter service experiences in school or be involved in youth organizations that engage teenagers in volunteering.¹⁷ Nonetheless, recent economic research underscores why it is important to engage all citizens in their community.¹⁸

As expected, we found that communities with higher poverty rates tend to have lower volunteer rates. Metro areas with high poverty rates such as Los Angeles, California, with approximately 16 percent of the metro area living in poverty, had a below-average volunteer rate of just over 22 percent. In comparison, Kansas City, Missouri, with its low metro poverty rate of approximately 8 percent, had a volunteer rate of almost 35 percent. The average poverty rate was 10.3 percent for the 50 major metro areas.¹⁹ If a metro area's poverty rate decreased by 2 percentage points, from 10.3 to 8.3 percent, we would expect the volunteer rate to be 2.9 percentage points higher. Again, we cannot claim that changes in poverty cause changes in volunteering. However, there does appear to be a strong relationship between economic disadvantage and the community's social capital and level of volunteering.

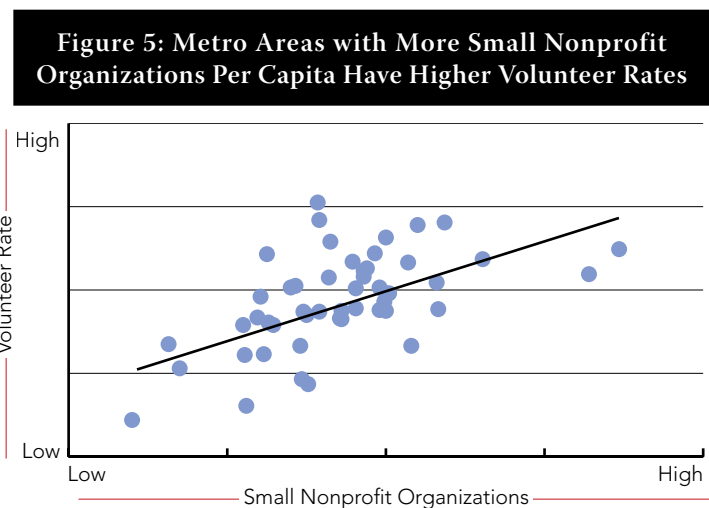
The Capacity of a Community's Associations and Organizations Expands or Limits Volunteering Opportunities

The supply of volunteers in a metro area is the result of factors that encourage or discourage individuals to volunteer or not. Up to this point, this report has only examined community characteristics that directly or indirectly influence an individual's decision to volunteer. However, in order to volunteer successfully there must be an infrastructure that can recruit, place, and manage prospective volunteers. Communities with fewer nonprofits per capita (such as Las Vegas, Nevada; Riverside, California; or Orlando, Florida) are likely to have lower volunteer rates. If this is so, one question may be whether the types of nonprofits in a community affect the average volunteer rate.

For this report, we analyzed the relationship between volunteer rates and the per capita number of large and small nonprofit organizations. On average, in the 50 major metro areas, there were 200 large and 271 small

nonprofits per 100,000 residents. For this report, we defined large nonprofits as organizations with annual revenues equal to or above \$25,000. In contrast, small nonprofits were defined as nonprofit organizations with annual revenues below \$25,000. Examples of small nonprofits would be neighborhood civic associations or local community sports clubs.

While communities with more nonprofit organizations per capita tend to have higher volunteer rates, our research suggests that having more small nonprofit organizations in the community may have a greater impact on volunteering. For example, if the number of large nonprofit organizations in a metro area increased from 200



to 260 per 100,000 residents, we would expect that volunteer rates would be higher by 2.8 percentage points. The same increase in the number of small nonprofit organizations per 100,000 residents would generate an increase of 3.4 percentage points (see Figure 5). One possible explanation for why large and small nonprofit organizations have different effects on volunteering is that large nonprofits are more likely to use professional paid staff, while smaller nonprofits are more dependent on volunteers.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin illustrates the effect of having above-average numbers of large and small nonprofit organizations on the volunteer rate. In the Milwaukee metro area there are 320 large and 293 small nonprofit organizations for every 100,000 residents, and the volunteer rate is over 34 percent—one of the highest in the nation. In comparison, the Phoenix, Arizona metro area has considerably fewer nonprofit organizations (115 large and 163 small nonprofits per 100,000 residents), and its volunteer rate is less than 24 percent.

The ability of communities to keep volunteers engaged year after year (volunteer retention) is strongly related to the volunteer rate. The right types of volunteer opportunities and management of volunteers can encourage an individual to continue volunteering. On the other hand, as with paid employment, a poor fit between a volunteer and a nonprofit increases the probability that a volunteer will not be retained. Turnover is not just the concern of individual volunteers. High turnover also has a negative impact on a community’s overall volunteer rate. For nonprofits that depend on volunteers, turnover results in the need to incur substantial additional costs associated with recruiting, orienting, and managing new volunteers. Turnover also reduces the experienced resources available to address community needs. On average nationally, one out of three volunteers dropped out of volunteering after one year of service.²⁰ Communities able to reduce their volunteer turnover tended to maintain higher overall volunteer rates and were more effective in addressing community issues.

Among the 50 major metro areas profiled in this report, there is a strong positive relationship between volunteer retention and the volunteer rate. On average, 65 percent of volunteers in one year continue to volunteer in the next year. Increasing volunteer retention rates from 65 percent to 71 percent would increase the volunteer rate by 3.2 percentage points. This increase could have a substantial effect on building the overall level of social capital and social efficacy in a community. The effects of an increase in volunteer retention on the average metro volunteer rate are illustrated by examining the Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Virginia Beach, Virginia, metro areas. Tulsa's volunteer retention rate was 73 percent, while Virginia Beach had a 60 percent volunteer retention rate. The average volunteer rates for Tulsa and Virginia Beach were 34 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Conclusion

This report identifies several factors that might help explain the differences in volunteer rates between metro areas. Some of these factors can be thought of as challenges to growing volunteering. That is, just like being overweight or not exercising increases an individual's risk of developing serious health problems such as heart disease, certain factors may work against a community's volunteering potential.

Long average commutes to work, high poverty rates, lower education levels, low volunteer retention rates, lower numbers of local nonprofit associations and groups, a high percentage of multiunit housing, and high population density all tend to increase a community's chance of having low volunteer rates. On the other hand, there are other factors that protect or promote growth in volunteering. These factors tend to build social capital and to directly or indirectly encourage volunteering. Volunteering seems to be higher in communities with shorter commutes to work, high average education levels, high levels of homeownership, high rates of volunteer retention, and many nonprofit organizations in the community.

Analyzing the factors that affect volunteering can help metro areas create plans and strategies to grow civic engagement. Volunteer retention, for example, has a potentially substantial payoff with relatively modest costs. Communities can work with their policymakers, residents, and nonprofits to identify how to improve the volunteer experience. What are some ways of increasing volunteer retention? First, keep volunteers engaged in volunteer organizations. Volunteers actually thrive on being asked to do more for an organization they care about. Second, reach out to volunteers who are already involved with another organization. It appears that committed volunteers work with multiple organizations. Third, research shows that different volunteers have preferences for different volunteer activities. We need to see volunteers as important community and organizational assets and try to make the best use of their time and commitment by trying to ensure the best fit between the volunteer and the volunteer organization and volunteer activity.²¹

Meanwhile, many of the most challenging factors to change are associated with building social relationships across boundaries of economic, geographic, and racial-ethnic difference. For example, it may be worthwhile to create what Robert Putnam calls "bridging social capital"—the social capital that develops and nurtures the types of connections that bring together people with different backgrounds, values, and perspectives.²²

We hope this report will increase individuals' desire to raise their community's level of volunteering and thereby collectively raise a locale's stock of social capital. This goal can be achieved in a number of ways, including:

- Having leaders in a community talk about why volunteering is so important.
- Flexible work schedules that reduce the effect of commuting times on volunteering.
- Working with schools and other groups to spur greater community engagement among youth and adults through activities such as service-learning.
- Encouraging nonprofits to reinvent and expand the roles volunteers can play in an organization.

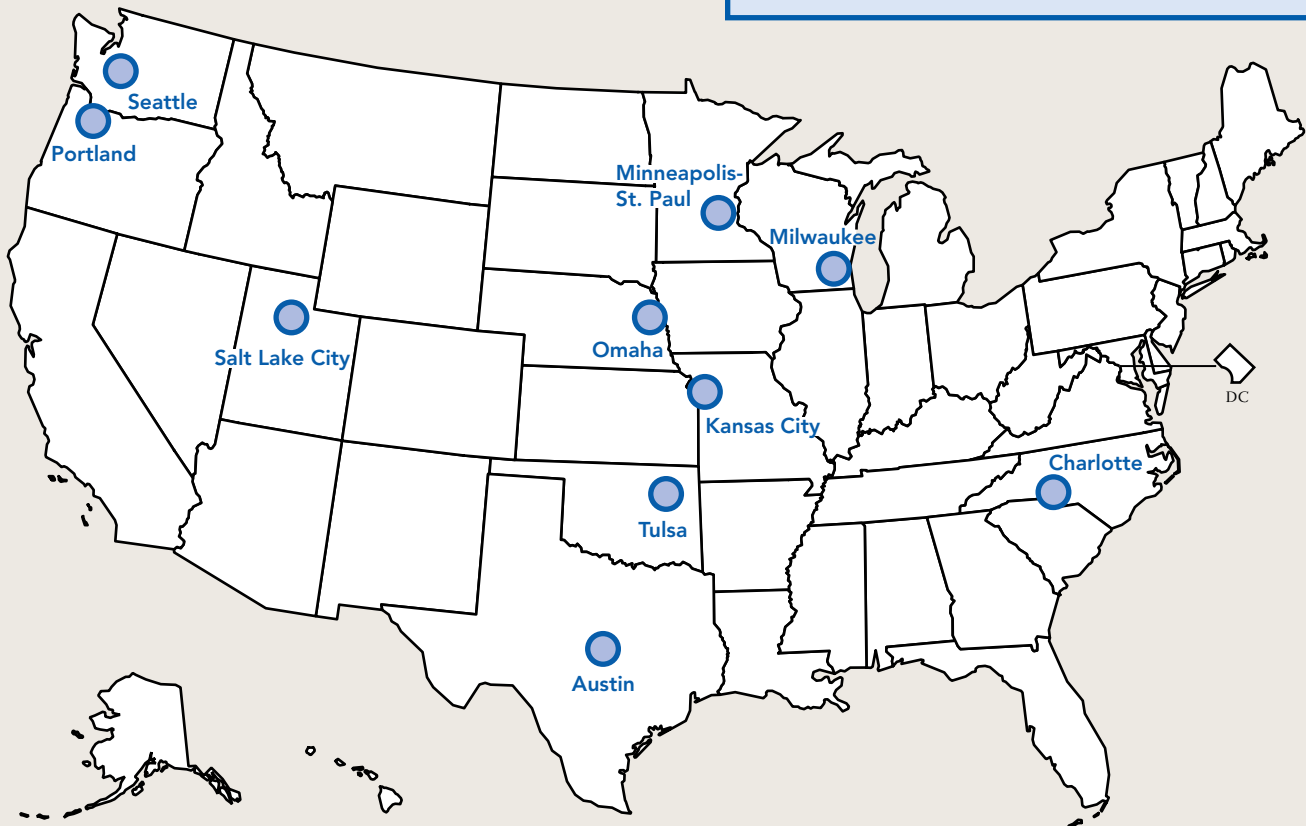
One might also appeal to potential volunteers by noting that service to others may help them be happier and healthier in addition to addressing key community interests. How they spend their leisure time and whether they connect with their neighbors could help determine the level of crime on their street, how well their schools work, and how responsive their government is. While opportunities and efforts to build greater citizen engagement need to fit local needs and culture, communities that work to enhance and expand the range of volunteering among residents will make their community an even better place to live.

VOLUNTEER RATES BY METROPOLITAN AREA

This map shows metropolitan areas with the top volunteer rates from across the nation. The volunteer rates and rankings are based on a three-year average of data from 2004, 2005, and 2006. Between 2004 and 2006, the average volunteer rate for the nation was 28.1%, while volunteering rates in metropolitan areas ranged from 14.4% to 40.5%.

Top Metro Areas

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 6. Portland, OR |
| 2. Salt Lake City, UT | 7. Kansas City, MO |
| 3. Austin, TX | 8. Milwaukee, WI |
| 4. Omaha, NE | 9. Charlotte, NC |
| 5. Seattle, WA | 10. Tulsa, OK |



VOLUNTEER RATES BY METROPOLITAN AREA

The volunteer rates and rankings in the table below are based on a three-year average of data from 2004, 2005 and 2006. Metropolitan areas varied greatly in their average volunteer rates ranging from 14.4%.to 40.5%.

RANK	METRO AREA	RATE	RANK	METRO AREA	RATE	RANK	METRO AREA	RATE
1	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	40.5%	17	Denver, CO	31.5%	34	Detroit, MI	27.0%
			18	St. Louis, MO	30.9%	35	San Antonio, TX	26.7%
2	Salt Lake City, UT	38.4%	19	Nashville, TN	30.5%	36	Philadelphia, PA	26.6%
3	Austin, TX	38.1%	20	Dallas, TX	30.3%	37	Sacramento, CA	26.5%
4	Omaha, NE	37.8%	20	Oklahoma City, OK	30.3%	38	Atlanta, GA	26.1%
5	Seattle, WA	36.3%	22	New Haven, CT	30.2%	39	Houston, TX	25.8%
6	Portland, OR	35.8%	23	Hartford, CT	29.6%	39	Tampa, FL	25.8%
7	Kansas City, MO	34.9%	23	San Francisco, CA	29.6%	41	Phoenix, AZ	23.5%
8	Milwaukee, WI	34.4%	25	San Diego, CA	29.2%	42	Honolulu, HI	23.3%
9	Charlotte, NC	34.3%	26	Baltimore, MD	28.6%	42	Providence, RI	23.3%
10	Tulsa, OK	33.7%	27	Albuquerque, NM	27.8%	44	Los Angeles, CA	22.3%
11	Cincinnati, OH	33.4%	28	Indianapolis, IN	27.7%	45	Orlando, FL	22.2%
12	Columbus, OH	33.3%	29	Richmond, VA	27.6%	46	Riverside, CA	20.6%
13	Pittsburgh, PA	32.6%	30	Boston, MA	27.5%	47	Virginia Beach, VA	19.3%
14	Bridgeport, CT	32.3%	30	Cleveland, OH	27.5%	48	New York, NY	18.7%
15	Washington, DC	31.9%	32	Chicago, IL	27.4%	49	Miami, FL	16.1%
16	Louisville, KY	31.6%	32	San Jose, CA	27.4%	50	Las Vegas, NV	14.4%

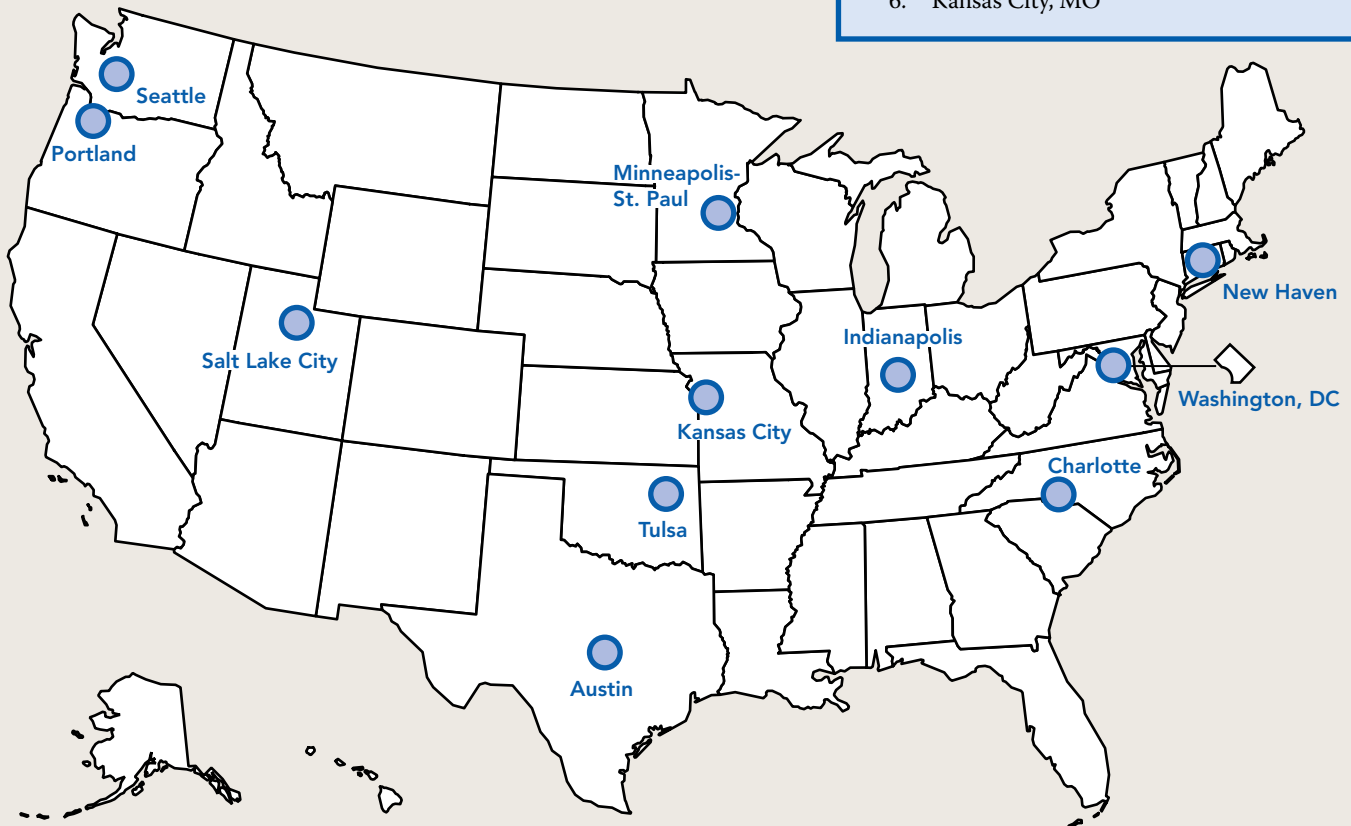
The metro areas listed above are geographic regions classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas which are used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing federal statistics.

VOLUNTEER HOURS BY METROPOLITAN AREA

This map shows metropolitan areas with the highest number of average volunteer hours served annually per resident. The volunteer hours and rankings reflect a three-year average of volunteering hours per resident from 2004, 2005, and 2006. Over this three-year period, the nation had an average of 36.5 volunteer hours per resident, and the metropolitan areas' average volunteer hours per resident ranged from 20.5 hours to 60 hours.

Top Metro Areas

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tulsa, OK | 7. Austin, TX |
| 2. Charlotte, NC | 8. Washington, DC |
| 3. Salt Lake City, UT | 9. Indianapolis, IN |
| 4. Seattle, WA | 10. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN |
| 5. Portland, OR | 10. New Haven, CT |
| 6. Kansas City, MO | |



VOLUNTEER HOURS BY METROPOLITAN AREA

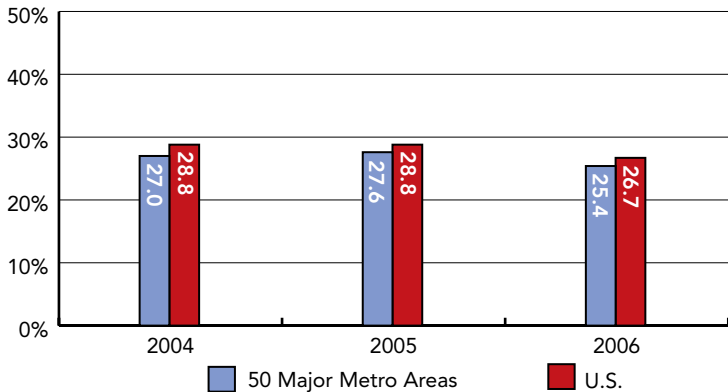
This table displays a comparison of volunteer hours per metropolitan area resident. To compare across metro areas, volunteer hours and rankings in the table below are calculated as the total volunteer hours served divided by the population of the metro area based on data from 2004, 2005, and 2006. Median hours per volunteer are presented in the metropolitan area profiles. Hours reported varied greatly across metropolitan areas ranging from 20.5 hours to 60 hours.

RANK	METRO AREA	HOURS	RANK	METRO AREA	HOURS	RANK	METRO AREA	HOURS
1	Tulsa, OK	60.0	17	Louisville, KY	40.2	34	Dallas, TX	33.7
2	Charlotte, NC	57.1	18	Denver, CO	39.8	35	San Jose, CA	33.6
3	Salt Lake City, UT	53.8	19	San Diego, CA	39.5	36	San Francisco, CA	33.2
4	Seattle, WA	53.5	20	Houston, TX	38.4	37	Tampa, FL	32.9
5	Portland, OR	51.0	21	Pittsburgh, PA	37.9	38	Philadelphia, PA	32.5
6	Kansas City, MO	49.4	22	Columbus, OH	37.8	39	Los Angeles, CA	30.5
7	Austin, TX	49.2	23	St. Louis, MO	37.6	40	Cincinnati, OH	30.1
8	Washington, DC	47.0	24	Atlanta, GA	37.5	41	Virginia Beach, VA	29.7
9	Indianapolis, IN	45.9	25	Oklahoma City, OK	37.0	42	Chicago, IL	28.3
10	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	45.7	26	Richmond, VA	36.9	43	Boston, MA	28.1
			27	Milwaukee, WI	36.8	44	Detroit, MI	27.8
10	New Haven, CT	45.7	28	Nashville, TN	36.4	45	Orlando, FL	27.3
12	Omaha, NE	43.6	29	Phoenix, AZ	35.4	46	Cleveland, OH	25.9
13	Sacramento, CA	43.3	30	Honolulu, HI	35.3	47	Miami, FL	25.3
14	San Antonio, TX	42.8	31	Hartford, CT	34.7	48	Providence, RI	24.3
15	Bridgeport, CT	42.2	32	Albuquerque, NM	34.3	49	New York, NY	23.3
16	Baltimore, MD	41.3	33	Riverside, CA	34.0	50	Las Vegas, NV	20.5

The metro areas listed above are geographic regions classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas which are used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing federal statistics.

UNITED STATES

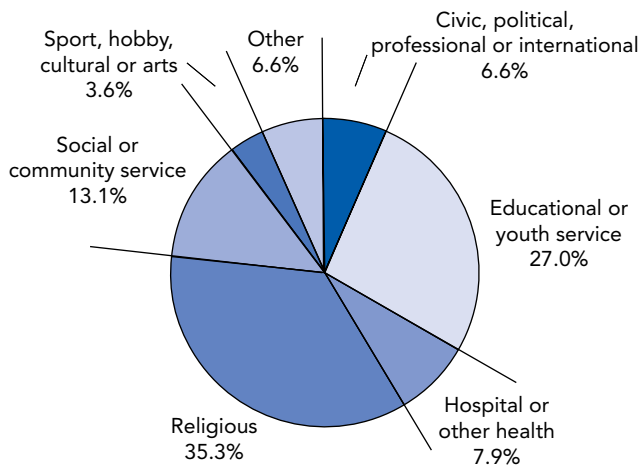
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- The nation had an average volunteer rate of 28.1% per year between 2004 and 2006.
- In 2006, 61.2 million volunteers dedicated 8.1 billion hours of service.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

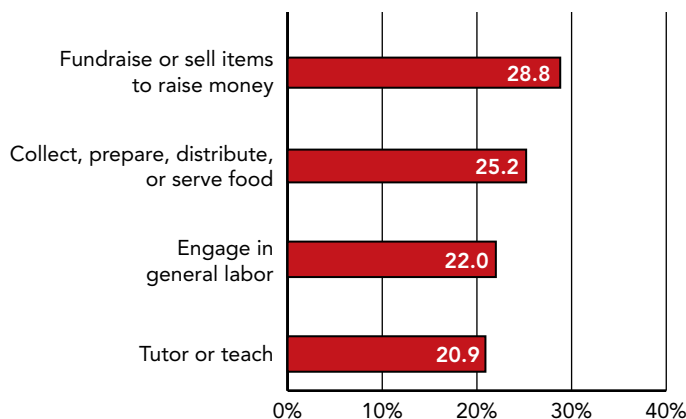
Where People in the Nation Volunteer



National Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence		
Nation	50	28.1%
Urban	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	29.3%
Gender		
Male	52	24.3%
Female	50	31.6%
Age		
16 - 24 years	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	96	27.5%
75+ years	100	20.9%

Top Four Volunteer Activities in the Nation

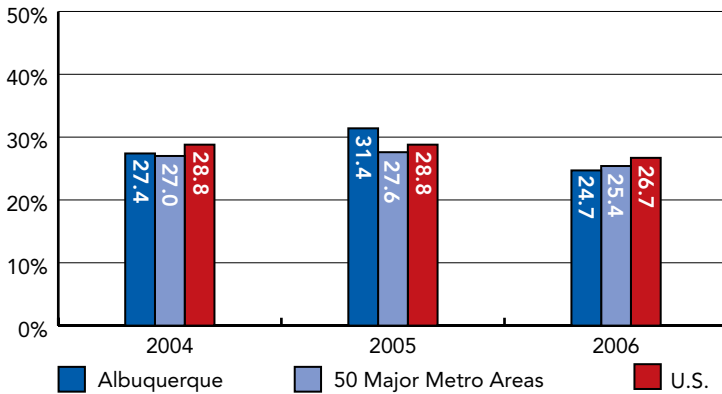


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

ALBUQUERQUE

The Albuquerque metropolitan area includes Albuquerque (NM) and surrounding areas.

