

GIVING IN PUERTO RICO

September 2016



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Introduction

Helping behaviors and traditions have long been a part of Puerto Rican culture. Organized philanthropy in the form of giving money and other tangible assets to both local organizations and the broader community is a relatively new phenomenon in Puerto Rico, however. As a result, little data have been collected about Puerto Rico's charitable landscape. Such data are important for a variety of constituents, from donors and their charitable advisors, to nonprofit leaders, policy makers, and others interested in philanthropy and the nonprofit sector.

Giving in Puerto Rico is the first study of its kind to examine the charitable giving patterns, priorities, and attitudes of Puerto Rican households. This report presents details on the Puerto Rican households that give to charity, why they give, what causes they are supporting, and how much they are giving. In addition, this report includes information about Puerto Ricans' knowledge of the nonprofit sector, informal and formal giving behaviors, volunteering trends, and barriers to giving. Results regarding the impact of tax policy on Puerto Ricans' charitable giving are also provided.

Written and researched by the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, in partnership with Flamboyan Foundation and Kinesis Foundation, *Giving in Puerto Rico* also incorporates comparative data about giving by mainland U.S. households using such landmark studies as the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy's *Philanthropy Panel Study* and *Bank of America/U.S. Trust Studies of High Net Worth Philanthropy*.

Providing charitable giving trends for calendar year 2014, this report can be used by nonprofit professionals and charitable advisors to make strategic decisions about fundraising and fund management, as well as by donors and the broader public to better inform them of the Puerto Rican charitable landscape. As an example, nonprofit leaders can use data about why Puerto Ricans either stop giving or do not give to charity to adjust their approaches to prospective donors. Donors themselves can use information in this report to benchmark their giving against similar households, and better understand opportunities for their future giving.

A Note on Methodology

Data for this study were gathered by surveying households across Puerto Rico. Procedures were used to gather representative samples of households in all geographic areas of Puerto Rico, and at all income levels.

Prior research has demonstrated that households with the highest levels of wealth contribute a disproportionate amount of total charitable dollars. For this study, *high net worth* households were defined as having incomes of at least \$150,000 and/or net worth of more than \$1 million, excluding the value of their primary residence. The survey garnered 847 responses from Puerto Rican households, 95 of which met the income and wealth criteria to be considered high net worth.

Some leading studies on philanthropy present and monitor estimates of charitable giving for certain populations. *Giving in Puerto Rico* does not estimate the total amount of charitable giving in Puerto Rico. Rather, this study focuses solely on charitable giving trends by households within the island of Puerto Rico. This is similar to the approach used by the *Philanthropy Panel Study* for U.S. household giving. *Giving USA* estimates total U.S. charitable giving on an annual basis by donor and recipient type using econometric methods. These methods rely on data from governmental and non-governmental sources,

many of which are not available specifically for Puerto Rico. For example, the bulk of philanthropy from households in the mainland U.S. is itemized, which makes it straightforward to estimate. In Puerto Rico, giving is largely not itemized, so while there is tax data available on giving in Puerto Rico, it likely makes up a small part of the picture of household giving. For other sources of giving (namely non-itemized charitable giving, bequest giving, foundation giving, and corporate giving), readily available data sources are not available in Puerto Rico.

A Note on Terms Used in This Report

In some cases, respondents were asked to report about the giving behaviors of their entire household. These questions relate most often to how much households gave in the year 2014 and the types of organizations to which they gave. In other instances, respondents were asked to report on their own giving behaviors. These questions relate most often to motivations for giving, knowledge of the nonprofit sector, and social issue priorities. Throughout the report, this distinction is made by referring to either households or individuals, both within the text as well as in tables and figures.

In this report, the terms “charitable giving,” “giving,” and “philanthropy” are used interchangeably.

Key Findings

<i>Sample of Puerto Rican households</i>	The <i>Giving in Puerto Rico</i> study surveyed the Puerto Rican population, including an oversample of <i>high net worth</i> households. The data is highly reliable and represents the Puerto Rican population, as evidenced by demographic comparisons to the Puerto Rico Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.
<i>Percentage of households that give to charity</i>	A large majority of both the Puerto Rican <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> households report giving to charity. In 2014, three out of four Puerto Rican households in the <i>general population</i> gave to charity (74.9 percent), and nearly nine out of ten <i>high net worth</i> households gave (88.4 percent). Compared to similar measures of giving in the mainland U.S., Puerto Rican <i>general population</i> households give at a higher rate, but <i>high net worth</i> households give at a lower rate.
<i>Motivations for giving</i>	Both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Ricans cite the same top motivations for giving to charity: giving back to the community (82.0 percent and 76.1 percent, respectively); giving spontaneously in response to a need (79.0 percent and 71.4 percent, respectively); and the belief that their gift can make a difference (78.7 percent and 72.2 percent, respectively).
<i>Causes receiving donations</i>	Puerto Rican households are most likely to give to basic needs organizations, religious institutions, and health-related charities. Large percentages of both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> households support these issues.
<i>Social issue priorities</i>	Both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Ricans cite education and health care as their two highest social issue priorities. <i>General population</i> Puerto Ricans rate the economy as the third most important social issue; whereas <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Ricans list community development as their third highest social issue priority. While some social issue priorities are also top causes for receiving charitable gifts (e.g., health care is both a top priority and a top cause for charitable giving by Puerto Ricans), other leading social issue priorities are not preferred charitable giving recipients (e.g., education).
<i>Number of organizations supported</i>	In 2014, <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Rican households gave to a slightly higher average number of organizations (2.9) than did the <i>general population</i> (2.4). The median number of organizations was the same (2) for both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> households.
<i>Geographic focus of giving</i>	The largest percentage of Puerto Ricans give to organizations that focus on issues within Puerto Rico (52.8 percent of <i>general population</i> households and 53.1 percent of <i>high net worth</i> households). The second-largest percentage of each population type does not take geography into account when choosing where to give (43.4 percent of <i>general population</i> households and 37.0 percent of <i>high net worth</i> households).

Knowledge of the nonprofit sector	Generally, <i>high net worth</i> individuals exhibit greater levels of knowledge about the nonprofit sector than do <i>general population</i> individuals. However, <i>high net worth</i> individuals in Puerto Rico lag behind their mainland U.S. counterparts in terms of level of expertise about charitable giving. Households where respondents have a higher level of knowledge about nonprofits are both more likely to give to charity, and give higher amounts.
Informal giving	In Puerto Rico, individuals are generous in ways aside from giving money to a nonprofit organization. Activities such as helping a neighbor or giving directly to a stranger are known as informal giving. Both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Rican households report high levels of informal giving (71.1 percent and 73.7 percent, respectively). Puerto Ricans are most likely to give informally to strangers (62.2 percent of <i>general population</i> households and 42.9 percent of <i>high net worth</i> households). The most common types of informal donations are cash, food, and clothing.
Giving vehicles	<i>High net worth</i> households in Puerto Rico are much less likely to use or plan to use most types of giving vehicles than are <i>high net worth</i> households in the mainland U.S. The exception to this finding is <i>high net worth</i> Puerto Ricans' participation in giving circles, which involve collaborative giving.
Volunteering	About two out of every five Puerto Rican households – 38.6 percent of <i>general population</i> households and 42.1 percent of <i>high net worth</i> households – report that they volunteered in 2014. Puerto Rican households are most likely to volunteer for their church or for youth organizations. However, the vast majority of Puerto Rican households that volunteered did so infrequently, tending to serve less than once a month. Compared to the mainland U.S. population, <i>general population</i> Puerto Rican households volunteer at a higher rate. <i>High net worth</i> Puerto Rican households, however, volunteer at a lower rate than their mainland U.S. counterparts.
Barriers to giving and anticipated giving	Among those Puerto Rican households that report not giving to charity in 2014, the majority indicate that lack of income was the primary barrier. Other reasons for not giving include limited information about nonprofits, a lack of trust in nonprofit leaders, and a preference for informal giving. The majority of <i>general population</i> households (51.0 percent) and 44.4 percent of <i>high net worth</i> households that had given in the past but stopped giving indicate a change in their household circumstances. When Puerto Rican households that do donate to charity were asked about their future giving plans, the majority of both <i>general population</i> and <i>high net worth</i> households anticipate that their giving will remain at the same level over the next few years (56.4 percent and 63.5 percent, respectively), with the remainder split between increasing and decreasing their giving levels.
Tax policy and giving	Most Puerto Ricans are unaware of the 2011 tax code changes that aimed to increase charitable giving. Among those who give, most have not adjusted their giving in response to these tax policy changes. In addition, very few Puerto Ricans itemize their tax returns.

Study Representation and Reliability

Giving in Puerto Rico was developed by surveying a representative sample of the Puerto Rican population. This section provides information about respondents and compares the sample used to another local study, the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS). Additional detail about the sample and methodology is in **Appendix A**.

The survey was fielded by Interviewing Resources Corporation, a Puerto Rico-based company, in summer 2015.

Sampling

The sample size for the *general population* is approximately 800 households, and the sample size for the *high net worth* population is approximately 95 households. The sample size varies on the number of responses per question.

To obtain the sample of *high net worth* households, Interviewing Resources Corporation targeted specific households that met certain income and wealth criteria. Similar to an approach used by other leading studies on high net worth giving, in this study *high net worth* households are defined as having at least \$150,000 in annual income and/or \$1 million in assets, excluding the value of their primary residence.¹ The number of responses collected from *high net worth* households is considered an “oversample,” which means that data were collected from a greater number of *high net worth* households than is statistically necessary to ensure representativeness. Oversamples are used to make certain that the broad range of trends are captured from among a relatively small sample size.

Reliability

To gauge the extent to which *Giving in Puerto Rico* data are reliable and represents the Puerto Rican population, *general population* respondents’ demographics were compared to those of the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS). The PRCS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and considered the gold standard for data collection on the island. *Giving in Puerto Rico* demographic data largely correspond with PRCS demographic data, as demonstrated in Table 1, indicating that *Giving in Puerto Rico* data meet the U.S. Census Bureau’s high standard.

As demonstrated in Table 1, the largest portion of *general population* respondents to the *Giving in Puerto Rico* survey had incomes between \$15,000 and \$50,000. About a quarter of *general population* respondents had incomes of \$10,000 or below, while 7.6 percent had incomes of \$50,000 or more. These results are generally comparable to PRCS data. However, PRCS’ survey of a slightly greater number of households in the upper income ranges makes these results slightly different. The *Giving in Puerto Rico* survey oversamples *high net worth* households to help compensate for this difference.

¹ Note that the definition of “high net worth” for this study differs from the definition of “high net worth” for the mainland U.S. study, *2014 U.S. Trust Study of High Net Worth Philanthropy*, available at www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/research. For the mainland U.S. study, the definition of a “high net worth” household is one with an income greater than \$200,000 and/or net worth more than \$1 million – excluding the monetary value of the home. For *Giving in Puerto Rico* the income threshold is \$150,000. This is due to lower average incomes in Puerto Rico compared to the mainland U.S., as well as a lack of data on higher income Puerto Ricans who likely contribute a disproportionate amount to charity.

In terms of gender, slightly more than half of *Giving in Puerto Rico* survey respondents were female; this figure closely mirrors PRCS data. Finally, the *Giving in Puerto Rico* data are similar to the PRCS in terms of the age breakdown of respondents. The largest portion of *Giving in Puerto Rico* survey respondents for the general population sample were ages 25 to 34, followed closely by 35 to 44-year-olds, and by 45 to 54-year-olds.

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR *GIVING IN PUERTO RICO* GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE IN 2014, COMPARED TO PUERTO RICO COMMUNITY SURVEY (PRCS) DEMOGRAPHIC DATA IN 2013²

	Giving in Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Community Survey
Income		
< \$10,000	24.0%	28.4%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	14.1%	11.7%
\$15,000 - \$49,999	54.3%	42.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	5.8%	9.6%
\$75,000 +	1.8%	7.7%
Sex		
Male	45.5%	47.9%
Female	54.5%	52.1%
Age		
20 - 24	9.1%	9.8%
25 - 34	20.4%	17.4%
35 - 44	17.3%	17.3%
45 - 54	16.0%	17.7%
55 - 59	10.0%	8.1%
60 - 64	9.4%	8.1%
65 - 74	13.6%	12.4%
75 - 84	4.1%	6.6%
85 +	0.1%	2.6%

² *Giving in Puerto Rico* data were collected in 2015 about respondents' giving in calendar year 2014. Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2013, and demographic data reflect 2013 information. Given the one year difference in timing of data collection, these data should be comparable. Income demographics for PRCS data do not total 100 percent due to rounding.

