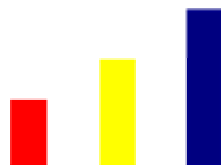


# ***Volunteers in Arts and Culture Organizations in Canada***



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Research Inc.*

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*Research series on the arts, Vol. 2 No. 1*

*ISBN 0-9734402-0-1; Research series ISSN 1709-6669*

*Report funded by the Canada Council for the Arts,  
the Department of Canadian Heritage  
and the Ontario Arts Council*



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**ONTARIO ARTS COUNCIL  
CONSEIL DES ARTS DE L'ONTARIO**

# VOLUNTEERS IN ARTS AND CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

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*This report examines volunteer activity in Canadian arts and culture organizations, including those involved in visual arts, architecture, ceramic art, performing arts, media and communications as well as museums, zoos, aquariums and historical, literary and humanistic societies. Canadian arts and culture organizations rely on volunteers to fulfill many roles. Without volunteer support, many arts and culture organizations would be unable to achieve their mandates. The commitment of the volunteer workforce provides evidence of community engagement in arts and culture organizations. Detailed statistical information about volunteers is important for volunteer recruitment and management by arts and culture organizations.*

*Key data highlighted in this report include the number of volunteers and the volunteer hours contributed to Canadian arts and culture organizations. The report also examines the demographic characteristics of arts and culture volunteers, including the distribution of volunteers by sex, age, education, household income, employment status and marital status. Estimates of arts and culture volunteer activity in the provinces are also provided.*

*The report is based mainly on custom tabulations commissioned from Statistics Canada by the Ontario Arts Council using the 1997 and 2000 National Surveys of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP). The NSGVP questioned a statistically representative sample of Canadians 15 or older (about 15,000 people or more for each year's survey).<sup>1</sup> The report also compares the 1997 and 2000 volunteer data to findings from the 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity, which surveyed a representative sample of about 19,000 Canadians. Although these surveys of volunteer activity are statistically sound, the breadth of the surveys limits the amount of detail that can be provided about arts and culture volunteers, especially demographic and provincial statistics.*

## VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY IN THE ARTS AND CULTURE IN 2000

### *Arts and Culture Volunteers*

About 351,000 Canadians 15 or older, or 1.4% of the population in this age group, volunteered for arts and culture organizations in 2000. The 351,000 arts and culture volunteers represent 5.4% of the 6.5 million volunteers in all types of non-profit organizations in Canada.<sup>2</sup>

This figure appears to be roughly similar to a recent American survey of volunteers that showed that, of the 59 million volunteers in the U.S., 4.0% devoted the most time during the survey year to a “sport, hobby, cultural or arts” organization.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The 2000 NSGVP questioned 14,724 Canadians 15 or older about their volunteer activity between October 1, 1999 and September 30, 2000, while the 1997 NSGVP interrogated 18,301 Canadians 15 or older about their volunteer activity between November 1, 1996 and October 31, 1997.

<sup>2</sup> The 6.5 million Canadian volunteers represent 27% of Canadians aged 15 or older.

<sup>3</sup> Although the U.S. category is broader than the Canadian category and the U.S. figure is slightly lower than the Canadian figure, the U.S. wording of “most time” during the survey year is more restrictive than the Canadian survey, which asked respondents about their volunteer activities in up to 3 organizations during the survey year. The U.S. report is *Volunteering in the United States*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2002.

Table 1 provides key statistics on arts and culture volunteers in 2000 and compares these statistics to those for all volunteers. Further discussion of these statistics is provided in the text that follows.

