



Global Volunteering Index



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- » The Global Volunteering Index (GVI) Report offers a detailed analysis of the state of volunteering across 27 countries, evaluating key factors that influence volunteerism. Designed to measure, understand, and predict trends in global volunteering, the GVI provides valuable insights for decision-makers, research centers, humanitarian organizations, civil society, governments, youth, and academic institutions.
- » The GVI evaluates twelve primary factors: demographics, legal frameworks, various forms of volunteering, sectoral engagement, team organization, performance evaluation, incentives, developmental efforts, innovative practices, expat involvement, technological integration, and societal interaction with volunteering. These factors were selected to provide a comprehensive view of the volunteering landscape in each country.
- » The development of the index began in early 2023 and continued until mid-2024. It involved preliminary meetings with volunteerism experts to define objectives and data requirements, an extensive literature review to understand the global landscape of volunteering, and the formulation and validation of key factors through workshops with international experts. Data collection tools were meticulously developed, tested, and refined to ensure clarity, reliability, and effectiveness. The data collection process included training data collectors and gathering information from various sources, including secondary data, primary interviews, and social media analysis. The collected data was validated, triangulated, and analyzed using weighted harmonic averages to calculate the index values.
- » To ensure accuracy and comprehensive measurement, the GVI converted qualitative data into quantitative metrics using a methodology developed by a committee of experts. Each factor was rated on a 5-level Likert scale, providing balanced representation. The weighted harmonic average was used to integrate these ratings, accurately reflecting the significance of each element within the factors.
- » Given the study's scope, which covered 27 countries, a simple ranking system was insufficient for a fair and accurate reflection of global volunteering landscapes. Instead, countries were categorized into five distinct groups based on their index values. These categories ranged from Grade 1, indicating the lowest levels of volunteerism development, to Grade 5, representing the most advanced volunteerism sectors.



KEY FINDINGS

- » Advancing volunteer work necessitates having reliable and credible data that accurately represent the state of volunteer work in each country. This data can assist decision-makers, government and charity organizations, academic institutions, researchers, and others who are keen on developing volunteer work.
- » There is a significant deficiency in the available data on volunteer work, underscoring the importance of regularly implementing the Global Volunteering Index in order to measure the changes in volunteering status over time.
- » It is essential to include more countries in the index in future stages to ensure more representation across the world.
- » The GVI scores across 27 countries range from 2.75 to 4.1 out of 5, with an average score of 3.37, reflecting moderate overall performance.
- » Most countries (29.63%) are located in Grade 2, followed by 22.22% in Grade 3 and 18.81% in Grade 4, with an equal percentage of 14.81% in Grades 1 and 5.
- » The United States, Saudi Arabia, Germany, and the United Arab Emirates boast the most advanced volunteerism sectors, with scores ranging from 3.91 to 4.10. These nations typically feature robust infrastructure, high societal support, extensive use of technology, and strong incentives for volunteers.
- » Libya, Sudan, Mauritania, and Syria have the lowest average index values, between 2.75 and 2.99, indicating relatively lower levels of volunteerism development. These countries may face significant challenges in fostering volunteer activities due to factors such as socio-economic conditions, political instability, or inadequate infrastructure.
- » The factors with highest scores are societal perception of volunteering (3.82), returns and incentives for volunteering (3.62), and volunteer teams (3.61), indicating strong societal support, motivation, and effective teamwork within the volunteering community.
- » The factors with lowest scores are volunteering information (3.00), use of technology (2.69), and expats volunteering (2.26), suggesting significant barriers in information sharing, technological integration, and inclusivity for non-native volunteers.

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL VOLUNTEERING INDEX

Volunteering represents one of the fundamental pillars for building and fostering communities, as it enhances trust and reciprocity. It promotes good citizenship and provides an environment where people can learn social responsibility and civic engagement.

Volunteering, in its various forms and manifestations, is considered one of the most important tools and cultural expressions for ensuring the flow and continuity of goodness within society and its righteousness. Despite the increase in volunteer activities and the growth of volunteer work in all societies in general, and Arab and Islamic societies in particular, this growth is accompanied by a significant weakness in the field of measuring, studying, and analyzing the current and future status of volunteer work. Hence, the need arose to innovate the Global Volunteer Index (GVI) to provide modern and innovative technological tools to measure the level of volunteering and identify its current status.

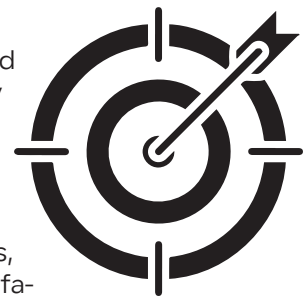
This can help in formulating necessary policies and action plans to contribute to the dissemination of the culture of volunteering and maximize its impact and results. It is worth mentioning that volunteer work must rely on a clearly defined strategy, not scattered random efforts. There are several points that must be available to build a useful strategy to support volunteering and spread its culture. This strategy, to be successful, must rely especially in this age of data on accurate data derived from reality.

Global volunteering Index aims to use a methodological and scientific approach to understand and measure behavior and trends in volunteer work. We aspire for this index to become one of the most important global platforms for measuring, understanding, analyzing, and anticipating the future of volunteering. The Global volunteering Index project comes as a support for the rapid growth of the third sector with its charitable and developmental institutions, whether they have previous experience in volunteer projects or not, to provide them with a scientific and objective reference that helps in guiding policies away from personal guesses and expectations.

INDEX OBJECTIVES

The index can be utilized through the following avenues:

- 1. For Decision Makers:** The index results can aid in formulating policies and legislations aim at promoting and developing volunteer work in society based on practical experiences, challenges, and actual incentives for volunteer work, stemming from realistic field studies rather than abstract theories.
- 2. Research Centers:** Research centers can utilize and disseminate the index results and policy papers to governments and decision-makers, influencing them to develop regulations and policies that support and facilitate volunteer work.
- 3. Launching humanitarian projects to promote the culture of volunteering:** The index provides general insights and detailed information through in-depth statistical analysis and policy papers, helping humanitarian organizations adopt it as a primary source to build humanitarian projects to promote the culture of volunteering, community contribution, and encourage community members' volunteering.
- 4. Institutions and Civil Society Organizations:** By adopting the index outputs within institutional strategic plans, it guides projects in line with the challenges of volunteer work, which the index helps identify using data science. Moreover, the index offers a strategic tool for evaluating the performance of institutions and civil society organizations annually since the index is issued yearly to reflect the latest statistical outputs.



5. **Governments:** The index serves as a benchmarking tool to evaluate the impact of public policies pursued by governments on volunteering issues and develop policies that support volunteering in society.
6. **Youth:** The index helps generate ideas for youth projects and initiatives based on a deeper understanding of volunteering, its impact on society, and developing their perception of society and its needs.
7. **Academic Institutions:** The index serves as a scientific reference for academic research institutions through its results based on credible, objective statistics and numbers. Moreover, its results will effectively raise topics and issues related to volunteering in research and scientific institutions.

INDEX FACTORS

The index comprises several primary factors, each with its own set of elements that detail specific aspects of the overall measurement, these factors were as follows:

First Factor: Volunteer Information

1. Percentage of Volunteers out of the Total Population.
2. Distribution of Volunteers by Gender.
3. Distribution of Volunteers by Age Group.
4. Distribution of Volunteers by Educational Level.
5. Participation Level of Individuals with Primary (Paid) Employment in Volunteering.
6. Volunteer Satisfaction with their Volunteering Experience.



Second Factor: Laws and Regulations

1. Laws Governing Volunteering.
2. Required Licenses for Volunteers and Volunteer Teams.
3. Taxes.
4. Legal Facilities.
5. Legal Challenges.
6. Mandatory Signing of Volunteer Work Contracts.
7. Official Documents Required for Volunteering.
8. Volunteer Rights.
9. Mandatory Work Permits.
10. Compliance with International Laws and Standards Related to Volunteering.



Third Factor: Forms of Volunteering

1. Voluntary and Mandatory Volunteering.
2. Internal and External Volunteering.
3. Online and in-person Volunteering.
4. Volunteering by Work and Volunteering by Money.
5. Part-time and Full-time volunteering.
6. Volunteering at Events.
7. Experts Volunteering.



Fourth Factor: Volunteer Sectors

1. Volunteering in Crises and Disasters and Volunteering in Normal Circumstances.
2. Areas of Volunteering.
3. Volunteering in the Private Sector.
4. Volunteering in Government Institutions.
5. Volunteering with Local NGOs.
6. Volunteering with International NGOs.
7. Volunteering in Schools.
8. Volunteering in Universities.



Fifth Factor: Volunteer Teams

1. Methods of Forming Volunteer Teams.
2. Degree of Organization of Volunteer Teams.
3. Existence of Work Policies.
4. Conditions for Joining Volunteer Teams.
5. Procedures for Joining Volunteer Teams.
6. Training Volunteer Teams for Their Members.
7. Government Support for Volunteer Teams.
8. Sources of Funding for Volunteer Teams.
9. Relationship of Volunteer Teams with Government Entities.
10. Coordination among Volunteer Teams.
11. Adoption of International Standards by Volunteer Teams.



Sixth Factor: Volunteer Performance Assessment

1. Obstacles to Volunteering.
2. Evaluation of the Quality of Completed Tasks.
3. Dealing with Beneficiaries.



Seventh Factor: Returns and Incentives for Volunteering

1. Obtaining Returns.
2. Forms of Returns.
3. Value of Financial Returns.
4. In-kind Returns.
5. Incentives and Reasons for Volunteering.



Eighth Factor: Efforts in Developing Volunteering

1. Government Efforts.
2. Tax Deductions Provided to Companies Which Support Volunteer Teams.
3. Providing Consultations.
4. Privileges and Facilities Provided to Volunteer Teams and Volunteers.
5. Volunteer Conferences.
6. Efforts of Civil Society Organizations.
7. Voluntary Tourism Programs.
8. Volunteer Cards.
9. Availability of Capacity Building Programs.
10. Effectiveness of Available Capacity Building Programs.
11. Targeted Groups in Capacity Building Programs.
12. Training Camps.
13. Volunteer Academies.



Ninth Factor: Innovation in Volunteering

1. Distinctive Activities in the Country.
2. Scientific Innovations.
3. Cultural and Practical Activities.
4. Incubators of Voluntary Work.



Tenth Factor: Expat Volunteering

1. The Presence of Expat Volunteers.
2. Expat Volunteer Sectors.
3. Motives for Expats Volunteering.
4. State Encouragement of Expats to Volunteer.
5. Expats Form Volunteer Teams.
6. Media Coverage of Expats Volunteering.
7. The Impact of Expats Volunteering.