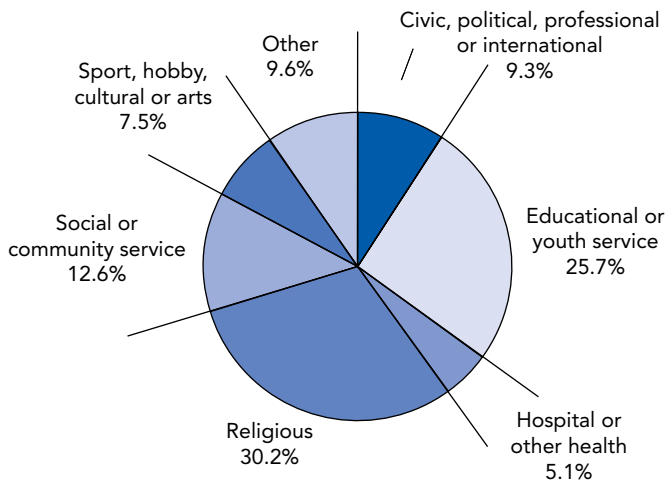
Volunteer Rate



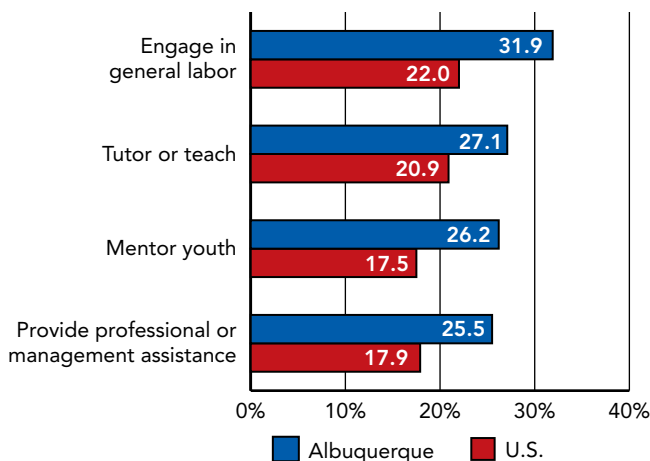
Trends and Highlights

- Albuquerque had an average volunteer rate of 27.8% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in **New Mexico**.
- On average, Albuquerque had approximately 177,000 volunteers, who served 21.9 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Albuquerque Volunteer



Main Activities for Albuquerque's Volunteers



Albuquerque's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	45	27.8%	50	28.1%
Urban	40	27.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	52	29.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	27.3%	52	24.3%
Female	50	28.4%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	22.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	25	25.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	72	34.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	29.9%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	52	33.4%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	31.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	14.0%	100	20.9%

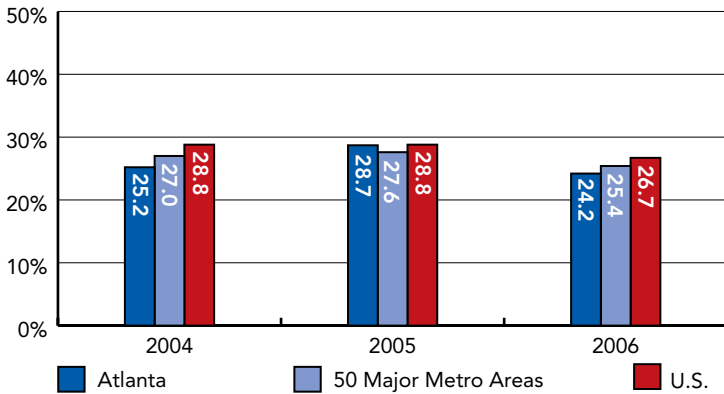
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

ATLANTA

The Atlanta metropolitan area includes Atlanta (GA), Sandy Springs (GA), Marietta (GA), and surrounding areas.

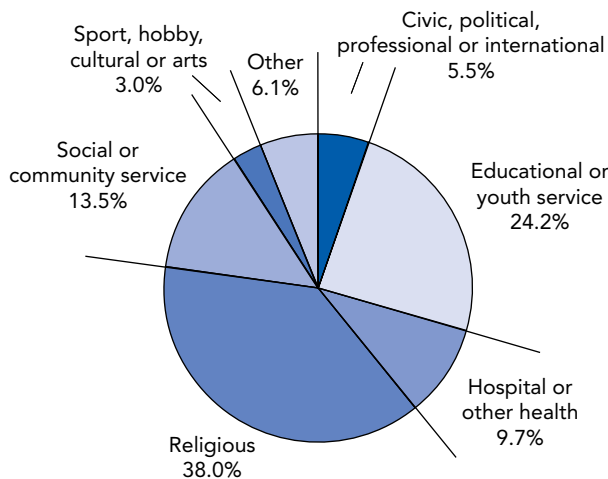
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Atlanta had an average volunteer rate of 26.1% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 24.4% in Georgia.
- On average, Atlanta had approximately 993,000 volunteers, who served 142.9 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

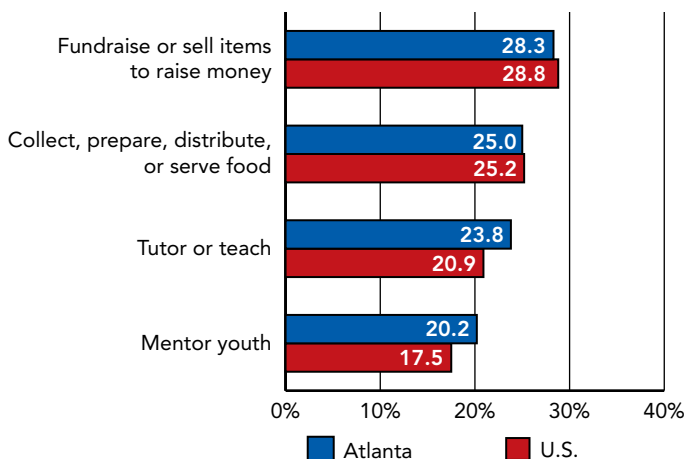
Where People in Atlanta Volunteer



Atlanta's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	ATLANTA METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	44	26.1%	50	28.1%
Urban	36	27.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	25.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	22.3%	52	24.3%
Female	41	29.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	30	19.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	32	23.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	36	31.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	28.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	96	26.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	80	31.1%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	16.9%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Atlanta's Volunteers



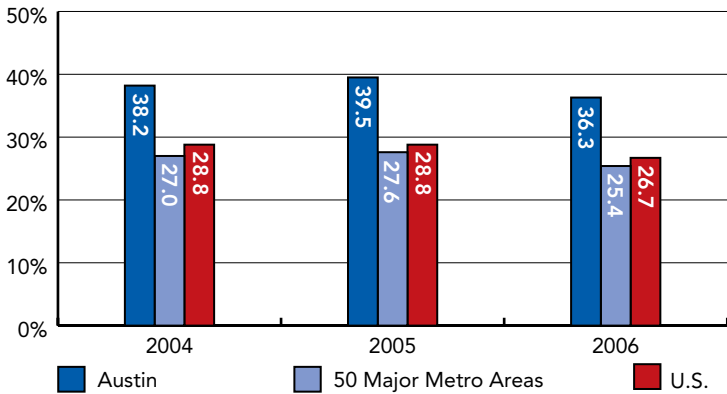
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

AUSTIN

The Austin metropolitan area includes Austin (TX), Round Rock (TX), and surrounding areas.

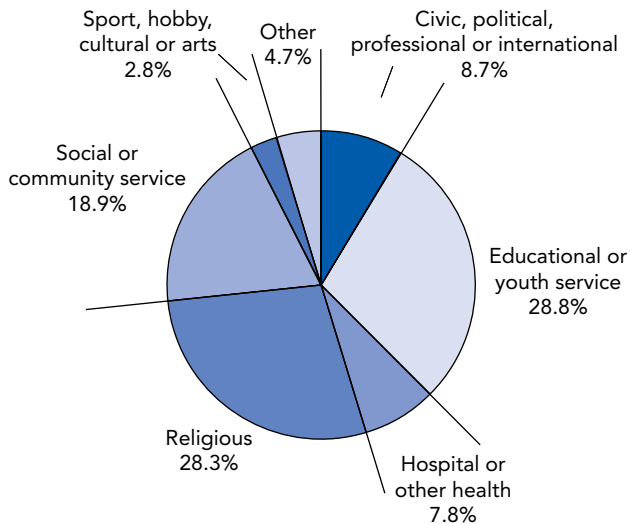
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Austin had an average volunteer rate of 38.1% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in **Texas**.
- On average, Austin had approximately 482,000 volunteers, who served 62.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

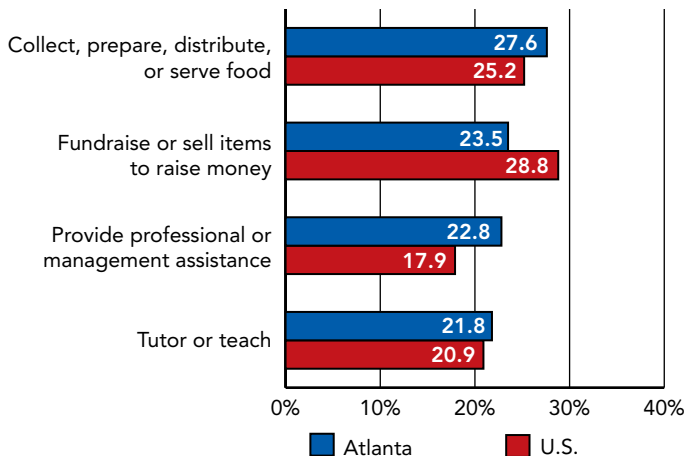
Where People in Austin Volunteer



Austin's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	AUSTIN METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	38.1%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	31.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	45.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	34.2%	52	24.3%
Female	52	42.1%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	46	31.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	25	34.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	60	38.2%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	73	50.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	90	37.7%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	41.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	28.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Austin's Volunteers



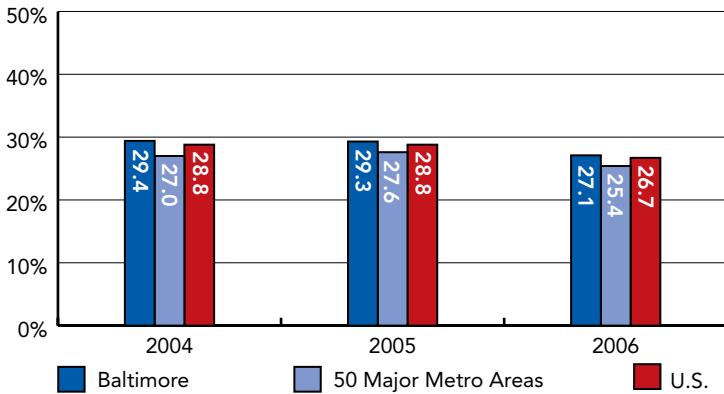
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

BALTIMORE

The Baltimore metropolitan area includes Baltimore (MD), Towson (MD), and surrounding areas.

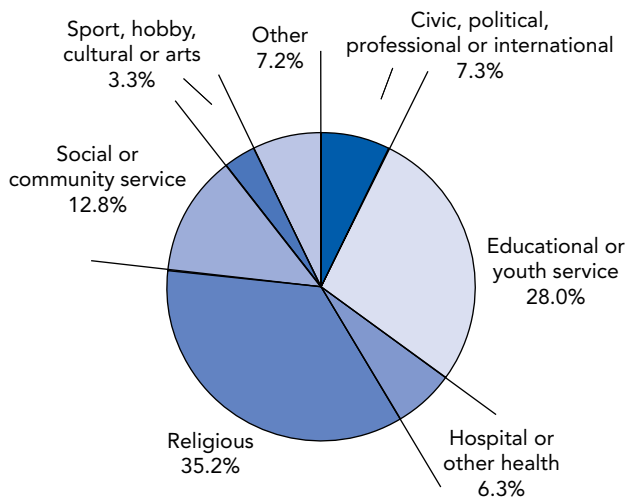
Volunteer Rate



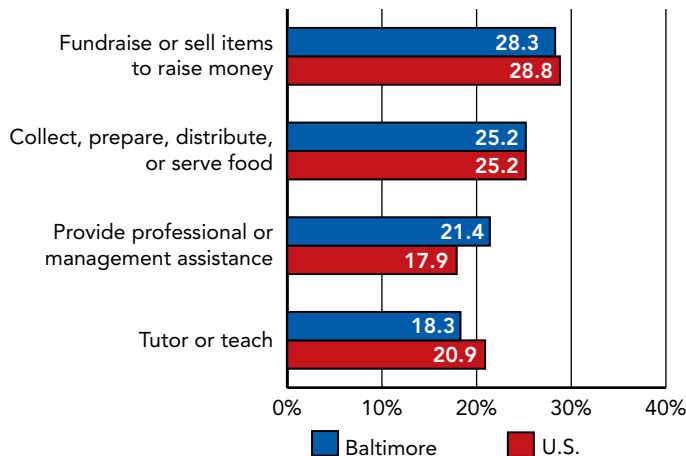
Trends and Highlights

- Baltimore had an average volunteer rate of 28.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29.4% in **Maryland**.
- On average, Baltimore had approximately 593,000 volunteers, who served 85.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Baltimore Volunteer



Main Activities for Baltimore's Volunteers



Baltimore's Volunteer Trends

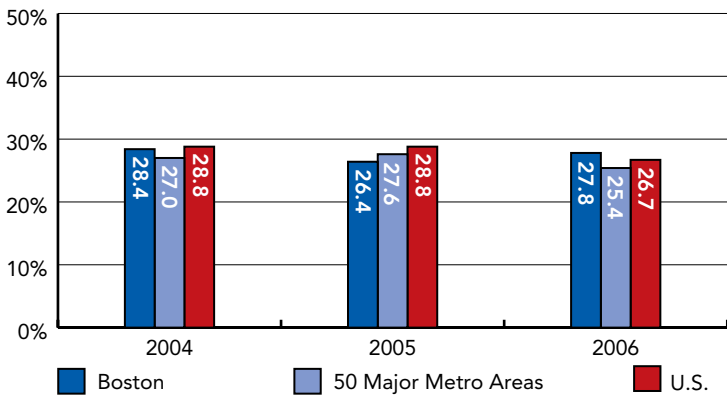
CATEGORY	BALTIMORE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	28.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	50	15.8%	51	23.7%
Suburban	54	33.0%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	24.8%	52	24.3%
Female	50	31.9%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	48	22.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	26	26.1%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	32.5%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	33.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	28.2%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	90	28.6%	96	27.5%
75+ years	152	23.3%	100	20.9%

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

BOSTON

The Boston metropolitan area includes Boston (MA), Cambridge (MA), Quincy (MA), and surrounding areas.

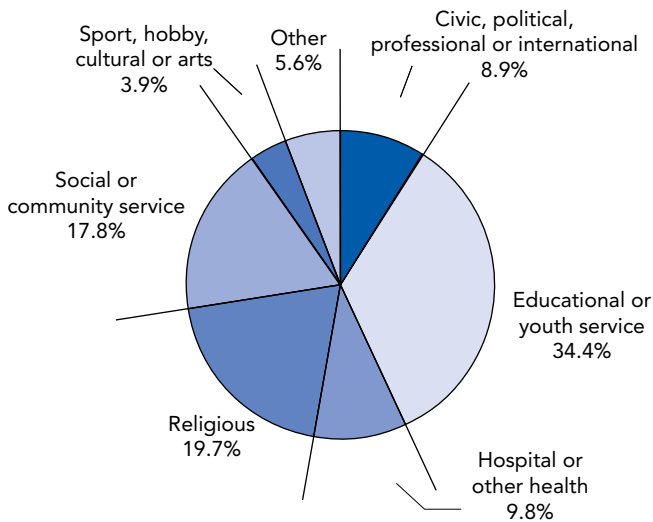
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Boston had an average volunteer rate of 27.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in **Massachusetts** and 32% in **New Hampshire**.
- On average, Boston had approximately 951,000 volunteers, who served 97.2 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

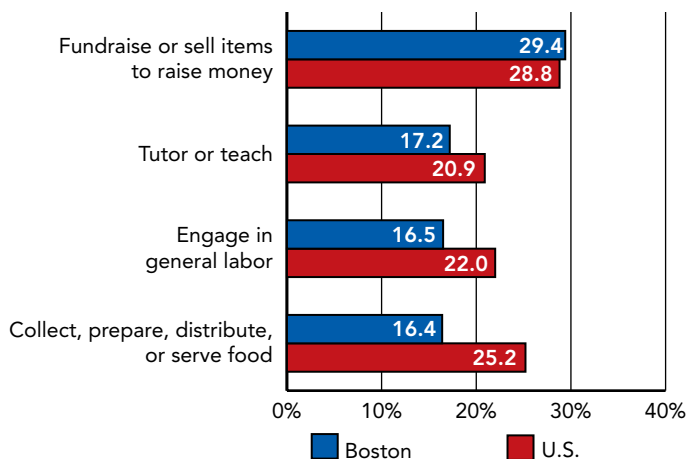
Where People in Boston Volunteer



Boston's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	BOSTON METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	27.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	38	23.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	28.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	24.5%	52	24.3%
Female	39	30.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	27	19.6%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	20.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	37	35.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	34.1%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	45	31.1%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	66	25.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	52	16.9%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Boston's Volunteers

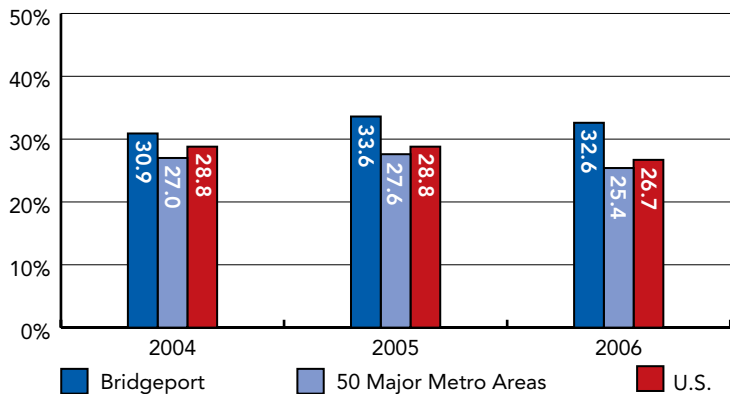


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

BRIDGEPORT

The Bridgeport metropolitan area includes Bridgeport (CT), Stamford (CT), Norwalk (CT), and surrounding areas.

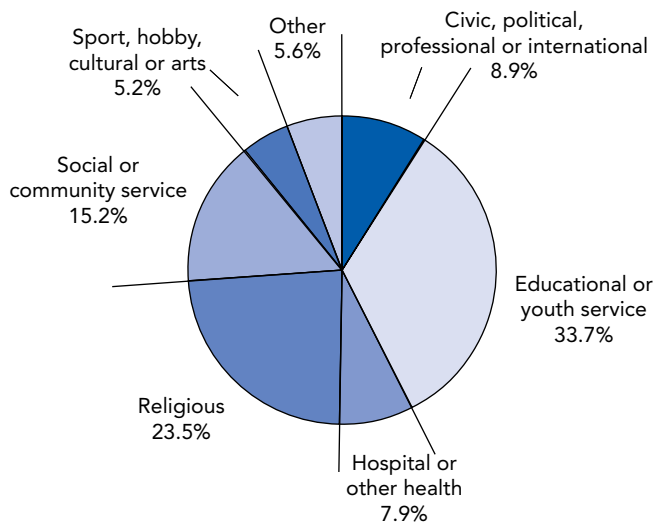
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Bridgeport had an average volunteer rate of 32.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.7% in **Connecticut**.
- On average, Bridgeport had approximately 242,000 volunteers, who served 31.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

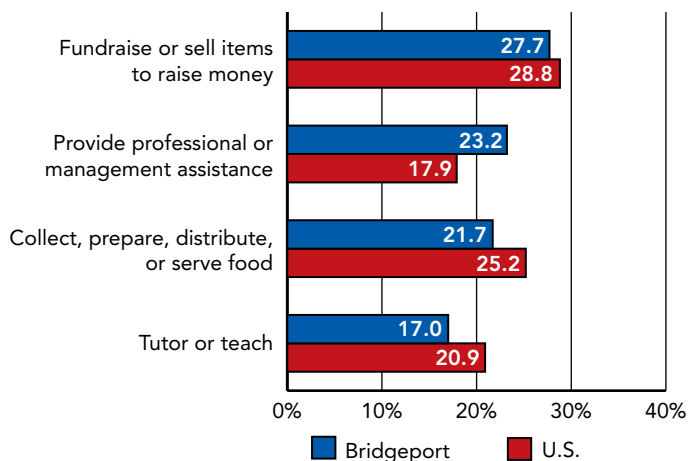
Where People in Bridgeport Volunteer



Bridgeport's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	BRIDGEPORT METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	50	32.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	36	25.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	62	39.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	28.2%	52	24.3%
Female	50	36.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	36	27.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	20	20.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	43.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	38.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	66	31.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	28.2%	96	27.5%
75+ years	87	23.1%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Bridgeport's Volunteers

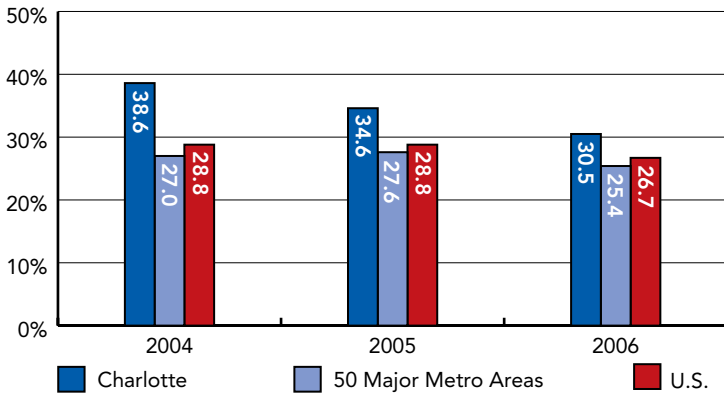


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

CHARLOTTE

The Charlotte metropolitan area includes Charlotte (NC), Gastonia (NC), Concord (NC), and surrounding areas.

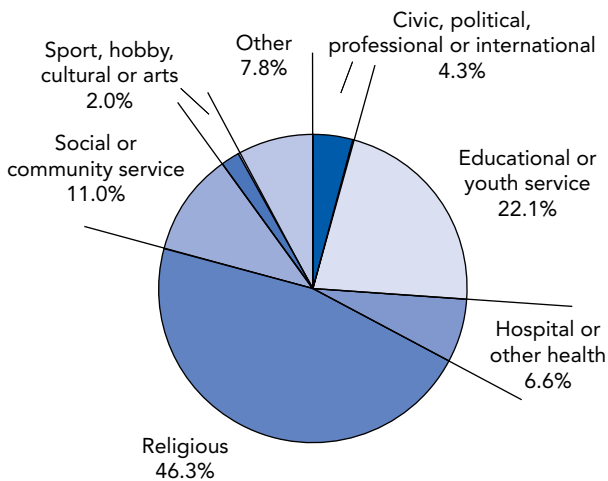
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Charlotte had an average volunteer rate of 34.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29% in **North Carolina** and 28.6% in **South Carolina**.
- On average, Charlotte had approximately 395,000 volunteers, who served 65.8 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Charlotte Volunteer

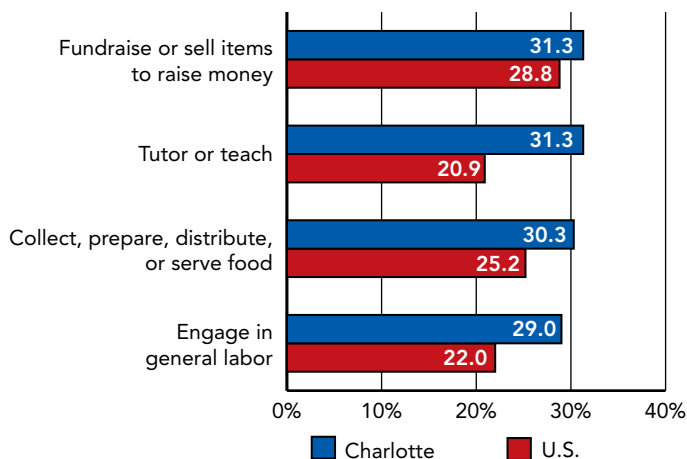


Charlotte's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	CHARLOTTE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	55	34.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	80	29.9%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	38.8%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	30.0%	52	24.3%
Female	52	38.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	48	28.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	60	35.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	42.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	60	37.3%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	52	37.7%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	13.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	14.3%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Charlotte's Volunteers

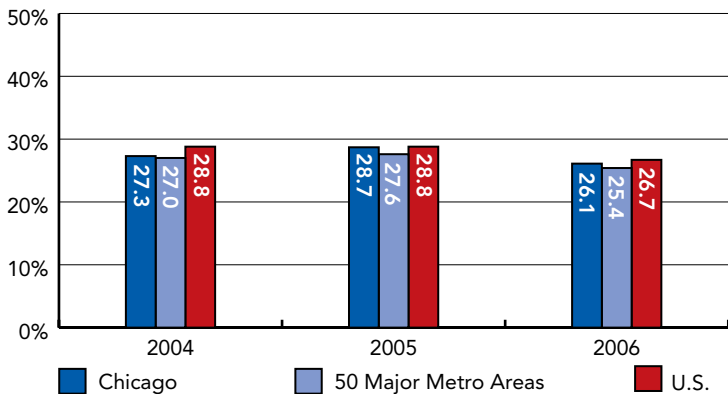


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

CHICAGO

The Chicago metropolitan area includes Chicago (IL), Naperville (IL), Joliet (IL), and surrounding areas.

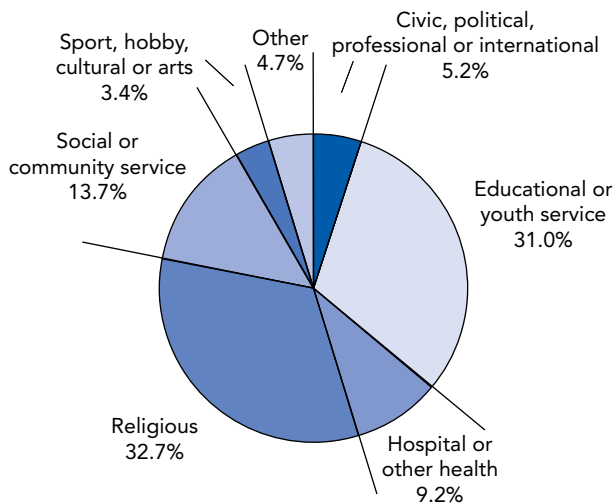
Volunteer Rate



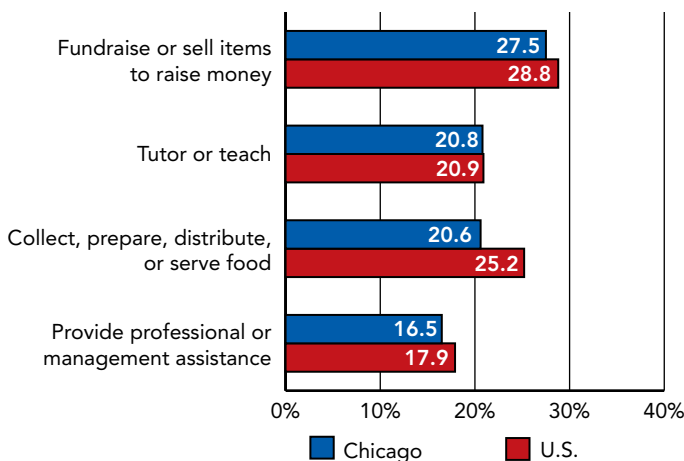
Trends and Highlights

- Chicago had an average volunteer rate of 27.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29% in **Illinois**, 29.6% in **Indiana**, and 36.5% in **Wisconsin**.
- On average, Chicago had approximately 1.9 million volunteers, who served 196.2 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Chicago Volunteer



Main Activities for Chicago's Volunteers



Chicago's Volunteer Trends

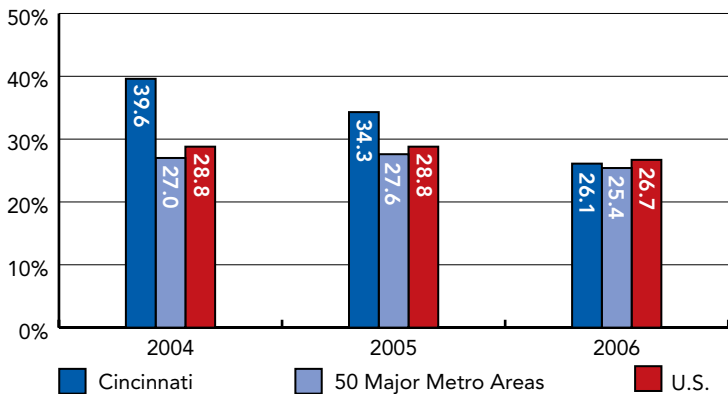
CATEGORY	CHICAGO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	46	27.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	44	24.2%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	29.2%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	23.7%	52	24.3%
Female	40	30.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	36	24.2%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	20.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	50	34.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	32.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	50	30.1%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	90	23.3%	96	27.5%
75+ years	72	18.3%	100	20.9%

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati metropolitan area includes Cincinnati (OH), Middletown (OH), and surrounding areas.