<b>Table 1: Volunteer statistics: Arts &amp; culture organizations and all non-profit organizations, Canada, 2000</b>			
	<b>Arts &amp; culture</b>	<b>All organizations</b>	<b>Arts &amp; culture as % of total</b>
Number of volunteers	351,000	6,500,000	5.4%
Number of volunteer positions	386,000	10,100,000	3.8%
Number of volunteer hours	51,900,000	1,041,000,000	5.0%
Full-time full-year jobs	27,000		
Estimated value of volunteer labour	\$690,000,000		
<p><i>Source: Custom tabulations based on the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council. Estimates of the number of full-time full-year jobs and the value of volunteer labour were calculated by Hill Strategies Research Inc.</i></p>			

### ***Volunteer Positions in the Arts and Culture***

*Each organization for which a person volunteered in the reference year constitutes one “volunteer position”. Because detailed information was collected on a maximum of three organizations (or volunteer positions) for each volunteer, there were more volunteer positions reported than there were volunteers.<sup>4</sup>*

Canadian volunteers reported 386,000 positions in arts and culture organizations in 2000. This represents 3.8% of the volunteer positions in all types of volunteer organizations in Canada.

This also represents, on average, 1.1 positions per arts and culture volunteer. In other words, very few volunteers reported donating their time to more than one arts and culture organization. It appears, therefore, that volunteers choose one arts and culture organization to which they give all of their available time. For arts and culture organizations, this means that looking to people who already volunteer for another arts and culture organization to help their own organization does not appear to be an effective tactic, unless the volunteer is ready to move on from the original organization.

Most arts and culture volunteers – about 198,000 of the 351,000 volunteers – also volunteered for a non-cultural organization during the survey year. Given this “crossover” volunteering, it may be possible for arts and culture organizations to recruit volunteers among those who already volunteer for other types of organizations.

The most common activities reported by arts and culture volunteers include organizing or supervising events, serving as a board or committee member, and performing consulting, executive, office or administrative work. A higher percentage of arts and culture volunteers (67%) than other volunteers (57%) reported organizing or supervising events as part of their volunteer activities. This points to a reality of existence for many arts and culture organizations – the need to focus volunteer activity on events, especially fundraising events, that help organizations make ends meet. This focus on organizing or supervising events, although also experienced by other non-profit organizations, appears to be more pronounced among arts and culture organizations.

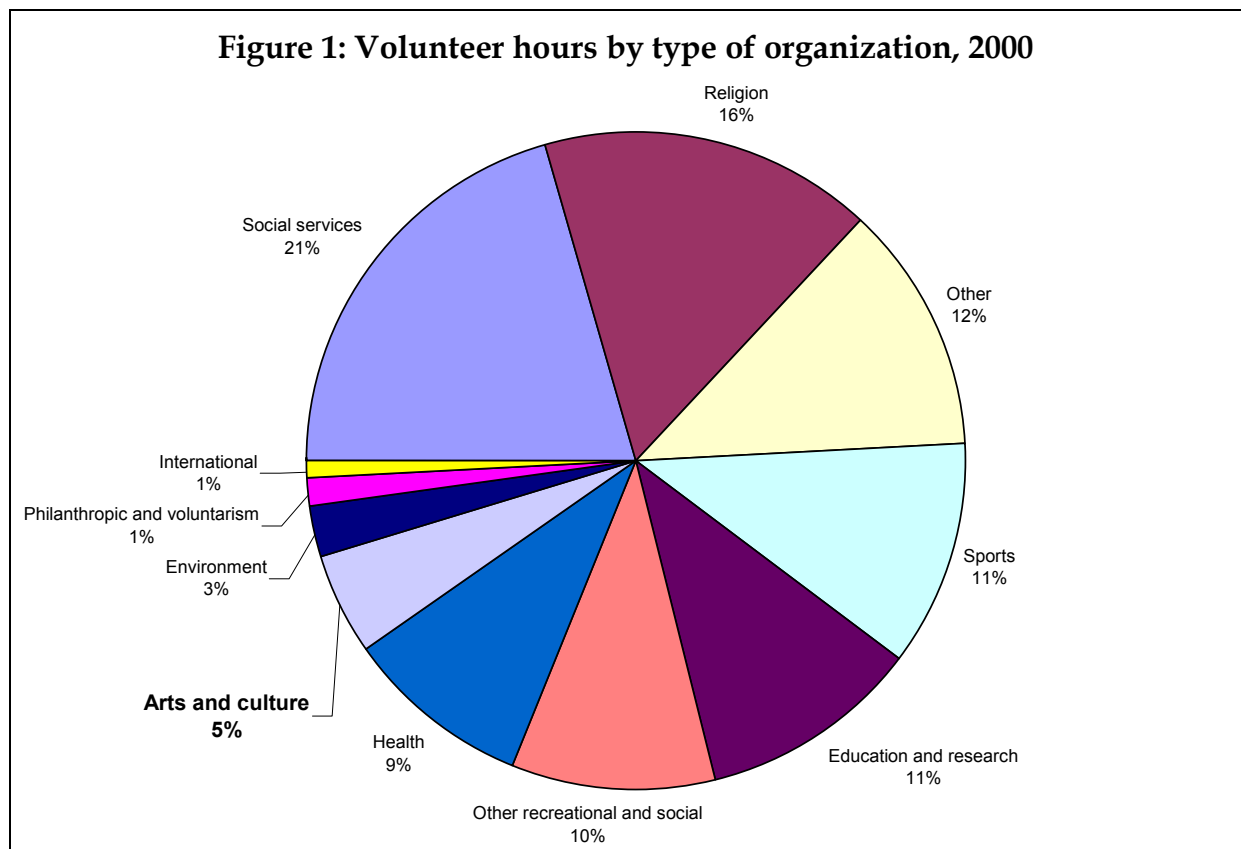
<sup>4</sup> For example, if one volunteer gave time to a theatre organization and an art gallery, this would constitute one volunteer and two volunteer positions in the arts and culture sector. Statistics Canada has used the terms “volunteer job” and “volunteer event” to describe what this paper calls volunteer positions.

