

Public Attitudes Towards Ireland's Charity Sector

Commissioned By:



About this survey - Research Methodology





- Amarach Research was commissioned by the Charities Regulator to undertake research on the charity sector among the public.
- The survey was placed on the Amarach Panel, with fieldwork carried out from 18th November – 15th December 2022.
- During this time, 2,051 interviews were achieved and a combination of quotas (set on gender, age, social category and region) and weighting was used to ensure the sample is aligned to the national population.



About this Survey - Social Grades



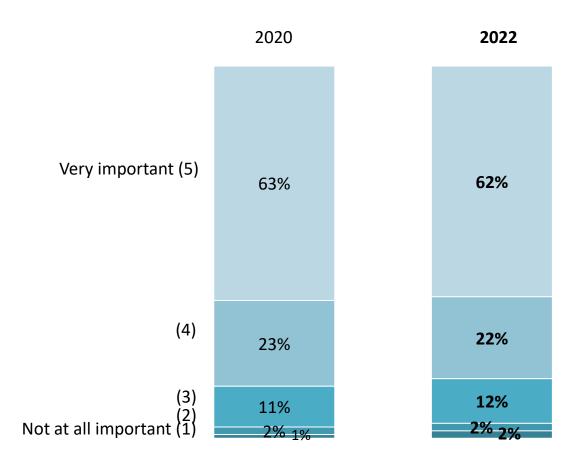
- Social Grade is the 'common currency' social classification (the 'ABC1' system) used by the advertising industry and employed throughout marketing, advertising and market research.
- The classification assigns every household to a grade, usually based upon the occupation and employment status of the Chief Income Earner.
- The classifications are as follows:
 - A: Higher managerial, administrative and professional
 - B: Intermediate managerial, administrative and professional
 - C1: Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional
 - C2: Skilled manual workers
 - D: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
 - E: State pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only
 - F: Farming community





Over 8 in 10 adults continue to believe charities and the work they do are important to Irish society

An Rialálaí **Carthanas Charities** Regulator





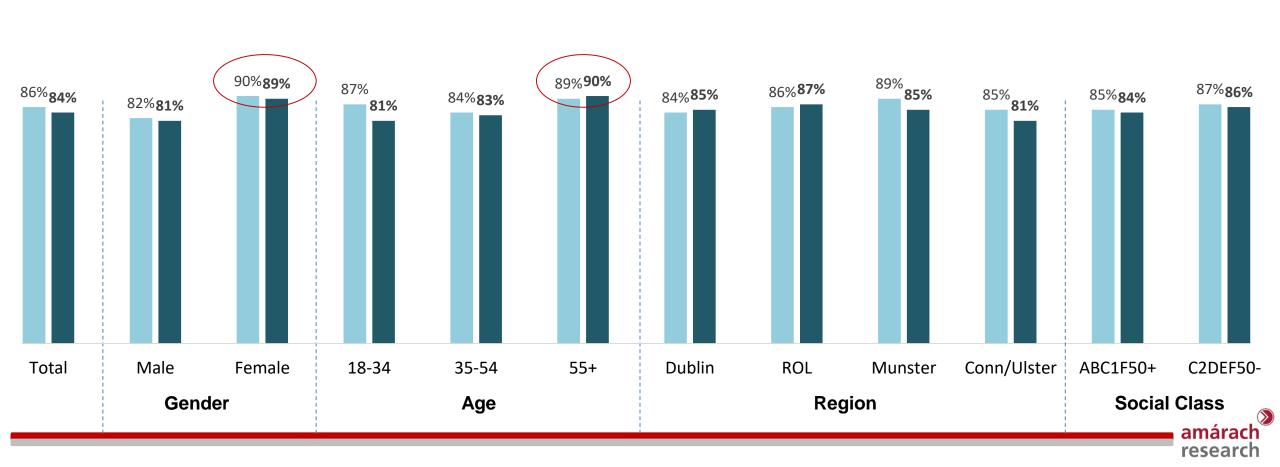
The perceived importance of charities and the work they do is strongest amongst women and the over 55's

An Rialálaí **Carthanas** Charities Regulator

(Base: All respondents)