The Numbers: Who Gives, Why, How Much, and to What Causes?

This section reveals findings about Puerto Rican households that give to charity, including the percentage of households that give, motivations for giving, causes to which funds are given, amounts given, and other findings.

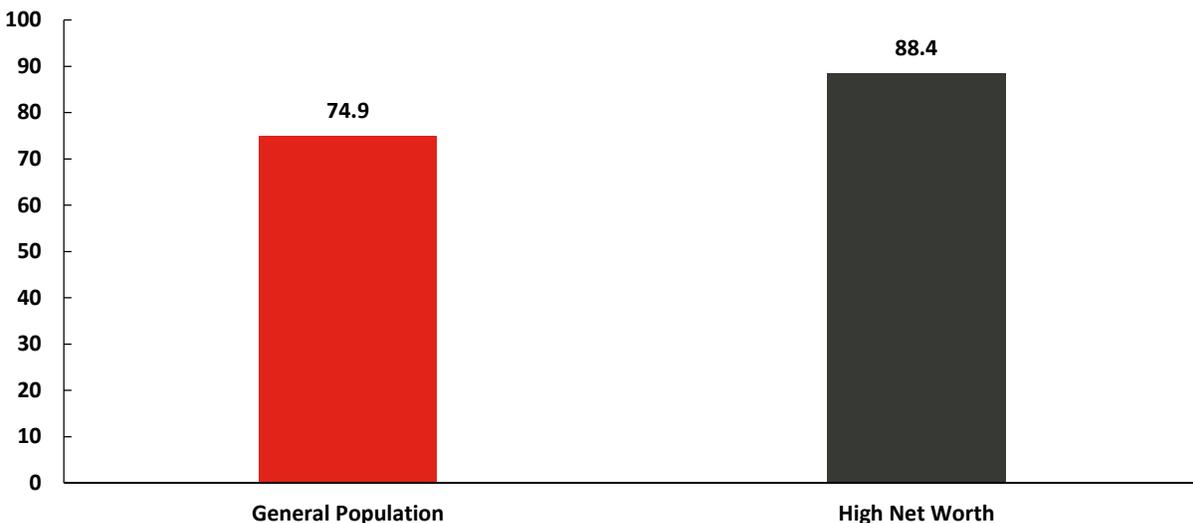
Percentage of Households That Give to Charity

The vast majority of Puerto Rican households give to charity. Three-fourths (74.9 percent) of *general population* households and 88.4 percent of *high net worth* households gave in 2014. Puerto Rican *general population* households give at a higher rate than do mainland U.S. households (74.9 percent and 58.8 percent, respectively), whereas mainland U.S. *high net worth* households give at a higher rate than do their Puerto Rican counterparts (98.4 percent and 88.4 percent, respectively).³

Additional analysis reveals that Puerto Rican households with higher incomes are more likely to give to charity than are lower-income households. In addition, those households that attend religious services regularly or have received more education are more likely to give. Unlike results revealed in prior studies on charitable giving in the U.S., demographics like age, sex, or the presence of children do not appear to influence whether a Puerto Rican household gives to charity.

FIGURE 1: HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING GIVING TO ANY CHARITY IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“During 2014, did you or anyone in your household give to charity? In other words, did you or anyone in your household donate money, assets, property or goods to religious or charitable organizations?”



³ Source for the mainland U.S. *general population* is the 2013 Philanthropy Panel Study on giving in 2012. Source for the mainland U.S. *high net worth* sample is the 2014 U.S. Trust Study of High Net Worth Philanthropy. Both sources are available at www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/research. The definition of “high net worth” for the mainland U.S. study differs from this study’s definition (households with incomes greater than \$200,000 and/or net worth more than \$1 million – excluding the monetary value of their home); therefore, caution should be taken when comparing the Puerto Rican and mainland U.S. high net worth samples.

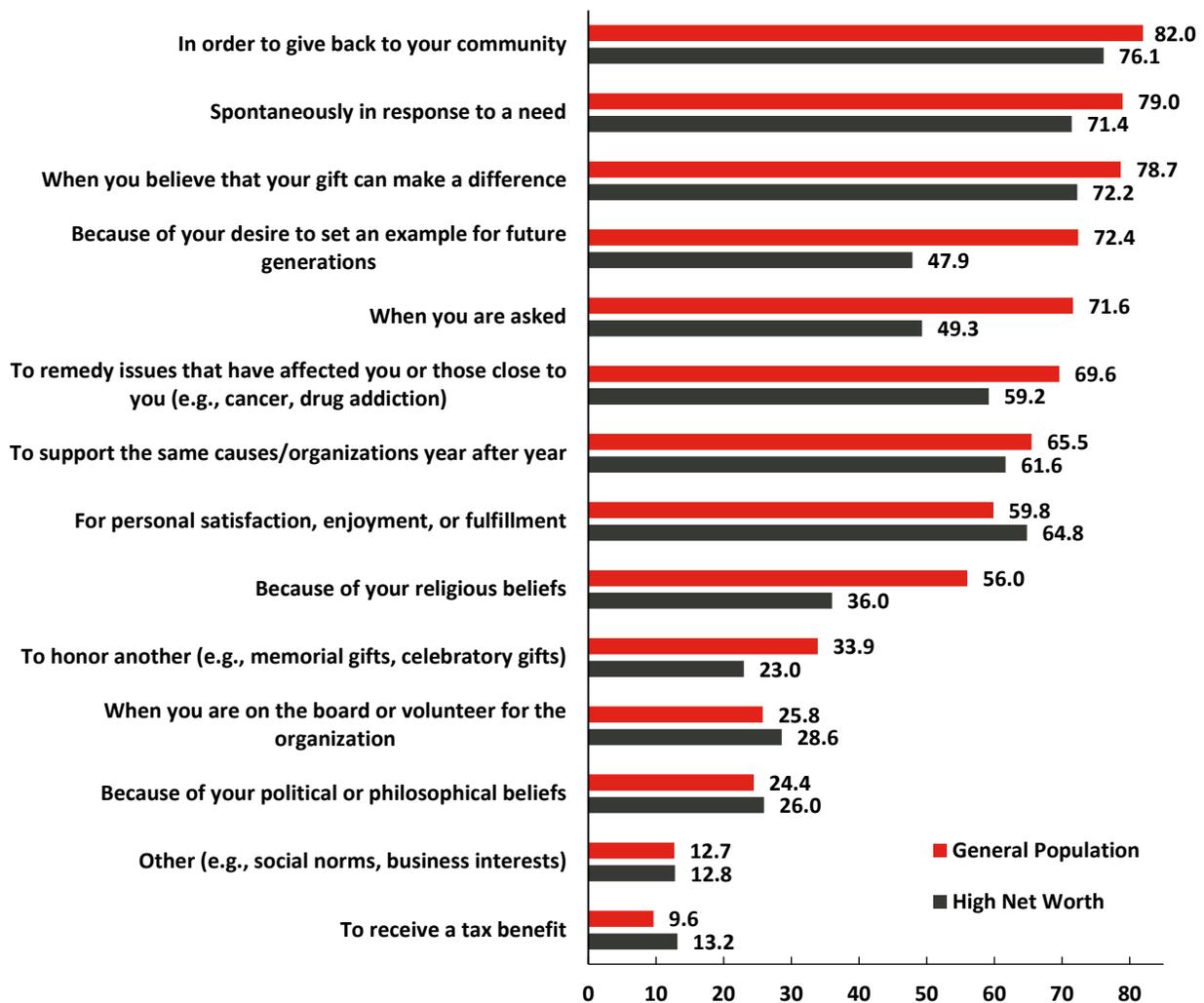
Motivations for Charitable Giving

Some primary motivations for giving to charity are shared by *general population* and *high net worth* individuals, while others are distinct across the two groups. Among *general population* Puerto Ricans, the top motivations for giving in 2014 were: giving back to the community; spontaneous giving in response to a need; the belief that the gift would make a difference; setting an example for future generations; and giving because of being asked.

High net worth individuals' top motivations for giving in 2014 were: giving back to the community; the belief that the gift would make a difference; spontaneous giving in response to a need; personal satisfaction, enjoyment, or fulfillment; and support for the same causes every year.

FIGURE 2: DONORS REPORTING GIVING BASED ON MOTIVATION TYPE (%)

“Generally, do you give...?”

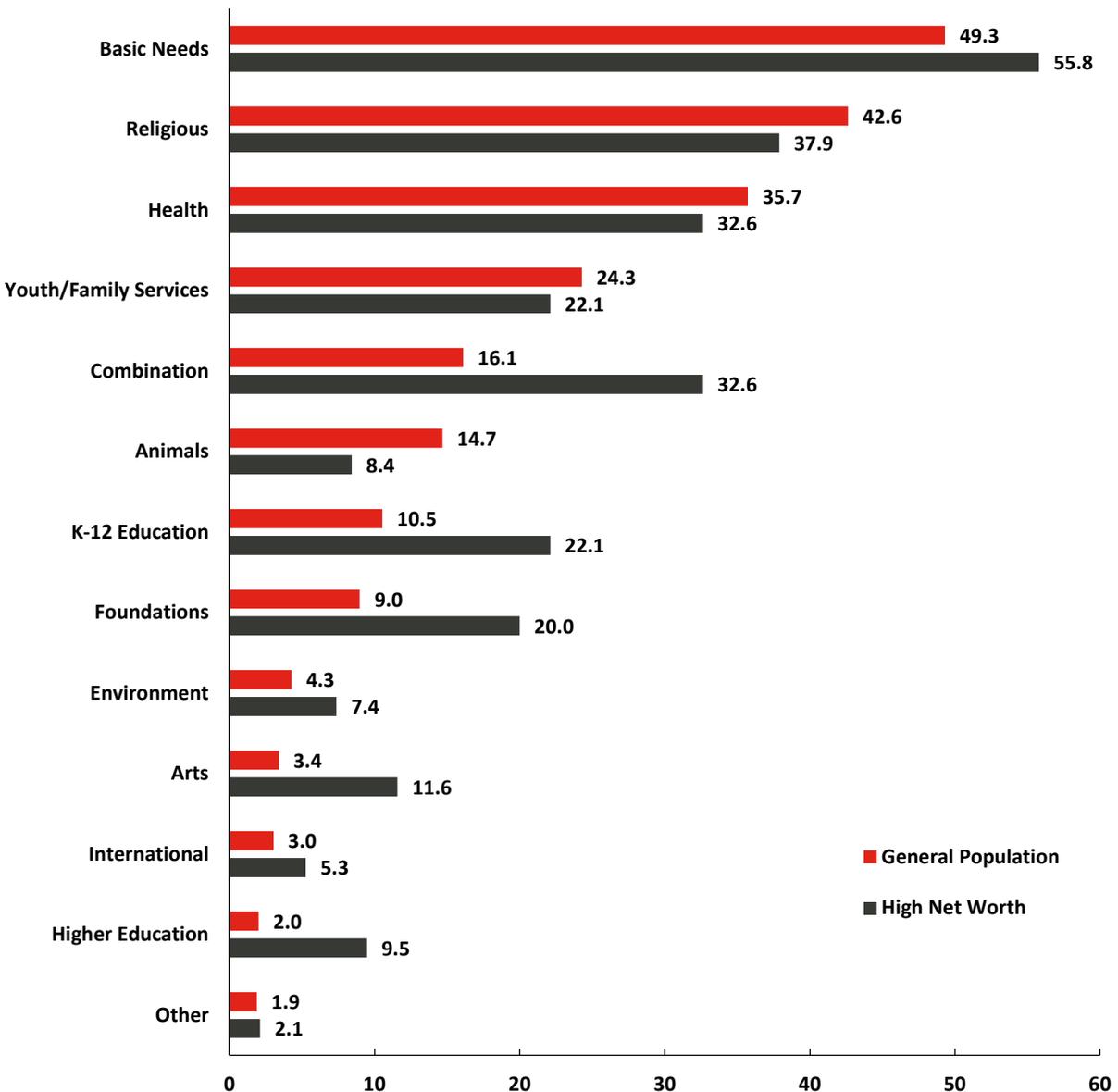


Giving by Charitable Category

Nearly half of *general population* households gave to basic needs in 2014, followed by religious causes, and health. *High net worth* respondents gave to these same top causes: 55.8 percent of *high net worth* households gave to basic needs, 37.9 percent to religious causes, and 32.6 percent each to health and combination organizations.

FIGURE 3: HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING GIVING TO CHARITABLE CAUSES IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)⁴

“During 2014, did you or your household make a donation to any of these causes?”



⁴ Combination organizations include, for example, *Fondos Unidos*, the local Puerto Rican United Way affiliate.