## *Volunteer Hours in the Arts and Culture*

Canadians who volunteered with arts and culture organizations provided about 51.9 million volunteer hours in 2000. This represents 5.0% of volunteer hours in all types of non-profit organizations in 2000.

The 51.9 million hours volunteered in arts and culture organizations is equivalent to about 27,000 full-time, full-year jobs (at 40 hours per week and 48 weeks per year). Using the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000 (\$13.24), this volunteer contribution can be valued at \$690 million. (This figure excludes other potential labour costs such as benefits or infrastructure investments required to support an employee.)<sup>5</sup>

Figure 1 shows the distribution of volunteer hours among all types of organizations. At 51.9 million volunteer hours, the arts and culture ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in volunteer time (excluding the catch-all “other” category), below social services (214 million hours), religious organizations (170 million hours), sports (117 million hours), education and research (112 million hours), recreational and social organizations (103 million hours) and health organizations (96.4 million hours). The time volunteered in arts and culture organizations ranks ahead of volunteer time in environmental organizations, philanthropic and voluntarism organizations, and international organizations.



<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 281-0031, *Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid employees, including overtime (SEPH), seasonally adjusted.*

The 51.9 million hours contributed to arts and culture organizations represent about 148 hours per volunteer and 135 hours per volunteer position. The 135 hours per volunteer position constitutes the equivalent of nearly one month of full-time work. (That is, 135 hours divided by 40 hours per week equals about three and one half weeks of work.) Using the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000 (\$13.24), the 135 hours contributed in a year through each volunteer position can be valued at about \$1,800.

The three and a half weeks of full-time equivalent work done by arts and culture volunteers in each position is about 30% higher than the time commitment of volunteers in other types of non-profit organizations. For volunteer positions in all non-profit organizations, the average number of hours worked is 103, representing about two and a half weeks of full-time work.