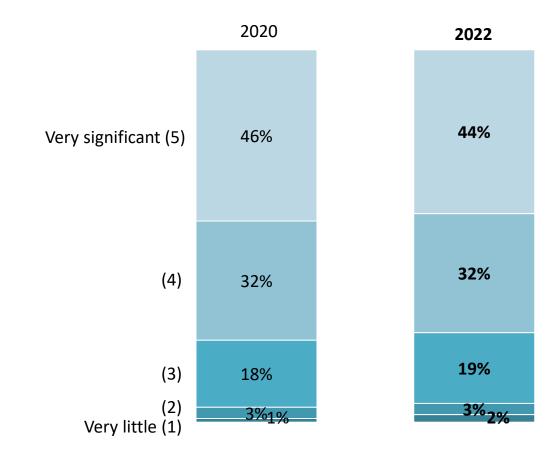
■ 2020 ■ 2022

IMPORTANCE x DEMOGRAPHICS



There was no significant change in the proportion of adults who feel charities have an impact in Irish society







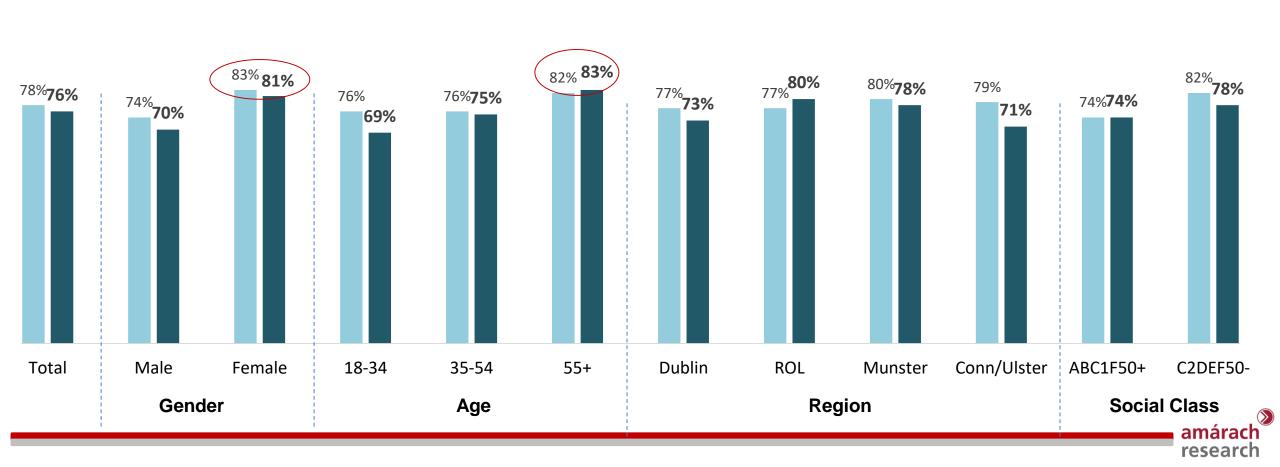
The view that charities have significant impact was highest amongst women and those aged 55+



(Base: All respondents)

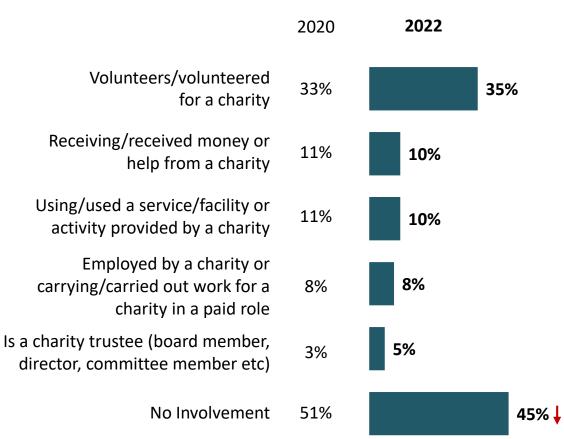
■ 2020 ■ 2022

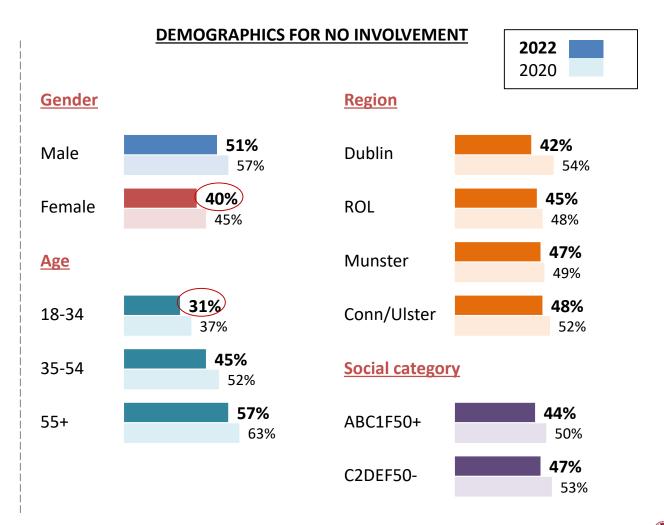
DEMOGRAPHICS FOR SIGNIFICANT IMPACT



The public's engagement with charities has increased across all demographics and continues to be highest amongst women and 18-34 year olds