Eleventh Factor: Use of Technology

1. Existence of Electronic Platforms for Volunteering.
2. Government Encouragement for Volunteering Platforms.
3. Use of Volunteer Teams for Volunteering Platforms.
4. Use of Volunteers for Volunteering Platforms.
5. Use of Technological Means.
6. Existence of Formal Source of Data Specific to Volunteering.



Twelfth Factor: Societal Perception of Volunteering

1. Effects of Volunteering on Society.
2. Society's Perception of Voluntary Work.
3. Societal Interaction with Volunteer Activities.
4. Providing Support to Volunteers.
5. Initiatives to Support Volunteering.



INDEX DEVELOPING METHODOLOGY

Index Scope:

The development of the index started early 2023 and continued until mid-2024 and encompasses a wide array of countries, 27 countries were included covering: Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Palestine, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Bahrain, Yemen, France, Canada, Germany, Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq, Mauritania, United Kingdom, Oman, Japan, United States of America, Turkey, and Malaysia.

Country Selection Criteria:

- » **Geographic distribution:** Countries were selected to ensure representation from diverse regions across the globe.
- » **Consideration of stability:** The inclusion of stable counties and crisis-affected countries provides a comprehensive view of geopolitical dynamics.
- » **Security situation:** Countries with favorable security situations were prioritized for accessibility and data collection purposes.
- » **Economic situation:** The index represents a spectrum of economic profiles, including both wealthy and economically challenged countries.
- » **Technological development:** Both advanced and developing countries are included to capture the impact of technology on various aspects covered by the index.
- » **Access to experts:** Selection criteria included the presence of relevant expertise within each country to facilitate robust research and analysis.

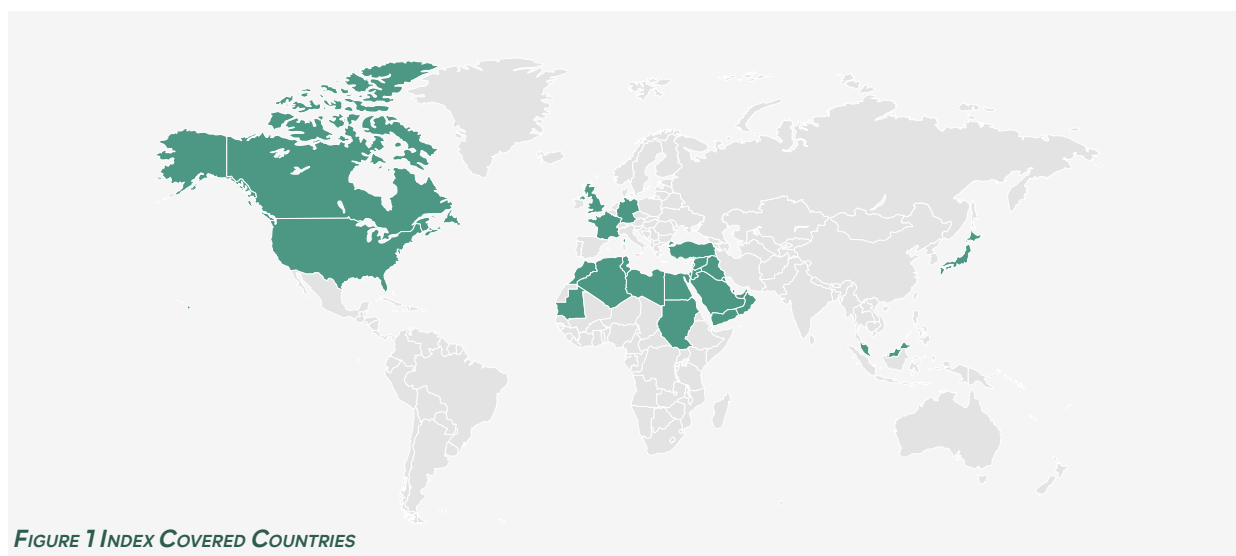


FIGURE 1 INDEX COVERED COUNTRIES

Index Development Process



Preliminary Meetings:

Convening discussions took place by the INDICATORS team along with volunteerism international experts to delineate the index objectives and ascertain the requisite data.

Literature Review:

A comprehensive global screening was conducted, which involved an in-depth examination of the available data on volunteering activities and the level of interest in volunteering within various countries. This analysis was instrumental in understanding the global

In addition to this, a strategic decision was made to include all Arab countries, driven by the specific interest expressed by key stakeholders in this region. This decision under-

Following the initial screening and data collection phase, extensive discussions were held among the team responsible for developing the index. These discussions focused on refining the selection criteria and ensuring that the chosen countries accurately reflect a diverse and comprehensive representation of global volunteering practices. As a result of

Formulation of Key Factors:

The primary factors of the index and each factor's set of elements were meticulously delineated through a preliminary review of secondary data and previous studies on global volunteering issues. This thorough analysis was complemented by a series of workshops with international experts in the fields of volunteering, index development and statistical research consultants. These workshops facilitated in-

Development of Data Collection Tools:

After identifying the key factors and sub-elements, a meticulous process was undertaken to select the most appropriate data sources for each component. This involved thorough evaluation and scrutiny to ensure that the chosen

Following this, the formulation of questions commenced, with a keen focus on ensuring clarity and precision in the wording of each question. Attention was paid to question types,

landscape of volunteerism. Subsequently, the countries were categorized by continent, ensuring that the selection process provided appropriate geographical representation across different regions of the world.

scores the importance of capturing the unique perspectives and contributions of Arab countries to the global volunteerism index.

this collaborative effort, the final selection of countries to be included in the index was determined, culminating in a total of 27 countries. This selection process was meticulously designed to balance geographical diversity and the depth of available data, thereby enhancing the reliability and validity of the index.

depth discussions and collaborative efforts to identify, refine, and validate the key factors essential for constructing a robust and comprehensive index. The combined insights from existing literature and expert consultations ensured that the index reflects a nuanced and accurate representation of global volunteering dynamics, providing a solid foundation for ongoing research in this crucial area.

sources provided reliable and comprehensive information. Additionally, certain components were incorporated into multiple tools to enhance their coverage and effectiveness in capturing relevant data.

ensuring they were well-suited to gather the desired information accurately. Moreover, special consideration was given to the reliability of the tools used for data collection, with mea-

asures implemented to minimize errors and biases that could affect the integrity of the results. This rigorous approach aimed to enhance

the credibility and trustworthiness of the data obtained, thus bolstering the overall robustness of the research findings.

Tools Review:

Rigorous scrutiny of forms was conducted jointly by both teams to ensure accuracy and coherence. The tools underwent a comprehensive review process conducted collaboratively by both INDICATORS team and international volunteering experts. This review involved comprehensive review of the forms to guarantee their accuracy, coherence, and effectiveness in capturing relevant data. Furthermore, the tools were subjected to meticulous revisions

by statistical research consultants and volunteering affairs specialists. This revision process aimed to enhance the reliability of the tools and ensure the appropriate use of wording, question types, and formatting. By incorporating feedback and insights from diverse expertise, the review process strengthened the overall quality and integrity of the data collection instruments, contributing to more robust research outcomes.

Tools Pilot Testing:

During the tools testing phase, meticulous procedures were implemented to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the data collection instruments. First, surveys were conducted to validate the inclusion of information in the secondary data form. This involved verifying the accuracy and relevance of the data gathered from secondary sources, such as existing studies and reports.

Additionally, pilot surveys were carried out with the participation of experts in the field. These surveys served multiple purposes: they assessed the overall effectiveness of the form in capturing the required information, evaluated the clarity and appropriateness of the questions, and gauged the proficiency of respondents in navigating the form. Feedback from these pilot surveys was carefully analyzed and used to refine and optimize the data collection process, ensuring that the final tools were user-friendly, comprehensive, and aligned with the research objectives.

Iterative refinement of the tools was carried out, guided by insights gleaned from the piloting phase. Adjustments included the removal or relocation of questions between expert and secondary data forms to optimize clarity and relevance.

Data Collection:



Training of Data Collectors:

Comprehensive training sessions were conducted to equip data collectors with a deep understanding of the index's purpose, the training covered the following aspects:

1. Overview of the index and its objectives.

2. Data collection methodology.
3. Ethical considerations in data collection.
4. Data collection tools and questionnaire structures.
5. Key informant interviews.

Data sources:

Various data sources were utilized in this research, to ensure comprehensive coverage and give the ability to triangulate the data from different sources. The used data sources included a desk review for the initial scan, secondary data, social media analysis, and primary data, each requiring specific tool.

INDICATORS Co. conducted an initial survey on volunteering affairs, gathering crucial information to shape the GVI methodology and devise appropriate data collection instruments. This led to the development of three distinct tools:

1. Secondary data collection tool.
2. Primary data collection tool (key informants' interview guide).
3. Internet surveying tool contains information should be collected by internet tracking.

Data Collection:

The data collection team comprised 54 researchers, with the Key Informant Interview (KII) team consisting of 7 employees and 34 volunteers, and the secondary data collection team consisting of 12 members, in addition to 1 internet surveying consultant. The collected data is outlined below:

Secondary Data:

INDICATORS team covered 27 countries, sourcing data from various secondary sources to populate the secondary data tool, including:

1. Data from UN bodies and agencies, with a focus on the International Labour Organization and UN Volunteers.
2. National laws, legislation, and policies concerning volunteer work.
3. Governmental statistics centers and ministries.
4. Studies, academic research, and reports from non-profit sector institutions and civil society organizations.
5. Other international indices related to charity and humanitarian actions.

Primary Data:

INDICATORS team conducted 191 key informant interviews using the key informant interview guide. The number of interviews varied by country (between 3 to 14).

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF KIIs INTERVIEWED IN EACH COUNTRY

#	Country	Number of KIIs	#	Country	Number of KIIs
1	United Arab Emirates	3	14	United States of America	5
2	Jordan	14	15	Mauritania	11
3	Bahrain	5	16	Tunisia	10
4	Algeria	7	17	Syria	10
5	Saudi Arabia	8	18	Oman	5

#	Country	Number of KIs	#	Country	Number of KIs
6	Sudan	4	19	France	5
7	Iraq	6	20	Palestine	10
8	Kuwait	6	21	Qatar	6
9	Germany	4	22	Canada	3
10	Morocco	10	23	Lebanon	10
11	Japan	5	24	Libya	8
12	Yemen	12	25	Egypt	12
13	United Kingdom	4	26	Turkey	4
			27	Malaysia	4
Total			191		

Key Informants Selection Criteria:

Key Informants selected for interviews had to meet at least 3 of specific criteria:

1. Minimum of two years of experience in voluntary work in the relevant country.
2. Hold a management position in projects or volunteer teams, or have active involvement with multiple volunteer organizations, demonstrating familiarity with volunteering affairs.
3. Actively engaged in social activities.
4. Proficiency in the official language of the country under consideration.
5. Preferably possess academic qualifications or awards related to their volunteer work in the relevant country.