Research on volunteers has shown that “much comes from the few”. That is, the top quarter of volunteers (in terms of time commitment) contributed about 73% of all volunteer hours.<sup>6</sup> The situation is very similar for arts and culture organizations. A recent Statistics Canada report noted that “a core group of culture volunteers (only one quarter of them) contributed almost three quarters of the total volunteer hours for culture organizations”.<sup>7</sup>

The relatively high time commitment involved in arts and culture volunteer positions raises questions regarding the sustainability of arts and culture volunteering at this rate. Do arts and culture volunteers have more time available to donate than other volunteers? Do arts and culture volunteers have a higher level of commitment to their organizations than other volunteers? Or is volunteer burnout an issue for arts and culture organizations? A recent Canadian Museums Association report raised the possibility that “many volunteers are weary and discouraged after years of funding cutbacks” in the museums sector.<sup>8</sup> A Canadian Centre for Philanthropy survey found that volunteer recruitment and retention are seen to be significant challenges by volunteer managers in non-profit organizations.<sup>9</sup>

Unfortunately, the NSGVP data cannot provide much insight into these issues. Other research in the arts and culture sector has generally focussed on potential *staff* burnout, not volunteer burnout. Further research, ideally involving interviews with arts and culture volunteers and organizations, would be necessary to respond to these questions.

## DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF VOLUNTEERS IN CANADIAN ARTS AND CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS IN 2000

Given the fact that arts and culture volunteers comprise a relatively small proportion of all volunteers covered by the NSGVP, only a limited profile of the demographic characteristics of Canada’s arts and culture volunteers is possible using the NSGVP. Despite these limitations, demographic analysis of the NSGVP data does reveal some interesting aspects of arts and culture volunteers. Table 2 summarizes some demographic characteristics of arts and culture volunteers and all volunteers. A discussion of these statistics is provided in the text that follows.

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<sup>6</sup> See *Volunteering in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, available at <http://www.givingandvolunteering.ca>.

<sup>7</sup> *The Culture of Volunteering and Donating: Helping Culture Organizations Between 1997 and 2000*, Statistics Canada, Focus on Culture vol. 14 no. 2, June 2003.

<sup>8</sup> *More than Willing Hands: A Report on Voluntarism at Museums*, 2001, available at <http://www.museums.ca>.

<sup>9</sup> *Survey of Managers of Volunteer Resources*, May 2003, available at <http://www.nonprofitscan.ca>.

<b>Table 2: Volunteer profile: Arts and culture organizations vs. all organizations, Canada, 2000</b>				
	<b>Arts and culture volunteers</b>		<b>All volunteers</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Total	351,000	100%	6,513,000	100%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	149,000	42%	3,024,000	46%
Female	202,000	58%	3,489,000	54%
<b>Age</b>				
15 to 44	164,000	47%	3,756,000	58%
45 and over	187,000	53%	2,757,000	42%
<b>Education</b>				
High school or less	95,000	27%	2,297,000	35%
Post-secondary certificate/diploma or post-secondary in progress	128,000	36%	2,647,000	41%
University degree or more	127,000	36%	1,569,000	24%
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than \$50,000	136,000	39%	2,632,000	40%
\$50,000 and over	214,000	61%	3,881,000	60%
<b>Labour force status</b>				
Employed	220,000	63%	4,339,000	67%
Unemployed/Not in labour force	130,000	37%	2,174,000	33%
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married/Common law	219,000	62%	4,254,000	65%
Single/Widow/Separated/Divorced	132,000	38%	2,259,000	35%
<i>Source: Custom tabulations based on the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council.</i>				

Many more women than men volunteered for arts and culture organizations in 2000. Of the 351,000 arts and culture volunteers, about 202,000 (or 58%) were women and 149,000 (42%) were men. The percentage of female volunteers in the arts and culture (58%) is higher than the percentage of all volunteers (54%) who are women.

Data reliability allows a breakdown of arts and culture volunteers only into large age groups. It is clear from this analysis that arts and culture volunteers are, on average, older than other volunteers. About 187,000 arts and culture volunteers (53%) are 45 or older, while only 42% of all volunteers are in this age range. The remaining arts and culture volunteers (47% or 164,000 people) are between 15 and 44. This is a much lower proportion than the 58% of all volunteers who are between 15 and 44.