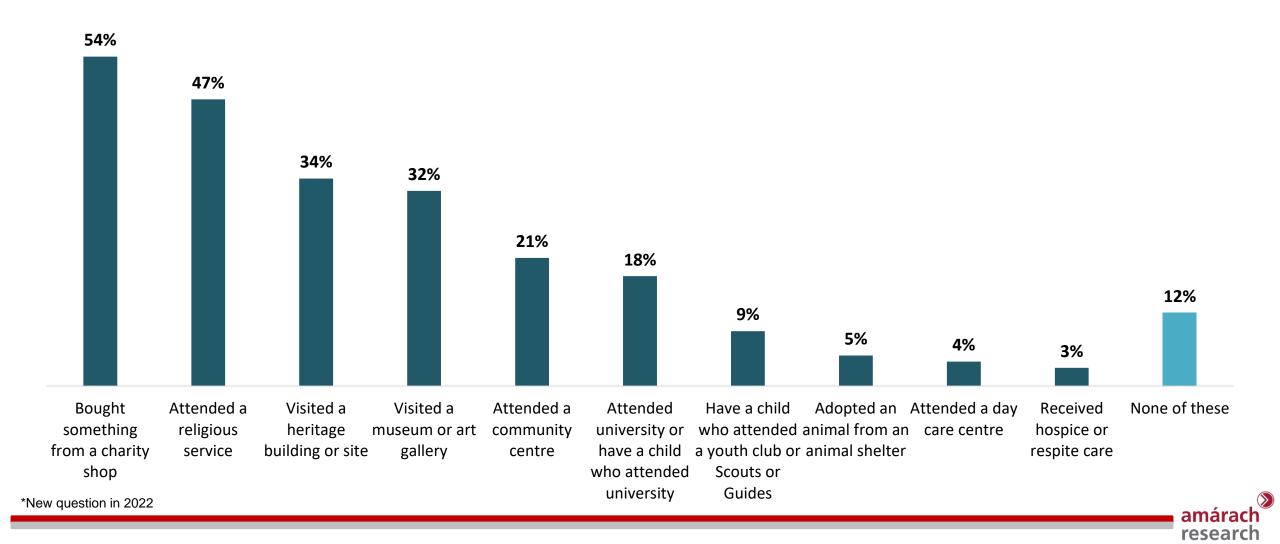






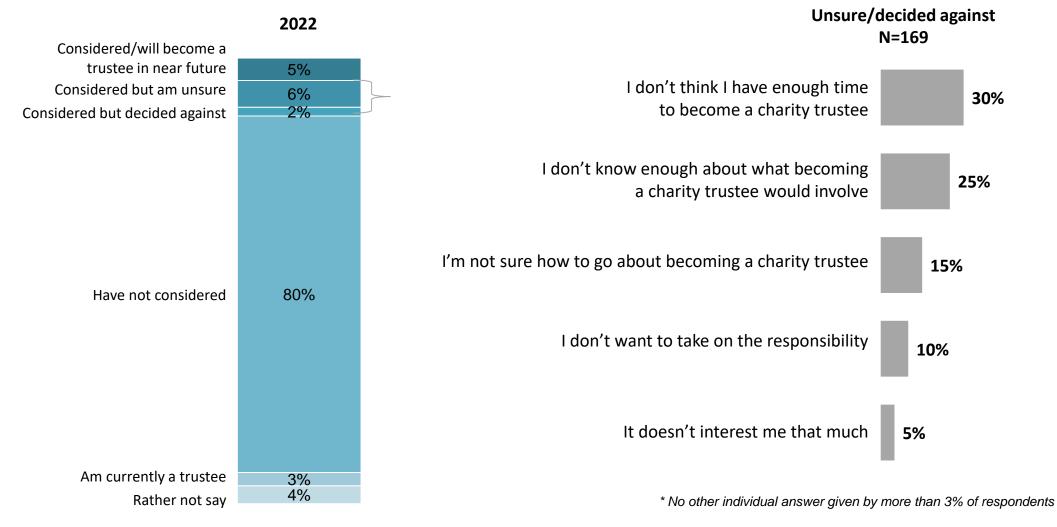
Although half of adults claim to have no involvement with a charity, 9 in 10 (88%) had potentially engaged with a charity in the 12 months prior to interview, indicating many may not be aware of the breadth of the charity sector in Ireland (Base: All respondents)





