

Quiz on Philanthropy

_____ 1. In 1998,

- a. 25%
- b. 55%
- c. 70 %

of American households made a charitable contribution.

_____ 2. Controlling for differences in income and wealth, those aged

- a. 25-40
- b. 40- 55
- c. 65 and over

are approximately 25 percent more likely to make a charitable contribution, and when they do give, they give \$500-\$600 more per year on average.

_____ 3. a. Single women who have never married

- b. Widows and divorced women
- c. Single men

are more likely to give.

_____ 4. After accounting for differences in income, wealth, and education

- a. Hispanics
- b. African Americans
- c. whites

are more likely to give.

_____ 5. Internet sites now

- a. provide information about charitable organizations
- b. help match donors with causes
- c. provide a convenient way to make contributions.

_____ 6. Recent proposals to extend the deductibility of donations to those who do not itemize on their income tax returns, and to simplify other aspects of the tax code, will likely result in

- a. further increases in giving
- b. less giving
- c. no changes in giving.



_____ 7. In 1998, citizens gave an estimated 20

- a. million
 - b. billion
 - c. trillion
- hours volunteering for charitable organizations.

_____ 8. Among families with incomes under \$10,000, almost

- a. one-quarter
 - b. one-third
 - c. half
- made a donation.

_____ 9. Giving is significantly higher among households with

- a. less than a high school diploma
- b. a high school diploma
- c. a college degree.

_____ 10. American women control more than

- a. 51 percent
 - b. 60 percent
 - c. 65 percent
- of the personal wealth in the United States and own a third of all privately held businesses.

_____ 11. When donating money, women least prefer

- a. publicity
- b. only receiving personal gratification
- c. knowing they are having an impact as the motivation for giving.

_____ 12. a. Education

- b. Religion
 - c. Medical research
- is by far the single largest receiver of contributions.

_____ 13. A sizable share of giving to education goes to

- a. early childhood education
- b. higher education
- c. at-risk programs.



_____ 14. Top income earners focusing more on

- a. higher education
 - b. medical research
 - c. environmental issues
- and lower earners focus more on religious giving.;¹

_____ 15. Individuals give

- a. more
 - b. less
 - c. the same
- when they can take a tax deduction for their giving.

_____ 16. The aging of the baby boomers and the high levels of accumulated wealth among this group may yield

- a. greater
 - b. less
 - c. the same
- amount of giving to philanthropic organizations in the coming years.

_____ 17. In "venture philanthropy," business techniques of

- a. monitoring the success of funded projects
 - b. monitoring the investment of capital
 - c. providing organizational assistance
- can help foundations make more effective use of their own endowments.

_____ 18. Adults who did volunteer work during their youth are more than

- a. 10 percent
 - b. 20 percent
 - c. 30 percent
- more likely to make a charitable donation than those who did not.



ANSWER KEY:

1. c.	10. a.
2. c.	11. a
3. a	12. b
4. b.	13. b
5. a., or b., or c.	14. a
6. a.	15. a
7. b.	16. a
8. c.	17. a., or b., or c.
9. c.	18. c.