Social media analysis:

Social media analysis entailed monitoring the frequency of searches for «volunteering» in both English and the native languages of the respective countries. This involved examining search rates, engagement levels, and user inquiries across various platforms such as Goo-

The subsequent phase of the analysis aimed to pinpoint the interest of the target audience in volunteering by examining their online activities, especially on Facebook and Twitter. This entailed monitoring Facebook ads and relevant search queries to assess interest levels and identify potential volunteers. Our investigation spanned across key platforms including Goo-

While there exists a minimal margin of error, we

gle. Additionally, we investigated related topics such as «volunteering in exchange for» and «volunteering alongside,» both of which were among the top ten search phrases in each country.

gle Trends, Google Keyword Planner, and SEM-rush, with the latter focusing on identifying keyword similarities. Additionally, we leveraged tools like Google Search Console, Hrefs, and Count Tank for Facebook, ensuring a comprehensive analysis. Twitter analysis was facilitated through Trends Maps.

maintained accuracy in our findings. It's worth

noting that occasional discrepancies may arise on Facebook due to some accounts being associated with a single entity. Notably, «HHS»

emerged as a heavily utilized keyword throughout our search process.

Data Analysis and Processing:

Data validation involved quality assurance officers at INDICATORS Company periodically reviewing completed forms to ensure their quality and the adequacy of the collected data.

The data quality officers initiated contact with a selected sample of KIs to confirm that interviews were conducted properly and that the resulting data was collected accurately. This involved a detailed review of the data from each source to ensure its reliability, accuracy, and consistency. The specialist meticulously examined each dataset to identify any discrepancies or inconsistencies.

Following this, the officers undertook a comprehensive triangulation process, comparing information from different KIs and data sources to evaluate the level of agreement and coherence. This step was crucial in identifying any variations or conflicting information across sources.



In instances where conflicts or discrepancies were found, the data officers did not take the data at face value. Instead, they re-verified the details by reaching out to the original sources of information. This re-verification process aimed to clarify any misunderstandings or errors and to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of the final data. By doing so, the specialist ensured that the conclusions drawn from the data were based on the most precise and reliable information available.

Index Value Calculation:

The calculation of the index value involved the conversion of qualitative data into quantitative metrics and the assignment of weights to proposed factors to facilitate the computation of the index value.



Conversion of qualitative data into quantitative metrics:

A committee comprising three members (the statistics advisor, the head of the data collection teams, and the volunteering affairs advisor) was convened. The committee deliberated and reached a preliminary agreement on the methodology for scoring and converting information into grades.

Each committee member independently assigned scores to each factor based on the agreed-upon methodology. Subsequently, a workshop was conducted to correlate the scores and determine a final grade for each item.

5 levels Likert scale (1 to 5) was used to rate each factor as it provides the optimal way to present the grades. This numbering scheme ensures a balanced representation without overwhelming options in higher grades and maintains adequate representation in cases with fewer options.

Calculating the final value of the Index:

After the factors' elements had their respective weights, and the factors themselves also had designated weights. To determine the value of each factor, we employed the weighted harmonic average, ensuring that the calculations accurately reflected the significance of each element within the factor.

Once the values of the factors were established, we proceeded to calculate the overall index value for each country. This was done by applying the weighted harmonic average again, this time considering the values and weights of all the factors. This method allowed us to integrate the various aspects of volunteerism comprehensively, producing a nuanced and reliable index value for each country.

To ensure that our analysis provided a fair and balanced representation, we classified the countries into five distinct categories, ranging from the lowest to the highest scores. This categorization approach was chosen instead of a simple ranking system because our index currently covers only 27 countries. A ranking system might not offer a fair or accurate reflection of the global volunteering landscape, given the limited scope of the study at this stage. By categorizing the countries, we aim to present a more equitable and representative view of their volunteering environments.

CHALLENGES



In many countries, information regarding volunteering is not readily available due to a dearth of data and academic studies on the subject. Official statistics from governments, UN agencies, or non-profit organizations are notably absent in some regions.

here are some challenges faced by the team during the development of the index:

- » The index covers only 27 countries worldwide, which raises concerns about the representation of data and provides an opportunity for future research with more inclusive coverage.
- » There is a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among some government bodies, non-profit institutions, and civil society organizations to engage with indices related to volunteering. Despite reaching out to numerous organizations across different countries for expert nominations or data on volunteer work.
- » Despite efforts to engage KIs, many either declined to participate or failed to respond to interview requests. Furthermore, some KIs exhibit a limited understanding of the realities of volunteerism in their respective countries.
- » Existing data on volunteerism in countries, if available at all, tends to be outdated, often dating back to 2018 or earlier. Additionally, certain government institutions and platforms remain unresponsive to inquiries regarding volunteerism statistics.
- » Due to the lack of official information on volunteerism provided by government platforms, conducting thorough research becomes challenging and time-consuming.

GLOBAL VOLUNTEERING INDEX HIGHLIGHTS

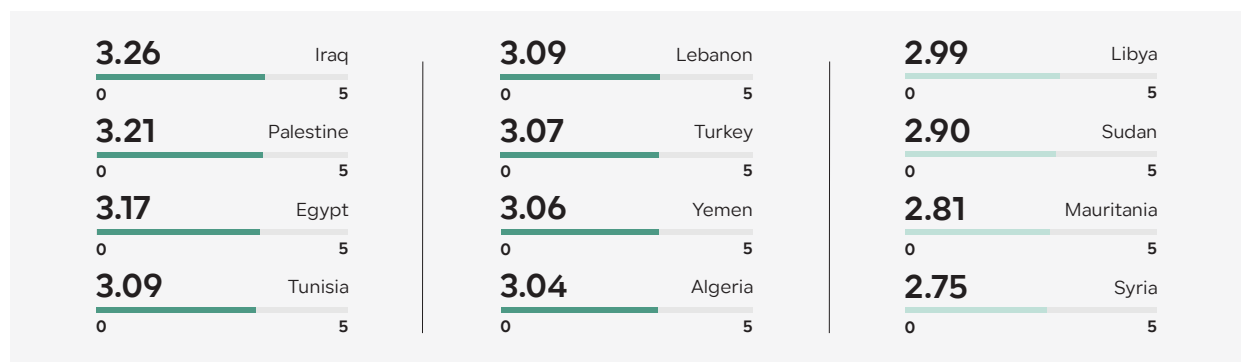
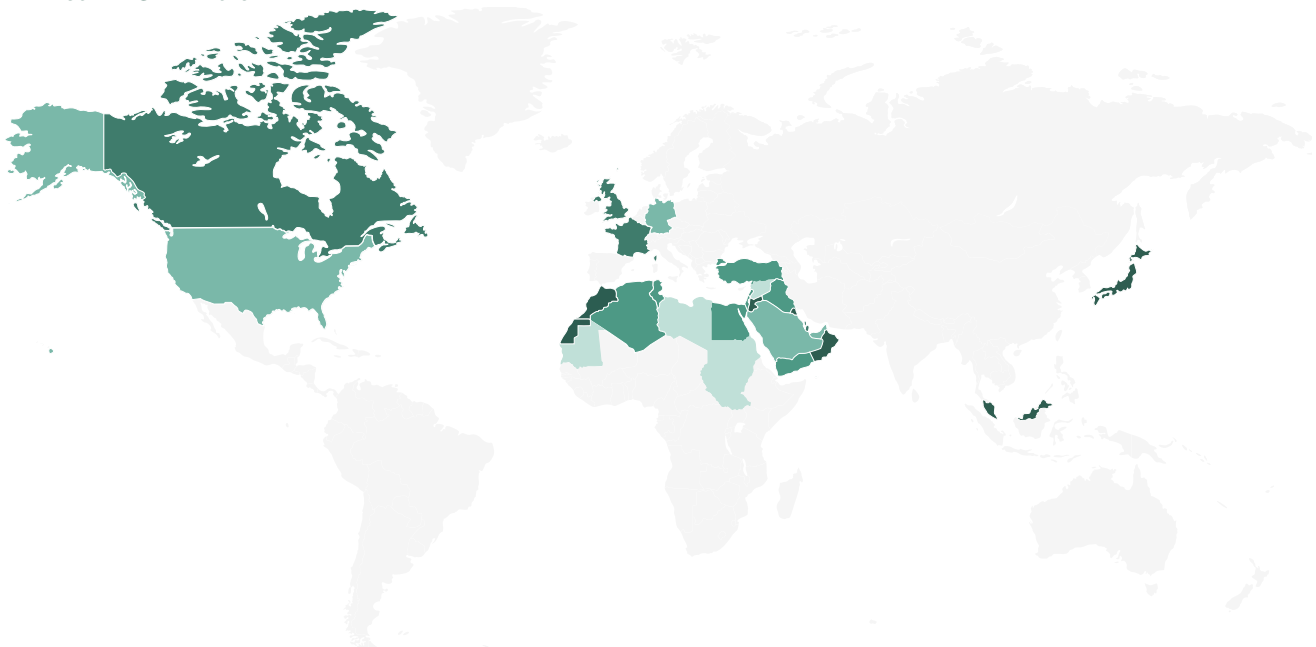
Overall Highlights:

According to the final values that concluded from all above explained process, Global Volunteering Index (GVI) values across the 27 countries varies between 2.75 and 4.1 out of 5, while the average GVI score across all countries is 3.37 out of 5 with standard deviation: 0.37 reflecting a moderate overall performance.