Arts and culture volunteers are, on average, better educated than other volunteers. A fairly large proportion of arts and culture volunteers (36% or 127,000 people) have at least a university degree. This is a substantially higher proportion than the 24% of all volunteers with a university degree. Another 36% of arts and culture volunteers (128,000 people) have completed a post-secondary certificate or diploma program or are currently studying in a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree program. This is slightly lower than the 41% of all volunteers in this educational category. The remaining arts and culture volunteers (27% or 95,000 people) have a high school education or less. This is well below the proportion of all volunteers (35%) in this educational category.

From the age and education statistics, it appears that arts and culture organizations attract fewer young adults, including high school and post-secondary students. Since student volunteers usually donate less time than other volunteers, the relative absence of these volunteers may not have a significant impact on volunteer hours in arts and culture organizations. However, the difficulty in attracting young students could have a substantial impact on volunteer activity in arts and culture organizations in the future.

The difficulty in attracting young people may also make it more challenging for arts and culture organizations to find qualified staff members. A report on the motivations of youth who volunteer noted that “youth volunteering is strongly influenced by career considerations”.<sup>10</sup> A Canadian Museums Association report on voluntarism argued that “the non-profit cultural sector may not seem especially attractive from the standpoint of acquiring experience and credentials for future employment.”<sup>11</sup>

Of the 351,000 arts and culture volunteers, 215,000 are in the highest category of household incomes (\$50,000 or more). Despite relatively high levels of education among arts and culture volunteers, there is the same proportion of arts and culture volunteers (61%) as other volunteers (60%) in the highest income category. The other 39% of arts and culture volunteers (136,000 people) have household incomes under \$50,000.

Most arts and culture volunteers (63% or 220,000 people) are employed, while the other 37% (130,000 people) are unemployed or not in the labour force. The percentage of employed volunteers is slightly lower in the arts and culture sector (63%) than in all types of volunteer organizations (67%).

In terms of marital status, almost two-thirds of arts and culture volunteers (62% or 219,000 people) are married. The remaining 38% (132,000 volunteers) are single, separated, divorced or widowed. These proportions are roughly equal to the percentages of all volunteers in these categories.

## **CHANGES IN ARTS AND CULTURE VOLUNTEERING BETWEEN 1987, 1997 AND 2000**

### ***Volunteers***

Between 1987 and 2000, the number of volunteers in the arts and culture increased by 22%, from 288,000 volunteers in 1987 to 351,000 in 2000. This increase kept pace with the 23% growth in the Canadian population 15 or older between 1987 and 2000. There was no change in the percentage of all volunteers (5.4%) donating time to arts and culture organizations or in the percentage of the Canadian adult population (1.4%) volunteering for arts and culture organizations between 1987 and 2000.<sup>12</sup>

The overall increase between 1987 and 2000 masks significant changes between each of the volunteer surveys. The number of arts and culture volunteers increased phenomenally – by over 50% – between the 1987 and 1997 surveys, followed by a significant loss of volunteers between 1997 and 2000 (a 22%

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<sup>10</sup> *What Influences Youth to Volunteer?*, 2002, available at <http://www.nonprofitscan.ca>.

<sup>11</sup> *More than Willing Hands: A Report on Voluntarism at Museums*, 2001, p. 8.

<sup>12</sup> In order to ensure comparability, the 2000 NSGVP was conducted in exactly the same manner as the 1997 survey. However, the 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity was conducted slightly differently than the two NSGVPs, which may have led to different coding of organizations or other differences. The impact of these factors is unknown. A research report published by Statistics Canada (*Volunteering in Canada in the 1990s: Change and Stasis*, Paul B. Reed and L. Kevin Selbee, 2000) also looked at changes by type of organization but did not examine possible methodological changes between the 1987 and 1997 surveys.

decrease). Table 3 summarizes the changes in the number of arts and culture volunteers between 1987 and 2000.