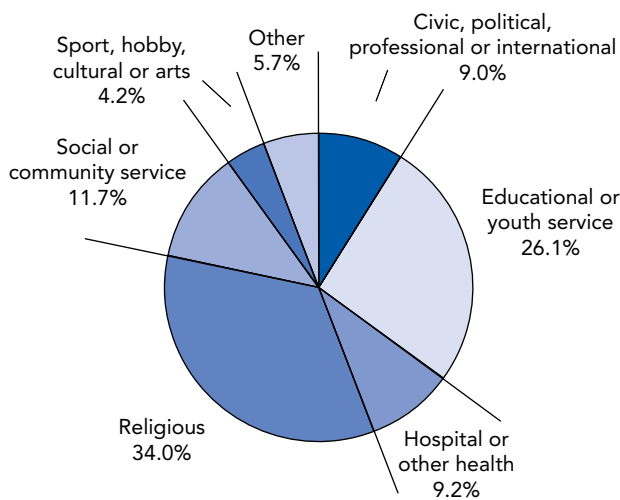
Volunteer Rate



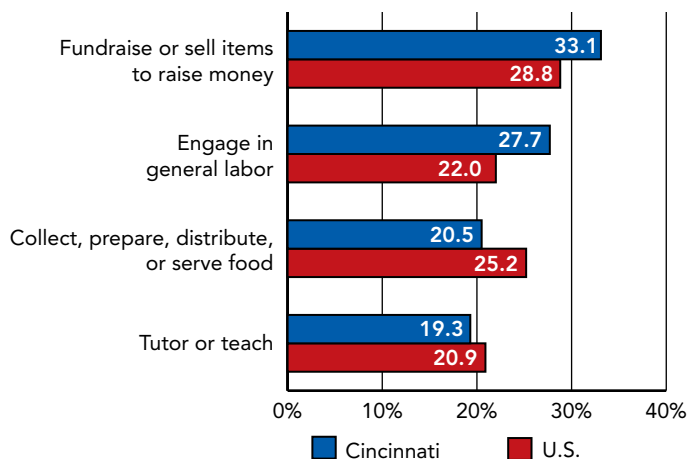
Trends and Highlights

- Cincinnati had an average volunteer rate of 33.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.3% in **Ohio**, 29.7% in **Kentucky**, and 29.6% in **Indiana**.
- On average, Cincinnati had approximately 496,000 volunteers, who served 44.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Cincinnati Volunteer



Main Activities for Cincinnati's Volunteers



Cincinnati's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	CINCINNATI METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	33.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	32	23.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	35.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	29.5%	52	24.3%
Female	43	37.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	41	31.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	30.1%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	40.3%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	36	40.3%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	40	24.2%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	116	27.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	27.7%	100	20.9%

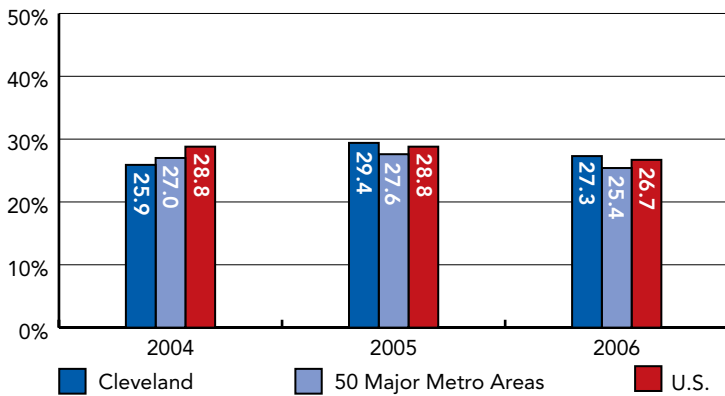
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

CLEVELAND

The Cleveland metropolitan area includes Cleveland (OH), Elyria (OH), Mentor (OH), and surrounding areas.

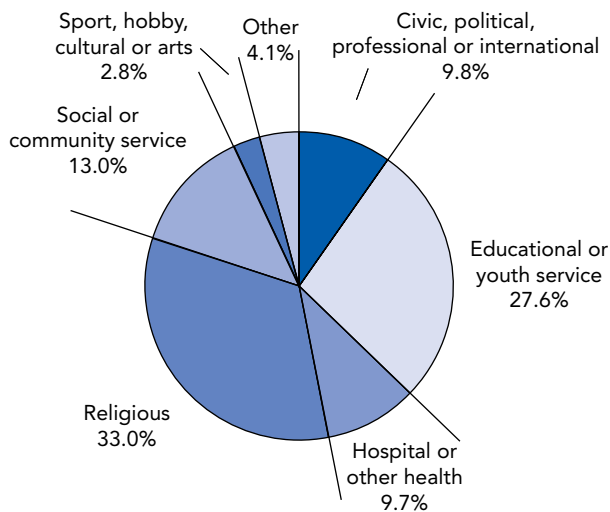
Volunteer Rate



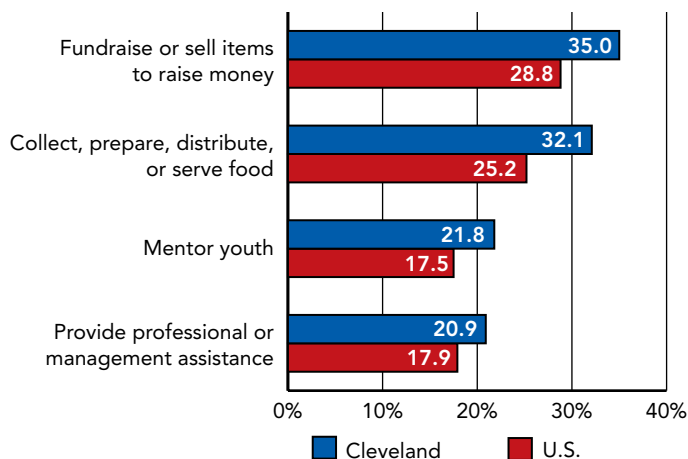
Trends and Highlights

- Cleveland had an average volunteer rate of 27.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.3% in Ohio.
- On average, Cleveland had approximately 468,000 volunteers, who served 44.2 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Cleveland Volunteer



Main Activities for Cleveland's Volunteers



Cleveland's Volunteer Trends

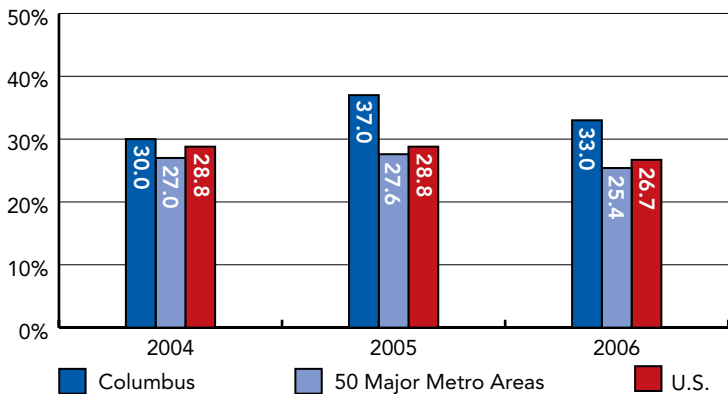
CATEGORY	CLEVELAND METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	27.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	64	16.3%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	30.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	22.6%	52	24.3%
Female	40	31.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	21.6%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	36	20.4%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	36.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	42	28.9%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	64	29.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	60	31.5%	96	27.5%
75+ years	50	23.2%	100	20.9%

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

COLUMBUS

The Columbus metropolitan area includes Columbus (OH) and surrounding areas.

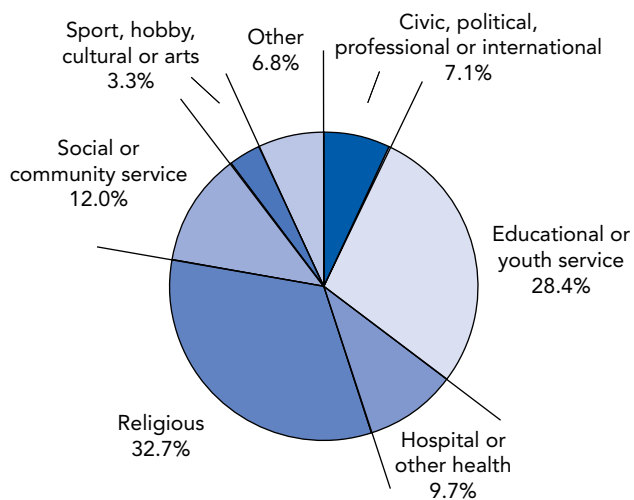
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Columbus had an average volunteer rate of 33.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.3% in Ohio.
- On average, Columbus had approximately 435,000 volunteers, who served 49.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Columbus Volunteer

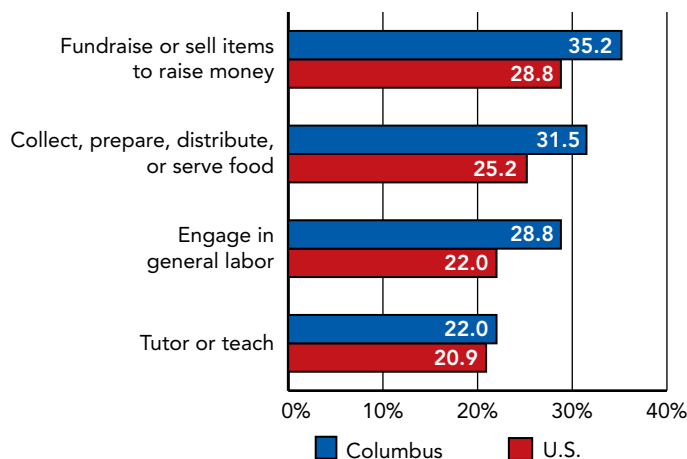


Columbus' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	COLUMBUS METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	37	33.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	31	27.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	37.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	36	29.6%	52	24.3%
Female	40	36.8%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	50	28.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	20	29.4%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	45	43.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	24	38.0%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	62	31.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	28.5%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	22.6%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Columbus' Volunteers

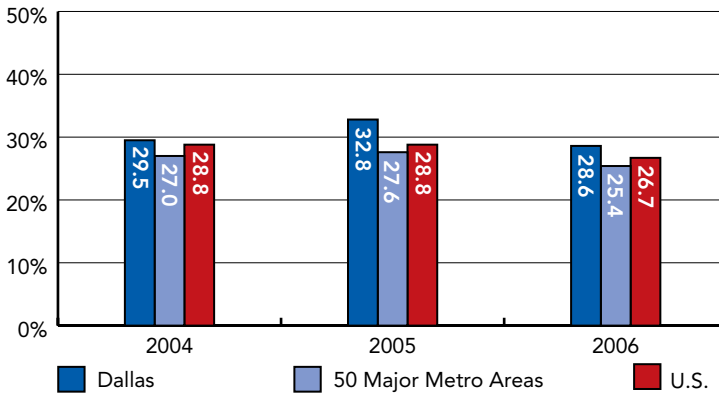


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

DALLAS

The Dallas metropolitan area includes Dallas (TX), Fort Worth (TX), Arlington (TX), and surrounding areas.

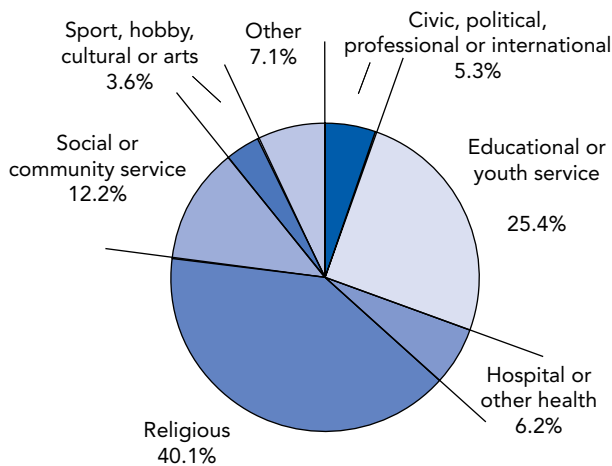
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Dallas had an average volunteer rate of 30.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in Texas.
- On average, Dallas had approximately 1.4 million volunteers, who served 157.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

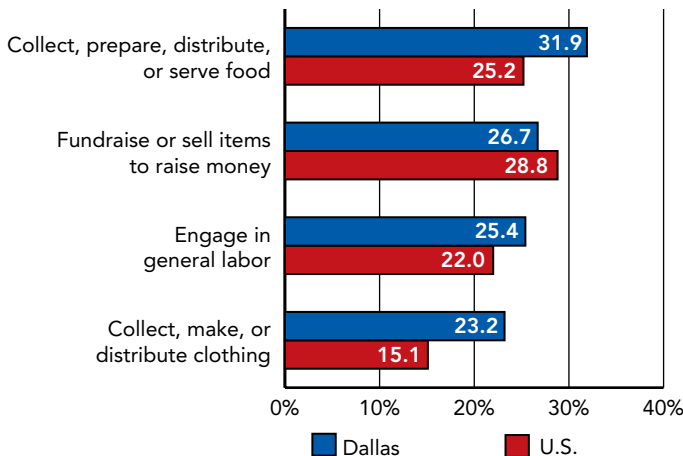
Where People in Dallas Volunteer



Dallas' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	DALLAS METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	30.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	29.9%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	30.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	24.9%	52	24.3%
Female	48	35.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	31	24.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	50	28.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	36	38.2%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	60	33.8%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	25.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	35.2%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	20.3%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Dallas' Volunteers

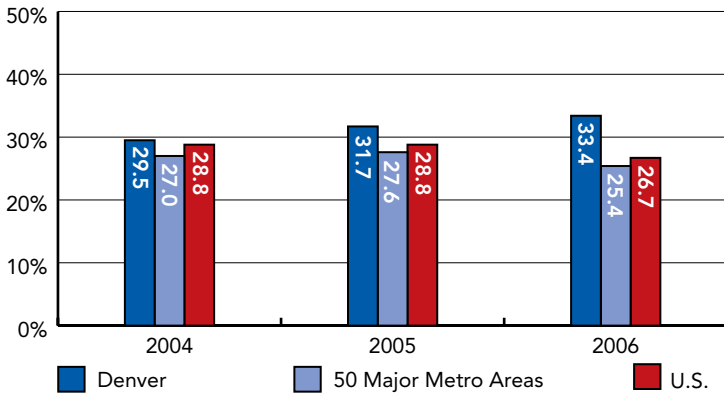


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

DENVER

The Denver metropolitan area includes Denver (CO), Aurora (CO), and surrounding areas.

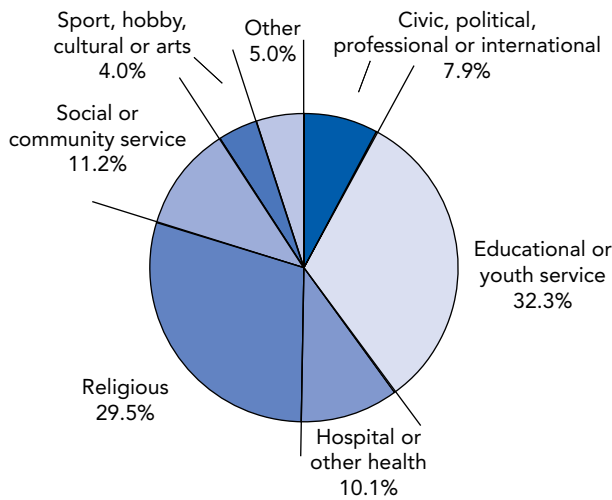
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Denver had an average volunteer rate of 31.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 32.2% in **Colorado**.
- On average, Denver had approximately 560,000 volunteers, who served 70.8 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

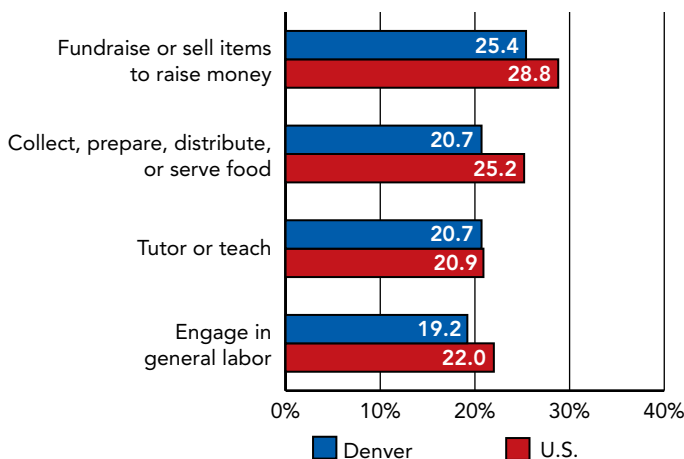
Where People in Denver Volunteer



Denver's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	DENVER METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	31.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	32	23.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	51	36.0%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	44	28.5%	52	24.3%
Female	52	34.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	36	24.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	25	25.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	36.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	39.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	34.8%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	86	26.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	25.9%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Denver's Volunteers

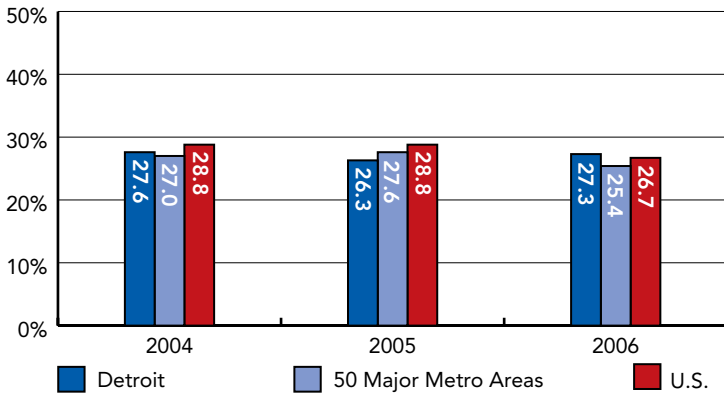


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

DETROIT

The Detroit metropolitan area includes Detroit (MI), Warren (MI), Livonia (MI), and surrounding areas.

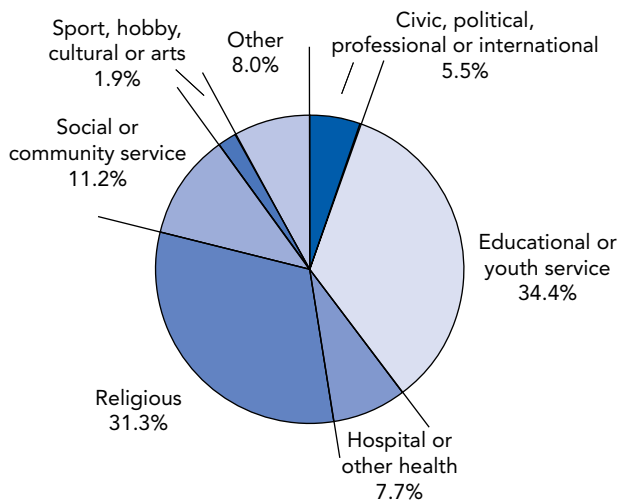
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Detroit had an average volunteer rate of 27% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 32.2% in **Michigan**.
- On average, Detroit had approximately 982,000 volunteers, who served 101.1 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

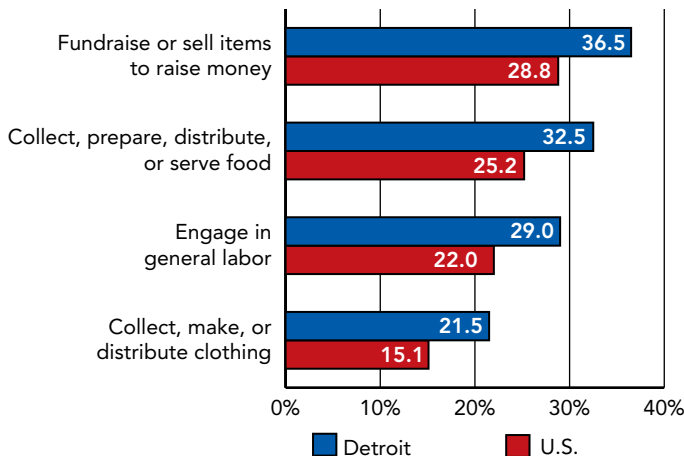
Where People in Detroit Volunteer



Detroit's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	DETROIT METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	27.0%	50	28.1%
Urban	45	25.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	27.7%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	23.1%	52	24.3%
Female	40	30.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	23.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	16	24.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	35	32.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	55	31.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	52	30.7%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	64	16.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	84	18.0%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Detroit's Volunteers

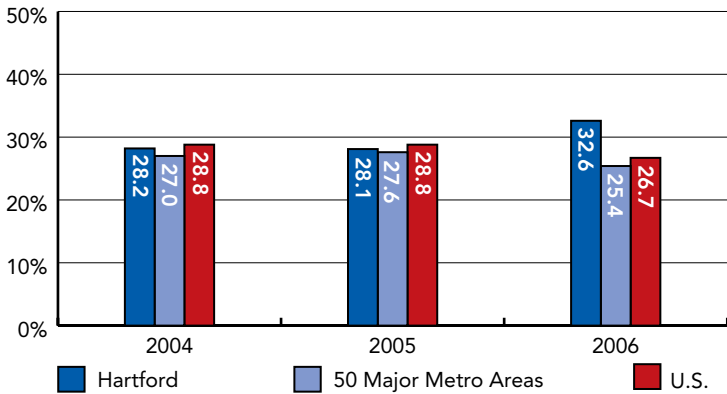


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

HARTFORD

The Hartford metropolitan area includes Hartford (CT), West Hartford (CT), East Hartford (CT), and surrounding areas.

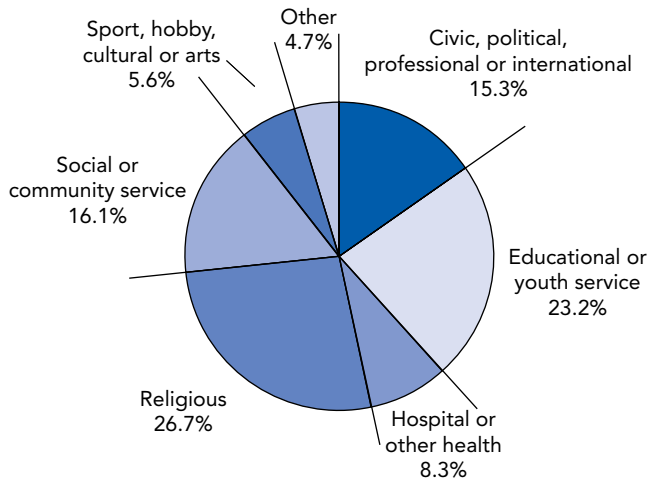
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Hartford had an average volunteer rate of 29.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.7% in **Connecticut**.
- On average, Hartford had approximately 255,000 volunteers, who served 29.9 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

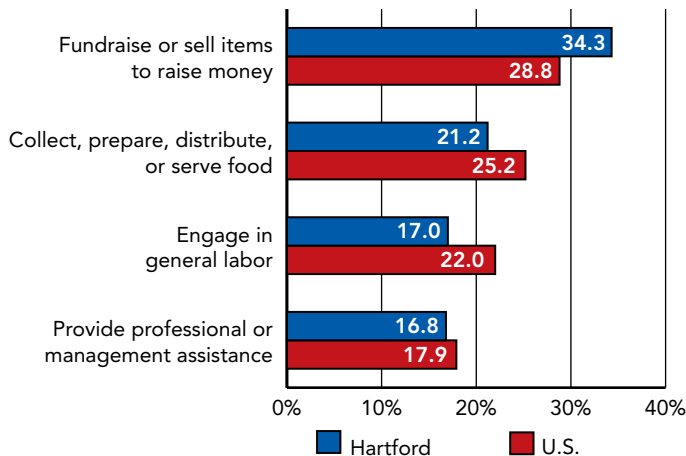
Where People in Hartford Volunteer



Hartford's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	HARTFORD METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	29.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	104	18.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	32.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	25.9%	52	24.3%
Female	48	33.0%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	33.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	42	24.3%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	56	32.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	49	31.7%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	63	33.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	56	22.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	103	20.3%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Hartford's Volunteers

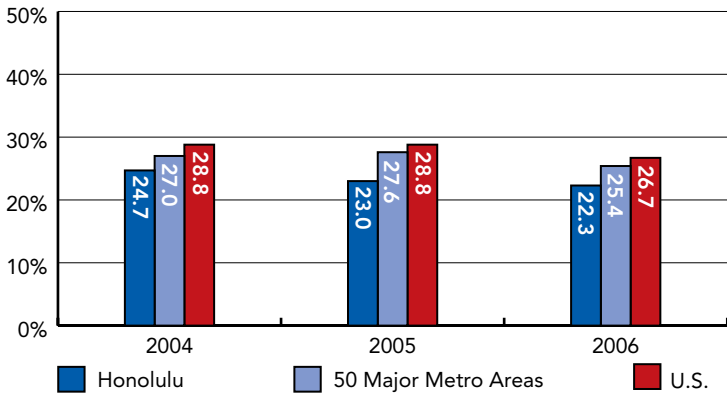


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HONOLULU

The Honolulu metropolitan area includes Honolulu (HI) and surrounding areas.