Average Amounts Given to Charity

General population households gave an average of \$286 to charity in 2014.⁵ High net worth households give much larger amounts, on average. In 2014, high net worth households gave an average of \$1,171.

A household's level of income, education, and religious attendance influences whether a household gives at all. These factors also appear to influence how much a household gives. Generally, a higher income was found to be related to a higher level of giving, as was a higher level of education and attending religious services at least once a month. Additionally, as the age of the respondent increases, households tend to give more. Many demographic factors (such as sex, marriage, and the presence of children in the household) do not appear to influence how much Puerto Rican households give, as might be expected when comparing these data to studies of the mainland U.S.

TABLE 2: AVERAGE AMOUNTS GIVEN BY CHARITABLE CAUSE IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS⁶

	General Population	High Net Worth
Total Giving	\$286	\$1,171
Religious	\$118	\$111
Basic Needs	\$47	\$155
Health	\$37	\$29
Animals	\$15	\$4
Combination ⁷	\$15	\$61
Foundations	\$13	\$26
Youth/Family Services	\$10	\$129
International	\$9	\$46
K-12 Education	\$7	\$75
Arts	\$6	\$36
Higher Education	\$2	\$241
Environment	\$2	\$8
Other	\$1	\$6

⁵ Figures in this section include households that did not give to charity; in other words, average amounts given are among all respondents, not just among donors. Figures for giving among donors (i.e., excluding those who did not give to specific causes) is found in **Appendix B**.

⁶ Average giving is measured as the average of giving by all respondents to a specific cause; in other words, it includes those who did not give to the cause.

⁷ Combination organizations include, for example, *Fondos Unidos*, the local Puerto Rican United Way affiliate.

Social Issue Priorities

Among a large number of social issues that Puerto Ricans might prioritize, education and health care were cited as top priorities by both *general population* households (47.6 percent and 39.6 percent, respectively) and *high net worth* households (49.5 percent and 33.7 percent, respectively). Compared to these stated priorities, education is not a top cause to which Puerto Ricans devote their charitable giving. However, health care was found to be both a priority as a social issue and a top-supported charitable cause by Puerto Rican households.

The disparity between prioritized social issues and giving patterns is not an unusual trend. Table 3 compares data from *Giving in Puerto Rico* with other studies concerning top issues and top supported causes. For some categories, social priorities align with preferred charitable causes. For other categories, they do not. It could be that donors believe that certain issues are the responsibility of the government, while others are seen as the responsibility of the citizens.

TABLE 3: COMPARING ISSUE PRIORITIES WITH GIVING TO CHARITABLE CAUSES ACROSS THREE STUDIES

“Please select the three issues that currently matter the most to you, whether you fund them or not.”

Study	Top Issues	Top Causes (% of Households that Give)	Top Causes (Average \$ Given Among All Respondents)
Giving in Puerto Rico⁸	Education	Basic Needs	Religious
	Health Care	Religion	Basic Needs
	Economy	Health	Health
Giving in Chicago⁹	Basic Needs	Basic Needs	Religion
	Health Care	Religion	Basic Needs
	Education	Health	Combined Purposes
2014 U.S. Trust Study of High Net Worth Philanthropy¹⁰	Education	Education	Education
	Poverty	Basic Needs	Religion
	Health Care	Arts	Other

⁸ *Giving in Puerto Rico* data were collected in 2015 about respondents’ giving in calendar year 2014. Data in Table 3 represent the *general population* only.

⁹ Data from the *Giving in Chicago* study were collected in 2014 about Chicago metro area respondents’ giving in calendar year 2013. For more information on this study, visit www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/research.

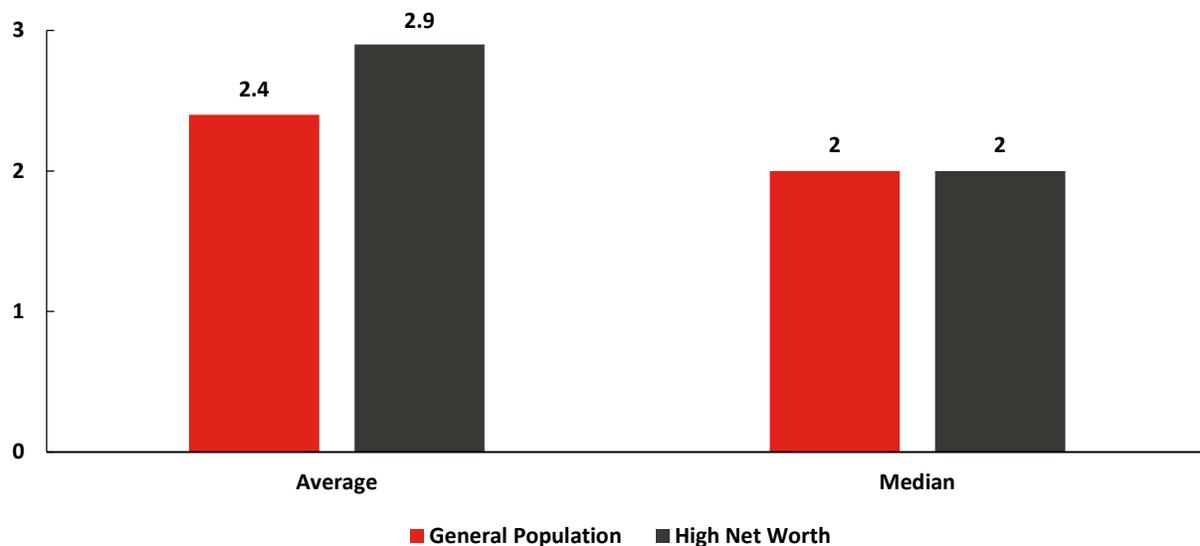
¹⁰ Data from the *2014 U.S. Trust Study of High Net Worth Philanthropy* were collected in 2014 about mainland U.S. high net worth respondents’ giving in calendar year 2013. For more information on this study, visit www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/research.

Number of Organizations Supported

The majority of Puerto Rican households gave to at least one organization in 2014. *High net worth* Puerto Rican households give to a slightly higher average number of organizations than do *general population* households. However, each household type gives to two organizations when measured by the median. This finding indicates that while the majority of both *general* and *high net worth* Puerto Rican households are giving to a fairly small number of organizations, some *high net worth* households appear to be giving to a large number of organizations.

FIGURE 4: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS¹¹

“In 2014, how many organizations did you or people in your household give to?”



¹¹ Average and median number of organizations supported is calculated for donors only (i.e., respondents who did not give to any organizations are excluded).

Geographic Focus of Giving

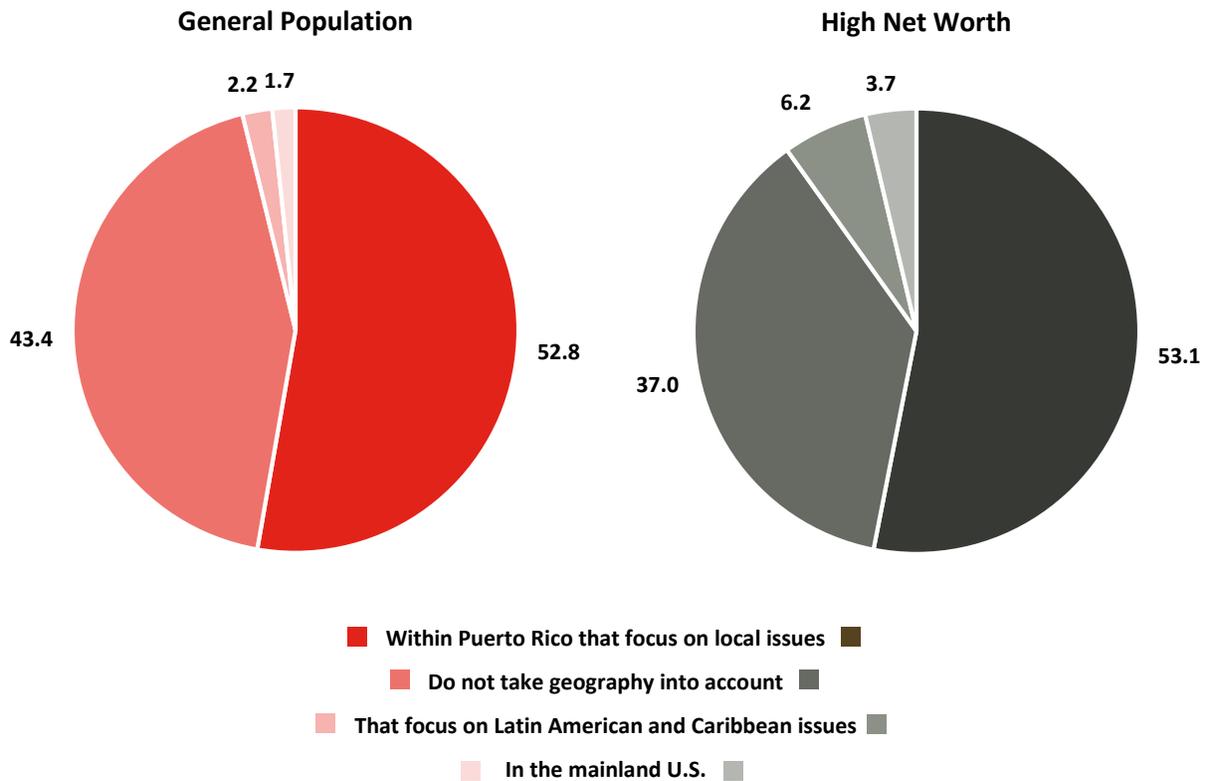
The greatest percentage of *general population* households in Puerto Rico prefer to give to local organizations that focus on issues in Puerto Rico. The second highest percentage do not consider geography when giving to charity. The smallest portion of these households prefer to give to organizations that focus on Latin American and Caribbean issues or to organizations in the mainland U.S.

Similar trends were revealed for *high net worth* households. More than one-half of these households focus on local issues, while 37.0 percent do not take geography into account when making charitable giving decisions. The remaining households focus their giving on Latin American and Caribbean issues or on mainland U.S. organizations.

Further analysis reveals a relationship between donating within Puerto Rico and donors' perceived knowledge of the nonprofit sector. Donors reporting more knowledge about nonprofits and the nonprofit sector are more likely to focus their giving on local Puerto Rican issues.

FIGURE 5: GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF GIVING IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“Generally speaking, how would you characterize the geographic focus of your charitable giving in 2014? Do you give mostly to organizations...?”



Knowledge of the Nonprofit Sector

While the nonprofit sector in Puerto Rico has grown considerably in recent years and plays a critical role in the Puerto Rican economy, citizens appear to have limited knowledge about nonprofit organizations and philanthropy more broadly. In this study, knowledge about the nonprofit sector was measured in two ways: self-rated knowledge about philanthropy and the ability to name nonprofits. The results of these measures are explored in detail in the following sections.

Level of Knowledge

In general, Puerto Ricans are much more likely to consider themselves “novices” about philanthropy than are residents of the mainland U.S. While this finding is not surprising, it indicates that education about philanthropy in Puerto Rico has significant room for growth. Moreover, stakeholders have an opportunity to educate Puerto Rican society about the subject.

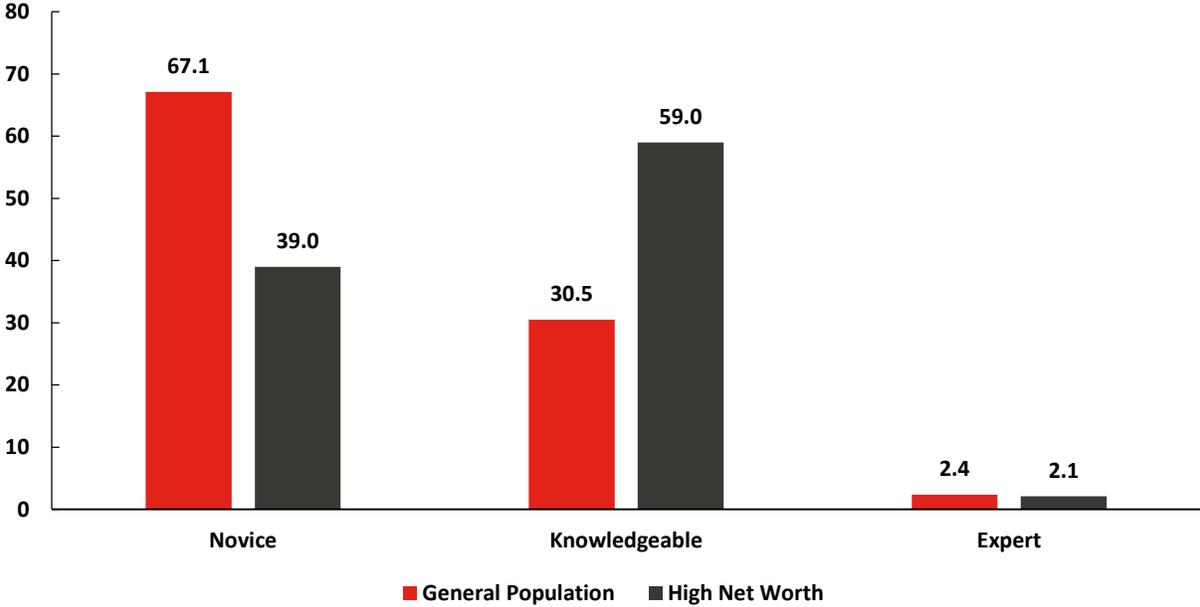
General population Puerto Ricans report a low level of knowledge about philanthropy and charitable giving. The greatest percentage of these respondents self-identified as “novices,” which translates into having little knowledge about philanthropy and the nonprofit sector. The remaining individuals categorized themselves as either “knowledgeable” or “experts.”