The following chart demonstrates the distribution of the GVI values across the countries under consideration and split by grades (from 1 to 5):



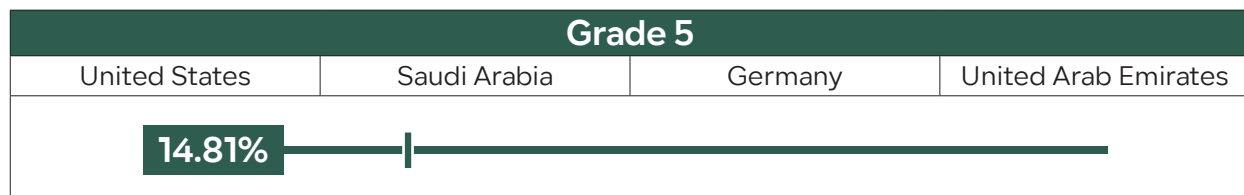
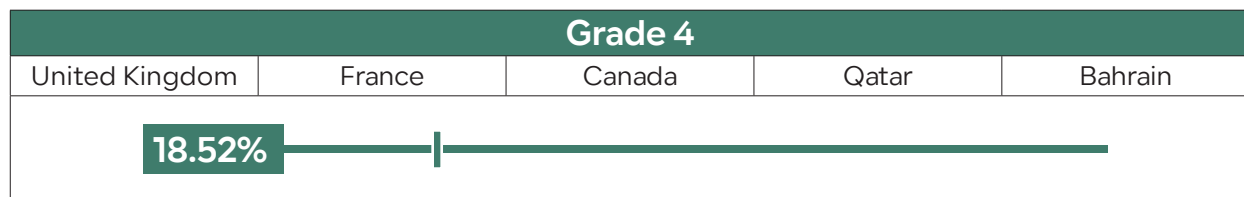
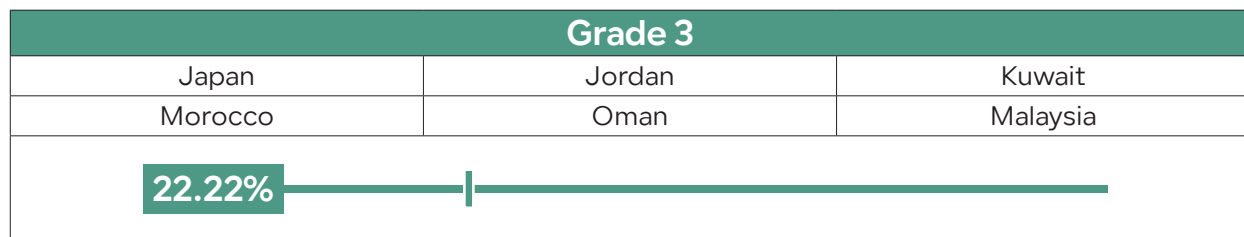
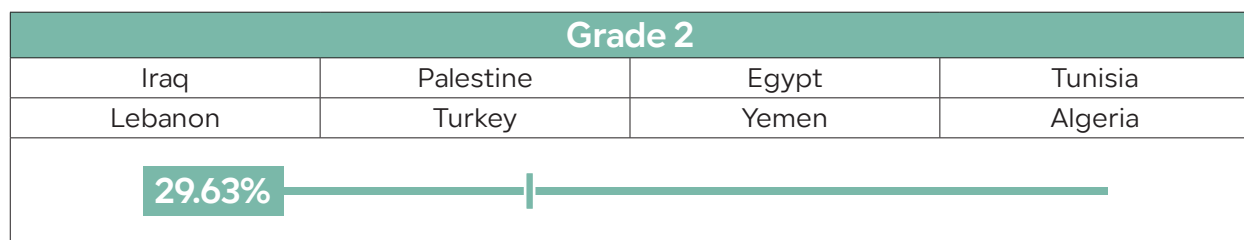
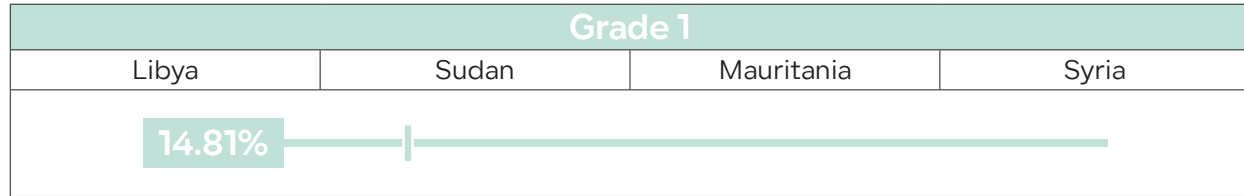
FIGURE 2 GVI VALUES



Highlights by Grades

The categorization of the countries under consideration shows that most countries (29.63%) are located in Grade 2, followed by Grade 3 with 22.22% and Grade 4 with 18.81%, while percentage of countries in Grade 1 and 5 is equal with 14.81% as shown in the following tables:

FIGURE 3 COUNTRIES BY GRADES

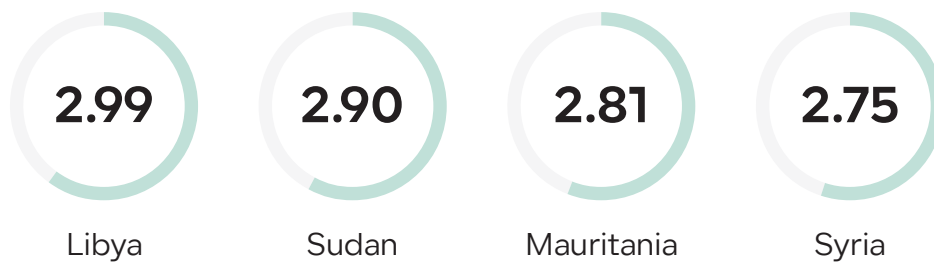


Following is more detailed analysis by each grade:

Grade 1

This grade encompasses four countries with the lowest average index values (2.75 to 2.99), indicating relatively lower levels of volunteerism development. These countries may face significant challenges in fostering volunteer activities due to various factors such as socio-economic conditions, political instability, or lack of supportive infrastructure.

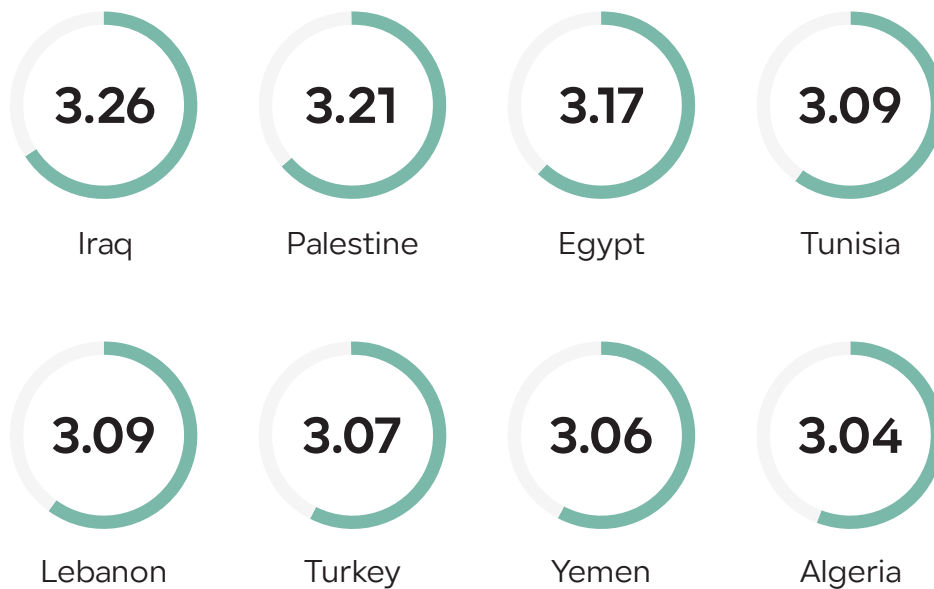
FIGURE 4 GRADE 1 VALUES
The percentage of 5



Grade 2

Eight countries in this grade show slightly better performance in volunteerism compared to Grade 1 but still face notable challenges (3.04 to 3.26). Efforts in these countries may need to focus on improving volunteer infrastructure, enhancing societal perception, and providing better support and incentives for volunteers.

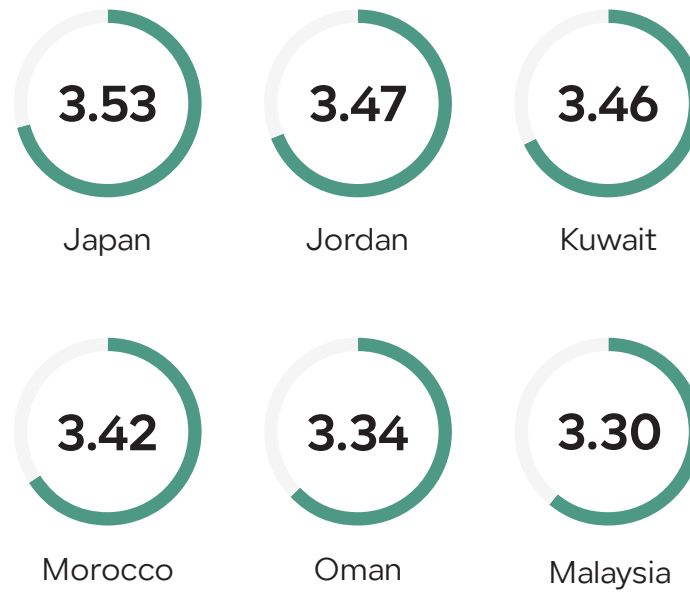
FIGURE 5 GRADE 2 VALUES
The percentage of 5



Grade 3

This grade includes six countries with moderate development in volunteerism (3.30 to 3.53). These countries are likely making significant efforts to improve their volunteer sectors and may have more structured programs and better societal support for volunteers.

FIGURE 6 GRADE 3 VALUES
The percentage of 5



Grade 4

The five countries in Grade 4 have relatively well-developed volunteerism sectors with grades (from 3.57 to 3.73). These countries likely have established programs, supportive legal frameworks, and positive societal perceptions of volunteering.

FIGURE 7 GRADE 4 VALUES
The percentage of 5

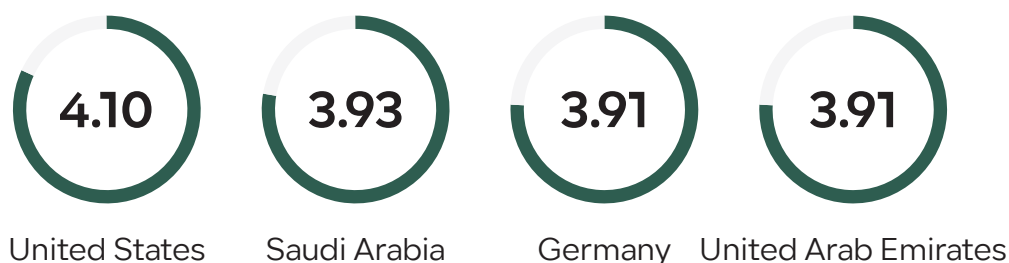


Grade 5

The highest grade reflects the four countries with the most advanced volunteerism sectors (3.91 to 4.10). These countries typically have robust infrastructure, high societal support, extensive use of technology, and strong incentives for volunteers.