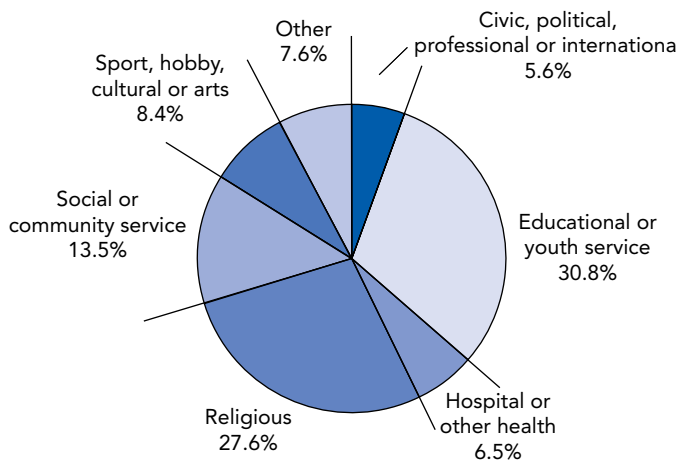
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Honolulu had an average volunteer rate of 23.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.1% in Hawaii.
- On average, Honolulu had approximately 166,000 volunteers, who served 25.2 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Honolulu Volunteer

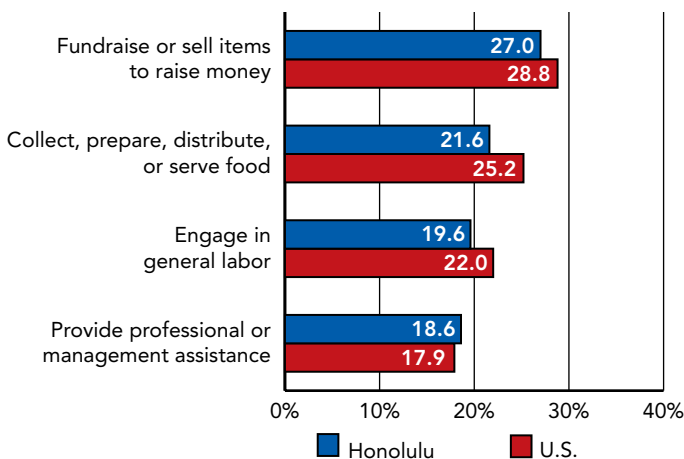


Honolulu's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	HONOLULU METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	60	23.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	60	21.2%	51	23.7%
Suburban	55	25.2%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	21.0%	52	24.3%
Female	56	25.4%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	23.2%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	42	22.8%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	50	29.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	28.0%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	84	26.6%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	122	15.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	7.9%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Honolulu's Volunteers

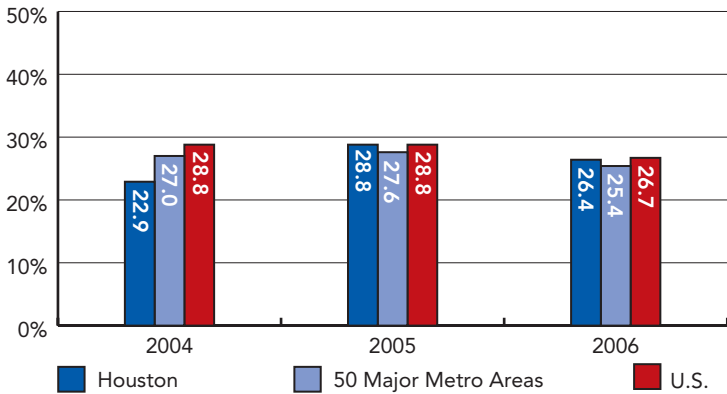


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HOUSTON

The Houston metropolitan area includes Houston (TX), Baytown (TX), Sugar Land (TX), and surrounding areas.

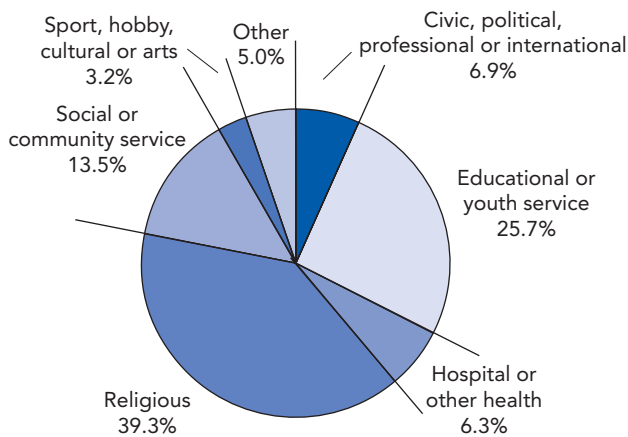
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Houston had an average volunteer rate of 25.8% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in **Texas**.
- On average, Houston had approximately 838,000 volunteers, who served 124.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

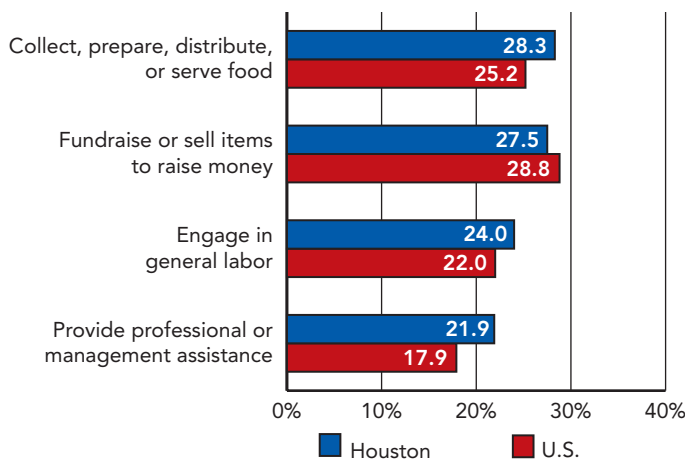
Where People in Houston Volunteer



Houston's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	HOUSTON METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Total Area	53	25.8%	50	28.1%
Urban	72	23.3%	51	23.7%
Suburban	52	27.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	67	22.5%	52	24.3%
Female	50	28.9%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	60	17.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	45	23.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	22.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	48	36.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	92	30.3%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	25.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	100	26.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Houston's Volunteers

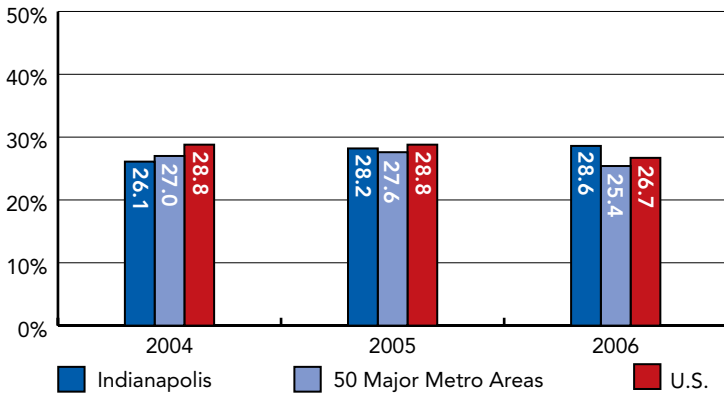


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INDIANAPOLIS

The Indianapolis metropolitan area includes Indianapolis (IN) and surrounding areas.

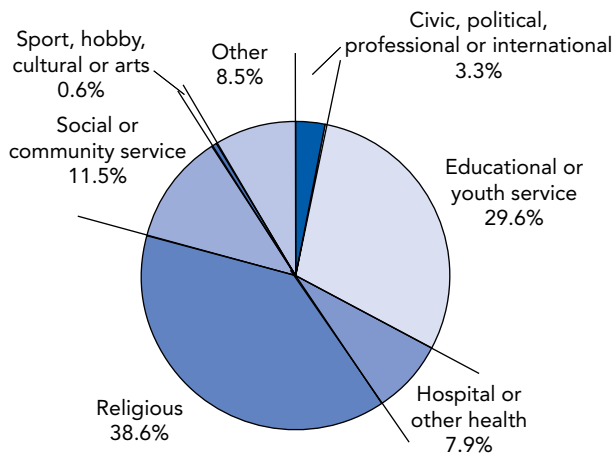
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Indianapolis had an average volunteer rate of 27.7% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29.6% in **Indiana**.
- On average, Indianapolis had approximately 349,000 volunteers, who served 57.8 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Indianapolis Volunteer

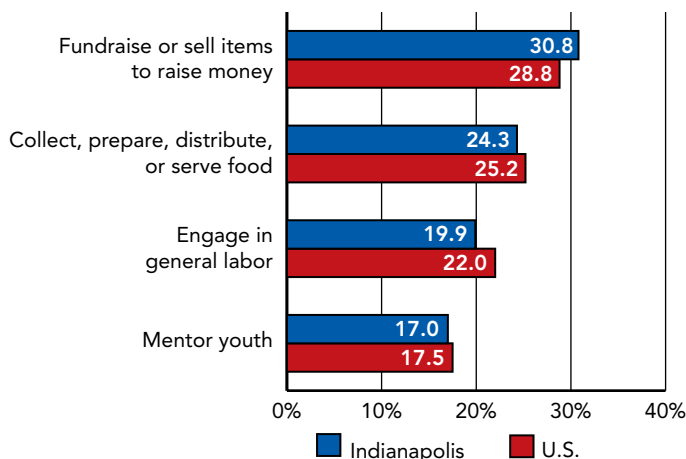


Indianapolis' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	INDIANAPOLIS METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	60	27.7%	50	28.1%
Urban	60	29.2%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	26.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	24.6%	52	24.3%
Female	60	30.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	22.6%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	20	21.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	80	30.9%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	104	37.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	78	31.6%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	120	26.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	15.0%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Indianapolis' Volunteers

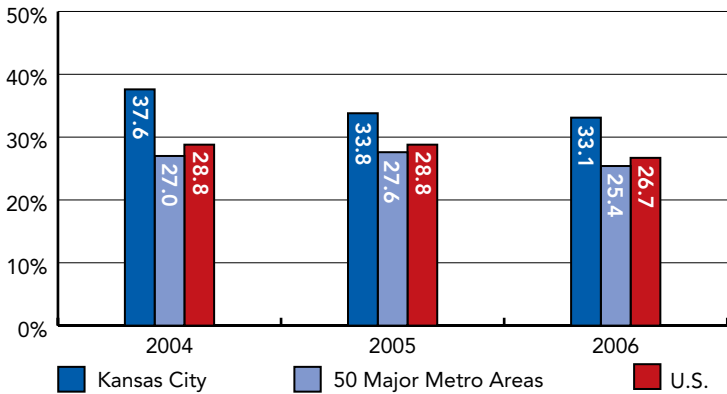


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KANSAS CITY

The Kansas City metropolitan area includes Kansas City (MO) and surrounding areas.

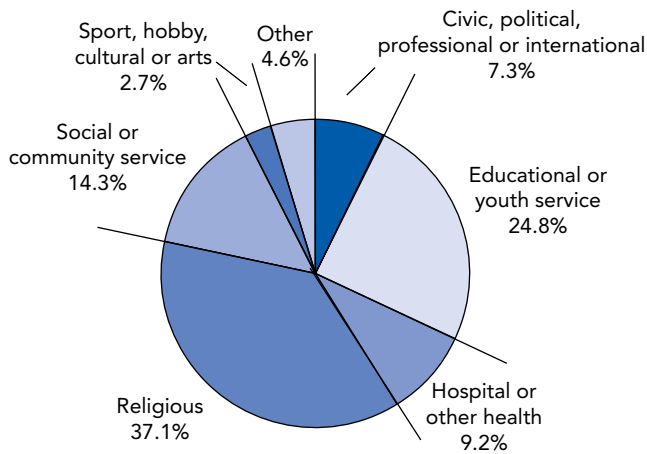
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Kansas City had an average volunteer rate of 34.9% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 31.8% in **Missouri** and 38.3% in **Kansas**.
- On average, Kansas City had approximately 507,000 volunteers, who served 71.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

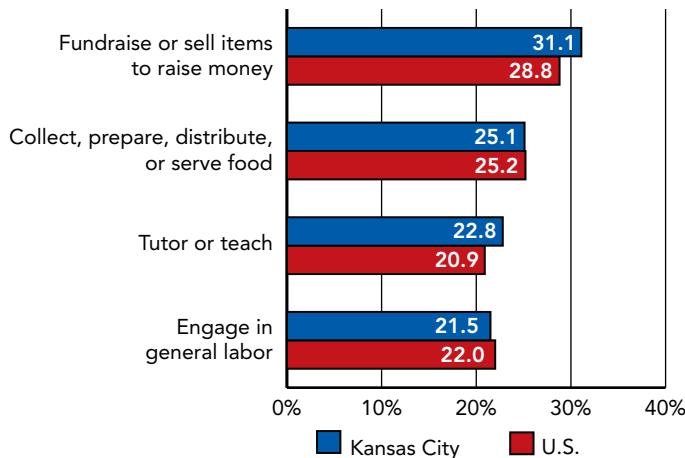
Where People in Kansas City Volunteer



Kansas City's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	KANSAS CITY METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	54	34.9%	50	28.1%
Urban	60	32.8%	51	23.7%
Suburban	52	36.5%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	30.7%	52	24.3%
Female	58	39.0%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	41	29.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	33.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	41.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	43.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	52	33.4%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	30.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	20.8%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Kansas City's Volunteers

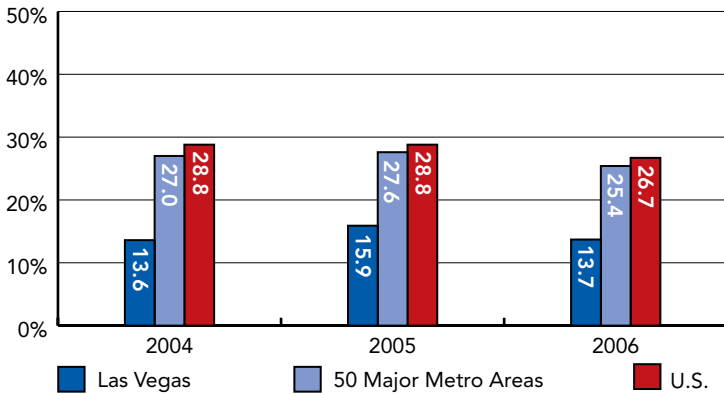


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LAS VEGAS

The Las Vegas metropolitan area includes Las Vegas (NV), Paradise (NV), and surrounding areas.

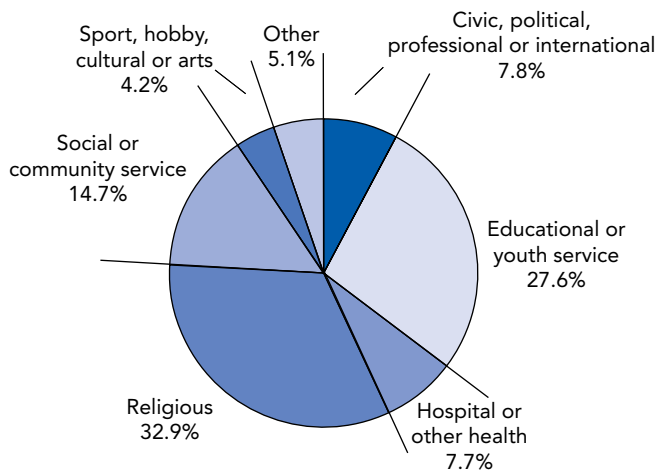
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Las Vegas had an average volunteer rate of 14.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 17.5% in Nevada.
- On average, Las Vegas had approximately 188,000 volunteers, who served 26.8 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

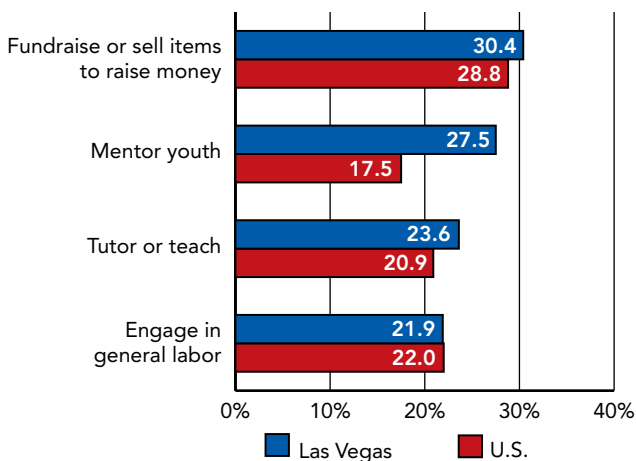
Where People in Las Vegas Volunteer



Las Vegas' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	LAS VEGAS METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	65	14.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	60	12.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	72	16.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	68	13.3%	52	24.3%
Female	64	15.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	72	9.4%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	24	12.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	78	19.5%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	80	17.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	43	15.7%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	132	13.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	6.3%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Las Vegas' Volunteers



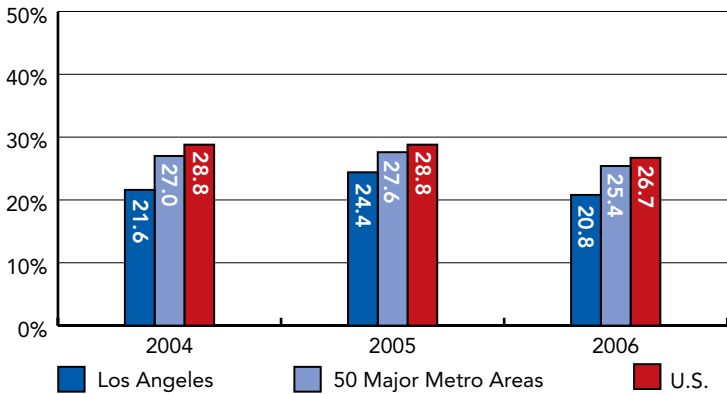
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles metropolitan area includes Los Angeles (CA), Long Beach (CA), Santa Ana (CA), and surrounding areas.

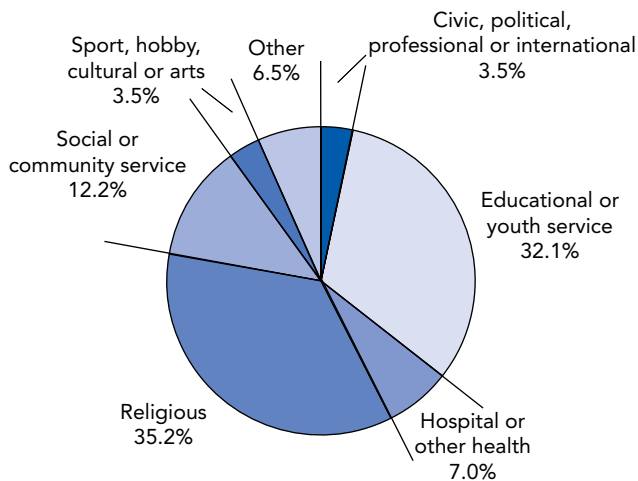
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Los Angeles had an average volunteer rate of 22.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in **California**.
- On average, Los Angeles had approximately 2.2 million volunteers, who served 298.2 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

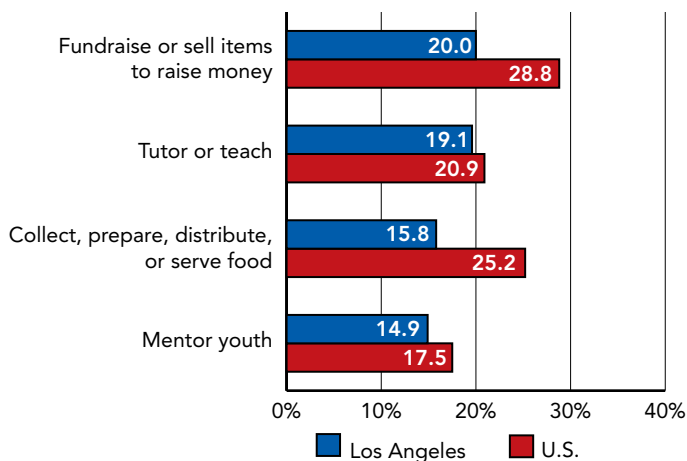
Where People in Los Angeles Volunteer



Los Angeles' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	LOS ANGELES METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	22.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	21.6%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	23.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	18.6%	52	24.3%
Female	52	25.9%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	60	20.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	17.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	26.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	60	26.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	60	21.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	100	20.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	144	17.5%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Los Angeles' Volunteers

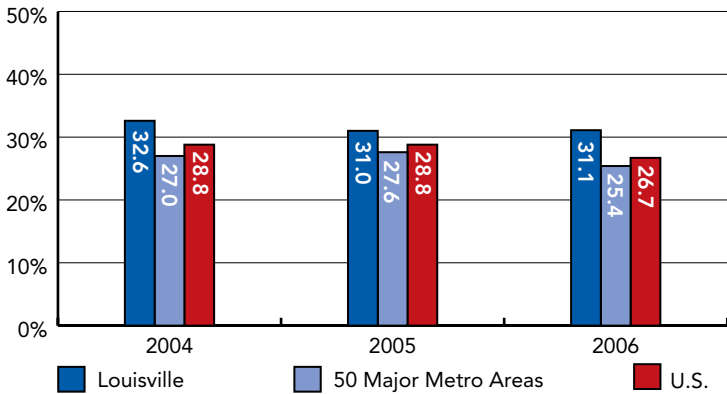


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

LOUISVILLE

The Louisville metropolitan area includes Louisville (KY) and surrounding areas.

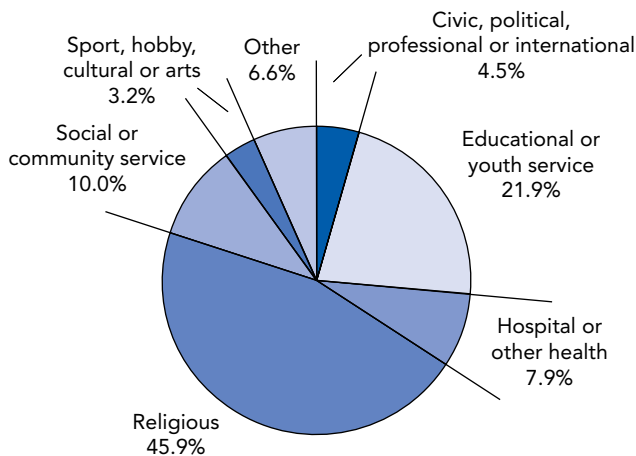
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Louisville had an average volunteer rate of 31.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29.7% in **Kentucky** and 29.6% in **Indiana**.
- On average, Louisville had approximately 262,000 volunteers, who served 33.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

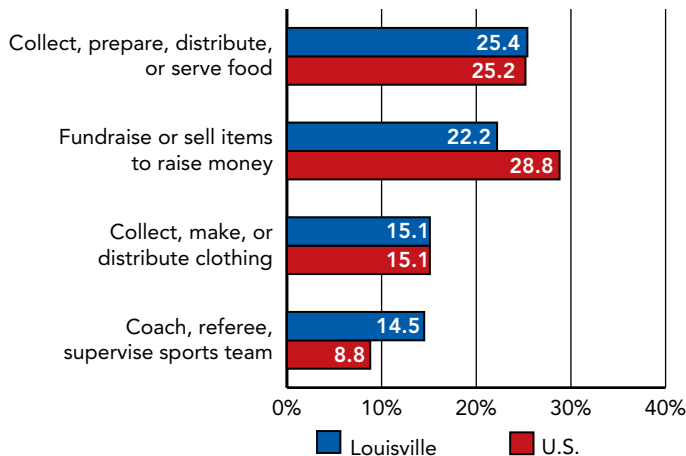
Where People in Louisville Volunteer



Louisville's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	LOUISVILLE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	36	31.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	30	30.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	36	33.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	27.8%	52	24.3%
Female	30	35.0%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	20	30.0%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	36	26.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	36	37.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	26	35.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	40	34.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	52	26.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	26.8%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Louisville's Volunteers



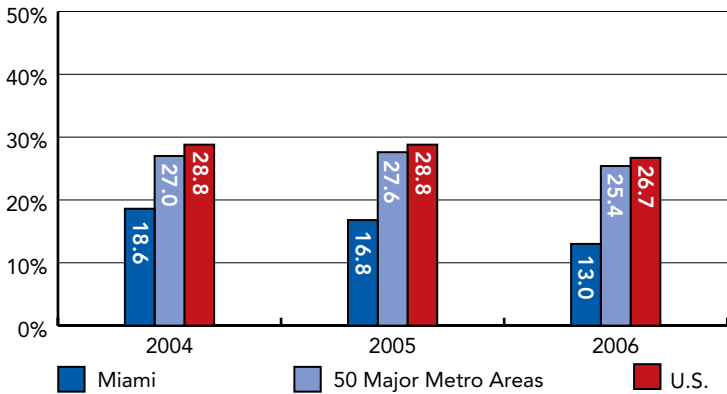
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

MIAMI

The Miami metropolitan area includes Miami (FL), Fort Lauderdale (FL), Miami Beach (FL), and surrounding areas.

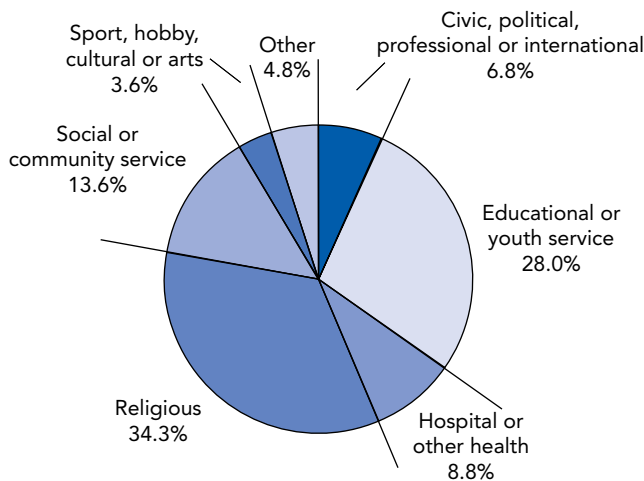
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Miami had an average volunteer rate of 16.1% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 21.8% in Florida.
- On average, Miami had approximately 690,000 volunteers, who served 108.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

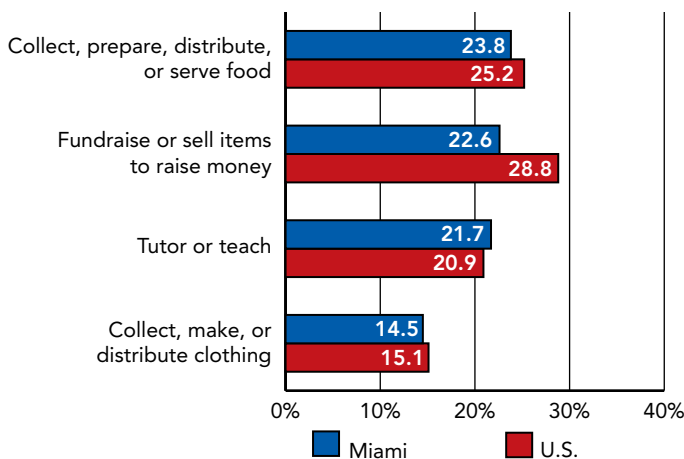
Where People in Miami Volunteer



Miami's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	MIAMI METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	60	16.1%	50	28.1%
Urban	64	17.0%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	15.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	12.7%	52	24.3%
Female	60	19.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	72	15.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	45	14.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	60	17.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	20.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	40	12.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	120	17.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	117	15.2%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Miami's Volunteers

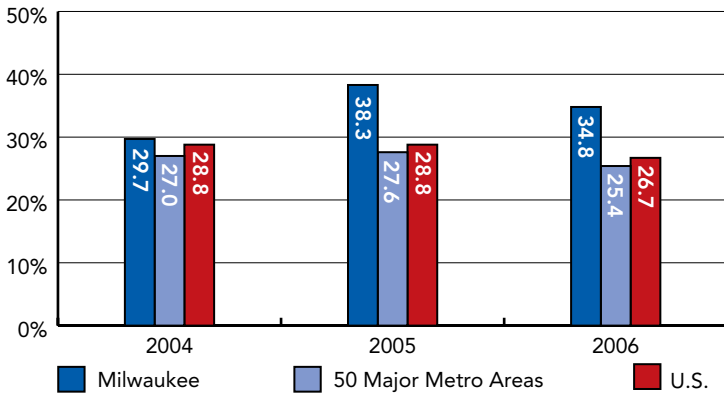


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

MILWAUKEE

The Milwaukee metropolitan area includes Milwaukee (WI), Waukesha (WI), West Allis (WI), and surrounding areas.