<b>Table 3: Volunteers in arts and culture organizations, 1987, 1997 and 2000</b>			
	<b>1987</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>
Number of volunteers	288,000	452,000	351,000
Change		164,000	-101,000
% change		57%	-22%
Overall change, 1987 to 2000			63,000
Overall % change, 1987 to 2000			22%
<i>Source: Custom tabulations based on the 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity and the 1997 and 2000 National Surveys of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council.</i>			

In both 1987 and 2000, about 27% of the population volunteered in any type of non-profit organization. Similar to the statistics for arts and culture volunteers, there were significant swings in the overall number of volunteers between the 1987, 1997 and 2000 volunteer surveys, with a large increase (40%) in all volunteers between 1987 and 1997 and a loss of 13% of volunteers between 1997 and 2000. Between 1987 and 2000, there was a 22% increase in the number of volunteers in all types of non-profit organizations in Canada (keeping pace with the 23% growth in the number of Canadians 15 or older during this timeframe).

A study published by Statistics Canada indicates that 1997 may have been a strong year for volunteerism in Canada, due to the mediocre job market in that year and an influx of youth volunteers. It is possible that some volunteers in 1997 were no longer available in 2000 due to the much improved labour market in 2000. In particular, younger volunteers, who contributed relatively small amounts of time in 1997, may have fallen out of the “volunteer market” by 2000. These factors may have contributed to the large increase in volunteers between 1987 and 1997 and the significant decrease in the number of volunteers between 1997 and 2000.<sup>13</sup>

### ***Volunteer positions***

The 386,000 volunteer positions in arts and culture organizations in 2000 represents a 15% increase from the 335,000 volunteer positions reported in 1987, but a 24% decrease from the high of 505,000 positions reported in 1997. Volunteer positions in the arts and culture decreased as a percentage of all volunteer positions, dropping from 5.7% of all positions in 1987 to 4.2% in 1997 and 3.8% in 2000.

### ***Volunteer hours***

The number of volunteer hours contributed to arts and culture organizations increased by 43% between 1987 and 2000, from 36.3 million hours in 1987 to 51.9 million hours in 2000. The 43% increase in volunteer hours in the arts and culture between 1987 and 2000 is much higher than the 2% increase in volunteer hours in all types of non-profit organizations during this timeframe. Still, the 51.9 million volunteer hours in the arts and culture in 2000 were slightly below the high of 52.9 million hours in 1997.

<sup>13</sup> *Volunteering in Canada in the 1990s: Change and Stasis*, Paul B. Reed and L. Kevin Selbee, Statistics Canada, 2000.



Table 4 summarizes key changes in the hours volunteered in arts and culture organizations between 1987 and 2000.

<b>Table 4: Volunteer hours contributed to arts and culture organizations, 1987, 1997 and 2000</b>			
	<b>1987</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>
Number of volunteer hours	36,300,000	52,900,000	51,900,000
Change		16,600,000	-1,000,000
% change		46%	-2%
Overall change, 1987 to 2000			15,600,000
Overall % change, 1987 to 2000			43%
<i>Source: Custom tabulations based on the 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity and the 1997 and 2000 National Surveys of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council.</i>			

Although arts and culture organizations lost 22% of their pool of volunteers between 1997 and 2000, there was only a very small decrease (2%) in the number of hours volunteered. This is because the average number of hours per volunteer increased significantly, from 117 in 1997 to 148 in 2000. Clearly, a number of committed arts and culture volunteers made up for the decrease in the overall number of volunteers. As noted above, one quarter of arts and culture volunteers “contributed almost three quarters of the total volunteer hours for culture organizations” in 2000.<sup>14</sup> This concentration of volunteer workload may indicate that volunteer burnout is an issue for arts and culture organizations.

There was not much change between 1997 and 2000 in the types of organizations that were most popular with volunteers. Table 5 shows that social service and religious organizations were most popular in both survey years. Beyond this point, there were minor shifts in the percentage of total hours received by some types of organizations. Arts and culture organizations received about 5% of total volunteer hours in both 1997 and 2000.