High net worth Puerto Ricans report being much more knowledgeable about philanthropy than their *general population* counterparts. The greatest percentage of *high net worth* respondents self-identified as “knowledgeable.” While a similar percentage of *high net worth* individuals classified themselves as “experts” when compared with the *general population*, a smaller proportion consider themselves “novices.”

When compared with mainland U.S. high net worth individuals, a much smaller percentage of Puerto Rican *high net worth* individuals consider themselves to be “experts” (13.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively). Nearly three-fourths (72.0 percent) of mainland U.S. households consider themselves to be “knowledgeable” about philanthropy, while the remaining report themselves to be “novices” (14.1 percent).

FIGURE 6: SELF-REPORTED LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHARITABLE GIVING IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS (%)

“Generally speaking, how would you rate your level of knowledge about charitable giving and philanthropy?”



Ability to Name Nonprofits

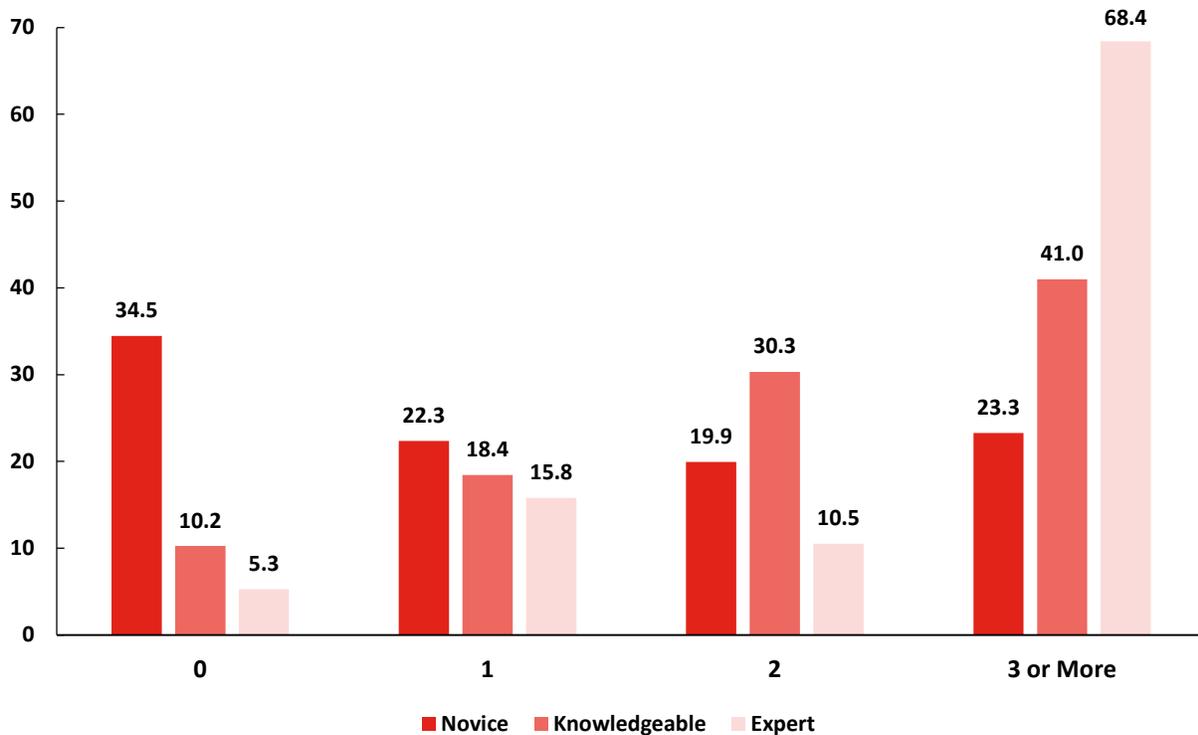
When *general population* Puerto Ricans were asked to name the first few nonprofits that came to their mind, nearly one-third (31.6 percent) named at least three nonprofits.¹² However, 11.0 percent could not name any nonprofits. The full *high net worth* sample could name at least one nonprofit organization.

Additional analysis revealed that, in general, the greater the level of knowledge a respondent reported about the nonprofit sector, the more nonprofits they could name. While the largest proportion of the “expert” respondents could name three or more nonprofits, the greatest proportion of the “novice” group could not name any nonprofits.

For the full list of nonprofits named by survey respondents, please see **Appendix C**.

FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF NONPROFITS NAMED BY LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHARITABLE GIVING, BY GENERAL POPULATION INDIVIDUALS (%)

“Which nonprofit organizations can you name? Please list the first three organizations that come to mind. If you do not know three organizations, just list those you know.”



¹² This question was asked at the beginning of the survey to gauge respondents’ raw level of knowledge without prompts that appeared in the rest of the survey.

Relationship Between Knowledge and Giving

The level of knowledge about philanthropy is not just linked to being able to name more nonprofits, but is also linked to higher levels of giving. It appears that households where respondents reported higher levels of knowledge about nonprofits were both more likely to give and to give higher amounts than households with less knowledgeable respondents.

These results suggest the need for nonprofits and the philanthropic community to develop strategies that aim to increase citizens' awareness of the nonprofit sector. Strategies could include educating the Puerto Rican public about how nonprofits can address societal needs, as well as improving the profile and presence of nonprofit organizations across communities.

TABLE 4: GIVING TO CHARITY AND AVERAGE AMOUNT GIVEN BY LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHARITABLE GIVING, BY GENERAL POPULATION HOUSEHOLDS

	Percentage of Households that Give to Charity	Average Amount Given (Among All Respondents)¹³
Novice	67.8%	\$131
Knowledgeable	88.9%	\$514
Expert	94.7%	\$1,605

¹³ These figures include households that did not give to charity; in other words, average amounts given are among all respondents, not just among donors. Figures for giving among donors (i.e., excluding those who did not give to specific causes) are found in **Appendix B**.

Formal versus Informal Giving

Formal philanthropic giving is measured in terms of giving to a nonprofit organization as opposed to a person. Puerto Rican citizens, however, engage philanthropically in ways that might not involve a formal organization. This type of philanthropy is termed “informal giving.” In this study, informal giving is specifically defined as giving with a charitable intent but not to a nonprofit organization. Examples of informal giving include giving to people directly, such as a family member, a stranger, or a neighbor in need.

Percentage of Households that Give Informally

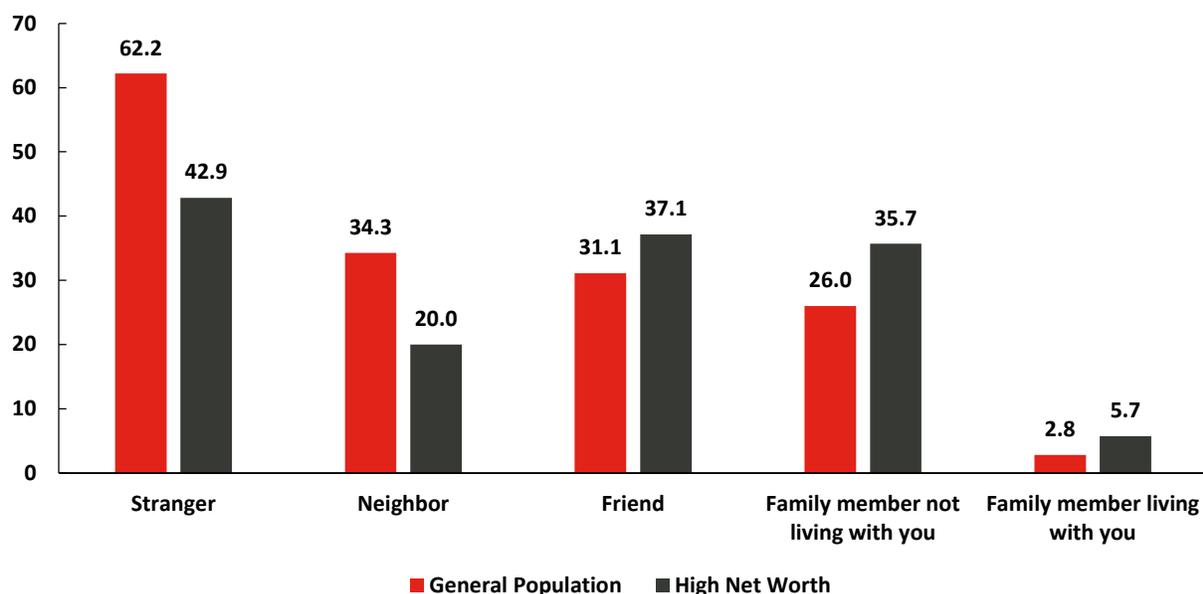
Both *general population* households and *high net worth* households report high levels of informal giving (i.e., giving outside of nonprofit organizations, such as to a family member or stranger in need). Informal giving was reported by 71.1 percent of *general population* households and 73.7 percent of *high net worth* households. These numbers suggest that despite reported financial obstacles, Puerto Ricans are giving at high rates both formally and informally.

Recipients of Informal Giving

Figure 8 displays the recipients of informal giving by Puerto Ricans in 2014. For both *high net worth* and *general population* households, strangers, friends, neighbors, and family are the most frequent recipients of informal giving. *General population* households were most likely to give to strangers and neighbors, while *high net worth* households were most likely to give to strangers and friends. Less often, informal giving recipients were reported as family members living in the household.

FIGURE 8: RECIPIENT OF INFORMAL GIVING IN 2014 BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“To whom did you give informally in 2014?”

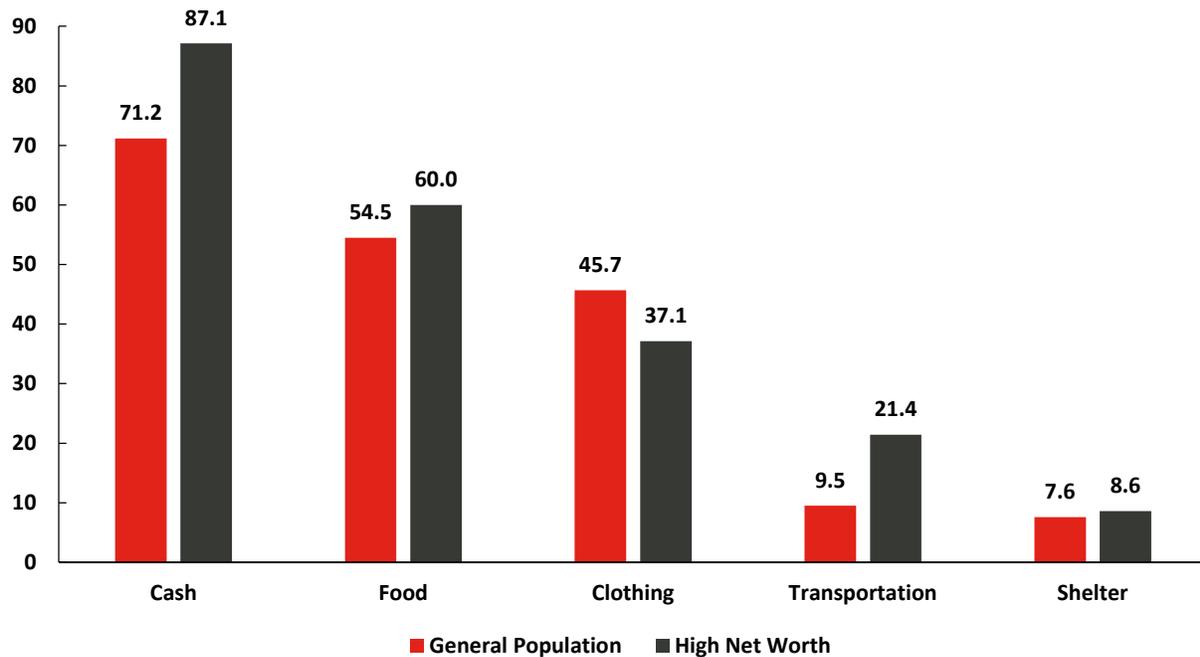


Method of Informal Giving

Figure 9 highlights the key ways in which Puerto Ricans gave informally in 2014. For both *general population* households and *high net worth* households, the most common donations were cash, food, and clothing. Though not as prominent, donations of transportation and shelter were more often given by *high net worth* households than by the *general population*.