8 in 10 adults have not considered becoming a charity trustee. Those who have considered but not done anything about it need more information and reassurance on what is involved, and how to become a trustee







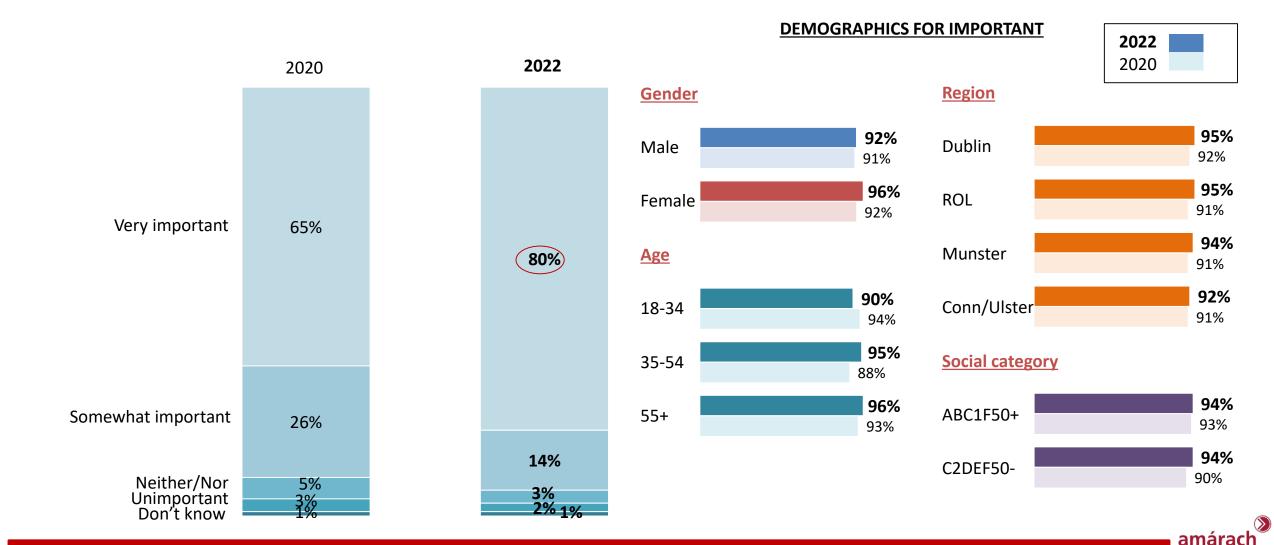
^{*}New question in 2022



The importance of trust and confidence as a factor when deciding whether to donate to a charity has increased significantly



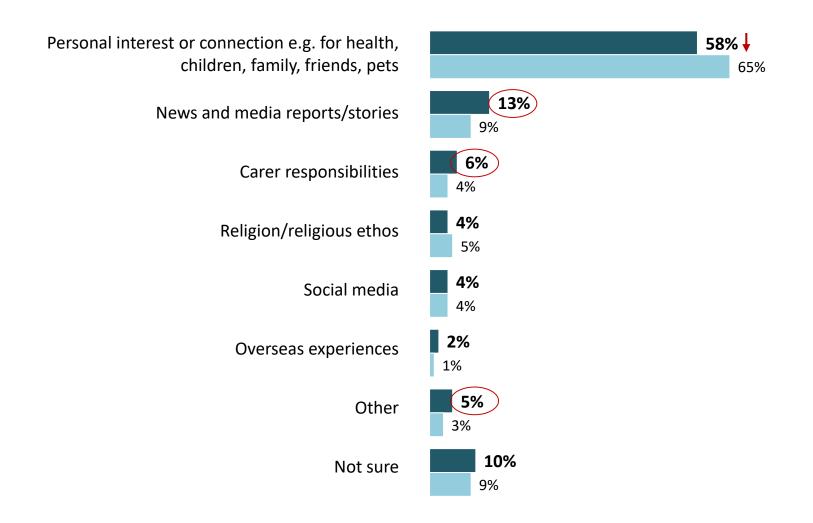
(Base: All respondents)