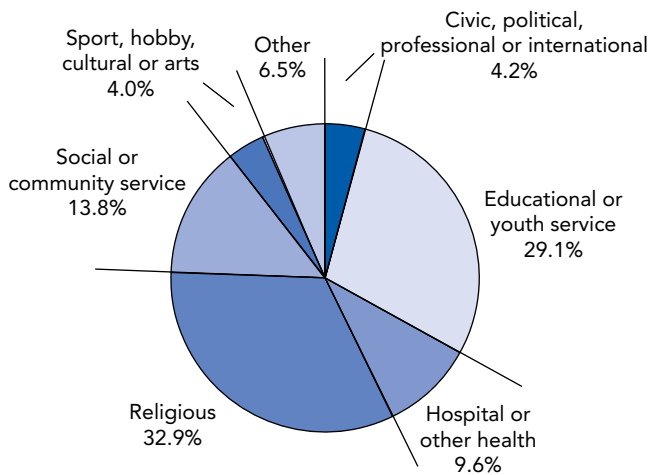
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Milwaukee had an average volunteer rate of 34.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 36.5% in **Wisconsin**.
- On average, Milwaukee had approximately 416,000 volunteers, who served 44.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

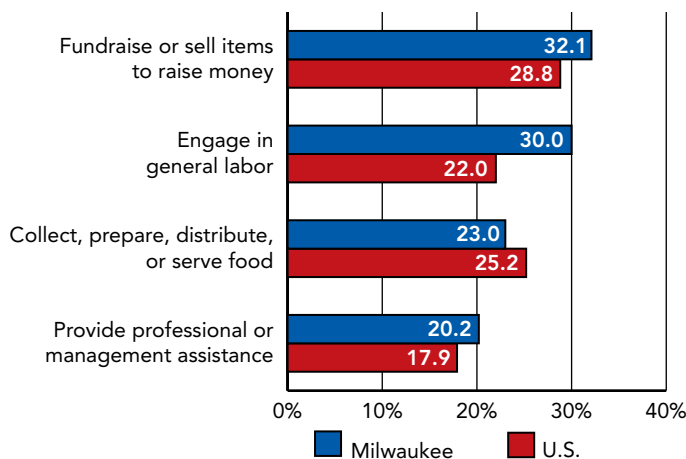
Where People in Milwaukee Volunteer



Milwaukee's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	MILWAUKEE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	34.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	40	26.0%	51	23.7%
Suburban	41	42.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	41	30.9%	52	24.3%
Female	40	37.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	45	30.4%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	28	31.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	30	39.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	48	40.3%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	64	28.8%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	78	36.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	60	25.2%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Milwaukee's Volunteers

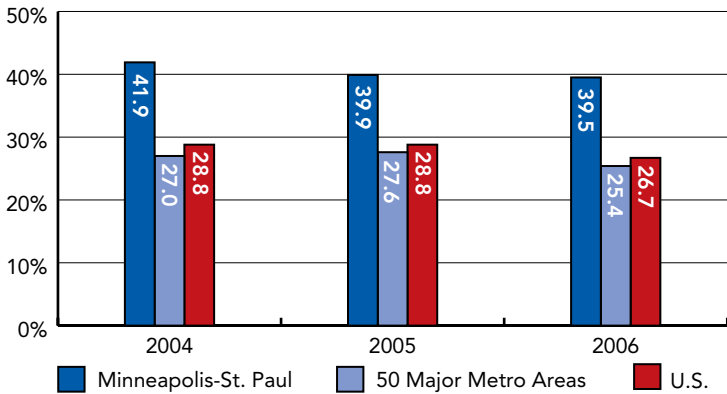


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

The metropolitan area includes Minneapolis (MN), St Paul (MN), Bloomington (MN), and surrounding areas.

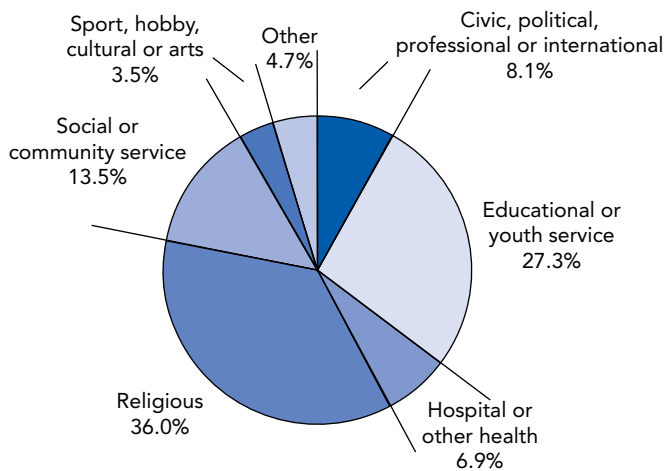
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Minneapolis-St. Paul had an average volunteer rate of 40.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 40.4% in **Minnesota** and 36.5% in **Wisconsin**.
- On average, Minneapolis-St. Paul had approximately 945,000 volunteers, who served 106.7 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

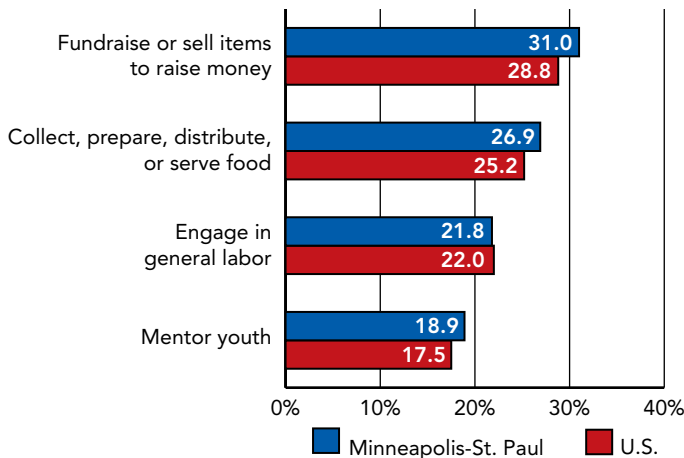
Where People in Minneapolis-St. Paul Volunteer



Minneapolis-St. Paul's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	44	40.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	40	42.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	44	39.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	35.3%	52	24.3%
Female	48	45.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	36	33.0%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	28	33.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	46.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	45	45.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	42.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	90	43.5%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	38.1%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Minneapolis-St. Paul's Volunteers

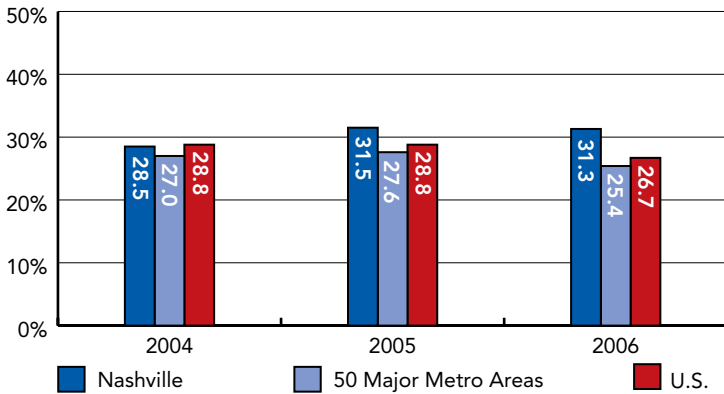


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

NASHVILLE

The Nashville metropolitan area includes Nashville (TN), Davidson (TN), Murfreesboro (TN), and surrounding areas.

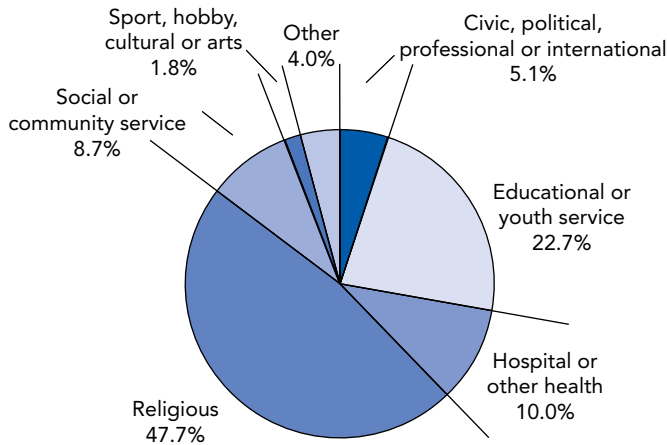
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Nashville had an average volunteer rate of 30.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.4% in **Tennessee**.
- On average, Nashville had approximately 339,000 volunteers, who served 40.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Nashville Volunteer

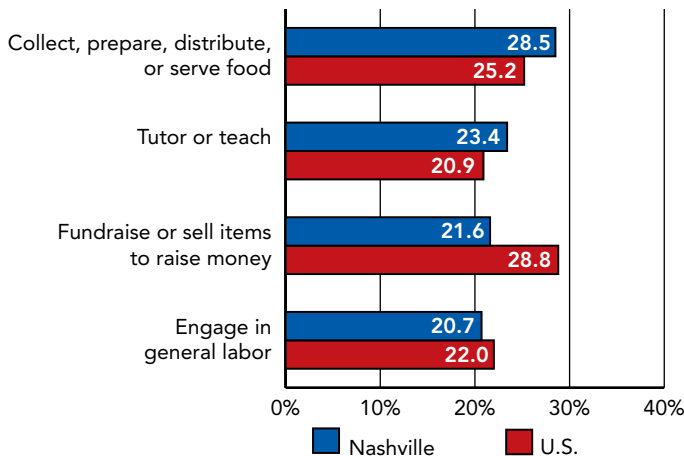


Nashville's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	NASHVILLE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	30.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	26.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	34.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	27.9%	52	24.3%
Female	40	32.9%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	27.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	31.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	29.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	80	32.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	80	31.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	152	43.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	8.5%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Nashville's Volunteers

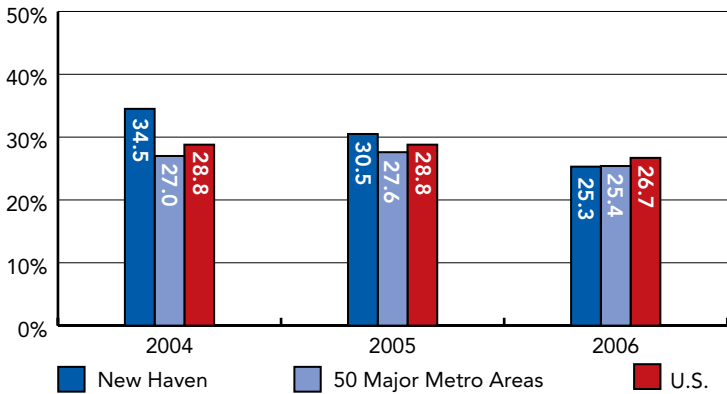


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NEW HAVEN

The New Haven metropolitan area includes New Haven (CT), Milford (CT), and surrounding areas.

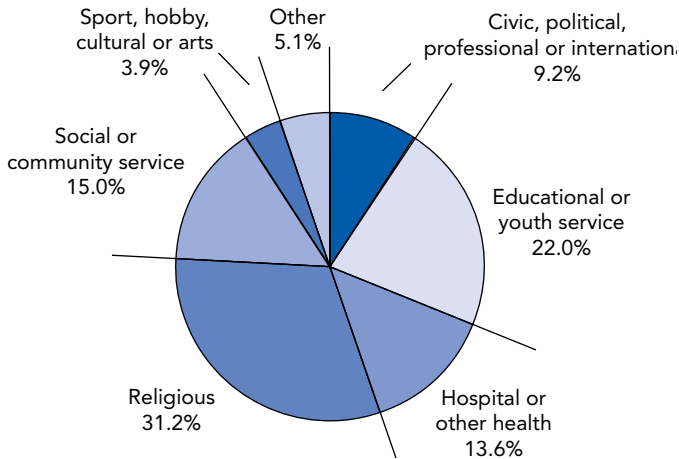
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- New Haven had an average volunteer rate of 30.2% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.7% in Connecticut.
- On average, New Haven had approximately 147,000 volunteers, who served 22.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

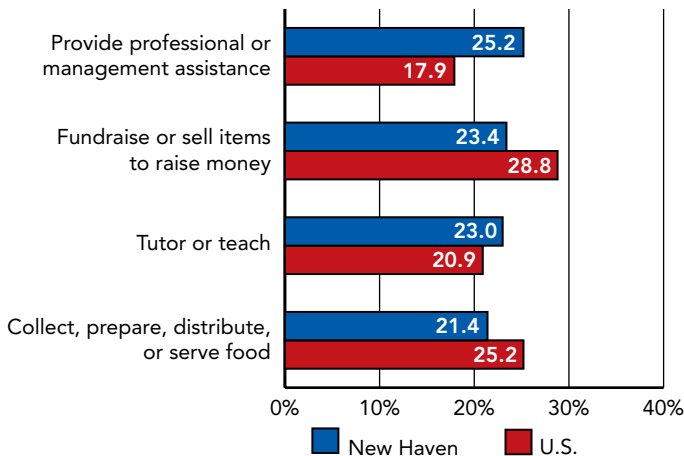
Where People in New Haven Volunteer



New Haven's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	NEW HAVEN METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	64	30.2%	50	28.1%
Urban	104	25.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	31.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	26.3%	52	24.3%
Female	72	33.8%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	60	33.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	61	24.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	45	32.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	80	35.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	100	28.5%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	30.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	23.6%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for New Haven's Volunteers



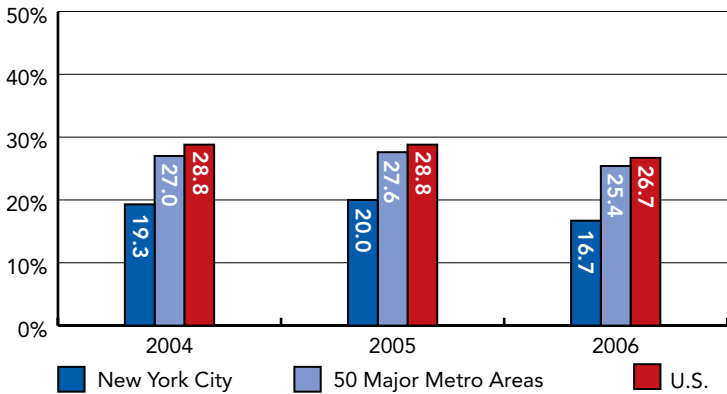
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

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NEW YORK CITY

The New York City metropolitan area includes New York (NY), Newark (NJ), Edison (NJ), and surrounding areas.

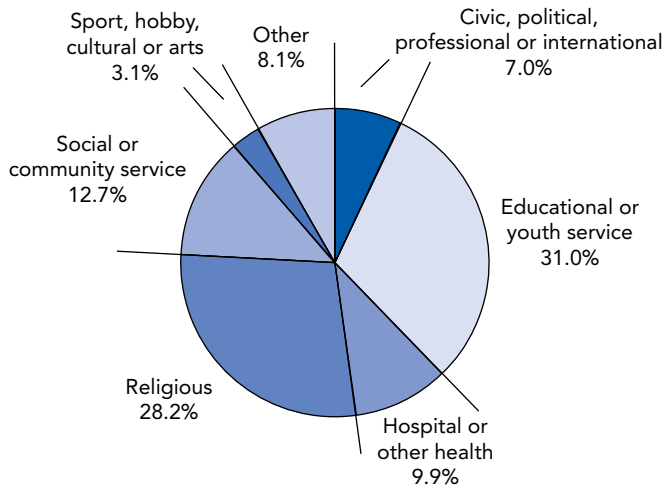
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- New York City had an average volunteer rate of 18.7% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 20.1% in **New York** and 25.2% in **New Jersey**.
- On average, New York City had approximately 2.7 million volunteers, who served 340.9 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

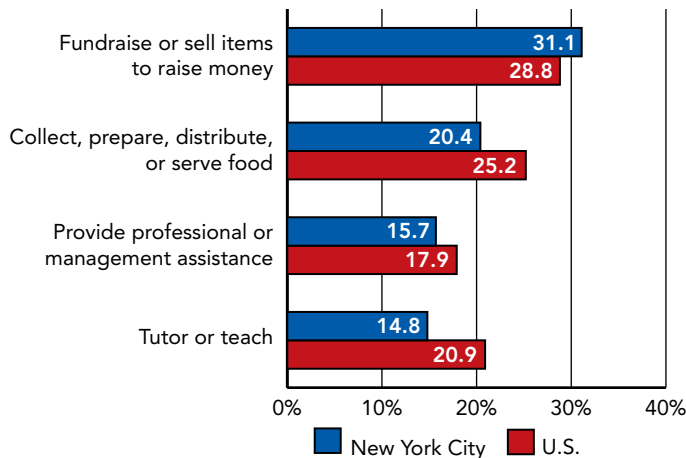
Where People in New York City Volunteer



New York City's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	NEW YORK CITY METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	18.7%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	11.8%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	24.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	16.1%	52	24.3%
Female	41	21.0%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	50	15.6%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	14.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	33	21.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	24.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	52	18.8%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	17.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	80	13.5%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for New York City's Volunteers

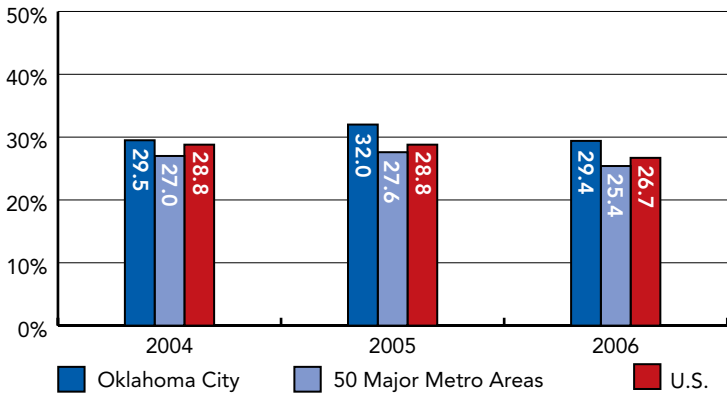


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OKLAHOMA CITY

The Oklahoma City metropolitan area includes Oklahoma City (OK) and surrounding areas.

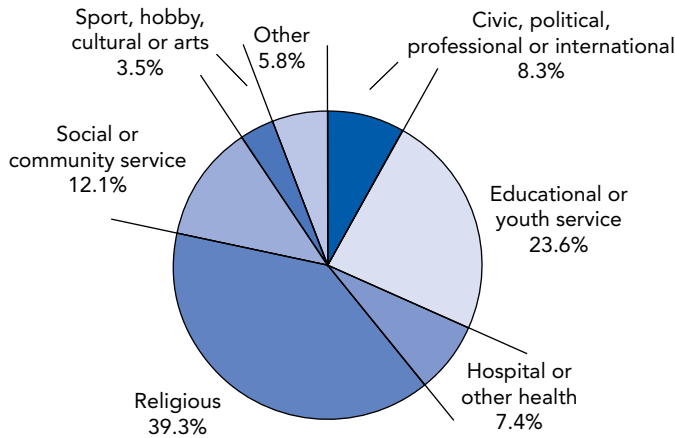
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Oklahoma City had an average volunteer rate of 30.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.3% in **Oklahoma**.
- On average, Oklahoma City had approximately 302,000 volunteers, who served 37 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Oklahoma City Volunteer

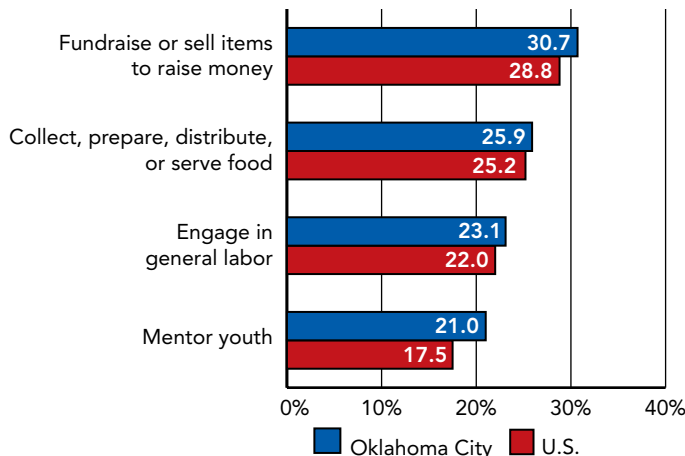


Oklahoma City's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	OKLAHOMA CITY METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	30.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	29.0%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	31.2%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	27.7%	52	24.3%
Female	46	32.6%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	26	30.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	31.3%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	60	31.2%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	33.8%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	96	29.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	23.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	25.5%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Oklahoma City's Volunteers

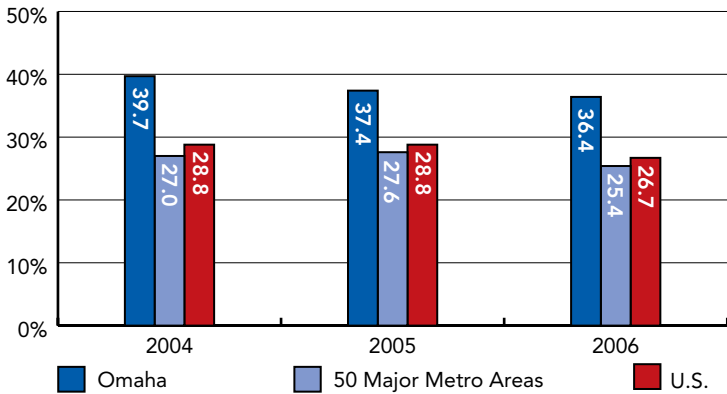


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

OMAHA

The Omaha metropolitan area includes Omaha (NE), Council Bluffs (IA), and surrounding areas.

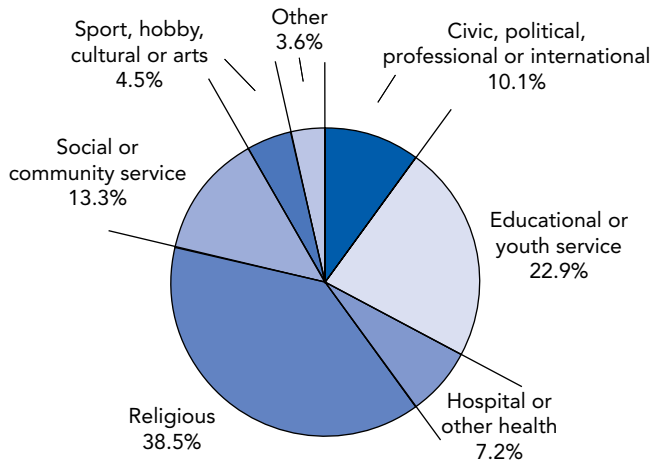
Volunteer Rate



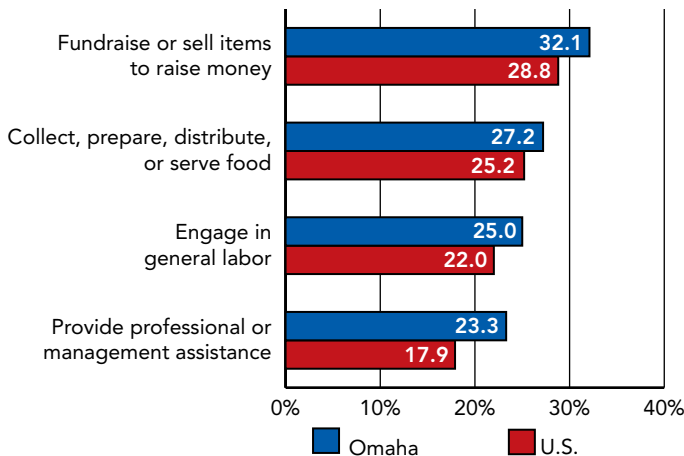
Trends and Highlights

- Omaha had an average volunteer rate of 37.8% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 42.4% in **Nebraska** and 38% in **Iowa**.
- On average, Omaha had approximately 224,000 volunteers, who served 25.8 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Omaha Volunteer



Main Activities for Omaha's Volunteers



Omaha's Volunteer Trends

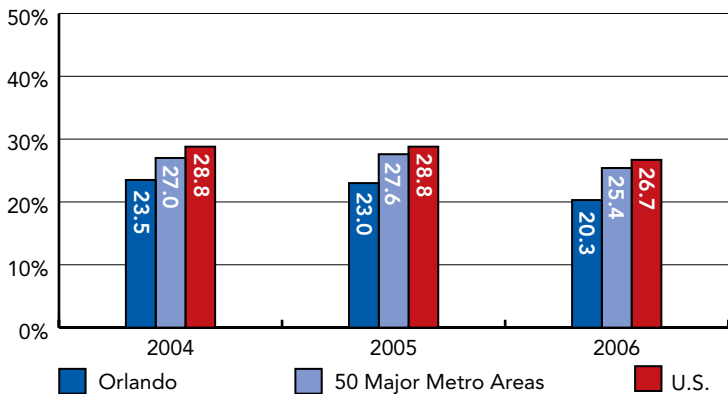
CATEGORY	OMAHA METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	43	37.8%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	36.4%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	42.0%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	32.3%	52	24.3%
Female	40	42.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	30	25.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	24	29.9%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	33	45.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	40	43.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	57	44.7%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	33.3%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	41.4%	100	20.9%

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

ORLANDO

The Orlando metropolitan area includes Orlando (FL) and surrounding areas.