FIGURE 9: METHOD OF INFORMAL GIVING IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“In what way did you give informally in 2014?”



Giving Vehicles

Giving vehicles are ways of giving that are often utilized by *high net worth* households. Generally, high net worth households in the mainland U.S. use giving vehicles to a greater extent than do *high net worth* households in Puerto Rico, with the exception of giving circles. Some examples of giving vehicles include private foundations, donor-advised funds, or a will with a specific charitable provision. This study explored whether Puerto Rican *high net worth* households currently have or plan to establish giving vehicles. The greatest percentage of Puerto Rican *high net worth* households indicated that they currently use or plan to establish a giving circle (7.0 percent currently have and 1.2 percent plan to establish). This result was followed by those who have or plan to establish a private foundation (5.9 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively) or a planned giving instrument that specifies a charitable beneficiary (4.9 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively).¹⁴

¹⁴ A giving circle is a type of collaborative giving network in which a group of individuals pool their funds and then decide together on the beneficiaries of those resources. Examples of planned giving instruments that specify a charitable beneficiary include a charitable remainder trust, a lead trust, or a charitable gift annuity.

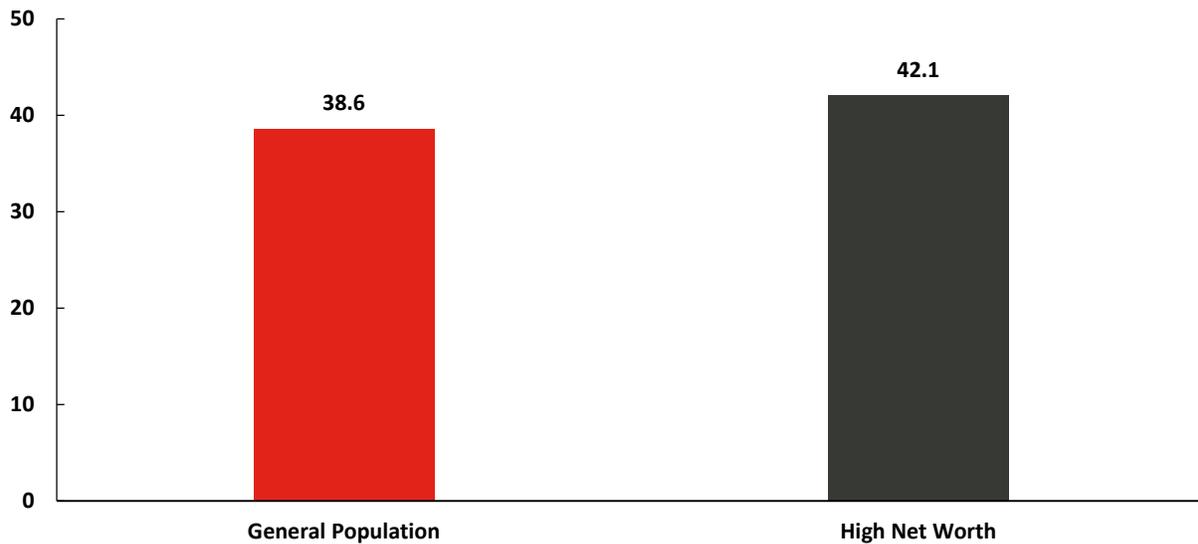
Volunteering

Percentage of Households That Volunteer

Individuals in about two out of every five *general population* households volunteered in 2014. This figure was similar to the percentage of *high net worth* households where members volunteered that year. While more Puerto Ricans volunteer compared to the *general population* in the mainland U.S. (38.6 percent in Puerto Rico compared to 33.7 percent in the U.S.), the U.S. *high net worth* population volunteers at a much higher rate than do *high net worth* Puerto Ricans (42.1 percent in Puerto Rico compared to 75.1 percent in the U.S.).

FIGURE 10: HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING VOLUNTEERING IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“Did you or someone in your household volunteer in 2014?”

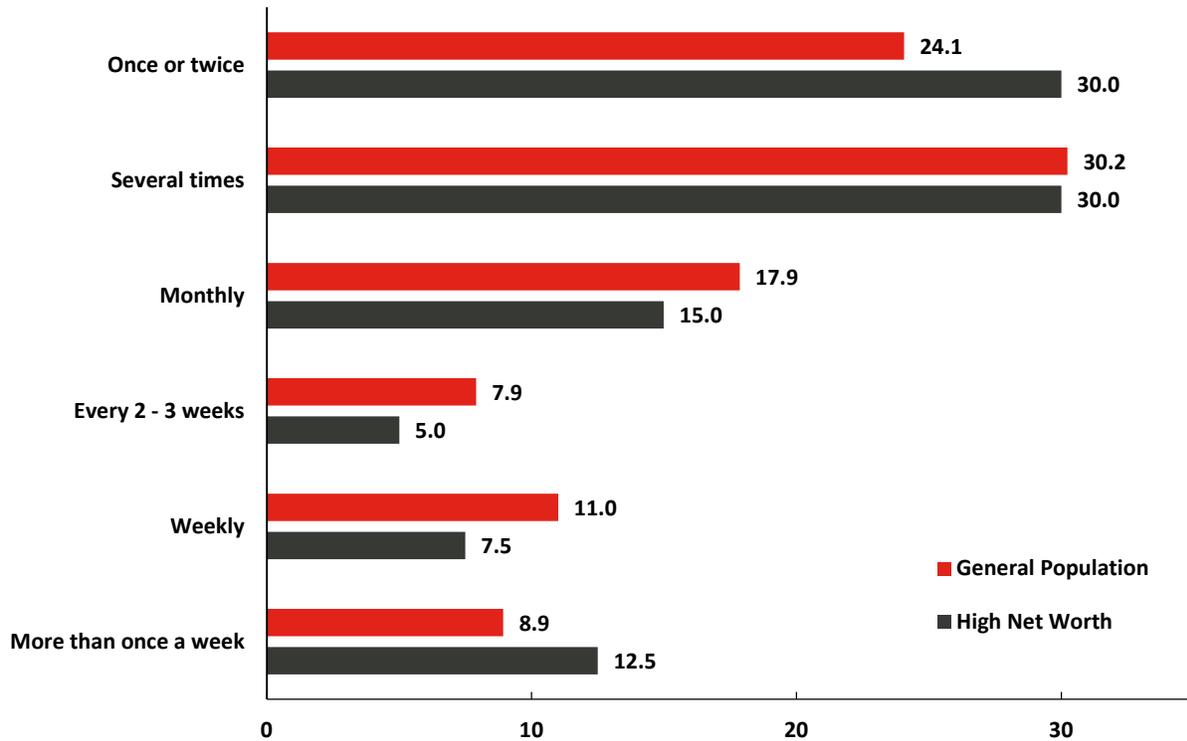


Amount of Time Volunteering

Of those households in the *general population* that reported volunteering, the greatest percentages volunteered once or twice, or several times (i.e., less than monthly) in 2014. These results were mirrored closely by *high net worth* households, of which 30.0 percent volunteered once or twice, and another 30.0 percent volunteered several times in 2014.

FIGURE 11: FREQUENCY OF VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY BY HOUSEHOLDS THAT VOLUNTEERED IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“In 2014, how often did you volunteer?”



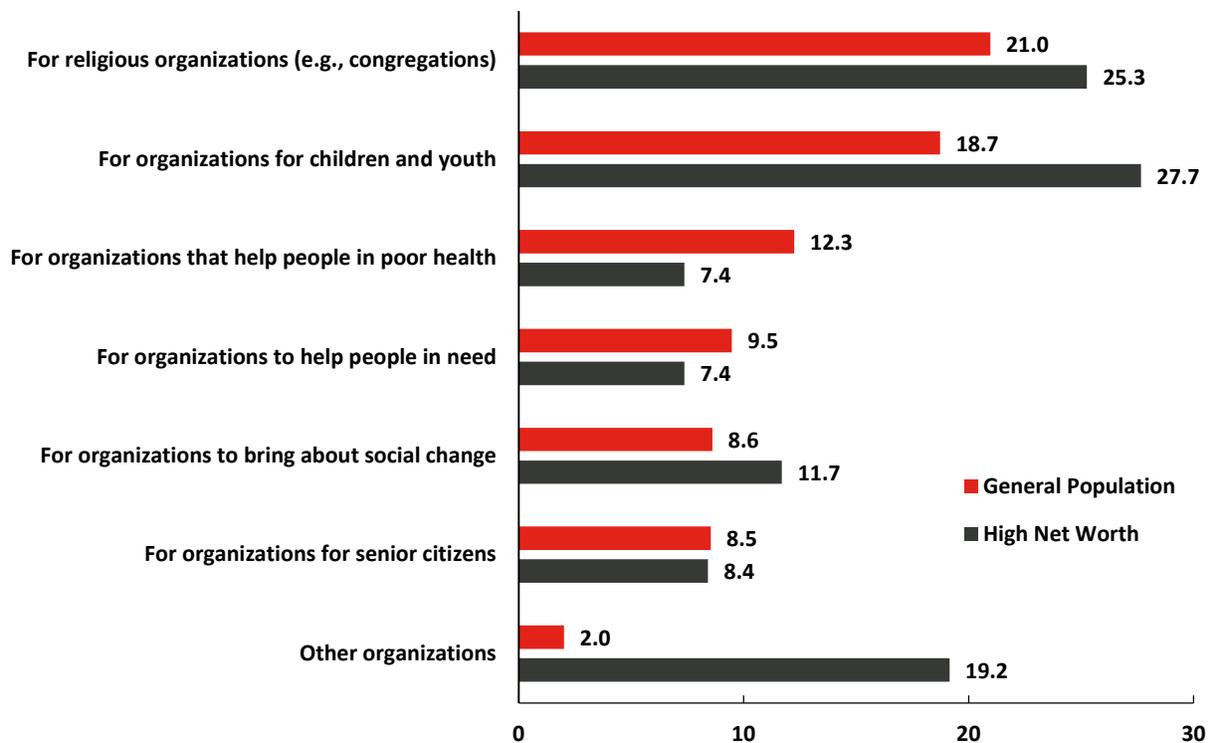
Recipient Organizations of Volunteer Time

Religious and youth organizations were the top recipients of volunteer time by both *general population* and *high net worth* households. *General population* households reported higher levels of volunteering with organizations serving people in poor health, people in need, and senior citizens than did *high net worth* households.

One explanation for the high levels of volunteering with youth organizations is parenthood. Results of additional analyses revealed that households with at least one child in their family unit reported a higher likelihood of volunteering overall. Households with children also reported higher levels of volunteering for organizations focused on youth, people in need, and “other” organizations than did households with no children.¹⁵

FIGURE 12: TYPE OF ORGANIZATION BENEFITTING FROM VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY BY HOUSEHOLDS THAT VOLUNTEERED IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“For which of the following types of organizations did you volunteer?”



¹⁵ This analysis was conducted only on the *general population* sample.

Barriers to Giving and Anticipated Giving

Understanding why households do not give, including the barriers to giving, is as important as understanding why households do give. Nonprofits and interested stakeholders can help to induce more philanthropic behavior across Puerto Rican communities by addressing these barriers, which are discussed in the following section. This section also discusses the outlook for giving in Puerto Rico in the next three to five years.