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Personal interests or connections continue to be the single greatest influence when deciding to support a charity, though at a lower level than was recorded in 2020





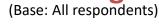


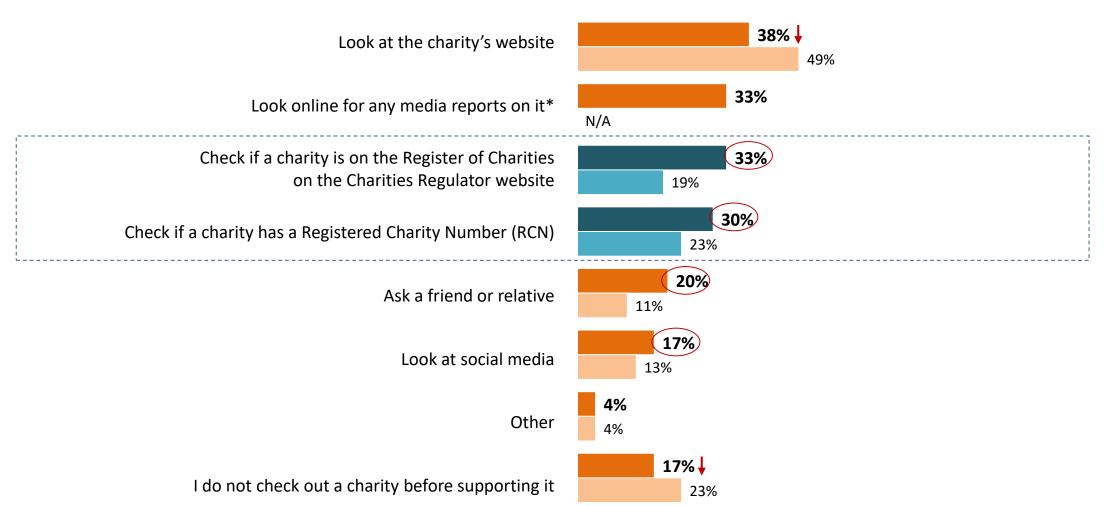


Potential donors were more likely to look into a charity before deciding to support it in 2022 with much greater use of the Register of Charities and checking for a Registered Charity Number (RCN)



2022 2020



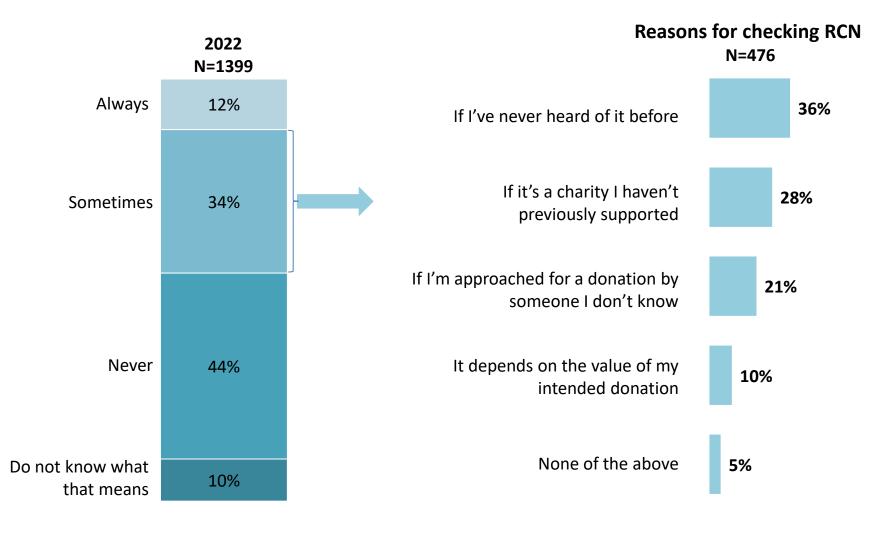




One third claim to sometimes check for a Registered Charity Number (RCN) when prompted and will do so if they are not familiar with the charity in question



(Base: All who do not check for RCN when deciding to support)