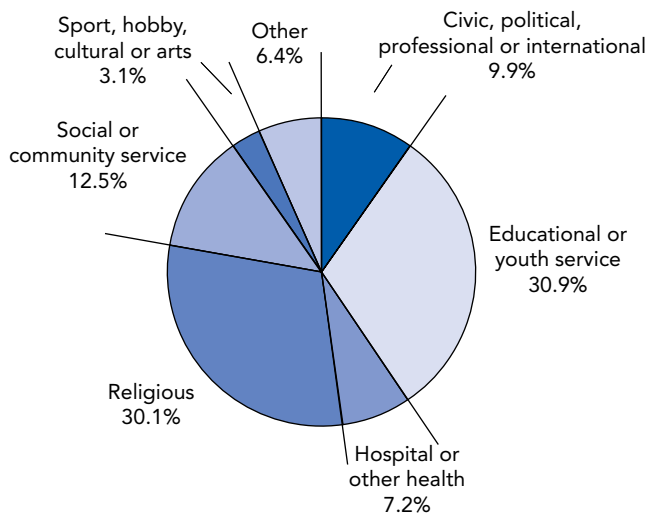
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Orlando had an average volunteer rate of 22.2% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 21.8% in Florida.
- On average, Orlando had approximately 371,000 volunteers, who served 45.5 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

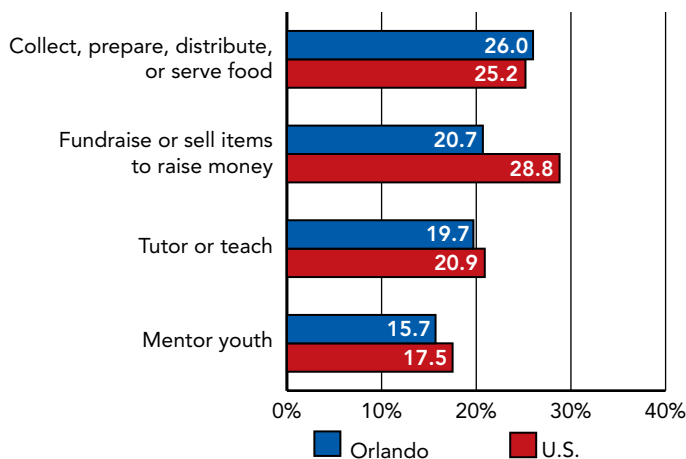
Where People in Orlando Volunteer



Orlando's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	ORLANDO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	22.2%	50	28.1%
Urban	40	24.5%	51	23.7%
Suburban	36	21.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	25	19.7%	52	24.3%
Female	50	24.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	24	17.5%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	20	21.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	26.9%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	36	23.9%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	100	19.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	26.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	13.0%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Orlando's Volunteers



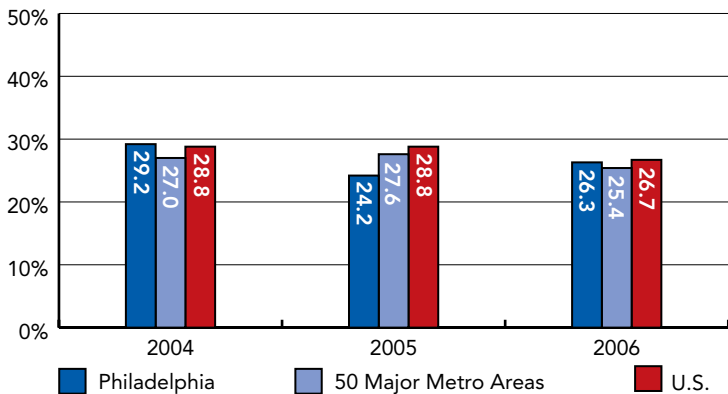
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

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PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia metropolitan area includes Philadelphia (PA), Camden (NJ), Wilmington (DE), and surrounding areas.

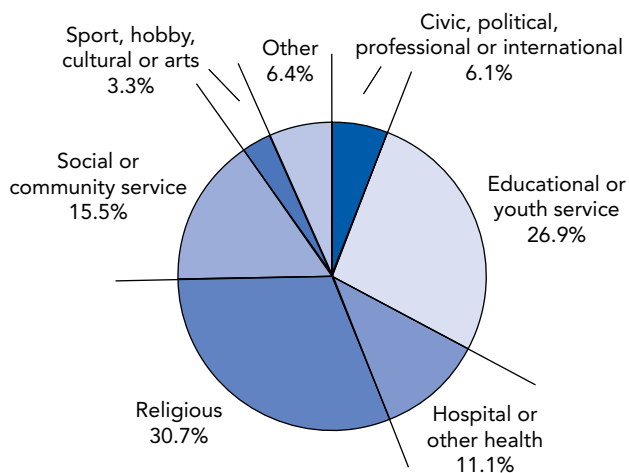
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Philadelphia had an average volunteer rate of 26.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29.5% in **Pennsylvania**, 25.2% in **New Jersey** and 26.3% in **Delaware**.
- On average, Philadelphia had approximately 1.2 million volunteers, who served 143.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

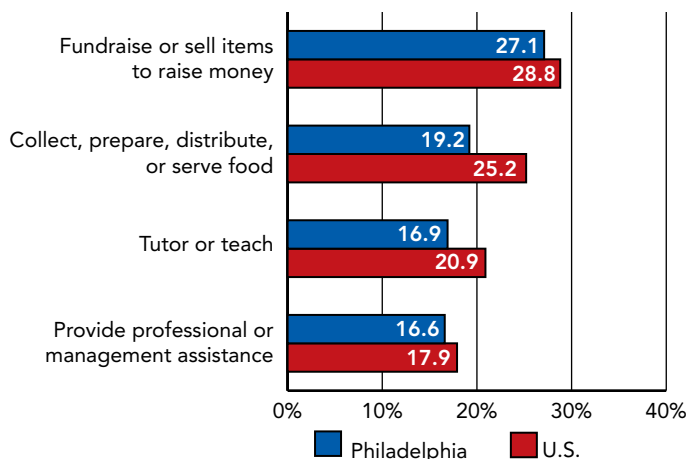
Where People in Philadelphia Volunteer



Philadelphia's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	PHILADELPHIA METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	26.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	40	12.9%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	32.7%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	22.3%	52	24.3%
Female	48	30.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	21.2%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	20.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	50	33.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	48	34.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	40	24.3%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	90	26.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	19.2%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Philadelphia's Volunteers

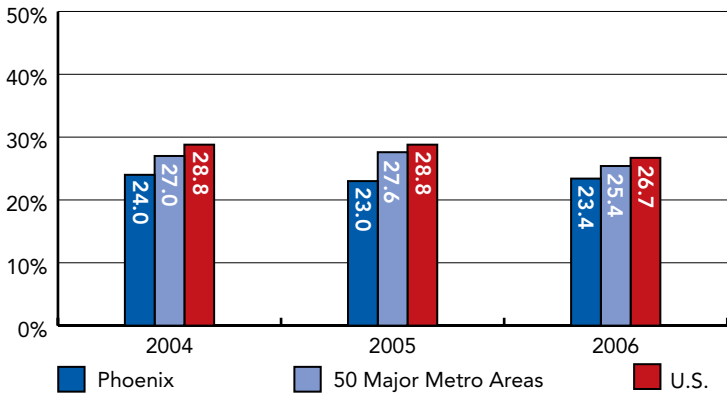


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

PHOENIX

The Phoenix metropolitan area includes Phoenix (AZ), Mesa (AZ), Scottsdale (AZ), and surrounding areas.

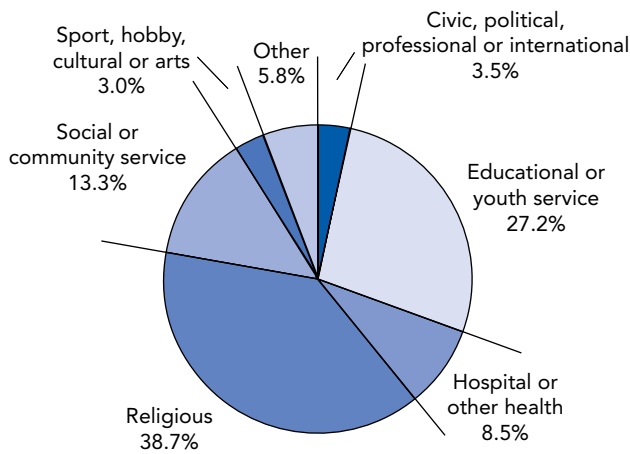
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Phoenix had an average volunteer rate of 23.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 24.9% in **Arizona**.
- On average, Phoenix had approximately 704,000 volunteers, who served 106.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

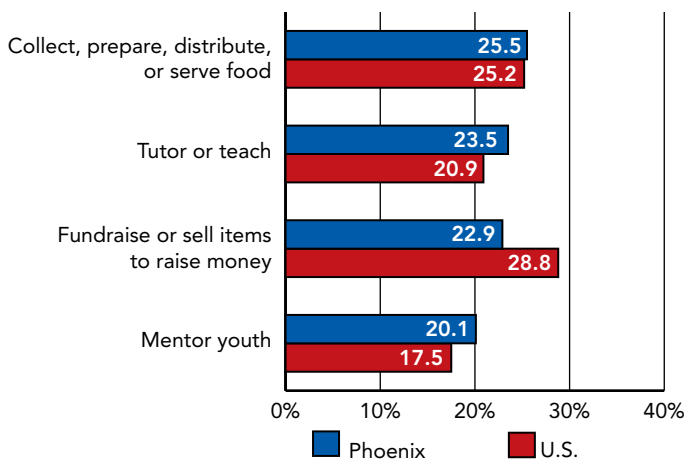
Where People in Phoenix Volunteer



Phoenix' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	PHOENIX METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	23.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	20.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	28.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	19.7%	52	24.3%
Female	52	27.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	16.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	32	23.1%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	28.5%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	25.1%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	60	24.1%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	117	29.5%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	15.1%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Phoenix' Volunteers



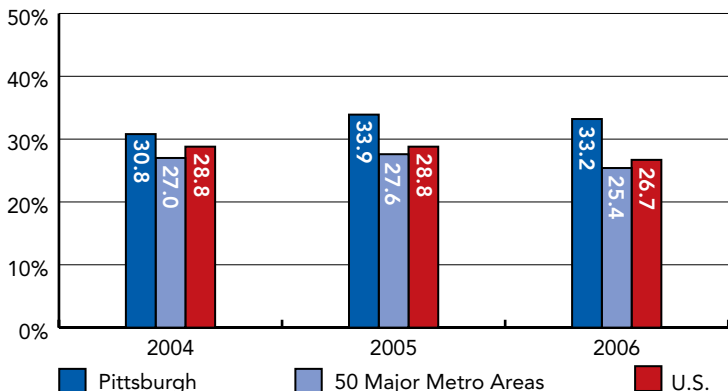
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh metropolitan area includes Pittsburgh (PA) and surrounding areas.

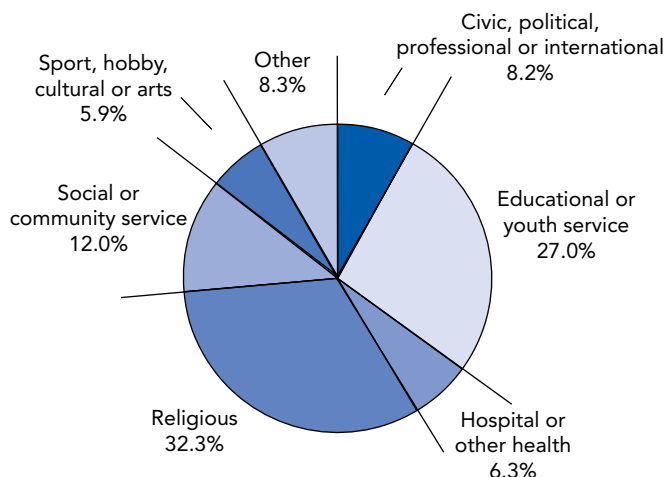
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Pittsburgh had an average volunteer rate of 32.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 29.5% in **Pennsylvania**.
- On average, Pittsburgh had approximately 609,000 volunteers, who served 70.7 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

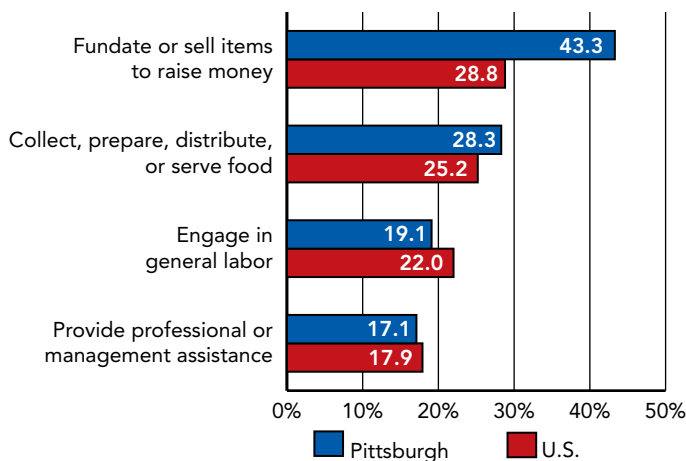
Where People in Pittsburgh Volunteer



Pittsburgh's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	PITTSBURGH METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	32.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	16	22.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	34.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	29.6%	52	24.3%
Female	40	35.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	29.5%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	32	35.4%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	50	40.0%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	50	41.2%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	29.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	80	22.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	70	19.5%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Pittsburgh's Volunteers

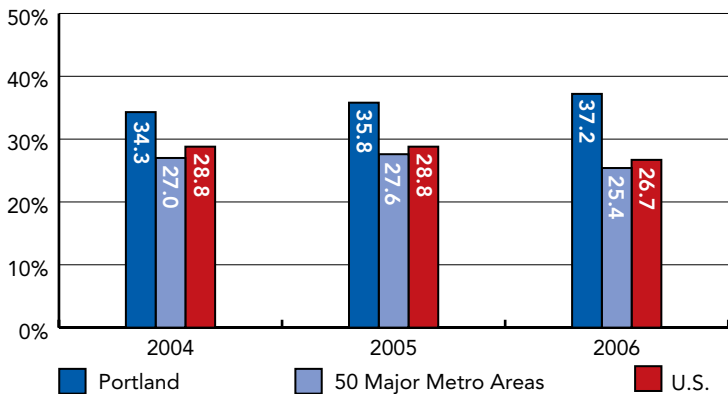


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

PORTLAND

The Portland metropolitan area includes Portland (OR), Vancouver (WA), Beaverton (OR), and surrounding areas.

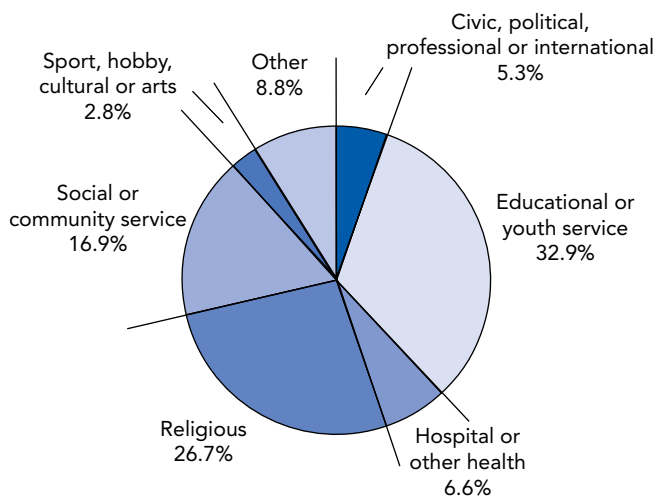
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Portland had an average volunteer rate of 35.8% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 33.3% in **Oregon** and 35.6% in **Washington**.
- On average, Portland had approximately 557,000 volunteers, who served 79.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

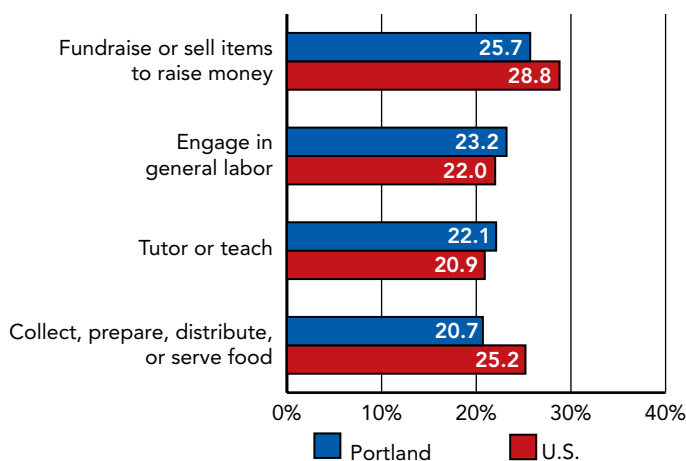
Where People in Portland Volunteer



Portland's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	PORTLAND METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	35.8%	50	28.1%
Urban	54	41.2%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	32.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	45	30.8%	52	24.3%
Female	60	40.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	33.0%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	33	25.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	46.4%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	45	37.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	84	39.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	100	36.4%	96	27.5%
75+ years	200	26.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Portland's Volunteers

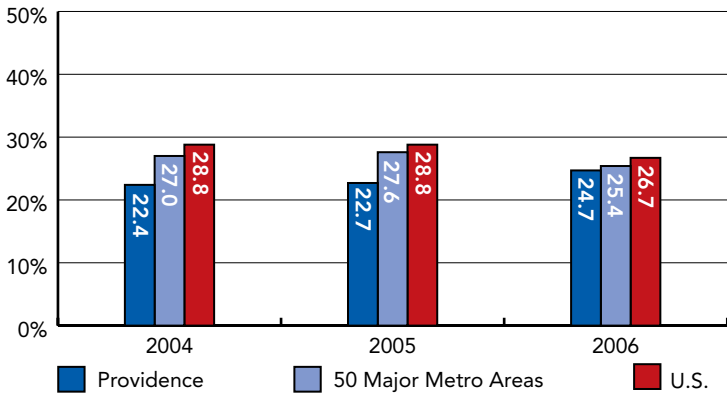


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

PROVIDENCE

The Providence metropolitan area includes Providence (RI), New Bedford (MA), Fall River (MA), and surrounding areas.

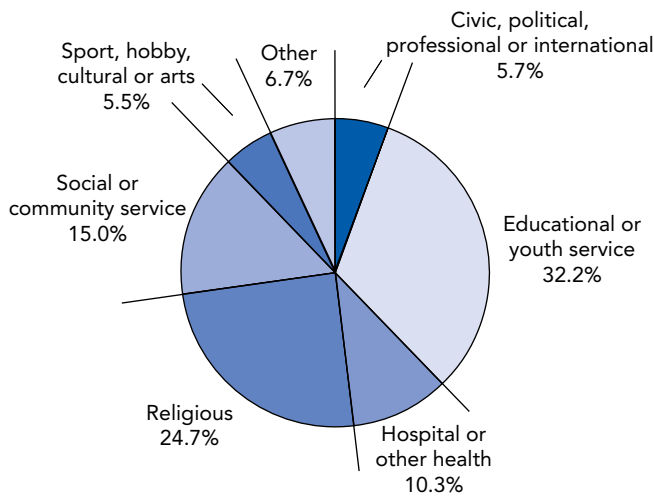
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Providence had an average volunteer rate of 23.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.3% in **Rhode Island** and 27.8% in **Massachusetts**.
- On average, Providence had approximately 243,000 volunteers, who served 25.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

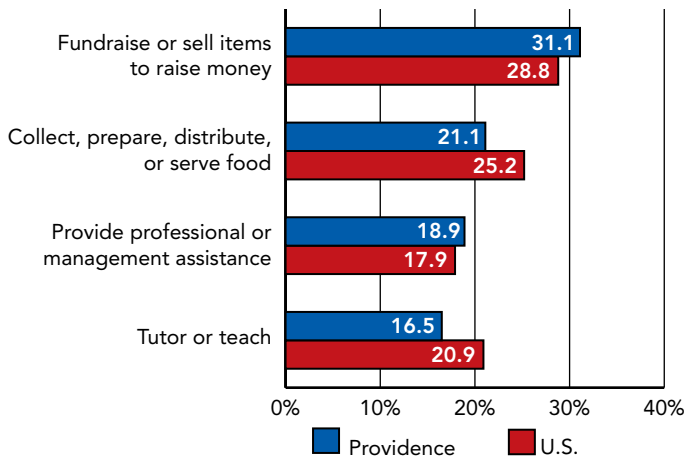
Where People in Providence Volunteer



Providence's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	PROVIDENCE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	45	23.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	50	22.3%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	26.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	20.0%	52	24.3%
Female	40	26.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	24	21.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	20.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	38	28.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	48	28.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	60	24.3%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	96	18.6%	96	27.5%
75+ years	113	13.0%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Providence's Volunteers

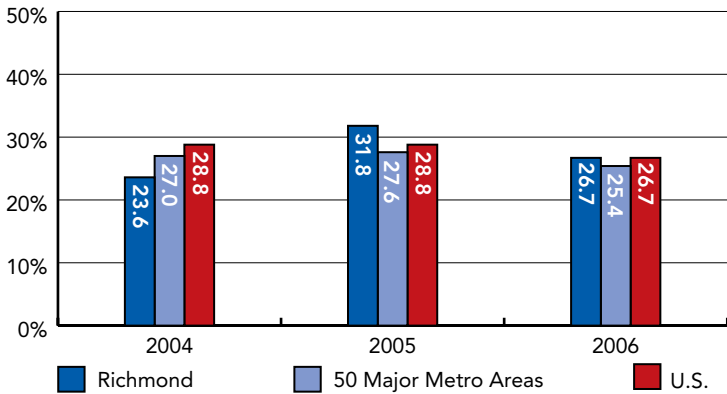


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

RICHMOND

The Richmond metropolitan area includes Richmond (VA) and surrounding areas.

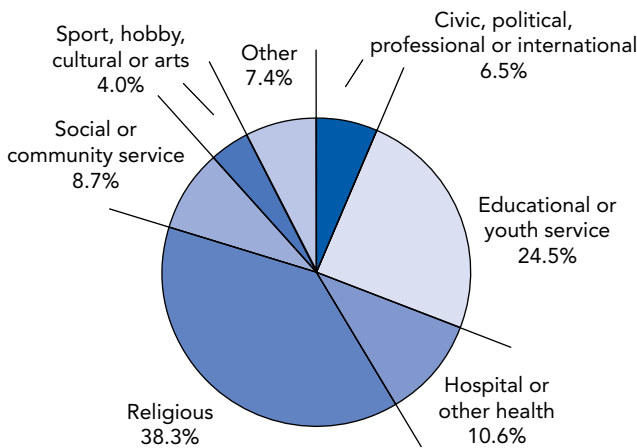
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Richmond had an average volunteer rate of 27.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 28.5% in Virginia.
- On average, Richmond had approximately 255,000 volunteers, who served 34.1 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Richmond Volunteer

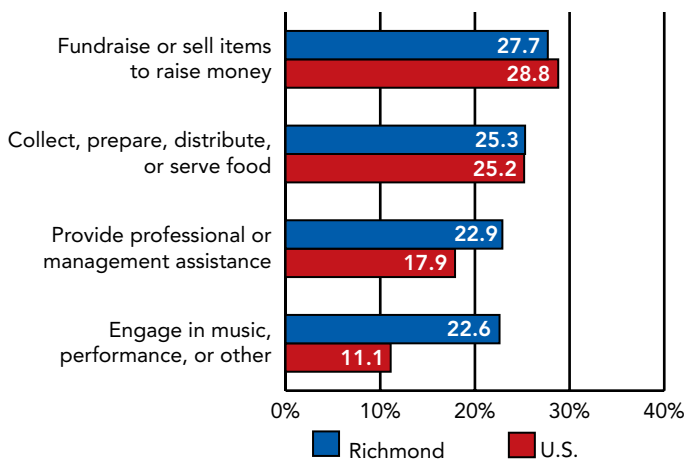


Richmond's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	RICHMOND METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	40	27.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	*	21.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	40	28.7%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	21.0%	52	24.3%
Female	36	33.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	*	21.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	32	24.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	28	31.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	30.0%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	56	34.6%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	92	32.6%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	15.3%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Richmond's Volunteers

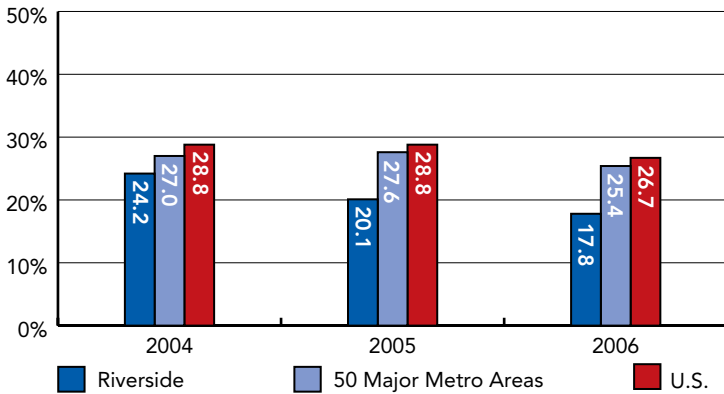


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

RIVERSIDE

The Riverside metropolitan area includes Riverside (CA), San Bernardino (CA), Ontario (CA), and surrounding areas.