#### ***Demographic changes in arts and culture volunteering, 1997 to 2000***

From the 1997 and 2000 volunteer surveys, a comparison of the demographic characteristics of arts and culture volunteers is possible. The arts and culture volunteers in 2000 were, on average, older than the arts and culture volunteers in 1997. In 1997, 44% of arts and culture volunteers were 45 years of age or older, compared to 54% in this age range in 2000. There were also large increases in the percentages of arts and culture volunteers with at least a university degree (26% in 1997 vs. 36% in 2000) and with household incomes of \$50,000 or more (45% in 1997 and 61% in 2000).<sup>15</sup>

During the same timeframe, there was essentially no change in the percentage of arts and culture volunteers who are women (57% in 1997 and 58% in 2000).

<sup>14</sup> *The Culture of Volunteering and Donating: Helping Culture Organizations Between 1997 and 2000*, Statistics Canada, Focus on Culture vol. 14 no. 2, June 2003

<sup>15</sup> There were also increases in the percentage of all volunteers in the 45 or older age range, with a university education, or with household incomes of \$50,000 or more. The increases in the proportion of arts and culture volunteers 45 or older or with a university education were much larger than the equivalent increases for all volunteers.

<b>Table 5: Volunteer hours by type of organization, 1997 and 2000</b>				
	<b>1997</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	Millions of Hours	% of hours	Millions of Hours	% of hours
<b>All organizations</b>	<b>1,093.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,040.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Social services	227.4	20.8%	214.5	20.6%
Religion	194.2	17.8%	169.8	16.3%
Education and research	140.3	12.8%	111.9	10.7%
Sports	127.5	11.7%	117.4	11.3%
Other	109.1	10.0%	126.3	12.1%
Other recreational and social	101.0	9.2%	103.2	9.9%
Health	92.6	8.5%	96.4	9.3%
Arts and culture	52.9	4.8%	51.9	5.0%
Environment*	23.2	2.1%	27.2	2.6%
Philanthropic and voluntarism*	16.2	1.5%	12.2	1.2%
International*	7.0	0.6%	9.9	0.9%
Not stated	2.2	0.2%		
<i>* The 2000 figures for these types of organizations have relatively high sampling error and should be used with caution.</i>				
<i>Source: Custom tabulations based on the 1997 and 2000 National Surveys of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council.</i>				

## PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES OF ARTS AND CULTURE VOLUNTEERS

Given the breadth of the NSGVP survey, it is not possible to use the survey results to directly measure arts and culture volunteer activity in each of the provinces. However, it is possible to use other factors to estimate provincial levels of arts and culture volunteer activity. Each province's share of volunteers in the "arts, culture, recreation and sport" category was calculated. This percentage was then multiplied by the number of arts and culture volunteers and volunteer hours in Canada to provide an estimate of the number of arts and culture volunteers and volunteer hours in each province. It should be stressed that the figures provided in this paper are rough estimates of arts and culture volunteer activity in each province.<sup>16</sup>

Table 6 summarizes the estimates of volunteers and volunteer hours contributed to arts and culture organizations in each province. The arts and culture volunteer figures mirror overall differences in volunteering in different regions of Canada, with the highest rates of volunteering in the Prairie and Atlantic provinces, followed by British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.<sup>17</sup> A discussion of these provincial statistics is provided in the text that follows.

<sup>16</sup> While arts and culture volunteers represent 1.4% of the Canadian population 15 or older, the larger category of "arts, culture, recreation and sport" volunteers represents 8.1% of the population. Calculations based on this larger number of volunteers are somewhat more accurate. Still, in the Atlantic provinces, these calculations were not statistically sound. In these cases, the four provinces' shares of overall volunteers in Canada were used to provide estimates. These estimates turned out to be exactly equal to the estimates based on the arts, culture, recreation and sport category in the Atlantic provinces.