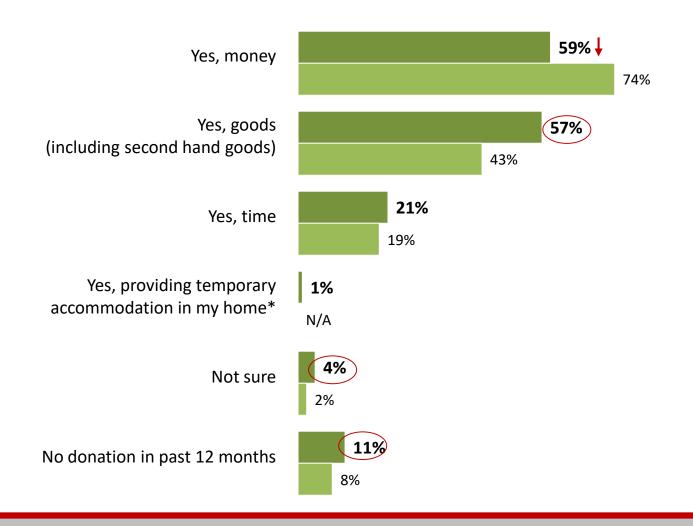




There is an overall decline in donations and a shift from financial support to goods, which may be a combination of reduced personal finances, a rise in repurposing used items and greater scrutiny of charities







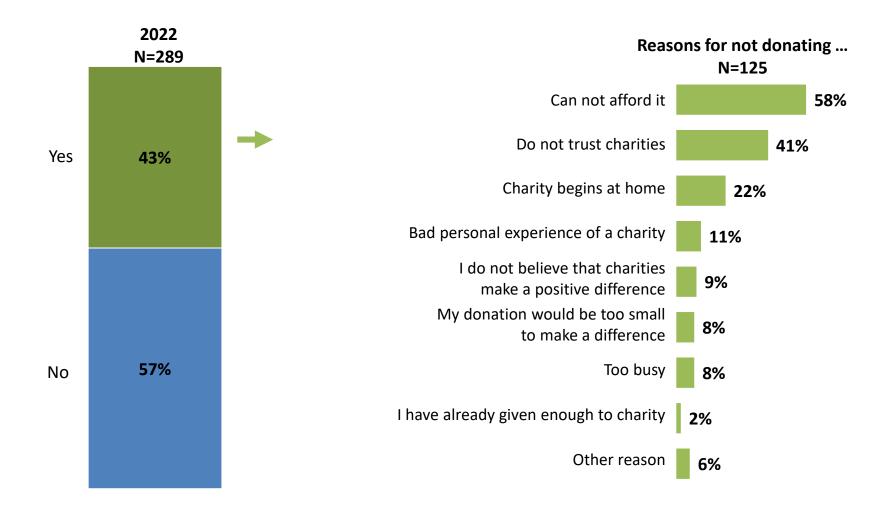


^{*}New response option in 2022

Half of those who did not donate had a particular reason not to do so with the greatest driver being lack of funds. While lack of trust features strongly among this cohort, this equates to just 3% of the total sample



(Base: All who have not made a charity donation in past 12 months)



amárach research

^{*}New Question in 2022

There is no significant change in the value of donations with the average peaking amongst men, the over 55s, Dublin residents and higher socio economic groups



(Base: All who donated money in the past 12 months)

| | | | Ger | nder | | Age | | | Re | gion | | Social C | Category |
|---------------------------------|--------|------|------|--------|---------|---------|------|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2022 | Male | Female | 18 – 34 | 35 – 54 | 55+ | Dublin | Rest of Leinster | Muncter | Conn/ Ulster | ABC1 | C2DE |
| 1 | N=1477 | | 564 | 619 | 285 | 455 | 443 | 338 | 302 | 338 | 205 | 666 | 518 |
| Less than €10 | 6% | 4% ↓ | 4% | 5% | 11% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 6% |
| €10 or more but less than €50 | 28% | 26% | 26% | 27% | 40% | 25% | 19% | 23% | 27% | 28% | 30% | 25% | 28% |
| €50 or more but less than €100 | 23% | 25% | 23% | 26% | 24% | 29% | 21% | 27% | 25% | 24% | 21% | 24% | 25% |
| €100 or more but less than €200 | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 12% | 18% | 24% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 19% |
| €200 or more but less than €500 | 13% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 9% | 12% | 17% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 8% | 15% | 10% |
| €500 or more | 7% | 9% | 11% | 7% | 1% | 9% | 13% | 9% | 8% | 7% | 12% | 11% | 6% |
| Not sure | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 3% | 5% |
| Calculated Average: | €155 | €169 | €185 | €155 | €93 | €168 | €220 | €180 | €167 | €158 | €174 | €191 | €141 (2) márach |