Why Households Do Not Give

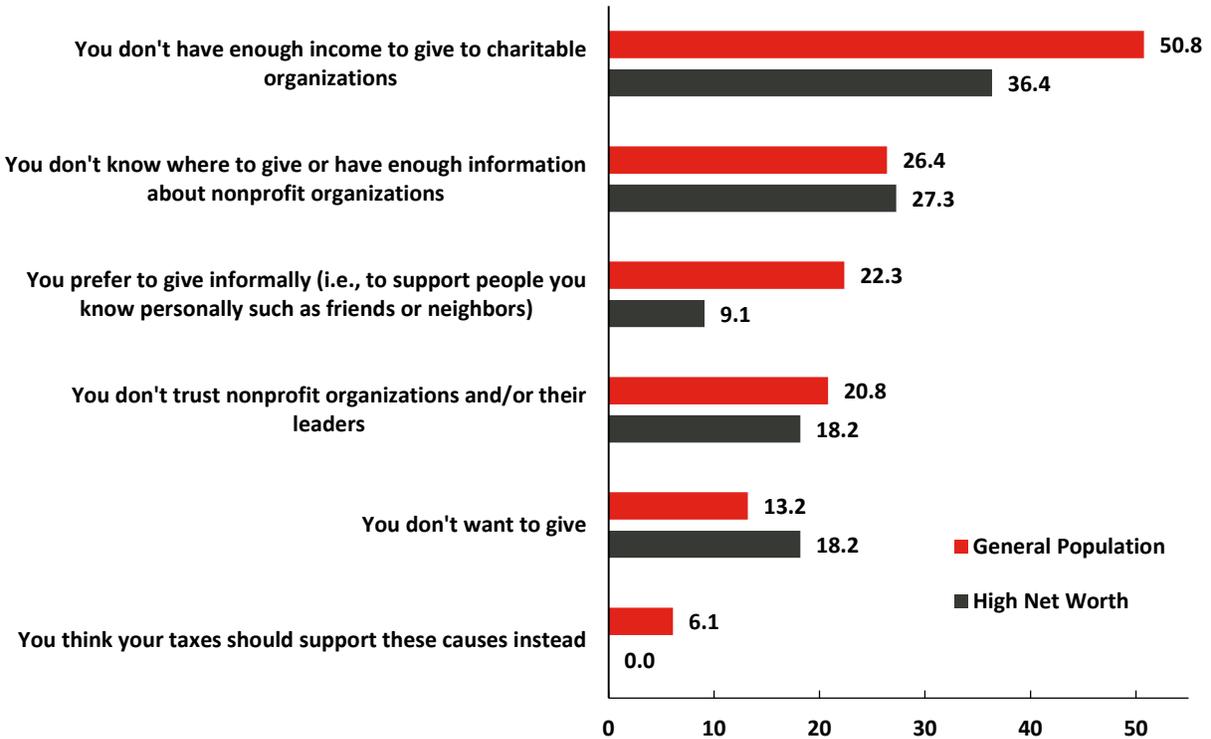
The top reason cited for not giving in 2014 by both *general population* and *high net worth* households was not having an adequate income for giving.¹⁶ Lacking information about nonprofits or about where to give, a preference for informal giving, and a lack of trust in nonprofits or nonprofit leaders were also top-cited reasons for not giving.

The top response of a lack of income seems to indicate that the ongoing economic and fiscal crisis in Puerto Rico is affecting household giving to charity. However, this is not the only issue that limits philanthropy in Puerto Rico. Education about nonprofits and causes, as well as education about how and why to give to nonprofits as opposed to informal giving, might also increase giving.

¹⁶ Data from the *high net worth* sample are based on 11 *high net worth* respondents who did not give; therefore the results for the *high net worth* sample should be interpreted with caution.

FIGURE 13: REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DID NOT GIVE IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS¹⁷ (%)

“Please indicate the reasons why you do not give to charitable organizations.”



¹⁷ Data from the *high net worth* sample are based on 11 *high net worth* respondents who did not give; therefore the results for the *high net worth* sample should be interpreted with caution.

Why Households Stopped Giving

In addition to exploring why some households do not give to charity at all, *Giving in Puerto Rico* also examined why donors may stop giving to a particular organization from one year to the next. Of *general population* households in 2014, 13 percent had stopped giving to at least one organization that they had previously supported. The top reasons these households cited for stopping their giving were:

- A change in household circumstances (51.0 percent);
- The charitable organization was ineffective (9.8 percent); and
- The organization met its goal, or the specific project they funded was completed (9.8 percent).

For *high net worth* households in 2014, 20 percent had stopped giving to at least one organization that they had previously supported. The top reasons *high net worth* households cited for stopping their giving were:

- A change in household circumstances (44.4 percent);
- The nature of the request, for example receiving too many requests, too frequent requests, or requests for an inappropriate amount (22.2 percent); and
- The charitable organization was ineffective (11.1 percent).

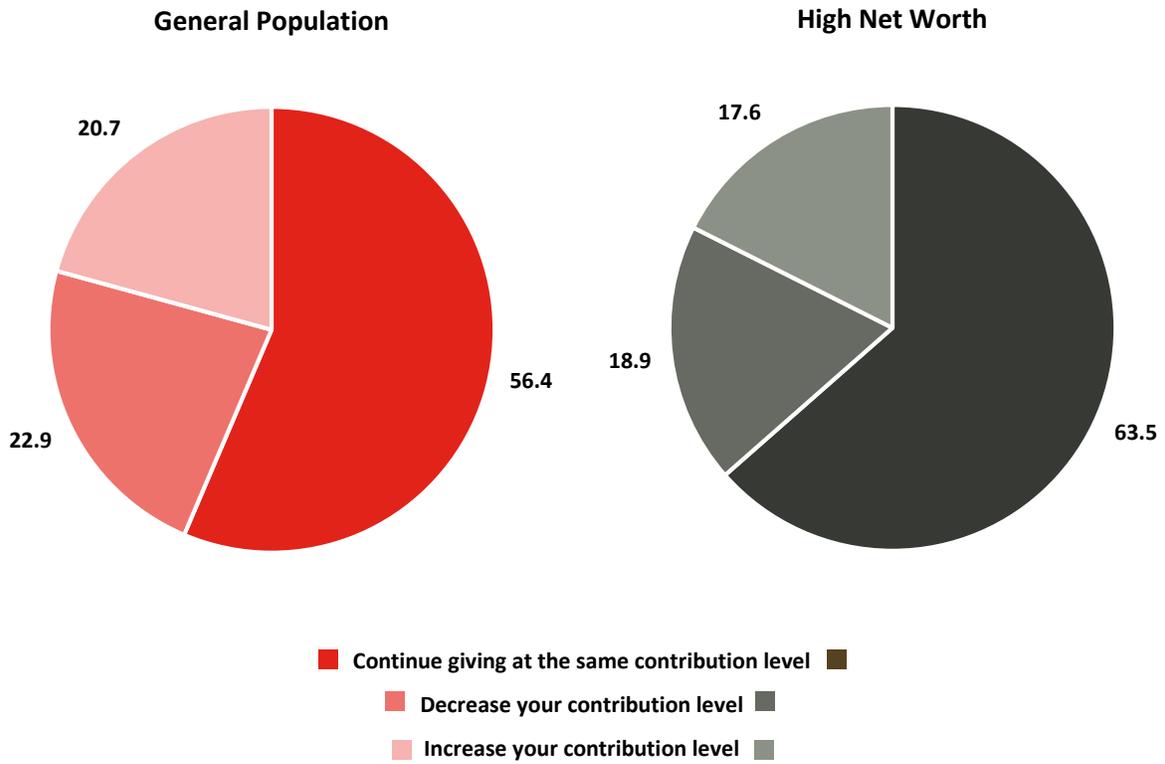
These findings indicate the importance of the economy for charitable giving, as the primary reason both *general population* and *high net worth* donors stop giving is the result of the donor's circumstances (i.e., because of a change in financial circumstances of the household). If financial circumstances improve for Puerto Rican households, an increase in giving might follow. That being said, relatively high percentages of Puerto Rican households negatively change their giving behavior as a result of poor nonprofit practices. This finding demonstrates a need for nonprofits to adjust their fundraising strategies aimed at Puerto Rican households.

Anticipated Giving

This study seeks to anticipate the future of giving in Puerto Rico. Responding households were asked about their plans for giving over the next three to five years and were also asked about the factors that might influence a change in their giving. Both *general population* and *high net worth* households predict that they will maintain their current donation levels. The remaining households are split between anticipating an increase or a decrease in their future giving.

FIGURE 14: ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN CHARITABLE GIVING FOR THE NEXT THREE TO FIVE YEARS, BY THE GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

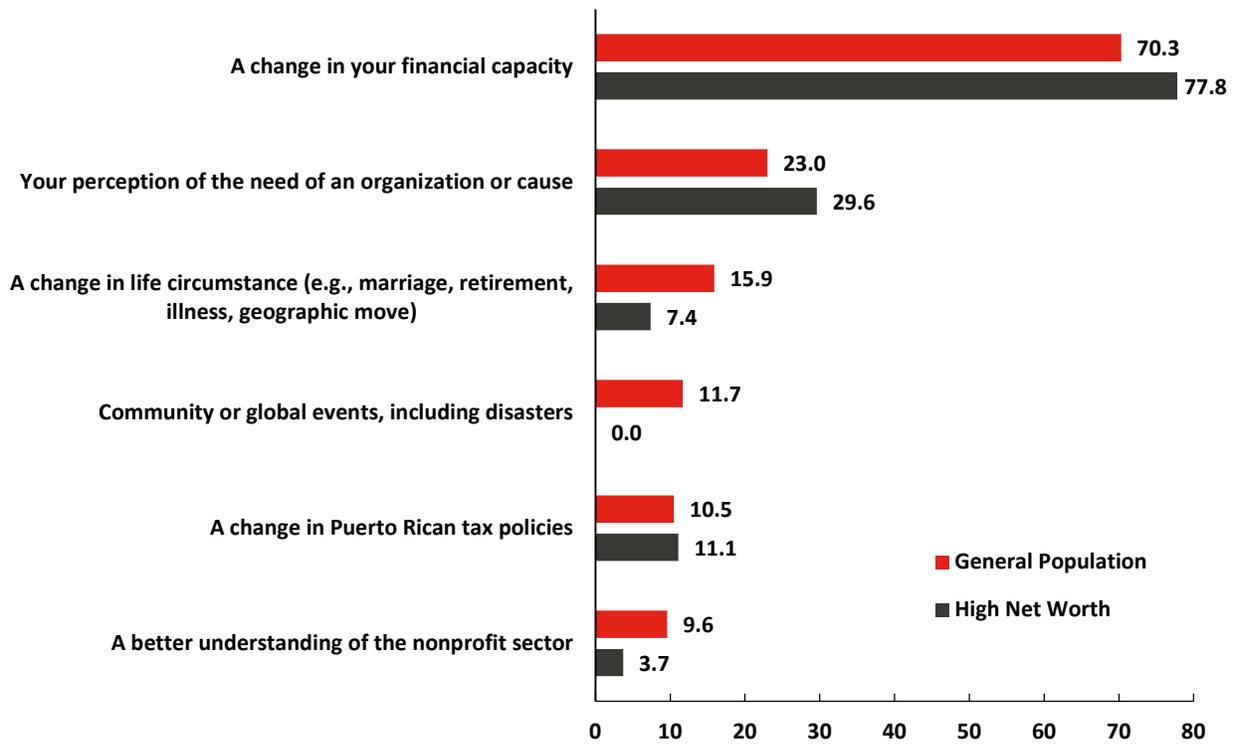
“Relative to your charitable giving in the past, in the next three to five years, do you plan to...?”



Generally, the outlook for future giving in Puerto Rico seems to hinge on the state of the economy. The top-cited influence on future giving according to Puerto Rican households is financial capacity, noted by 70.3 percent of *general population* households and 77.8 percent of *high net worth* households. The second most-cited factor was change in the perception of the need.

FIGURE 15: FACTORS OF CHANGE IDENTIFIED AMONG HOUSEHOLDS PROJECTING A CHANGE IN GIVING FOR THE FUTURE¹⁸ (%)

“Which factors may contribute to that change?”



¹⁸ The percentages in this figure are calculated only among those who said they would increase or decrease their future charitable giving.