<sup>17</sup> For overall differences in volunteering in different regions of the country, see *Volunteering and Giving: A Regional Perspective*, Paul B. Reed and L. Kevin Selbee, in Canadian Social Trends, Statistics Canada, Winter 2001.

<b>Table 6: Estimated number of volunteers and volunteer hours in arts and culture organizations in the provinces, 2000</b>					
	Arts & culture volunteers	% of all volunteers in province	% of population	Arts & culture volunteer hours	Estimated \$ value
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,000	5.1%	1.6%	1,000,000	\$13,200,000
Prince Edward Island	2,000	6.0%	1.8%	400,000	\$5,300,000
Nova Scotia	14,000	5.5%	1.9%	2,100,000	\$27,800,000
New Brunswick	9,000	5.2%	1.5%	1,300,000	\$17,200,000
Quebec	64,000	5.6%	1.1%	9,400,000	\$124,500,000
Ontario	112,000	4.7%	1.2%	16,600,000	\$219,800,000
Manitoba	18,000	5.8%	2.1%	2,700,000	\$35,700,000
Saskatchewan	23,000	7.2%	3.0%	3,500,000	\$46,300,000
Alberta	55,000	6.0%	2.4%	8,100,000	\$107,200,000
British Columbia	47,000	5.5%	1.4%	6,900,000	\$91,400,000
<b>Canada</b>	<b>351,000</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>51,900,000</b>	<b>\$687,200,000</b>
<i>Source: Estimates by Hill Strategies Research Inc. based on custom tabulations from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, commissioned by the Ontario Arts Council.</i>					

In Newfoundland and Labrador, there were an estimated 7,000 volunteers in arts and culture organizations in 2000. These volunteers gave about 1.0 million hours to arts and culture organizations in the province. At the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000 (\$13.24), this volunteer contribution can be valued at \$13.2 million.

In 2000, PEI's arts and culture volunteer workforce numbered approximately 2,000. These volunteers contributed about 400,000 hours, worth an estimated \$5.3 million, to arts and culture organizations.

In Nova Scotia, there were an estimated 14,000 volunteers in the province's arts and culture organizations in 2000. These volunteers contributed about 2.1 million hours to arts and culture organizations during the year. This contribution was worth approximately \$27.8 million (valued at \$13.24/hour, the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000).

In 2000, about 9,000 New Brunswickers volunteered in arts and culture organizations. These volunteers contributed about 1.3 million hours, worth an estimated \$17.2 million, to arts and culture organizations.

In Quebec, there were about 64,000 volunteers in arts and culture organizations in 2000. This represents 1.1% of the Quebec population, the lowest such percentage among all provinces. The 64,000 volunteers contributed about 9.4 million hours to arts and culture organizations. At the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000 (\$13.24), this volunteer contribution can be valued at \$124.5 million.

In 2000, Ontario's arts and culture volunteer workforce numbered approximately 112,000. These volunteers contributed about 16.6 million hours, worth an estimated \$219.8 million, to arts and culture organizations in the province.

Manitoba's 18,000 arts and culture volunteers in 2000 contributed about 2.7 million hours to arts and culture organizations. This volunteer contribution was worth approximately \$35.7 million (valued at

\$13.24/hour, the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000).

In 2000, about 23,000 Saskatchewanians volunteered in arts and culture organizations. This represents 3.0% of the Saskatchewan population, the highest such percentage among all provinces. These volunteers contributed about 3.5 million hours, worth an estimated \$46.3 million, to arts and culture organizations.

About 55,000 Albertans volunteered their time with arts and culture organizations in 2000. These 55,000 people gave about 8.1 million hours to arts and culture organizations in the province. At the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000 (\$13.24), this volunteer contribution can be valued at \$107.2 million.

British Columbia's 47,000 arts and culture volunteers in 2000 contributed about 6.9 million hours to arts and culture organizations. This contribution was worth approximately \$91.4 million (valued at \$13.24/hour, the average hourly wage in Canadian arts, entertainment and recreation industries in September 2000).