research

The frequency of donating has increased over the past 2 years. Males and those aged 55+ are more likely than average to donate weekly, with 18-34s donating on a more occasional basis



| Base: All who donated mone | y in the pa | ast 12 months) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2020 N=1477 | 2022 N=1183 |
| At least once a week | 5% | 6% |
| Once or twice a month | 26% | 31% |
| At least 6 times a year | 21% | 19% |
| Occasionally | 44% | 40% ↓ |
| Not sure | 4% | 2% |

| Gen | der | Age | | | | Reg | | cial gory | | |
|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | Female | 18 – 34 | 35 – 54 | 55+ | Dublin | Rest of Leinster | Munster | Conn/ Ulster | ABC1 F50+ | C2DE F50- |
| 564 | 619 | 286 | 455 | 443 | 338 | 302 | 338 | 205 | 666 | 518 |
| 9% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 8% | 5% |
| 32% | 30% | 23% | 34% | 33% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 31% |
| 18% | 21% | 16% | 22% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 18% |
| 38% | 41% | 51%) | 35% | 38% | 41% | 40% | 37% | 42% | 37% | 43% |
| 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% |



Raffle/lottery tickets are again the most common way to donate with a significant increase in the use of charity shops. Greater use of direct debit donations aligns with the increased frequency of donating once or twice a month.



Social Category

Age

| (Base: All who donated money in the past 12 m | ontns) | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----|---|
| | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2022 | | N |
| | N=1477 | N=1183 | | 5 |
| Bought a raffle / charity lottery ticket | 55% | | 53% | 4 |
| | | | , | |

| | 2020 | 2022 | Male | Female | 18 – 34 | 35 – 54 | 55+ | ABC1F50+ | C2DEF50- |
|---|--------|--------|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|----------|----------|
| | N=1477 | N=1183 | 564 | 619 | 285 | 455 | 443 | 666 | 518 |
| Bought a raffle / charity lottery ticket | 55% | 53% | 47% | 58% | 39% | 58% | 56% | 53% | 52% |
| Bought goods (including from a charity shop) | 37% | 45% | 41% | 49% | 42% | 45% | 48% | 45% | 45% |
| Cash collection or a street or door to door fundraiser* | N/A | 45% | 44% | 45% | 41% | 44% | 48% | 45% | 44% |
| Sponsored someone in a fundraising event | 41% | 36% ↓ | 34% | 39% | 28% | 42% | 36% | 36% | 37% |
| Online fundraising platform (e.g. GoFundMe)* | N/A | 32% | 22% | 41% | 38% | 42% | 19% | 36% | 28% |
| Direct debit or standing order | 22% | 26% | 28% | 24% | 16% | 27% | 32% | 28% | 24% |
| Text donation | 36% | 26% ↓ | 23% | 29% | 21% | 33% | 23% | 29% | 23% |
| Attended / participated in a fundraising event | 19% | 24% | 18% | 29% | 26% | 26% | 19% | 24% | 24% |
| On the charity's website or app* | N/A | 23% | 21% | 25% | 28% | 20% | 23% | 23% | 23% |
| Credit/debit card or cheque* | N/A | 21% | 20% | 22% | 18% | 19% | 26% | 21% | 22% |
| Via social media | 26% | 19% ↓ | 13% | 24% | 22% | 24% | 12% | 19% | 19% |
| Membership fee or subscription | 8% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| Regular payroll deduction | 4% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Other* | N/A | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 3% |

Gender

research

^{*}New response option in 2022

6 in 10 (63%) donate to local or national charities only, with 3 in 10 donating to a mix of charity types



(Base: All who donated to charity in past 12 months)

| | 2022 N=171 | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------------|
| 37% | | Local charity |
| 26% | | National charity |
| | 5% | International charity |
| 30% | | Mix of these |
| | 2% | Not sure |

| Gen | ider | Age | | | | Reg | Social C | ategory | | |
|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Male | Female | 18 – 34 | 35 – 54 | 55+ | Dublin | Rest of Leinster | Munster | Conn/ Ulster | ABC1F50+ | C2DEF50- |
| 794 | 918 | 463 | 659 | 590 | 494 | 448 | 471 | 298 | 886 | 825 |
| 36% | 37% | 43% | 36% | 32% | 30% | 39% | 39% | 41% | 34% | 40% |
| 29% | 23% | 21% | 27% | 29% | 31% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 27% | 24% |
| 7% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 7% | 4% |
| 25% | 34%) | 27% | 31% | 32% | 30% | 32% | 30% | 27% | 30% | 30% |
| 3% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 2% |