Tax Policy

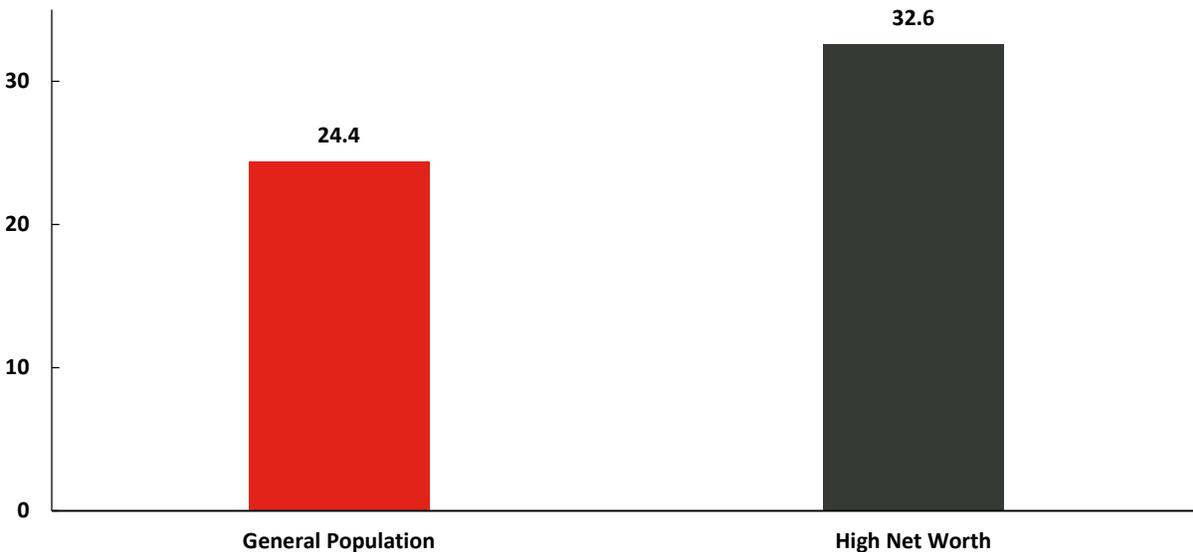
In 2011, Puerto Rico’s tax policy was changed in a number of ways – one of which made it more advantageous to itemize philanthropic giving. The underlying concept is that by making the tax deduction for charitable giving more financially beneficial, more people would give more money to charity. To gauge the awareness of this new tax policy by the population and determine if it has affected giving, respondents to this study’s survey were asked about these issues. In general, the results suggest that many Puerto Ricans do not know about these changes in the tax policy and have not adjusted their behavior in response. Much work remains to be done to inform the people of Puerto Rico about these changes.

Awareness of Tax Code Changes

Overall, Puerto Ricans exhibit low awareness levels of the 2011 tax changes. However, *high net worth* individuals exhibit greater awareness than *general population* Puerto Ricans.

FIGURE 16: AWARENESS OF 2011 PUERTO RICAN TAX CODE CHANGES, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS (%)

“Are you aware that in 2011, major changes were made to the Puerto Rico tax code that impacted the potential tax benefits of charitable giving?”



Responses to Tax Code Changes

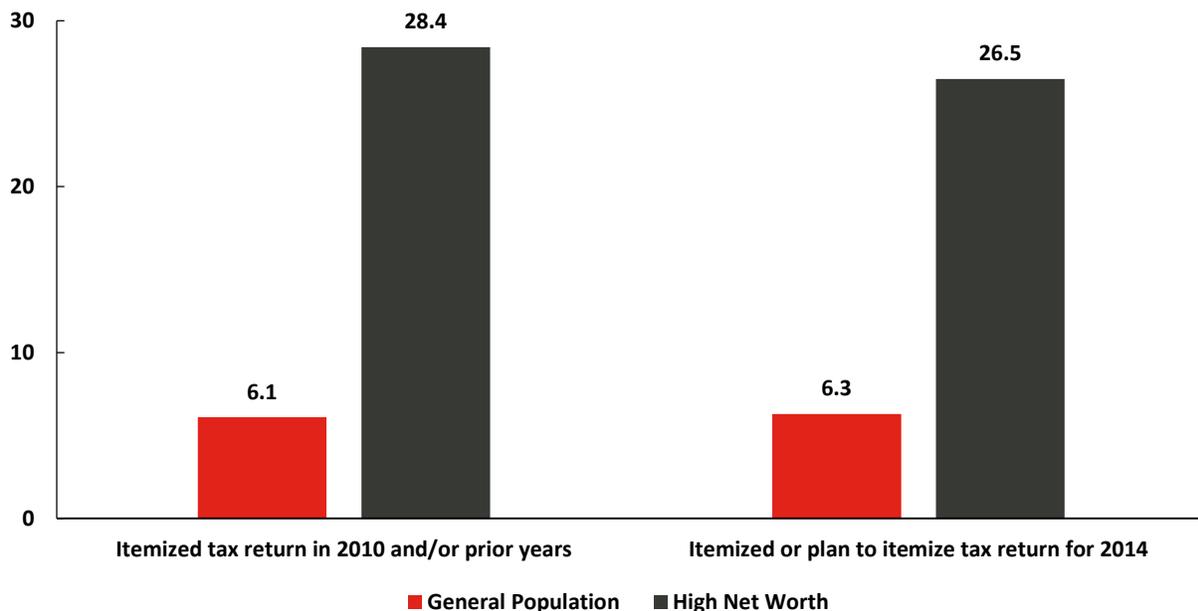
Neither *general population* households nor *high net worth* households are being highly influenced by the tax code change. Only 1.1 percent of *general population* households and 3.3 percent of *high net worth* households reported an increase in giving as a response to tax code changes. The majority of both of these household types (67.0 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively) reported no change in giving activity due to the tax code changes. This information could be beneficial for nonprofit stakeholders; by informing potential donors of the tax benefits, donors may be encouraged to increase their giving levels.

Tax Return Itemization

General population households are much less likely to itemize their tax returns than are *high net worth* households, which is not surprising. However, neither household type exhibited much change in their itemization behaviors between 2010 and 2014. Given the tax code changes, it might be expected that more households would itemize or plan to itemize their returns in 2014 compared to 2010, before the changes were implemented. However, this was not the case. The percentage of *general population* households itemizing or planning to itemize stayed roughly the same in both years. The percentage of *high net worth* households itemizing or planning to itemize actually decreased, from 28.4 percent in 2010 to 26.5 percent in 2014.

FIGURE 17: HOUSEHOLDS ITEMIZING TAX RETURNS IN 2010 AND 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS (%)

“Before the tax code changed in 2011, did you itemize your tax return in 2010 and/or prior years? Have you, or do you plan to itemize your tax return for 2014?”



Conclusions and Implications

Giving in Puerto Rico provides fundamental information about Puerto Rican household giving. For the first time, reliable data about who gives, why, and to what causes is available for the Puerto Rican community at large. In light of the island's current socioeconomic reality, the findings point to key areas where donors, nonprofit leaders, and policy makers can nurture and encourage philanthropic growth that will ultimately benefit the entirety of Puerto Rico.

The study can be used as a powerful tool for different stakeholders. In particular, it gives current and potential donors the tools to get involved, to reflect on where they stand as donors, to practice strategic giving, and to make a difference in solving some of Puerto Rico's most entrenched problems.

Three main findings stand out and warrant further action:

Puerto Ricans are generous. Puerto Rico has a strong charitable culture in which people find opportunities to help one another. As evidenced throughout this study, giving occurs in large numbers, both when individuals give informally within their communities as well as when they engage in direct, formal donations to nonprofits.

There is an opportunity to increase formal giving. Puerto Rico has high levels of *informal* giving, such as giving to a family member, a stranger, or a neighbor in need. This type of giving exemplifies generosity and caring for fellow human beings. However, there is room to increase *formal* giving to nonprofit organizations, especially contributions that demonstrate impact and successful solutions to complex social issues. Contributions that target the root of existing problems are likely to influence the quality of life in Puerto Rico and reinforce its democratic standards.

More knowledge about the nonprofit sector may be key to increasing giving. While the nonprofit sector in Puerto Rico has evolved in the past few decades, more work remains to be done to build awareness, provide education, and share information about nonprofits and philanthropy. The *general population* expressed limited knowledge and primarily consider themselves to be novices on the subject. Further, even *high net worth* philanthropists in Puerto Rico have lower levels of knowledge about nonprofits and philanthropy when compared to their mainland U.S. counterparts. Finally, Puerto Ricans are more likely to donate and give larger amounts of money when they consider themselves well-informed about the nonprofit sector.

Additional research will yield a greater depth of information about key questions prompted by this study. However, the findings clearly point to the potential to strengthen Puerto Rico's social sector by unleashing each individual's power to make a difference. Philanthropy offers a mechanism for committed individuals to act with flexibility and freedom in fulfillment of the goals they hope to achieve for the common good. Engaging in giving with the right information and in ways that are meaningful for each person are crucial elements toward achieving a thriving, more strategically philanthropic society.

Appendix A: Data and Methodology

Sample

General population sample: The survey was fielded by a local Puerto Rican company, Interviewing Resources Corporation, in summer 2015 about 2014 giving. The sample size is approximately 800, with variance depending on whether respondents answered all questions.

High net worth sample: The survey was fielded in a similar manner as above, but targeted only high net worth households. These households had at least \$150,000 in annual income and/or \$1 million in assets (value of primary residence was excluded). The sample size is approximately 95, with variance depending on whether respondents answered all questions. These 95 responses are comprised of 48 responses from the general population survey that qualified under the income and wealth criteria, as well as an additional 47 responses obtained in the effort to over-sample high net worth households.

Demographic Description of Data

In both the Puerto Rican *general population* and *high net worth* samples, the respondents were more often female (54.5% and 58.5%, respectively). The median age of the respondents for the *general population* sample was 45 years. The median age for the *high net worth* sample was higher, at 50 years.

Comparing the *general population* to the *high net worth* sample, the *high net worth* respondents were more likely to be married and less likely to be single/never married or living with a domestic partner than the *general population* sample.

TABLE A1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS TO *GIVING IN PUERTO RICO* SURVEY, FOR GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH SAMPLES

	General Population	High Net Worth
Sex		
Male	45.5%	41.5%
Female	54.5%	58.5%
Age		
Average	45.5	51.6
Median	45.0	50.0
Marital Status		
Married	38.1%	60.0%
Single, never married	28.5%	12.6%
Living with a domestic partner/civil union	10.2%	6.3%
Divorced	10.2%	9.5%
Widowed	8.3%	6.3%
Separated	4.8%	5.3%

Subsector Definitions

- **Basic needs:** organizations helping people in need of food, shelter, or other basic necessities
- **Combination:** organizations serving a combination of purposes (e.g., United Way)
- **Youth/Family Services:** organizations serving the youth or familial populations, such as adoption services, foster care, family counseling, family violence shelters, boys' and girls' clubs, etc.
- **Health Care/Medical Research:** organizations operating in the health care system, such as hospitals, nursing homes, heart or cancer associations, etc.
- **K-12 Education:** organizations that support K-12 education (outside of tuition and fees) such as schools, libraries, after-school programs, scholarship funds, etc.
- **Higher Education:** organizations for higher educational purposes, such as universities, university scholarship funds, educational-related nonprofits, etc.
- **Arts, Culture, Humanities:** organizations that support arts, culture, or humanities, such as museums, theatres, public broadcasting, etc.
- **Environment:** organizations that advocate and support environmental protection and conservation (e.g., Para la Naturaleza, Scuba Dogs Society, Sierra Club, etc.)
- **Animal:** organizations that care for animals, such as animal shelters (e.g., Humane Society of Puerto Rico, etc.)
- **International Aid:** organizations that promote international aid or world peace (e.g., Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, etc.)
- **Foundations and Grant Making:** foundations or grant-makers (e.g., Puerto Rico Community Foundation, Fundación Pro Ayuda de Puerto Rico, etc.)
- **Non-specified:** organizations that do not fit in the aforementioned categories, such as community development or veterans groups

Appendix B: Average Amounts of Giving Among Donors

In the report text, when average amounts of giving are discussed, figures include all recipients, even those who did not give to charity. Here, corresponding information is provided for average amounts of giving among donors only. While the average amount given for all respondents provides an indication of how important causes are across the entire population, the average amount given among donors can indicate where large amounts are being given, even if not by very many donors.

When only *general population* households that donated at least one dollar to charity are considered, the average amount given was \$391. When only *high net worth* households that donated at least one dollar to charity are considered, the average amount given was \$1,393.

Measured in terms of average giving among donor households, the Puerto Rican *general population* gave the highest amounts to international (\$322), religious (\$299), and arts organizations (\$182). *High net worth* donors gave the highest average amounts to higher education (\$3,650), international (\$860), and youth and family services causes (\$727). While some of these average giving amounts might appear to be high, in some cases this is because a small number of donor households gave large amounts.

TABLE B1: AVERAGE AMOUNTS GIVEN (AMONG DONORS) BY CHARITABLE CAUSE IN 2014, BY GENERAL POPULATION AND HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS¹⁹

	General Population	High Net Worth
Total Giving	\$391	\$1,393
International	\$322	\$860
Religious	\$299	\$367
Arts	\$182	\$399
Foundations	\$158	\$223
Higher Education	\$123	\$3,650
Health	\$111	\$120
Animals	\$109	\$101
Basic Needs	\$102	\$314
Combination ²⁰	\$101	\$276
K-12 Education	\$76	\$494
Other	\$65	\$275
Environment	\$56	\$120
Youth/Family Services	\$43	\$727

¹⁹ Average giving among donors is measured as the average of giving by donors to a specific cause; in other words, it excludes those who did not give to that cause.