FIGURE 8 GRADE 5 VALUES

The percentage of 5



Highlights by Factor:

The analysis of the GVI factors provides insights into areas for improvement across various countries. Notably, the highest scores are observed

Furthermore, the solid performance in laws and regulations (3.52) reflects a robust legal framework governing volunteering activities, en-

However, there are areas that require attention. Volunteer information (3.00) indicates a moderate level of informational support, highlighting the need for improved communication and dissemina-

in societal perception of volunteering (3.82), returns and incentives for volunteering (3.62), and volunteer teams (3.61), indicating strong soci-

ensuring accountability and adherence to standards. Volunteer performance assessment (3.58) and efforts in developing volunteering (3.39)

tion of volunteering opportunities. Similarly, the use of technology (2.69) and expats volunteering (2.26) are particularly low, suggesting significant barriers in technological integration and inclusivity for

etal support, motivation, and effective teamwork structures within the volunteering community.

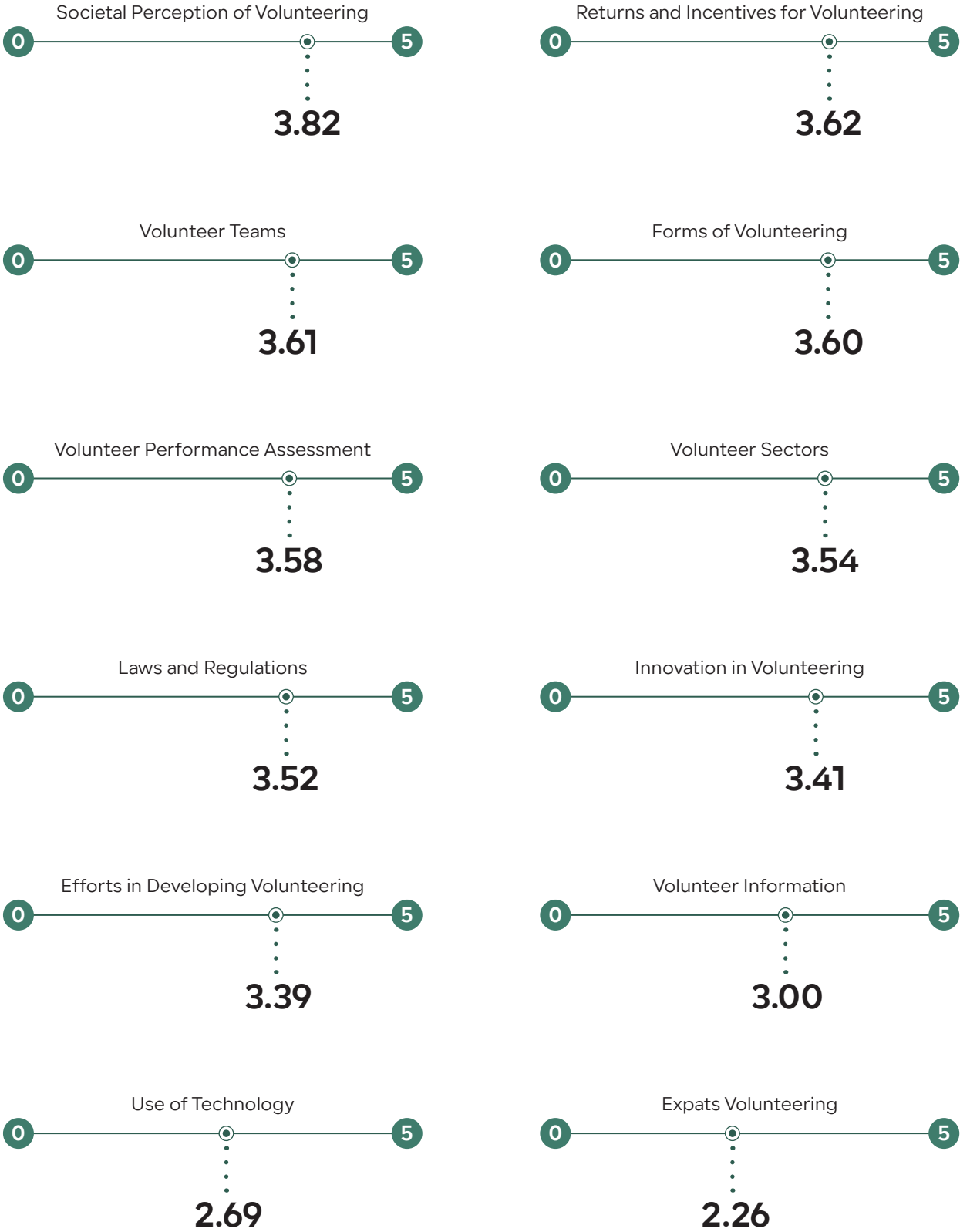
also demonstrate significant initiatives to enhance volunteer impact and management practices.

non-native volunteers. These scores underscore the importance of leveraging digital tools and promoting volunteering among expats to enhance engagement and efficiency.

Overall, while there are areas of strength, there are also clear opportunities for improvement to create a more inclusive, efficient, and supportive environment for volunteering globally.

AVERAGE OF FACTORS VALUES

FIGURE 9 AVERAGE OF FACTORS VALUES



Volunteer Information

» The average availability rate of volunteer information across all surveyed countries is 3.00. This availability rate varies significantly, ranging from a minimum of 1.76 in Morocco to a maximum of 4.51 in Germany, reflecting a substantial spread of 2.75 points. This wide range underscores the diverse levels of information accessibility and underscores the varying cultural, social, and economic factors impacting the dissemination of volunteer-related information across different regions.

» Germany leads with the highest average score of 4.51, indicating a robust infrastructure and culture supporting the availability of volunteer information. Following closely are the United States (4.43) and Canada (4.38), suggesting similarly strong informational support for volunteering in these countries.

» Conversely, Morocco has the lowest average score of 1.76, indicating significant challenges in information accessibility for volunteers in the country. This is followed by Yemen (1.81) and Tunisia (1.84), which also demonstrates comparatively low levels of availability of volunteer-related information.

» These disparities highlight the importance of addressing barriers and implementing strategies to improve the dissemination of volunteer information, ensuring equitable access and participation in volunteering activities across all regions.

FIGURE 10 VOLUNTEER INFORMATION
The percentage of 5



Laws and Regulations

» The average score for available laws and regulation for volunteering among the surveyed countries is now approximately 3.52 points. However, the range of scores remains substantial, spanning from 2.20 points in Syria to 4.83 points in the United States. This indicates significant disparities in the legal environment for volunteering across different nations.

» Countries with lower scores, such as Syria (2.20), Yemen (3.14), and Libya (2.75), may have less developed legal frameworks for volunteerism, potentially impacting the prevalence and effectiveness of volunteer initiatives within these regions.

» Conversely, countries with higher scores, like the United States (4.83), Germany (4.48), and Saudi Arabia (4.26), likely have more robust legal protections and incentives in place to promote and facilitate volunteering opportunities. These countries may offer clearer regulations, legal recognition, and support mechanisms for volunteers and volunteer organizations.

FIGURE 11 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The percentage of 5



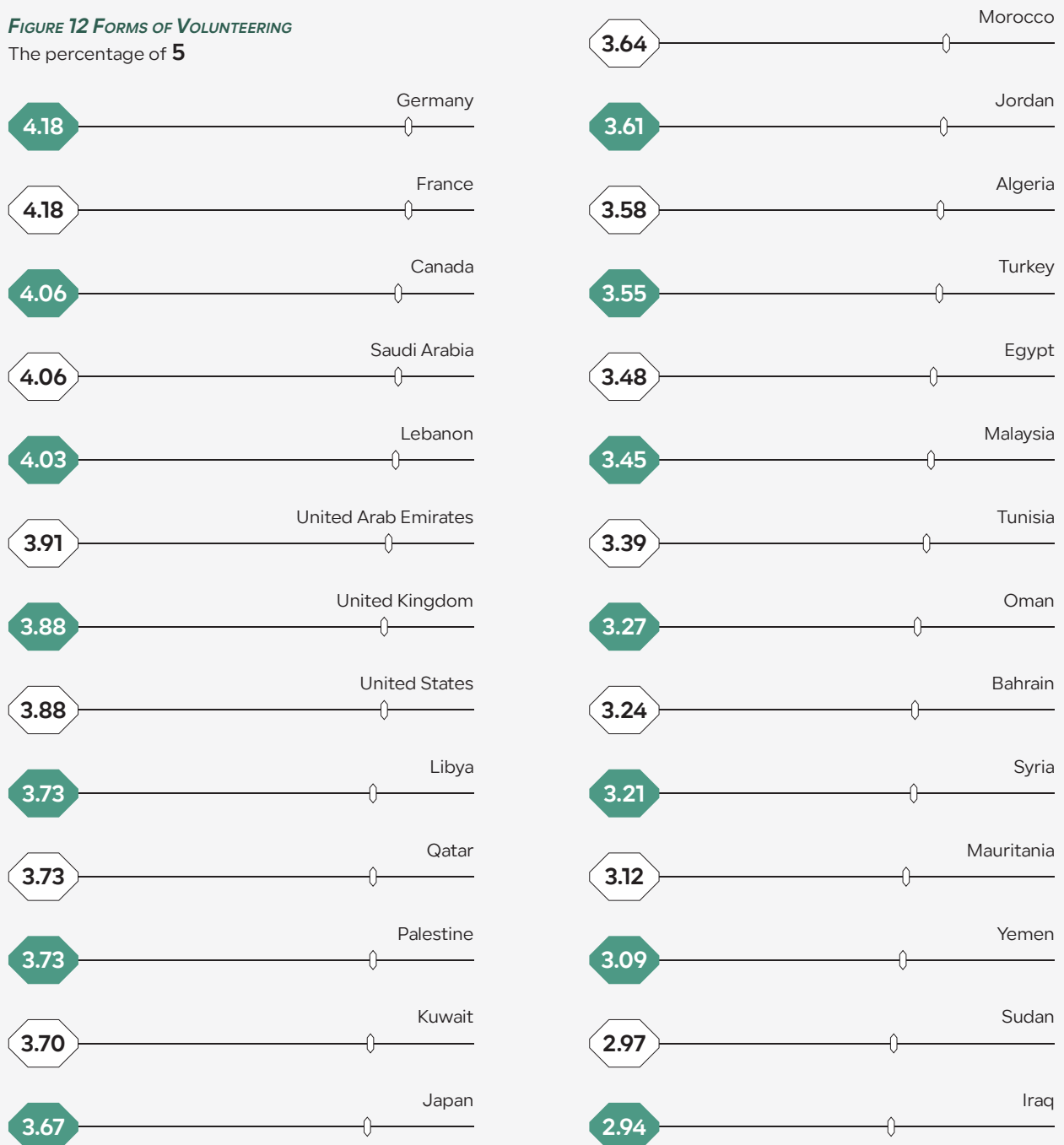
Forms of Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of various forms of volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 3.60 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.94 points in Iraq to a maximum of 4.18 points in both France and Germany. This significant spread of 1.24 points underscores the diverse availability of different forms of volunteer activities and the various cultural, social, and economic factors influencing volunteerism across different regions.