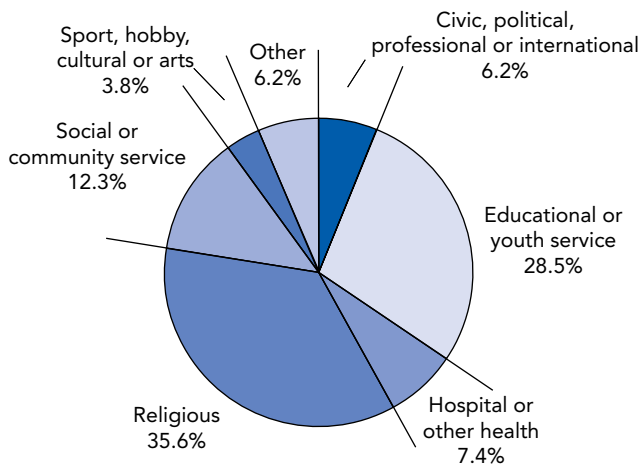
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Riverside had an average volunteer rate of 20.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in **California**.
- On average, Riverside had approximately 582,000 volunteers, who served 96.1 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

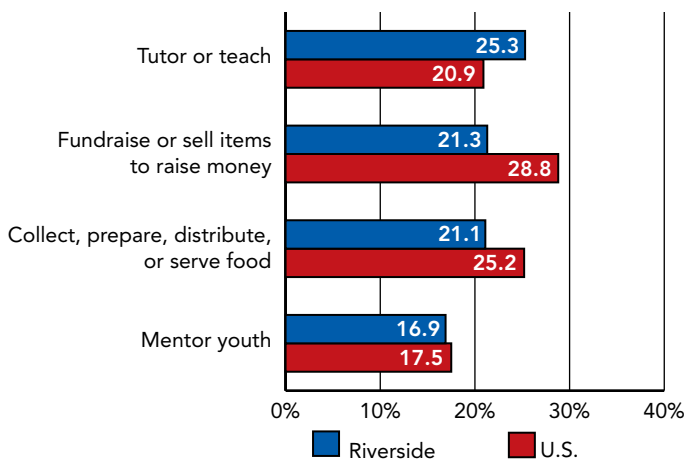
Where People in Riverside Volunteer



Riverside's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	RIVERSIDE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	72	20.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	70	16.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	72	21.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	78	16.2%	52	24.3%
Female	60	24.9%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	12.8%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	72	17.8%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	24.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	22.7%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	96	25.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	200	26.7%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	14.1%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Riverside's Volunteers



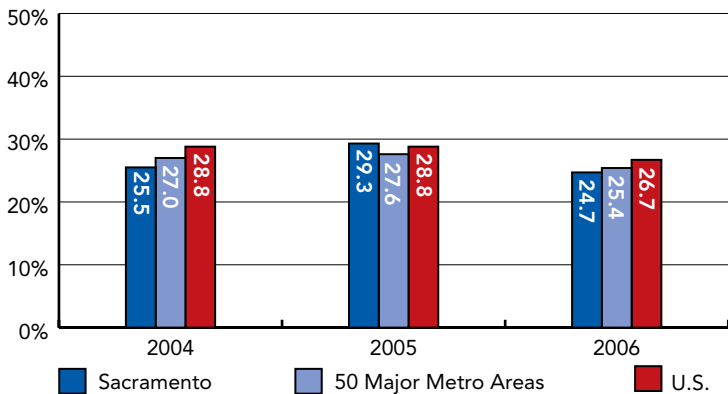
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SACRAMENTO

The Sacramento metropolitan area includes Sacramento (CA), Arden-Arcade (CA), Roseville (CA), and surrounding areas.

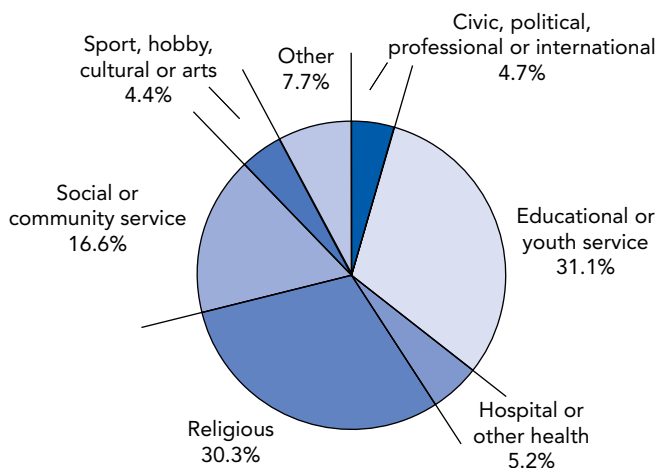
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Sacramento had an average volunteer rate of 26.5% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in **California**.
- On average, Sacramento had approximately 394,000 volunteers, who served 64.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

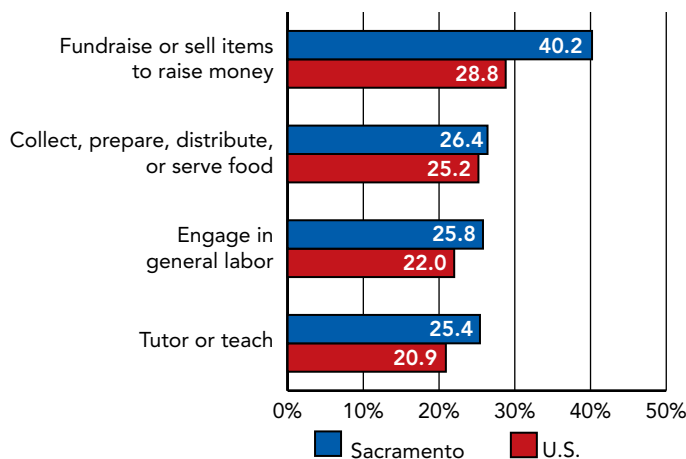
Where People in Sacramento Volunteer



Sacramento's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SACRAMENTO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	81	26.5%	50	28.1%
Urban	100	25.1%	51	23.7%
Suburban	90	22.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	90	20.4%	52	24.3%
Female	76	32.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	54	23.4%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	21.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	100	36.0%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	96	30.0%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	104	32.1%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	16.8%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	18.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Sacramento's Volunteers



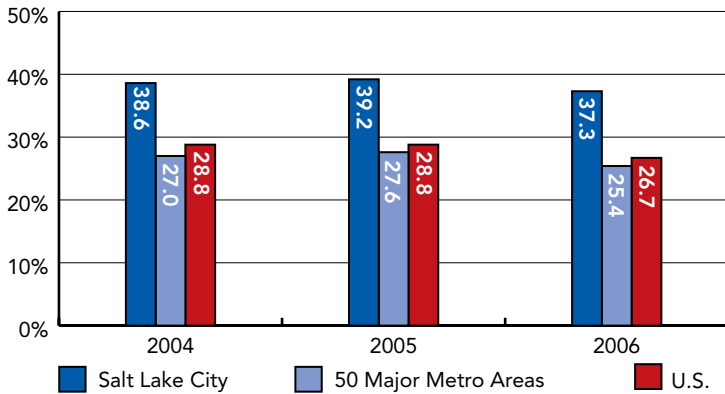
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SALT LAKE CITY

The Salt Lake City metropolitan area includes Salt Lake City (UT) and surrounding areas.

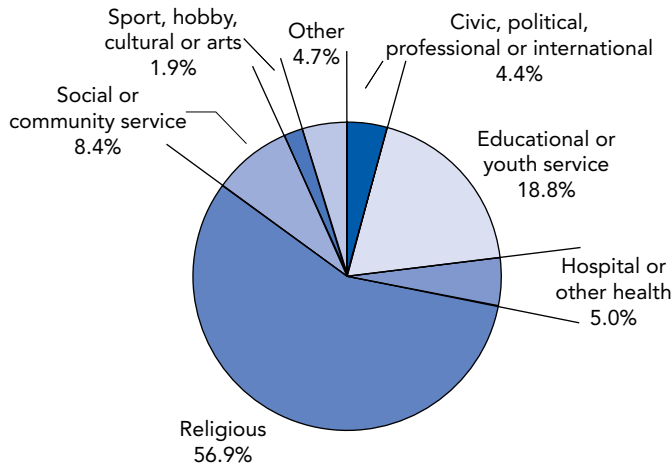
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Salt Lake City had an average volunteer rate of 38.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 45.9% in **Utah**.
- On average, Salt Lake City had approximately 304,000 volunteers, who served 42.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

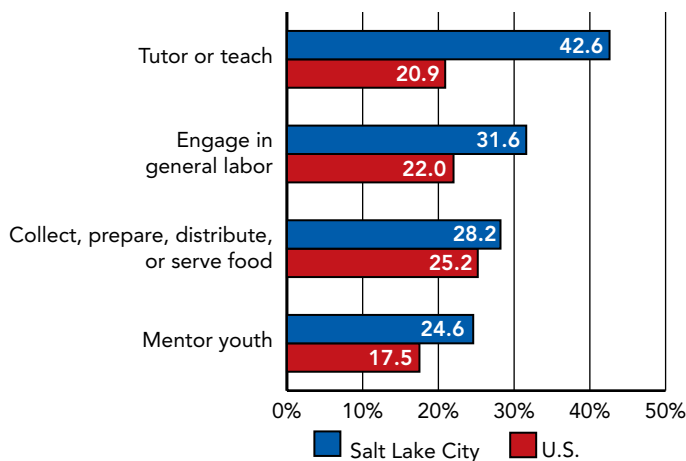
Where People in Salt Lake City Volunteer



Salt Lake City's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SALT LAKE CITY METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	56	38.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	43.6%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	37.1%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	36.4%	52	24.3%
Female	63	40.4%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	32	34.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	52	38.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	90	39.3%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	40.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	103	38.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	156	46.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	36.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Salt Lake City's Volunteers



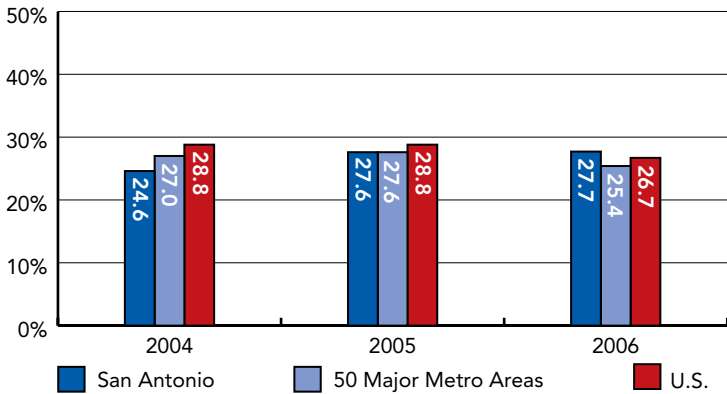
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SAN ANTONIO

The San Antonio metropolitan area includes San Antonio (TX) and surrounding areas.

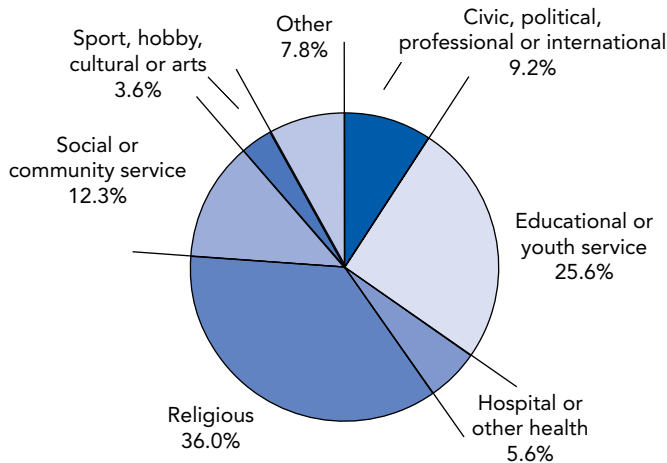
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- San Antonio had an average volunteer rate of 26.7% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 27.8% in Texas.
- On average, San Antonio had approximately 401,000 volunteers, who served 64.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in San Antonio Volunteer

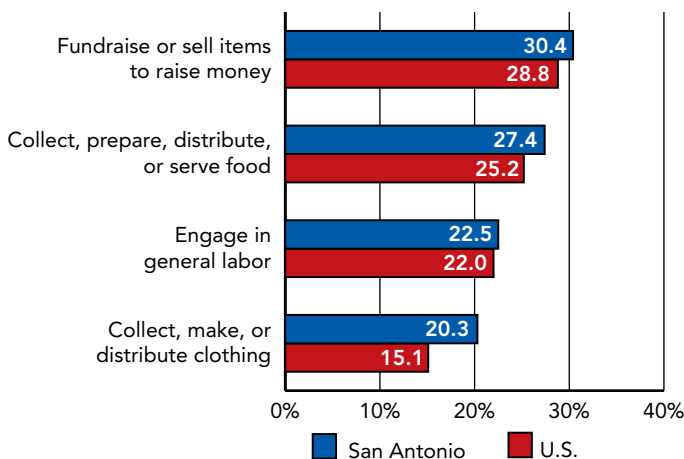


San Antonio's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SAN ANTONIO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	26.7%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	25.2%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	29.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	23.2%	52	24.3%
Female	56	30.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	42	23.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	19.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	34.6%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	36	33.4%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	100	27.2%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	25.7%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	20.3%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for San Antonio's Volunteers

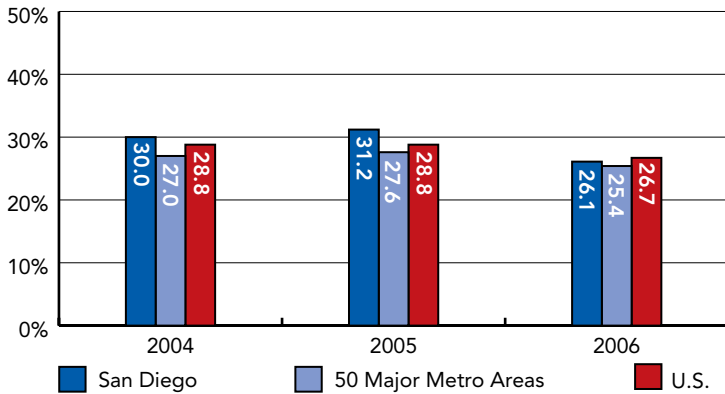


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SAN DIEGO

The San Diego metropolitan area includes San Diego (CA), Carlsbad (CA), San Marcos (CA), and surrounding areas.

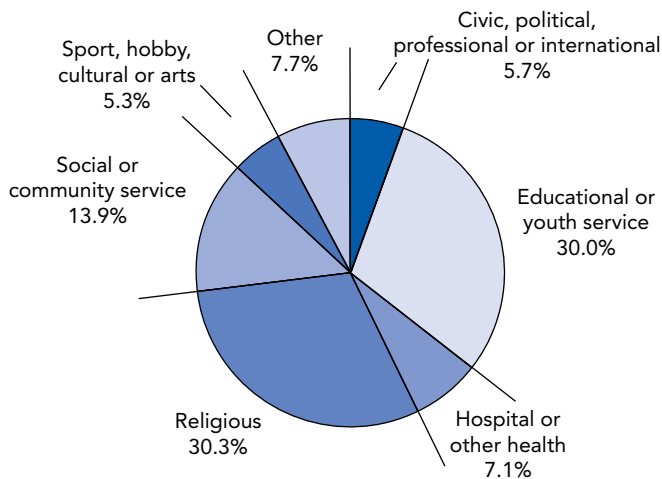
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- San Diego had an average volunteer rate of 29.2% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in California.
- On average, San Diego had approximately 653,000 volunteers, who served 88.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

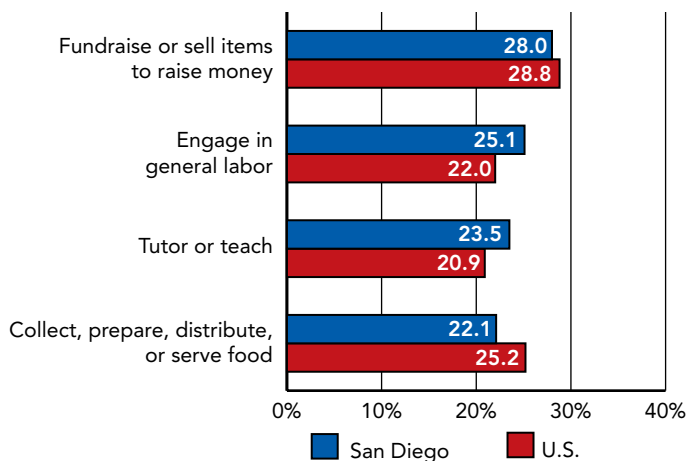
Where People in San Diego Volunteer



San Diego's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SAN DIEGO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	60	29.2%	50	28.1%
Urban	60	28.0%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	30.2%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	60	25.8%	52	24.3%
Female	63	32.2%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	52	24.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	35	22.3%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	60	30.2%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	52	34.5%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	72	33.8%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	127	38.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	19.8%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for San Diego Volunteers



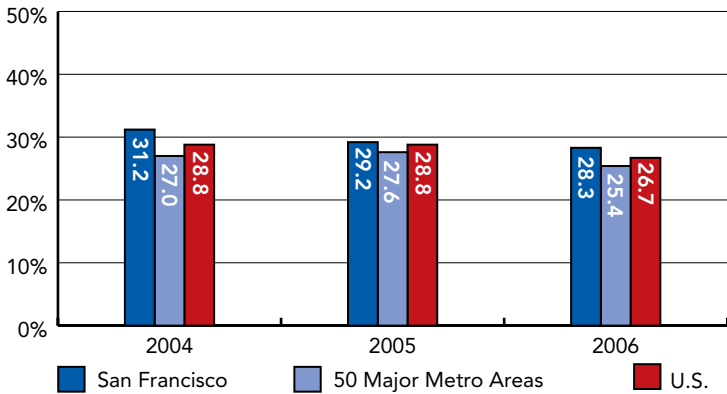
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco metropolitan area includes San Francisco (CA), Oakland (CA), Fremont (CA), and surrounding areas.

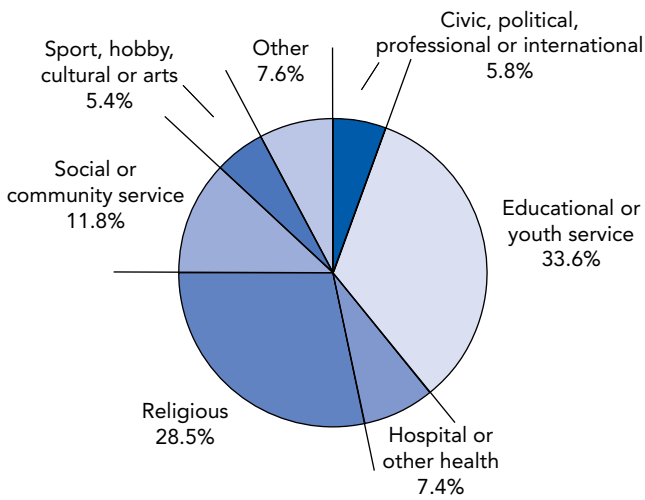
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- San Francisco had an average volunteer rate of 29.6% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in California.
- On average, San Francisco had approximately 980,000 volunteers, who served 110.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

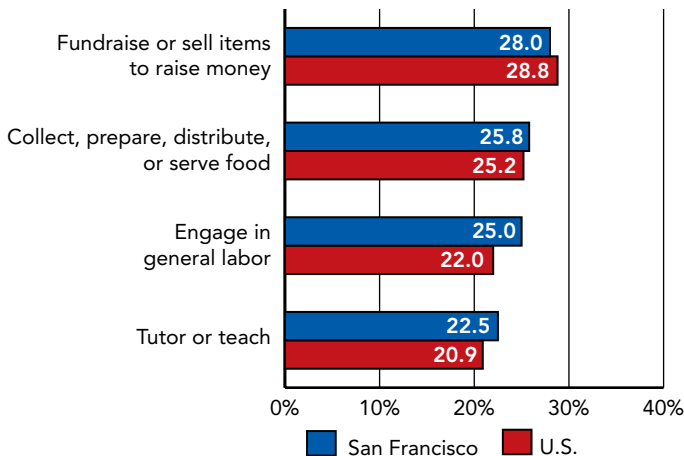
Where People in San Francisco Volunteer



San Francisco's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SAN FRANCISCO METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	50	29.6%	50	28.1%
Urban	45	25.7%	51	23.7%
Suburban	52	32.7%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	40	25.2%	52	24.3%
Female	60	33.6%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	52	23.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	25.7%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	40	37.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	48	30.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	48	32.4%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	120	27.1%	96	27.5%
75+ years	150	21.4%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for San Francisco's Volunteers

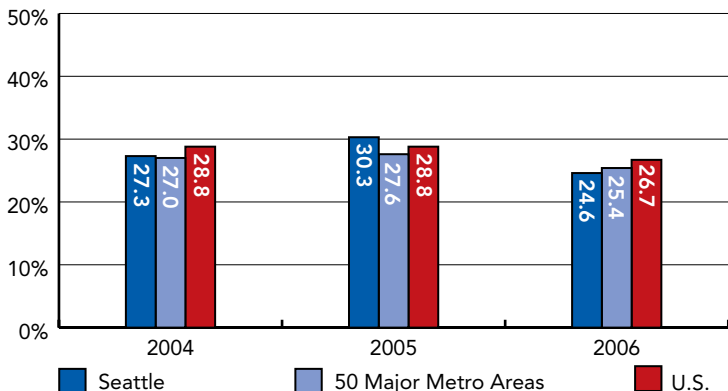


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SAN JOSE

The San Jose metropolitan area includes San Jose (CA), Sunnyvale (CA), Santa Clara (CA), and surrounding areas.

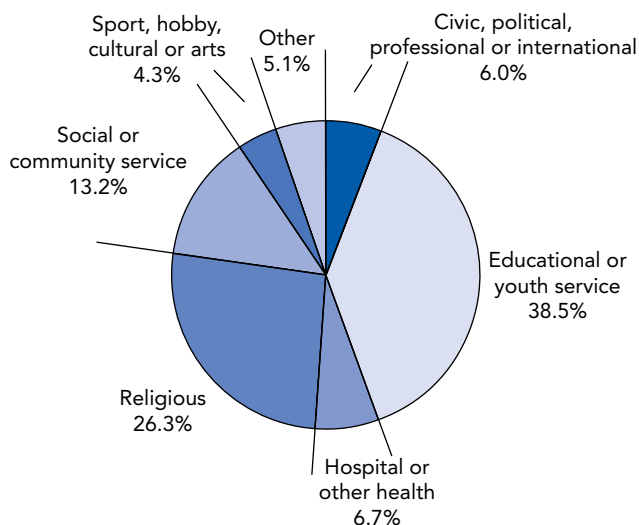
Volunteer Rate



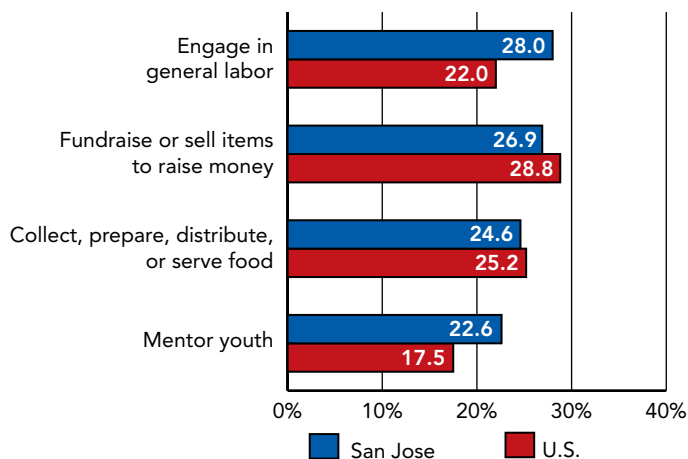
Trends and Highlights

- San Jose had an average volunteer rate of 27.4% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 25.5% in California.
- On average, San Jose had approximately 394,000 volunteers, who served 48.4 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in San Jose Volunteer



Main Activities for San Jose's Volunteers



San Jose's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SAN JOSE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	27.4%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	23.6%	51	23.7%
Suburban	*	25.5%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	48	24.1%	52	24.3%
Female	52	30.8%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	50	26.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	24	22.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	28.8%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	60	37.3%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	80	29.3%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	18.9%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	6.1%	100	20.9%

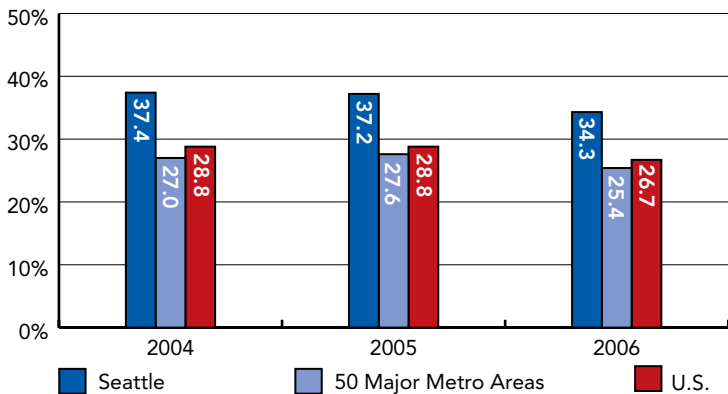
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

SEATTLE

The Seattle metropolitan area includes Seattle (WA), Tacoma (WA), Bellevue (WA), and surrounding areas.

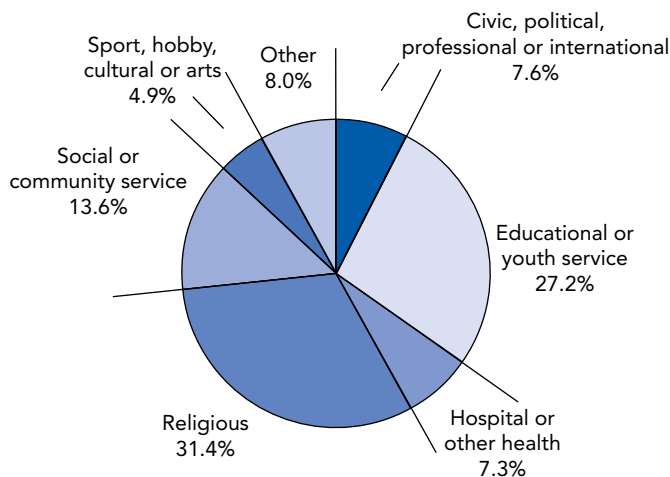
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Seattle had an average volunteer rate of 36.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 35.6% in **Washington**.
- On average, Seattle had approximately 936,000 volunteers, who served 138.3 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

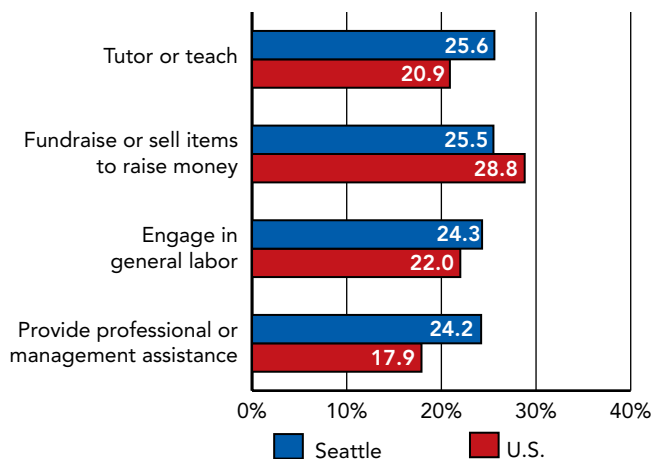
Where People in Seattle Volunteer



Seattle's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	SEATTLE METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	56	36.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	33.9%	51	23.7%
Suburban	57	37.6%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	30.8%	52	24.3%
Female	56	41.7%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	46	33.1%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	48	33.6%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	38.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	72	38.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	68	39.8%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	69	36.3%	96	27.5%
75+ years	80	29.7%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Seattle's Volunteers

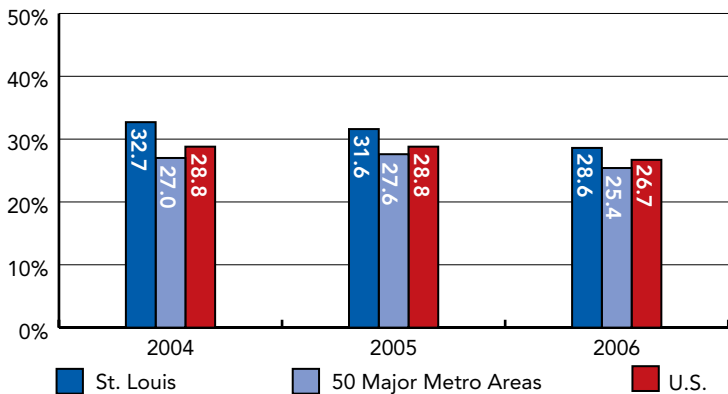


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis metropolitan area includes St. Louis (MO) and surrounding areas.