²⁰ Combination organizations include, for example, *Fondos Unidos*, the local Puerto Rican United Way affiliate.

TABLE B2: GIVING TO CHARITY AND AVERAGE AMOUNT GIVEN (AMONG DONORS) BY LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHARITABLE GIVING, BY GENERAL POPULATION HOUSEHOLDS

	Percentage of Households that Give to Charity	Average Amount Given (Among Donors)
Novice	67.8%	\$201
Knowledgeable	88.9%	\$582
Expert	94.7%	\$1,699

Appendix C: List of Named Organizations²¹

“Which nonprofit organizations can you name? Please list the first three organizations that come to mind. If you do not know three organizations, just list those you know.”

Name of Nonprofit	Number of Times Mentioned
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY- PUERTO RICO DIV.	142
SER DE PUERTO RICO	113
ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	102
CRUZ ROJA AMERICANA CAPITULO DE PR	90
THE SALVATION ARMY	69
HOGAR CREA INTERNACIONAL, INC.	63
DA VIDA CAMINANDO CON RAYMOND	50
FONDOS UNIDOS DE PUERTO RICO, INC.	45
ASOCIACION DE DISTROFIA MUSCULAR CAPITULO DE PUERTO RICO, INC.	40
IGLESIA / SIN ESPECIFICAR	32
CORPORACION LA FONDITA DE JESUS	30
SAN JORGE CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION, INC.	28
RICKY MARTIN FOUNDATION, CORP.	26
HOSPITAL DE ONCOLOGIA DR. I. GONZALEZ MARTINEZ DE LA LIGA PUERTORRIQUEÑA CONTRA EL CANCER	24
CENTROS SOR ISOLINA FERRE, INC.	23
CASA PROTEGIDA JULIA DE BURGOS, INC.	20
MARCH OF DIMES BIRTH DEFECTS FOUNDATION PUERTO RICO CHAPTER, INC.	17
PUERTO RICO AFFILIATE OF THE SUSAN G. KOMEN BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION	13
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION, INC.	12
RELEVO POR LA VIDA	12
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, INC.	10
FUNDACION INFANTIL RONALD MCDONALD DE PUERTO RICO, INC.	10
CABECITAS RAPADAS	9
IGLESIA CATOLICA / IGLESIA	9
MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION OF PUERTO RICO, INC.	8
AMIGOS DE LA CASA CUNA DE SAN JUAN, INC.	8
FUNDACION SAVE A SATO, INC.	7
CLUB DE LEONES	7
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA	6
PARA LA NATURALEZA	6
FUNDACION CARITAS ALEGRES / ROSELYN SANCHEZ	6

²¹ The names of these organizations appear in this list as they were mentioned by survey respondents. They do not necessarily correspond to the official name of the organization.

Name of Nonprofit	Number of Times Mentioned
FUNDACION DE AUTISMO Y TRASTORNOS GENERALIZADOS DEL DESARROLLO, INC.	5
HOGAR CUNA DE SAN CRISTOBAL, INC.	5
FUNDACION CAP (CANCER PEDIATRICO)	5
UNITED STATE FUND FOR UNICEF	5
ASOCIACION PUERTORRIQUEÑA DEL PULMON, INC.	5
ASOCIACION PRO ALBERGUE Y PROTECCION DE ANIMALES, INC.	4
ASOCIACION PUERTORRIQUEÑA DE DIABETES, INC.	4
ASOCIACION PROTECTORA DE ANIMALES DE CAGUAS, INC.	4
FUNDACION AMAR	4
ACCION SOCIAL DE PUERTO RICO, INC.	3
CENTRO DE AMBULANTES CRISTO POBRE, INC.	3
SOCIEDAD PRO-HOSPITAL DEL NIÑO (HOSPITAL DEL NIÑO)	3
PUERTO RICO CANCER AND HEALTH FOUNDATION (FUNDACION DEL CANCER Y LA SALUD DE PUERTO RICO), INC.	3
WORLD VISION PUERTO RICO, INC.	3
BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS OF PR, INC.	3
CASA DE NIÑOS MANUEL FERNANDEZ JUNCOS, INC.	3
DISCIPULOS DE CRISTO / IGLESIA	3
HOGAR NUEVA MUJER SANTA MARIA DE LA MERCED, INC.	3
SALESIAN SOCIETY	3
SIDA (ORGANIZACION NO ESPECIFICADA)	3
HOSPITALES / NO ESPECIFICADO	3
FUNDACION O CENTRO DE ENVEJECIENTES / NO ESPECIFICADO	3
HOGARES O CLUBES DE NIÑOS(AS) / NO ESPECIFICADO	3
INSTITUTO PONCEÑO SINDROME DOWN, INC.	2
PUERTO RICO DOWN SYNDROME FOUNDATION, INC.	2
HUMANE SOCIETY OF PUERTO RICO, INC.	2
COLITAS SONRIENTES	2
A AFRICA CON AMOR, INC.	2
CARIBE GIRL SCOUTS COUNCIL, INC.	2
HOGAR ALBERGUE DE NIÑOS DE SAN GERMAN PORTAL DE AMOR	2
IGLESIA PENTECOSTAL DE DIOS M.I. / IGLESIA	2
FUNDACION VIDA LEJOS DEL SEMAFORO	2
FUNDACION PRO AYUDA DE PUERTO RICO	2
CASA JOVEN DEL CARIBE, INC.	2
ALCOHOLICOS ANONIMOS	2
EXTRA BASES, INC.	2
HOGAR SAN MIGUEL	2
CENTRO DE CUIDADO DE NIÑOS CARITAS FELICES, INC.	2

Name of Nonprofit	Number of Times Mentioned
CENTRO MARGARITA, INC.	2
ALIANZA PARA UN PUERTO RICO SIN DROGAS, INC.	2
FUNDACION CIVICA HAITIANO CARIBEÑO, INC.	2
ASOCIACION DE ESPINA BIFIDA E HIDROCEFALIA DE PR, INC.	2
FUNDACION DE DESARROLLO COMUNAL DE PUERTO RICO, INC. (FUNDESCO)	2
FUNDACION SILA M. CALDERON, INC.	2
CORPORACION MILAGROS DEL AMOR	2
G-8 GRUPO DE LAS OCHO COMUNIDADES ALEDAÑAS AL CAÑO MARTIN PEÑA, INC.	2
HOGARES CRISTIANOS / NO ESPECIFICADO	2
CHRISTIAN FOUNDATION	2
COMEDOR DE JESUS	2
MUJERES Y NIÑOS MALTRATADOS / NO ESPECIFICADO	2
CENTRO DE CONSEJERIA EL SENDERO DE LA CRUZ, INC.	2
FUNDACION STEFANO STEENBAKKERS BETANCOURT CORP.	2
HOGAR DE NIÑAS DE CUPEY	2
CLUB CIVICO DE DAMAS DE PUERTO RICO	2
DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS	2
PROYECTO MATRIA, INC.	1
ORGANIZACION BENEDICTO / IGLESIA	1
FUNDACION ALAS A LA MUJER, INC.	1
AMIGOS DE LOS ANIMALES, INC.	1
PROYECTO AMOR QUE SANA / CASA ANA MEDINA, CASA SAFE HEAVEN, CASA JULIO MARIETTI	1
LA CASA DE AMPI, INC.	1
CLUB DE CONQUISTADORES / ADRA IGLESIA ADVENTISTA DEL 7MO DIA / IGLESIA	1
SISTEMA UNIVERSITARIO ANA G. MENDEZ, INC.	1
ASOCIACION ALZHEIMER Y DESORDENES RELACIONADOS, INC.	1
FUNDACION HIMA SAN PABLO, INC.	1
ASOCIACION PROTECTORA DE ANIMALES DE CABO ROJO, INC.	1
ASOCIACION PRO JUVENTUD Y COMUNIDAD DE BARRIO PALMAS, INC.	1
ASOCIACION PUERTORRIQUEÑA DE PARKINSON, INC.	1
CENTRO DE AYUDA A NIÑOS CON IMPEDIMENTOS DE ISABELA, INC.	1
HOGAR DE NIÑOS FE, AMOR Y ESPERANZA, INC.	1
CONGREGACION DE TESTIGOS DE JEHOVA / IGLESIA	1
IGLESIA PENTECOSTAL / IGLESIA	1
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL	1
HOGAR INFANTIL JESUS NAZARENO, INC.	1
IGLESIA EVANGELICA / IGLESIA	1

Name of Nonprofit	Number of Times Mentioned
HOGAR MIS PRIMEROS PASOS, INC.	1
CENTRO DE TRANSFORMACION TINIEBLAS A LA LUZ / IGLESIA	1
FUNDACION DAR	1
HIJAS CATOLICAS DE AMERICA / IGLESIA	1
CASITA MISERICORDIA	1
INSTITUTO PSICOPEDAGOGICO DE PUERTO RICO	1
IGLESIA CRISTIANA SENDA ANTIGUA / IGLESIA	1
IGLESIA ASAMBLEA DE DIOS / IGLESIA	1
ALIANZA CRISTIANA Y MISIONERA / IGLESIA	1
IGLESIA CRISTIANA / IGLESIA	1
BARCELONETA JUDO CLUB	1
ASOCIACION DE PEQUEÑOS Y MEDIANOS NEGOCIOS	1
CLUB DE NIÑOS ESPECIALES POSADA DE AMOR	1
UNIVERSIDAD	1
FUNDACION AJEDREZ RAFAEL ORTIZ BONILLA PUERTO RICO, INC.	1
SOCIEDAD AMIGOS MUSEO DE LAS AMERICAS, INC.	1
FLAMBOYAN FOUNDATION, INC.	1
FONDITA DE DIVINO NIÑO JESUS DE AIBONITO, INC.	1
MISION RESCATE, INC.	1
HOGAR NUESTRA SENORA DE FATIMA, INC.	1
GO-GOGO FOUNDATION	1
APNI, INC.	1
ASOCIACION PUERTORRIQUEÑA DE PADRES ADOPTIVOS, INC	1
ESTANCIA CORAZON, INC.	1
SALON ANGELITOS DE AMOR	1
MADRINAS PRO-AYUDA PACIENTES CON CANCER, INC.	1
IGLESIA METODISTA / IGLESIA	1
IGLESIA EVANGELICA ROBLES DE JUSTICIA / IGLESIA	1
IGLESIA EJERCITO DE SALVACION / IGLESIA	1
FUNDACION COAMEÑOS POR LA NIÑEZ, INC.	1
LIGA ATLETICA POLICIACA	1
GATES FOUNDATION	1
ESCAPE ORGANIZATION CENTRO DE FORTALECIMIENTO FAMILIAR	1
ESTUDIANTES DESVENTAJADOS / NO ESPECIFICADA	1
MALTRATO DE ANIMALES CUIDADO PROTECCION DE ANIMALES / NO ESPECIFICADA	1
HOGAR EL BUEN SAMARITANO, INC.	1
NIÑOS CON CANCER / NO ESPECIFICADA	1
CYSTIC FIBROSIS FOUNDATION	1
HOGAR DE NIÑOS QUE QUIEREN SONREIR	1

Name of Nonprofit	Number of Times Mentioned
ANGELES DE PESO	1
SAN VICENTE DE PAUL	1
FUNDACION DE FIBROMYALGIA / NO ESPECIFICADA	1
HOGAR DE REHABILITACION / NO ESPECIFICADO	1
CARE ORGANIZATION	1
CHRISTIAN APPALACHIAN PROJECT	1
ASPCA	1
SPCA	1
CENTRO DE AYUDA SOCIAL, INC.	1
HOGAR EL BUEN PASTOR P.E.A., INC.	1
FOUNDATION FOR PUERTO RICO, INC.	1
FRANKLIN STRATEGIC SERIES FRANKLIN SMALL- MID CAP GROWTH FUND	1
MUSEO DE ARTE DE PUERTO RICO, INC.	1
CIRCO NACIONAL DE PUERTO RICO	1
Y NO HABIA LUZ	1
FUNDACION GOGUI, INC.	1
CASA ALBORADA	1
HOGAR DE NIÑOS EL AVE MARIA	1
IGLESIA BAUTISTA / IGLESIA	1
ALIANZA PARA LA EDUCACION ALTERNATIVA, INC. / P.E.C.E.S.	1
FUNDACION PIES DESCALZOS	1
YMCA	1