» Countries such as France and Germany, with scores of 4.18 points each, demonstrate a high prevalence of diverse forms of volunteering activities. Conversely, Iraq, with a score of 2.94 points, exhibits a lower prevalence rate, indicating potential challenges or limitations in the availability of various volunteer opportunities within the country.

FIGURE 12 FORMS OF VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



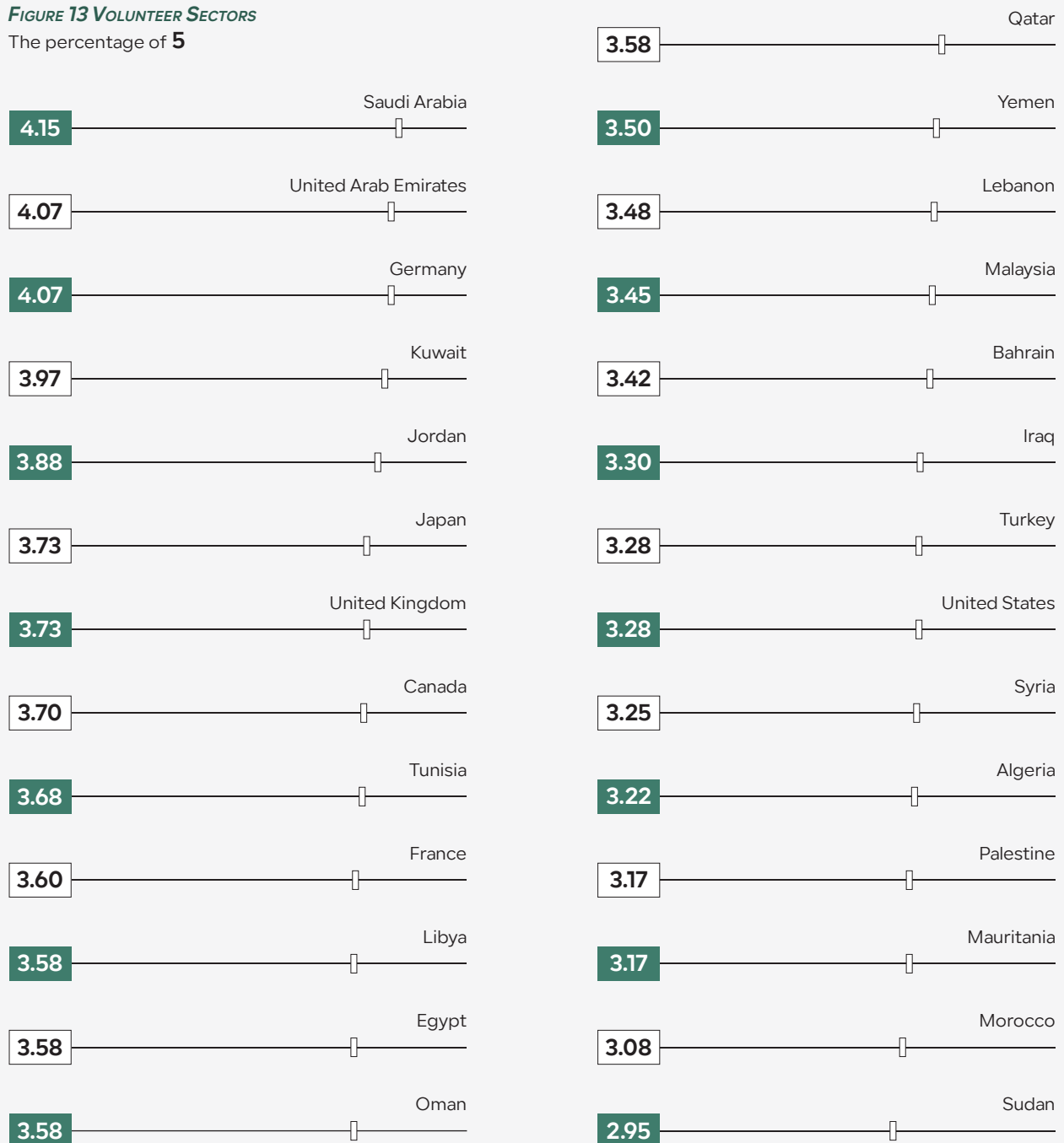
Volunteer Sectors

» The average prevalence rate of the Volunteer Sectors factor across all surveyed countries is now 3.54 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.95 points in Sudan to a maximum of 4.15 points in Saudi Arabia, indicating a substantial spread of 1.20 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of engagement across different sectors and the diverse interests and priorities driving volunteerism within different regions.

» Countries such as Saudi Arabia, with a score of 4.15 points, demonstrate a high level of engagement across various volunteer sectors. Conversely, Sudan, with a score of 2.95 points, exhibits a lower level of sectoral engagement, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in the diversity and availability of volunteer opportunities within the country.

FIGURE 13 VOLUNTEER SECTORS

The percentage of 5



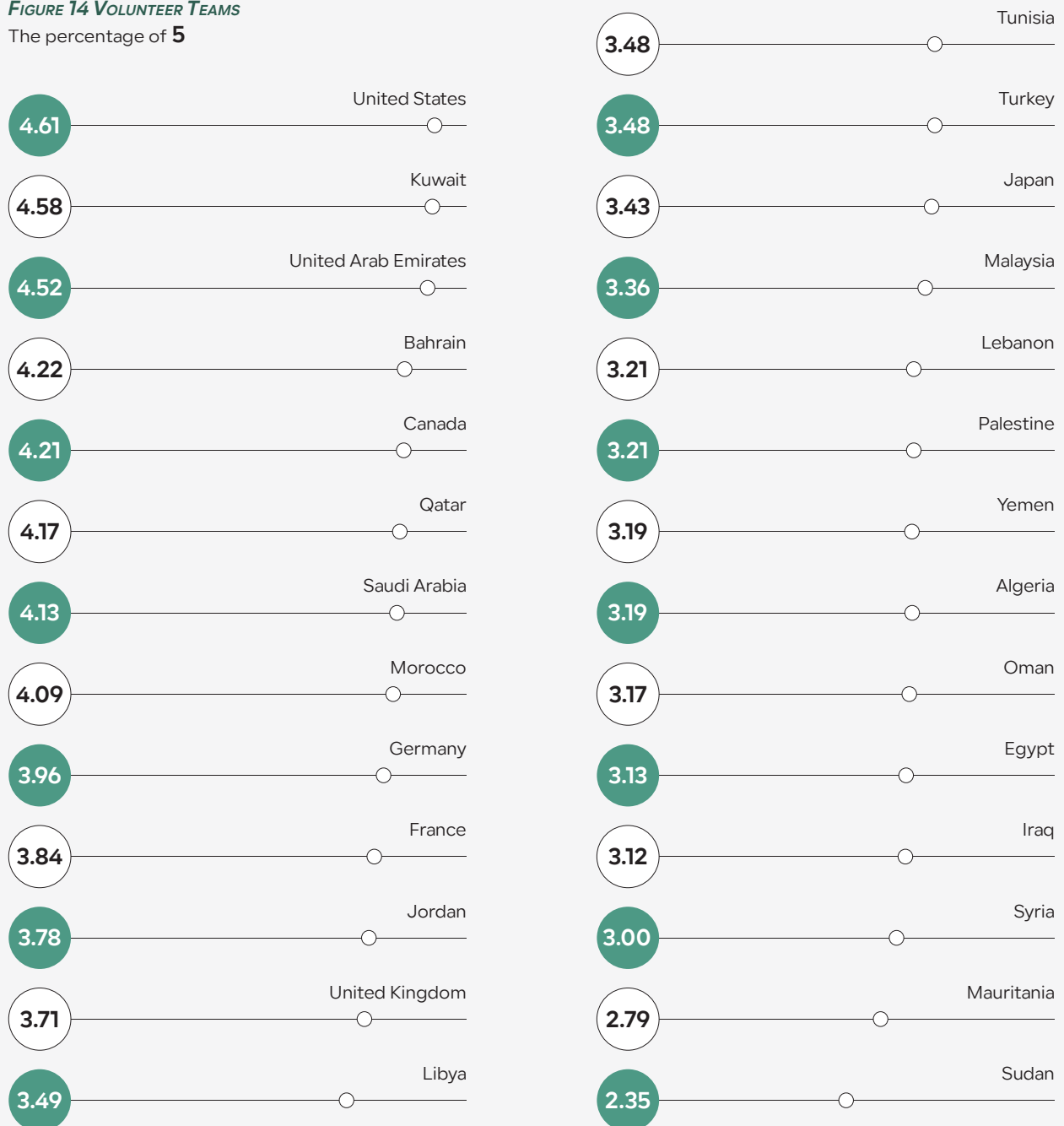
Volunteer Teams

» The average prevalence rate of volunteer team participation across all surveyed countries is now 3.61 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.35 points in Sudan to a maximum of 4.61 points in the United States of America, indicating a substantial spread of 2.26 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of engagement in volunteer team activities and the diverse collaborative initiatives driving volunteerism within different regions.

» Countries such as the United States, with a score of 4.61 points, demonstrate a high level of participation in volunteer teams. Conversely, Sudan, with a score of 2.35 points, exhibits a lower level of engagement in team-based volunteer activities, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in collaborative volunteer initiatives within the country.