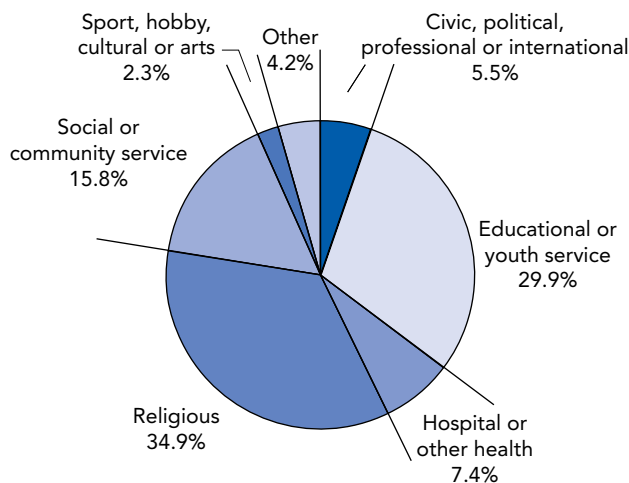
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- St. Louis had an average volunteer rate of 30.9% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 31.8% in **Missouri** and 29% in **Illinois**.
- On average, St. Louis had approximately 696,000 volunteers, who served 84.7 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

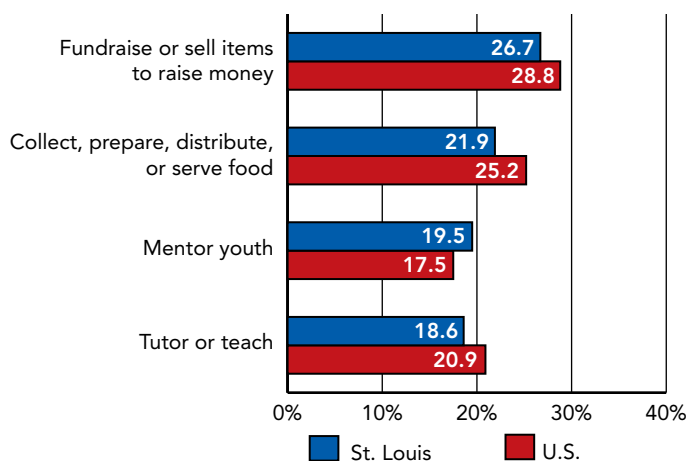
Where People in St. Louis Volunteer



St. Louis' Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	ST. LOUIS METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	48	30.9%	50	28.1%
Urban	56	28.3%	51	23.7%
Suburban	48	31.3%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	28.4%	52	24.3%
Female	40	33.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	24	23.2%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	29.2%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	26	39.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	34	32.7%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	100	32.2%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	96	37.2%	96	27.5%
75+ years	104	18.8%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for St. Louis' Volunteers

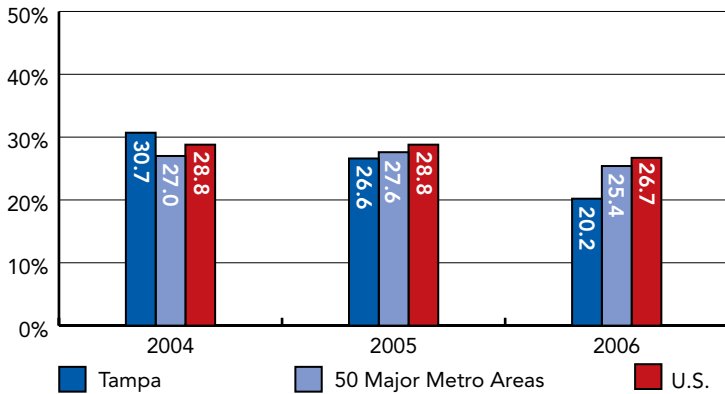


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

TAMPA

The Tampa metropolitan area includes Tampa (FL), St. Petersburg (FL), Clearwater (FL), and surrounding areas.

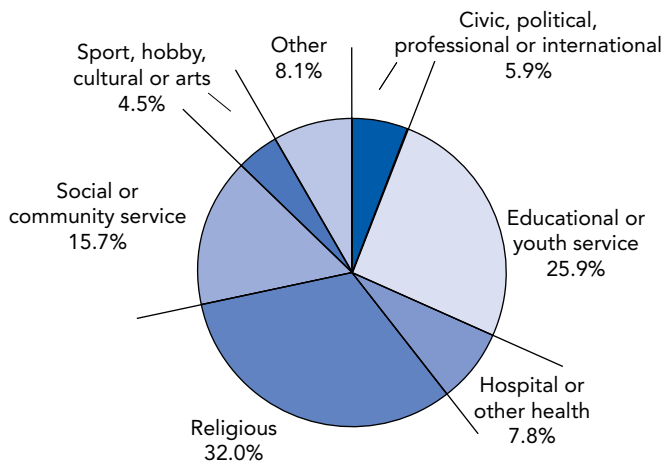
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Tampa had an average volunteer rate of 25.8% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 21.8% in Florida.
- On average, Tampa had approximately 570,000 volunteers, who served 72.5 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

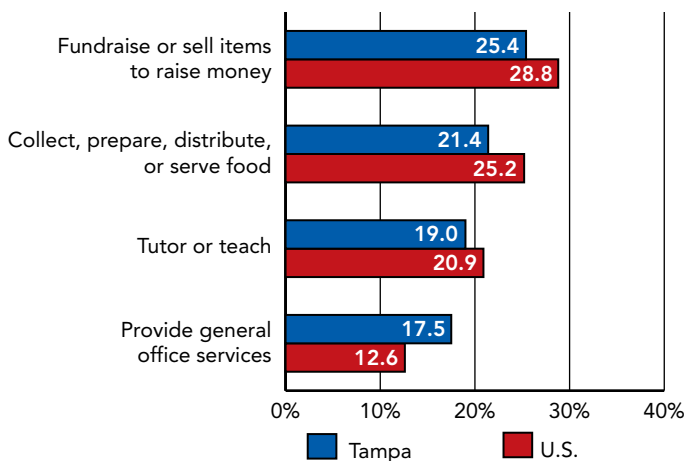
Where People in Tampa Volunteer



Tampa's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	TAMPA METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	25.8%	50	28.1%
Urban	88	25.4%	51	23.7%
Suburban	50	26.0%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	50	22.4%	52	24.3%
Female	64	28.8%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	48	17.7%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	30	23.5%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	52	32.0%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	45	28.7%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	64	23.9%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	104	26.3%	96	27.5%
75+ years	156	24.9%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Tampa's Volunteers

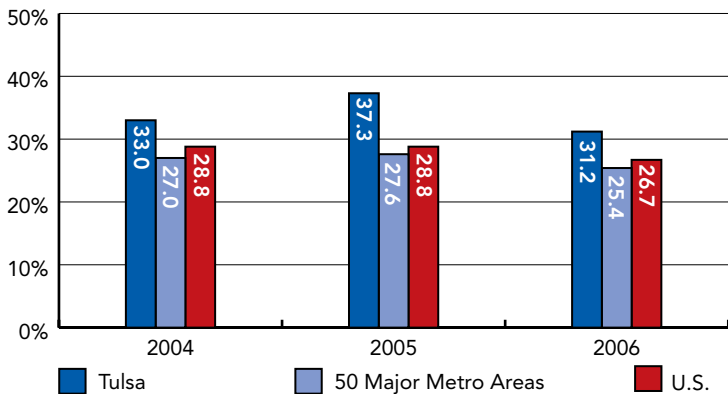


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

TULSA

The Tulsa metropolitan area includes Tulsa (OK) and surrounding areas.

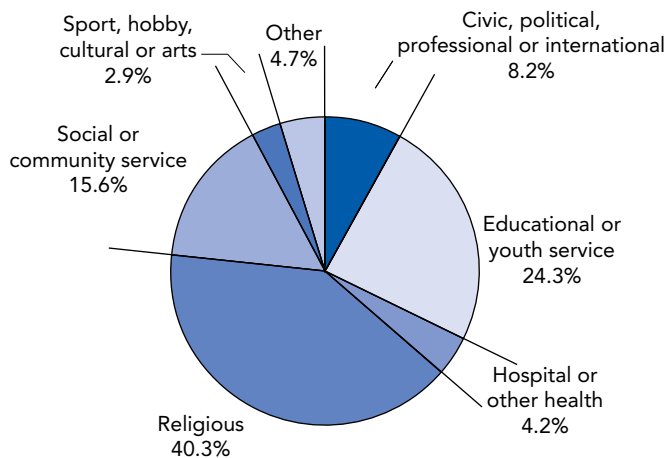
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Tulsa had an average volunteer rate of 33.7% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 30.3% in **Oklahoma**.
- On average, Tulsa had approximately 228,000 volunteers, who served 40.6 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

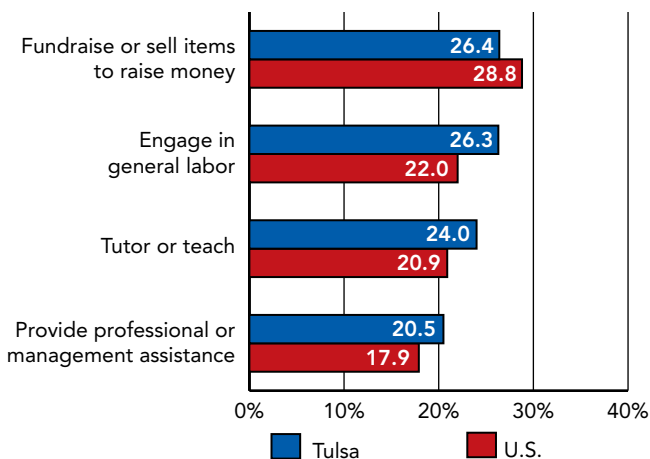
Where People in Tulsa Volunteer



Tulsa's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	TULSA METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	52	33.7%	50	28.1%
Urban	52	28.0%	51	23.7%
Suburban	52	38.9%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	52	30.6%	52	24.3%
Female	52	36.4%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	40	25.3%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	40	38.9%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	48	36.1%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	89	38.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	60	29.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	35.6%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	31.7%	100	20.9%

Main Activities for Tulsa's Volunteers



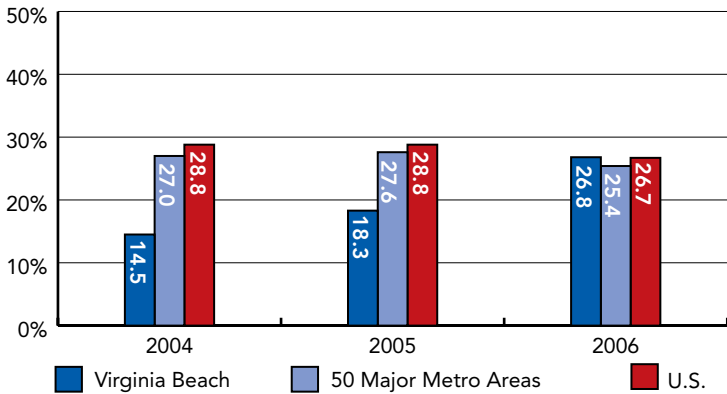
* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

VIRGINIA BEACH

The Virginia Beach metropolitan area includes Virginia Beach (VA), Norfolk (VA), Newport News (VA), and surrounding areas.

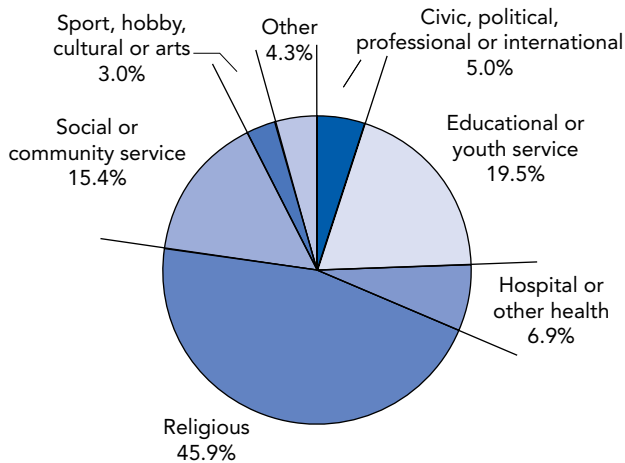
Volunteer Rate



Trends and Highlights

- Virginia Beach had an average volunteer rate of 19.3% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 28.5% in **Virginia** and 29% in **North Carolina**.
- On average, Virginia Beach had approximately 223,000 volunteers, who served 34.5 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in Virginia Beach Volunteer

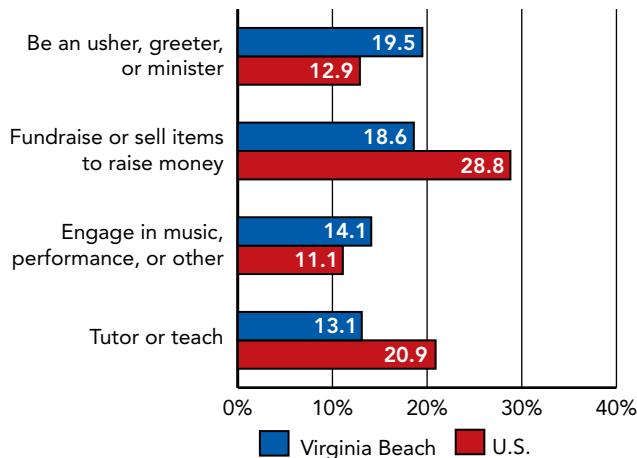


Virginia Beach's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	VIRGINIA BEACH METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	66	19.3%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	19.6%	51	23.7%
Suburban	112	18.4%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	144	14.2%	52	24.3%
Female	52	23.5%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	*	12.4%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	*	19.0%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	72	19.0%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	104	25.6%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	78	26.0%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	*	19.0%	96	27.5%
75+ years	*	12.5%	100	20.9%

* Not reported due to the sample size for this estimate.

Main Activities for Virginia Beach's Volunteers

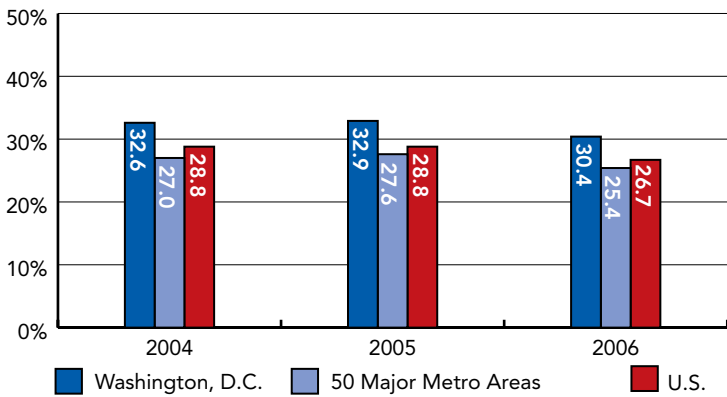


The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

WASHINGTON, DC

The Washington metropolitan area includes Washington (DC), Arlington (VA), Alexandria (VA), and surrounding areas.

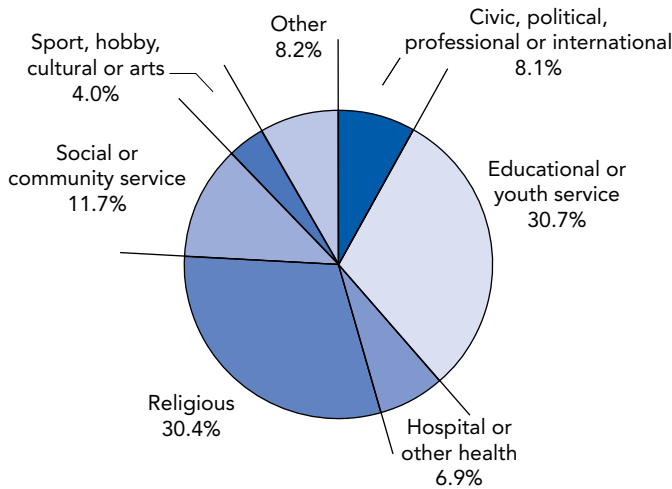
Volunteer Rate



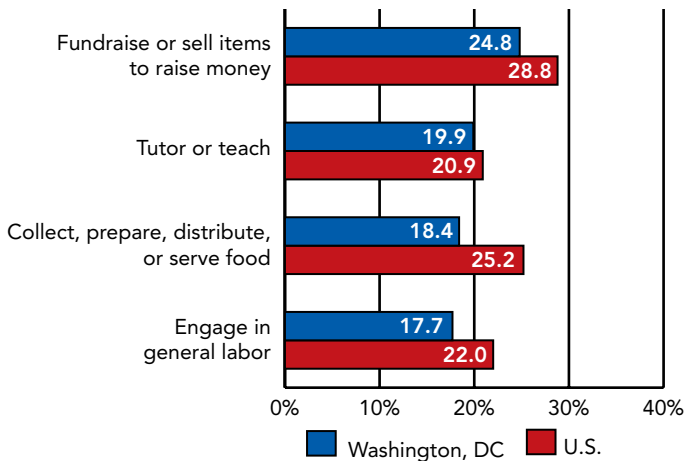
Trends and Highlights

- Washington, D.C. had an average volunteer rate of 31.9% between 2004 and 2006, compared with 28.5% in **Virginia** and 29.4% in **Maryland**.
- On average, Washington, D.C. had approximately 1.3 million volunteers, who served 186.5 million hours per year between 2004 and 2006.
- For more detailed information on volunteering, go to www.nationalservice.gov.

Where People in DC Volunteer



Main Activities for DC's Volunteers



DC's Volunteer Trends

CATEGORY	WASHINGTON, DC METRO AREA		NATIONAL AVERAGE	
	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer	Hours per volunteer	% who volunteer
Area of Residence				
Nation	54	31.9%	50	28.1%
Urban	48	30.6%	51	23.7%
Suburban	60	32.2%	50	29.3%
Gender				
Male	54	27.3%	52	24.3%
Female	54	36.3%	50	31.6%
Age				
16 - 24 years	52	26.9%	39	23.4%
25 - 34 years	32	25.1%	37	24.7%
35 - 44 years	50	36.7%	48	33.3%
45 - 54 years	60	37.0%	52	32.2%
55 - 64 years	64	32.4%	60	29.3%
65 - 74 years	96	33.6%	96	27.5%
75+ years	144	25.9%	100	20.9%

The above profile represents Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) information on volunteer trends and activities, based on a three-year average from 2004, 2005, and 2006. MSAs are geographic regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting and publishing Federal statistics.

TECHNICAL NOTE

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 note contains technical 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 metropolitan area estimates of volunteering.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Technical Notes

The data used in this report were collected through a supplement to the September 2004, 2005, and 2006 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households (approximately 100,000 adults), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS focuses on obtaining information on employment and unemployment for the nation's civilian non-institutionalized population ages 16 and older. The purpose of the September supplement is to obtain information on the incidence of volunteering, the characteristics of volunteers, and civic life indicators in the United States.

For a discussion of the changes introduced to the CPS in January of 2004, see "Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2004" in the February 2004 issue of *Employment and Earnings* available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps04adj.pdf>. For a discussion of the changes introduced in January 2005, see "Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2005" in the February 2005 issue of *Employment and Earnings* available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps05adj.pdf>. For a discussion of the changes introduced in January 2006, see "Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2006" in the February 2006 issue of *Employment and Earnings* available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps06adj.pdf>.

The CPS response rate at the household level varied between 92 percent and 94 percent 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 percent and 88 percent over this same time period. As of 2006, the BLS and Census Bureau no longer calculate the overall response rate for the CPS volunteer supplements. According to the documentation for the September 2006 CPS: "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 (pages 16-3 and 16-4)."

Defining a Metropolitan Area

Most metropolitan areas used in this report follow the same geographic boundaries as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) publishes a comprehensive definition of MSA boundaries every 10 years to reflect population changes documented by the decennial Census. In order for an area to be designated an MSA, the area has to have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more in population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core as measured by commuting ties.

The Current Population Survey changes its MSA definitions once every 10 years. The MSA definitions used in the CPS Volunteering Supplements can be found in the Appendix to OMB Bulletin #03-04 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04.html>), issued June 30, 2003. Since then, OMB's periodic updates have changed the names and principal cities for some MSAs, but the same county-based geographic definitions described in OMB Bulletin #03-04 remain in place today.

For the New England states (Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine), the CPS uses NECTAs (New England City and Town Areas), which are composed of towns and cities, to describe metropolitan areas, rather than MSAs, which are composed of counties. Since the available CPS data does not allow respondents to be identified by county, all New England volunteer statistics are reported for NECTAs. Boundary definitions for NECTAs can be found in the Appendix to OMB Bulletin #03-04.

Volunteer Questions and Concepts

Volunteers are defined as persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the 12-month period, from September 1 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 1 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 1 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 that 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 youth groups, civic organizations, churches, synagogues, and other religious institutions. 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. This report highlights the most popular volunteer activities for the 50 major metropolitan areas. For the purposes of providing more detailed information, the category “Any other type of activity/specify,” was not included in the list of the main volunteer activities. The following cities were affected: Hartford (CT), Honolulu (HI), Indianapolis (IN), Los Angeles (CA), Louisville (KY), Orlando (FL), Pittsburgh (PA), Providence (RI), Riverside (CA), and Virginia Beach (VA).

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 percent 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.”

The metropolitan area ranking section of this report highlights key volunteering statistics. As single-year estimates for small segments of the population may be unreliable, the results in this report are based on a three-year average that combines responses from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 volunteer supplements to increase the reliability of the estimates. While using three years of data increases the reliability of the estimates, caution is advised when interpreting metropolitan area rankings, as differences between some metropolitan areas may not be statistically significant. In cases where metropolitan areas had less than three years of data available, the area was not included in this report, in order to maintain data reliability standards.

Readers will find that there are small differences between this report and the BLS *Volunteering in the United States* report. These differences are attributable to restrictions placed on the public use data files.

Analysis of Metropolitan Area Volunteer Rates

The majority of data used in the Introduction section analysis were from the *2006 State and Metro Area Data Book* (<http://www.census.gov/compendia/smadb/SMADBmetro.html>). The data book, a Census Bureau publication, has data on population density (Table B-1), educational attainment and poverty rate (Table B-4), and homeownership rates and population living in multiunit structures (Table B-7), as well as details about the original data sources (Appendix A).

Average commuting time to work (for adults not working at home) was taken from the American Community Survey's 2005 data, accessed through American Fact Finder on May 9, 2007. Large nonprofits (organizations with tax-exempt status under section 501(c) 3 that filed IRS Form 990) and small nonprofits (501(c) 3 organizations not filing Form 990 in 2006) were originally taken from the Internal Revenue Service's Exempt Organizations Business Master File, November 2006. County data from this master file were downloaded from the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccsdataweb.urban.org>) on April 22, 2007, and aggregated to form organizations per capita for major metropolitan areas using 2006 MSA population figures, published by the Census Bureau, April 5, 2007.

All data for metropolitan areas in New England are collected at the MSA level; volunteer rates and volunteer retention rates (see below for definition of volunteer retention rates) come from the CPS and are reported at the NECTA level.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Metropolitan areas follow the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) definition outlined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and utilized by the Census. For more details about how Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined, please see <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04.html>.
- ² See Sampson, Robert J., Jeffrey D. Morenoff, and Felton Earls (1999), "Building Social Capital: Spatial Dynamics of Collective Efficacy for Children," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 64, No. 5; Tolbert, Charles M., Thomas A. Lyon, Michael D. Irwin (1998) "Local Capitalism, Civic Engagement, and Socioeconomic Well-being," *Social Forces*, Vol. 77, No. 2; Knack, Stephen and Philip Keefer (1997) "Does Social Capital Have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation," *The Quarterly Review of Economics*, Vol. 112, No. 4; Rupasingha, Anil, Stephen J. Goetz, and David Freshwater (2006) "The Production of Social Capital in US Counties," *The Journal of Socioeconomics*, Vol. 35.
- ³ A comprehensive review of these national studies can be found in the report published by the Corporation, *The Health Benefits of Volunteering: A Review of Recent Research*, which can be downloaded at www.nationalservice.org.
- ⁴ Researchers also have found that health benefits increase as the number of annual volunteer hours approaches 100. However, it appears that as the number of annual volunteer hours exceeds 100, the health benefits increase at a slower rate.
- ⁵ For example, when comparing states, a general trend shows that health problems are more prevalent in states where volunteer rates are lowest. An analysis conducted by the Corporation on the relationship between health variables and the volunteer rate at the state level has shown that states with high volunteer rates also have lower rates of mortality and fewer incidences of heart disease. State volunteers were calculated from the 2004-2006 September Volunteer Supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Age-adjusted mortality and heart disease rates were taken from National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 54, No. 13, April 19, 2006, Table 29, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/pdf/mortality/nvsr54_13_t29.pdf
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- ¹⁰ We do not claim that homeownership causes volunteering to rise or fall, only that where homeownership is high so is volunteering.
- ¹¹ See Sampson, et al (1999).
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- ¹⁵ See Cutler, David M., and Edward L. Glaeser (1997) "Are Ghettos Good or Bad?" *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 112, No.3, pp. 827-872. In the discussion of the impact of racially segregated communities on blacks and whites, the authors find a positive impact of exposure to highly educated community residents on economic, educational, and social outcomes for low-income blacks. A similar effect can be posited for volunteering. The social resources provided by highly educated individuals create opportunities for social connection and engagement for all community residents that would not otherwise be available.
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- ¹⁸ See Brooks, Arthur C. (2006) *Who Really Cares: America's Charity Divide, Who Gives, Who Doesn't and Why It Matters*.
- ¹⁹ Data on poverty rates are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 *State and Metro Area Data Book*.
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