FIGURE 14 VOLUNTEER TEAMS

The percentage of **5**



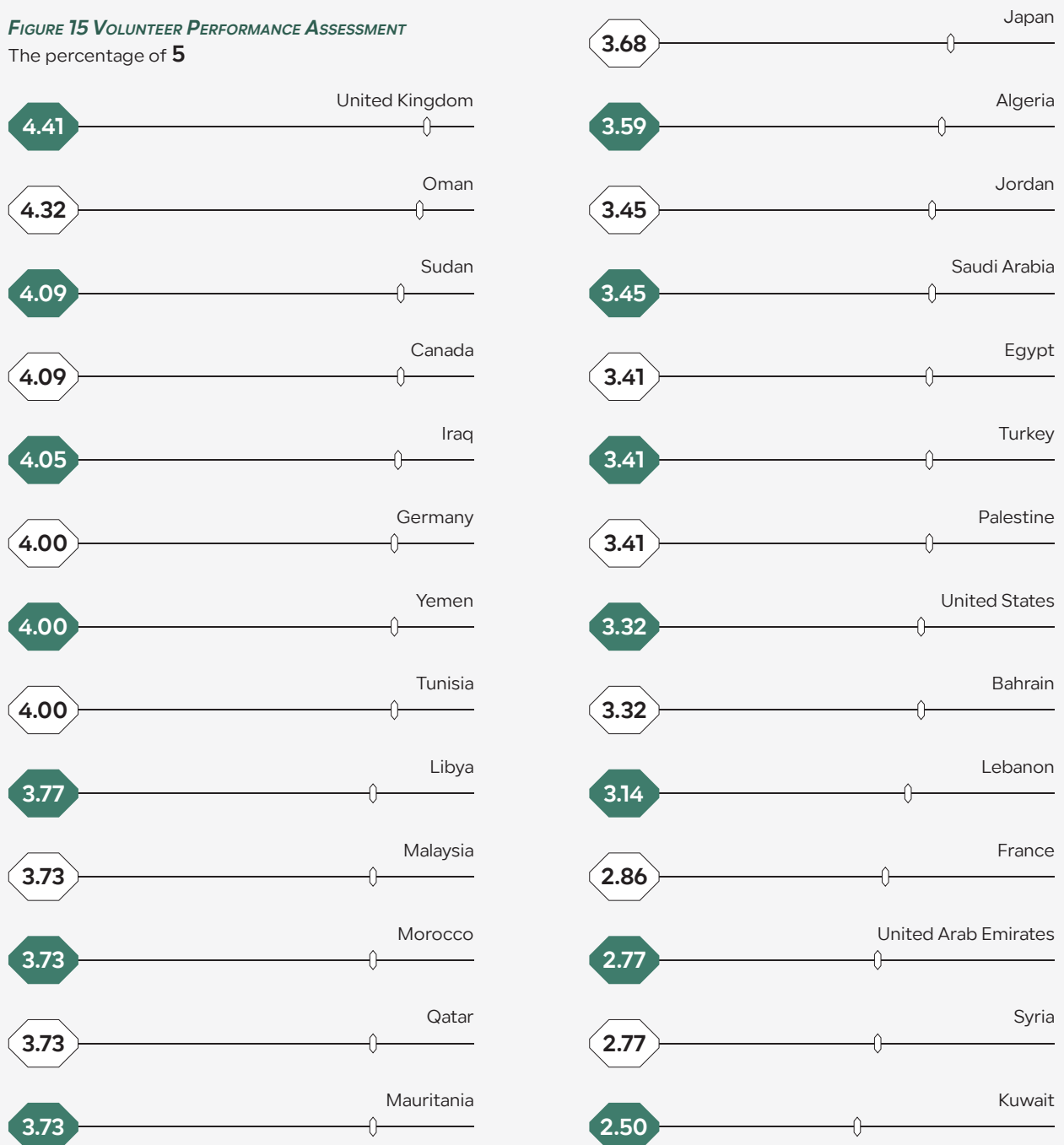
Volunteer Performance Assessment

» The average prevalence rate of volunteer performance assessment across all surveyed countries is now 3.58 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.50 points in Kuwait to a maximum of 4.41 points in the United Kingdom, indicating a substantial spread of 1.91 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of emphasis placed on evaluating and measuring the effectiveness of volunteer activities within different regions.

» Countries such as the United Kingdom, with a score of 4.41 points, demonstrate a high level of emphasis on volunteer performance assessment. Conversely, Kuwait, with a score of 2.50 points, exhibits a lower level of emphasis on evaluating volunteer activities, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in assessing volunteer effectiveness within the country.

FIGURE 15 VOLUNTEER PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The percentage of 5



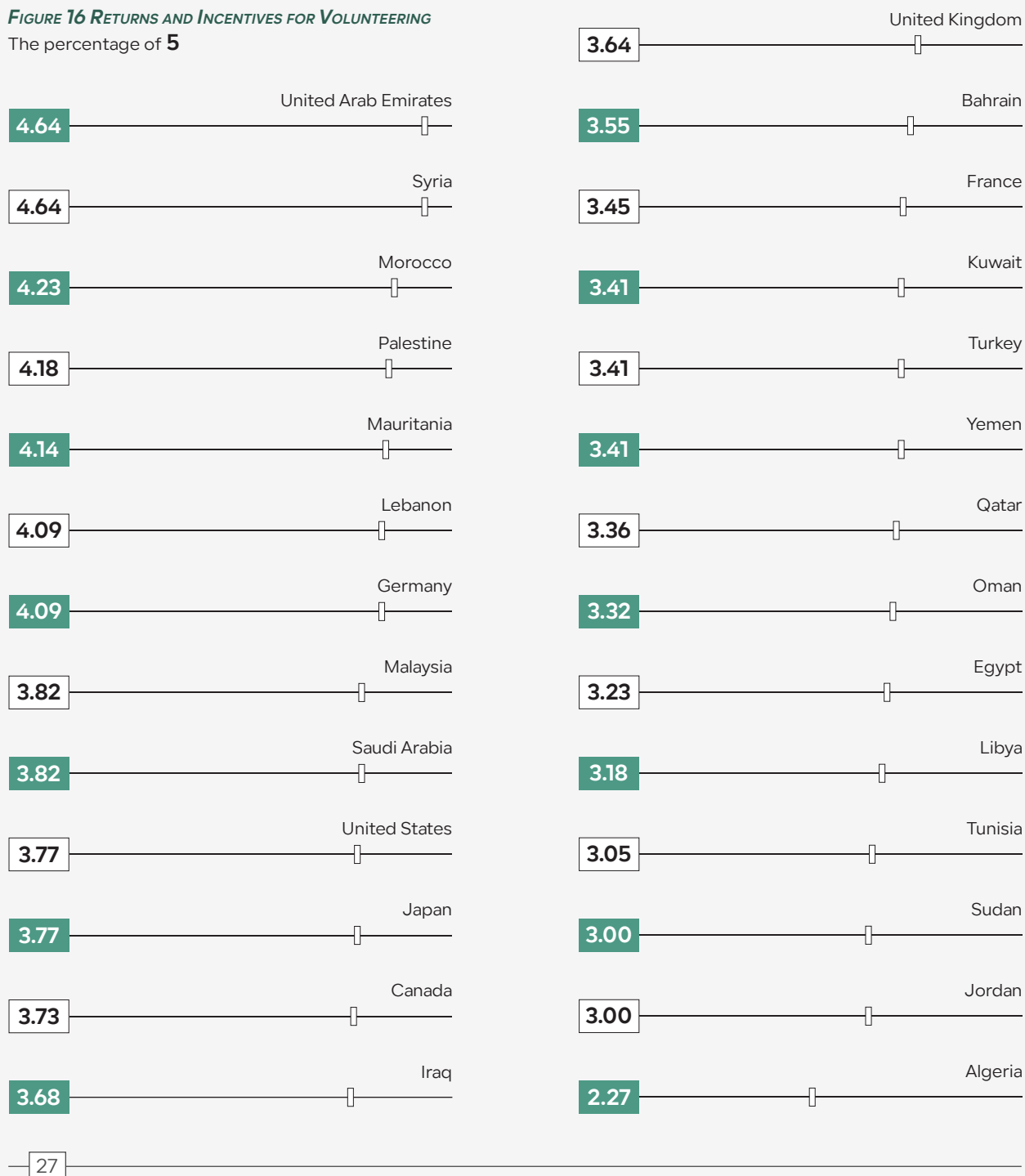
Returns and Incentives for Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of returns and incentives for volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 3.62 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.27 points in Algeria to a maximum of 4.64 points in both Syria and the United Arab Emirates, indicating a substantial spread of 2.37 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of emphasis placed on providing incentives and rewards to volunteers within different regions.

» Countries such as Syria and the United Arab Emirates, each with a score of 4.64 points, demonstrate a high level of emphasis on returns and incentives for volunteering. Conversely, Algeria, with a score of 2.27 points, exhibits a lower level of emphasis on providing such incentives, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in incentivizing volunteerism within the country.

FIGURE 16 RETURNS AND INCENTIVES FOR VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



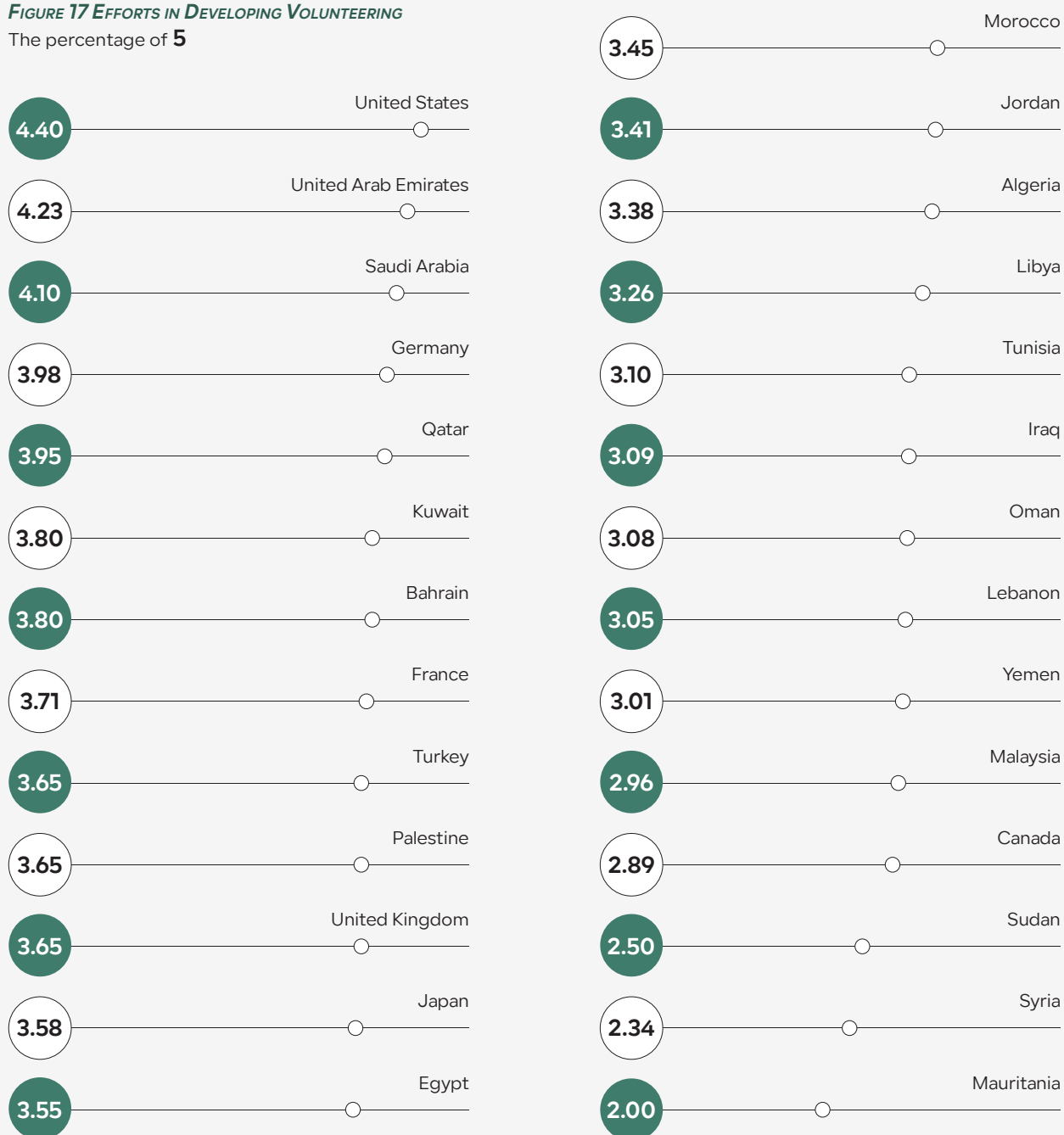
Efforts in Developing Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of efforts in developing volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 3.39 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 2.00 points in Mauritania to a maximum of 4.40 points in the United States of America, indicating a substantial spread of 2.40 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of commitment and investment made by countries in promoting and supporting volunteerism within different regions.

» Countries such as the United States, with a score of 4.40 points, demonstrate a high level of effort in developing volunteering initiatives. Conversely, Mauritania, with a score of 2.00 points, exhibits a lower level of commitment to developing volunteerism, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in fostering volunteer initiatives within the country.

FIGURE 17 EFFORTS IN DEVELOPING VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



Innovation in Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of innovation in volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 3.41 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 1.00 point in both Mauritania and Lebanon to a maximum of 4.85 points in both Qatar and Iraq, indicating a substantial spread of 3.85 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of emphasis placed on fostering innovation and creativity within volunteer initiatives across different regions.

» Countries such as Qatar and Iraq, each with a score of 4.85 points, demonstrate a high level of emphasis on innovation in volunteering. Conversely, Mauritania and Lebanon, with scores of 1.00 point each, exhibit a lower level of emphasis on fostering innovation in volunteerism, suggesting potential challenges or limitations in promoting innovative volunteer initiatives within these countries.

FIGURE 18 INNOVATION IN VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



Expats Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of expats volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 2.26 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 1.00 point in Palestine to a maximum of 4.27 points in Germany, indicating a substantial spread of 3.27 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of inclusivity and engagement of expats in volunteer activities across different regions.

» Countries such as Germany, with a score of 4.27 points, demonstrate a higher level of engagement of expats in volunteering. Conversely, Palestine, with a score of 1.00 point, exhibits a lower level of inclusivity and engagement of expats in volunteer activities, suggesting potential barriers or limitations in involving expat participants in volunteer initiatives within the country.

FIGURE 19 EXPATS VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



Use of Technology

» The average prevalence rate of using technology in volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 2.69 points. However, the rates vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 1.00 point in Egypt to a maximum of 4.86 points in the United States of America, indicating a substantial spread of 3.86 points. This range underscores the varying degrees of integration and utilization of technology within volunteer initiatives across different regions.

» Countries such as the United States, with a score of 4.86 points, demonstrate a higher level of integration and utilization of technology in volunteering. Conversely, Egypt, with a score of 1.00 point, exhibits a lower level of integration and utilization of technology in volunteer activities, suggesting potential barriers or limitations in leveraging technology for volunteer initiatives within the country.

FIGURE 20 USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The percentage of **5**



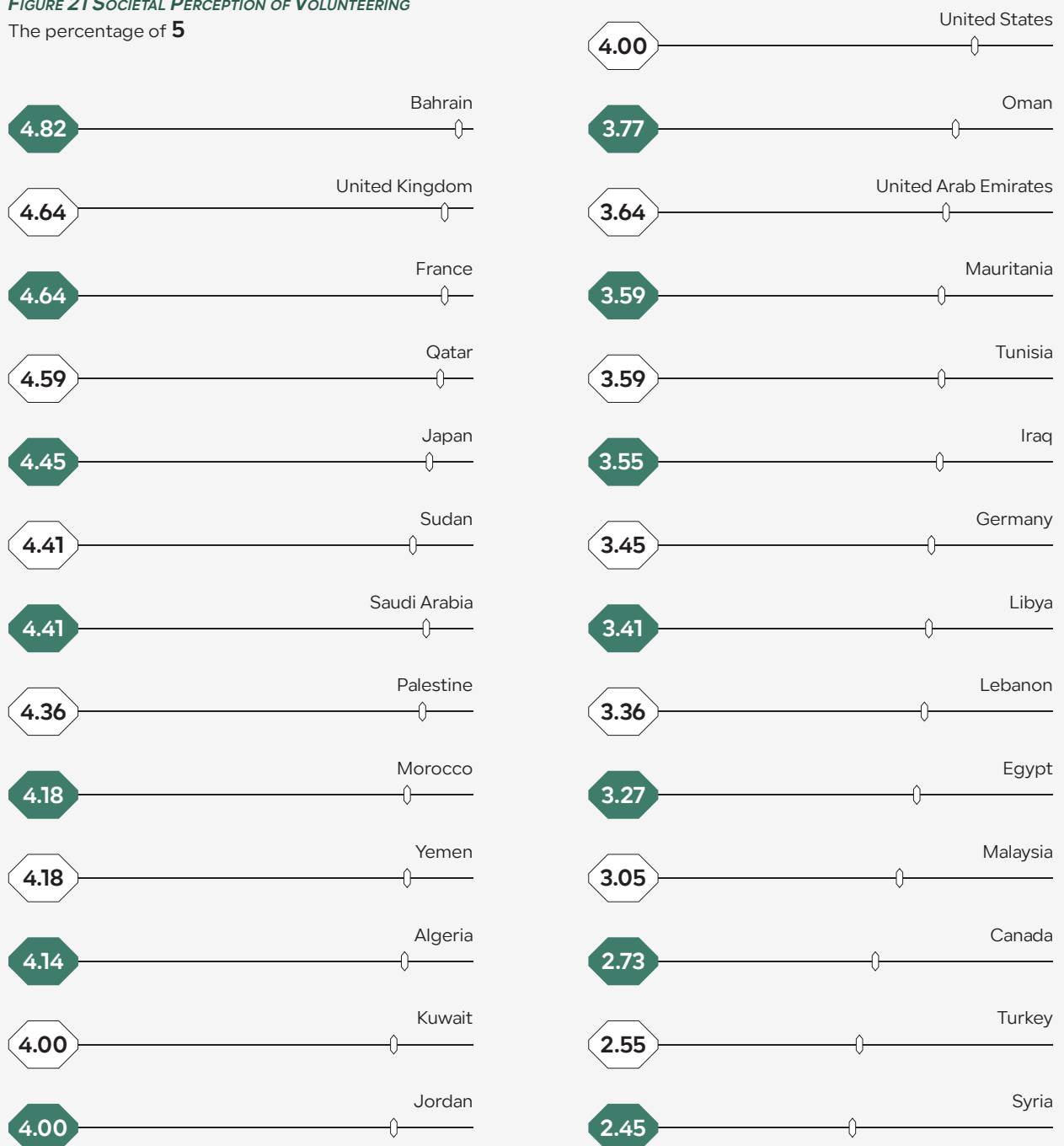
Societal Perception of Volunteering

» The average prevalence rate of societal perception of volunteering across all surveyed countries is now 3.82 points. However, there is considerable variation, with rates ranging from a minimum of 2.45 points in Syria to a maximum of 4.82 points in Bahrain. This spread of 2.37 points underscores the diverse attitudes and beliefs towards volunteerism across different regions.

» Countries such as Bahrain, with a score of 4.82 points, demonstrate a strong societal appreciation and positive perception of volunteering. Conversely, Syria, with a score of 2.45 points, exhibits a lower level of societal perception of volunteering, indicating potential challenges or cultural factors that may influence attitudes towards volunteerism within the country.

FIGURE 21 SOCIETAL PERCEPTION OF VOLUNTEERING

The percentage of 5



CONCLUSION

» The Global Volunteering Index (GVI) analysis indicates a moderate overall performance in volunteerism across 27 countries, with an average score of 3.37 out of 5 and a standard deviation of 0.37. Countries are categorized into five grades, reflecting varying levels of volunteerism development, with Grade 1 countries facing significant challenges and Grade 5 countries demonstrating advanced volunteer sectors. Key strengths identified include societal perception of volunteering (3.82), returns and incentives for volunteering (3.62), and the

effectiveness of volunteer teams (3.61), indicating strong societal support, motivation, and teamwork structures. Robust legal frameworks are also evident, with laws and regulations scoring (3.52) on average. However, areas requiring improvement include the dissemination of volunteer information (3.00), use of technology (2.69), and inclusivity for expats volunteering (2.26). These low scores highlight significant barriers in communication, technological integration, and engaging non-native volunteers.

» Recommendations to enhance global volunteerism include strengthening volunteer infrastructure in lower-scoring countries, improving information accessibility, increasing the use of digital tools, developing inclusive volunteer programs, and fostering innovation. By addressing these areas, countries can create more supportive, efficient, and inclusive environments for volunteer activities, ultimately enhancing the impact and reach of volunteerism globally.





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