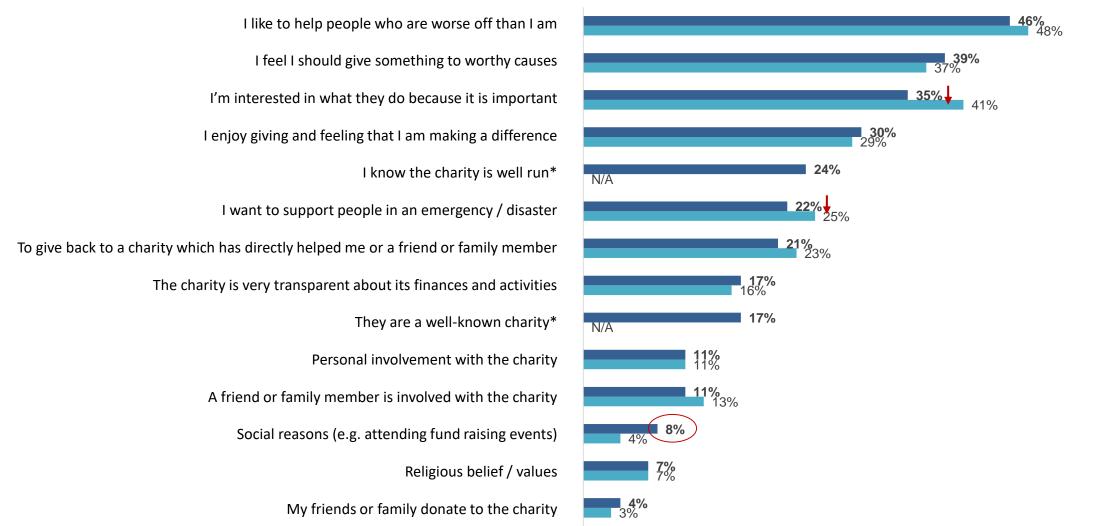
The prevalence of supporting local/national charities may reflect the main reasons for supporting specific charities: to help those worse off, belief in the cause and a desire to



2022 N=1712

2020 N=1792

support worthwhile causes (Base: All who donated to charity in past 12 months)





And while mentions have fluctuated, there is no change to the 3 types of charity supported most widely (health, homeless/refuge services, community organisations)



| (Base: All who donated to charity in past 12 | 2 months) | | Ge | nder | | Age | | | Reg | gion | | Social C | Category |
|--|-----------|--------|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | 2020 | 2022 | Male | Female | 18 – 34 | 35 – 54 | 55+ | Dublin | Rest of Leinster | Munster | Conn/ Ulster | ABC1F50+ | C2DEF50- |
| | N=1792 | N=1712 | 794 | 918 | 463 | 659 | 590 | 494 | 448 | 471 | 298 | 886 | 825 |
| Medical or health related | 46% | 44% | 38% | 48% | 41% | 48% | 41% | 46% | 42% | 43% | 43% | 46% | 42% |
| Homeless or refuge services | 56% | 43% ↓ | 42% | 44% | 41% | 42% | 45% | 50% | 43% | 43% | 31% | 46% | 40% |
| Local community organisations | 43% | 41% | 38% | 44% | 34% | 43% | 45% | 35% | 45% | 44% | 39% | 40% | 42% |
| Children or youth | 37% | 29% ↓ | 26% | 32% | 31% | 37% | 19% | 28% | 34% | 29% | 24% | 35% | 23% |
| Animal rescue or welfare | 36% | 29% ↓ | 22% | 35% | 31% | 34% | 23% | 28% | 31% | 31% | 26% | 28% | 31% |
| Physical or intellectual disabilities | 28% | 25% ↓ | 23% | 27% | 24% | 27% | 24% | 24% | 27% | 26% | 24% | 25% | 25% |
| Overseas aid / disaster or war relief | 21% | 25% | 28% | 23% | 17% | 23% | 35% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 22% | 27% | 24% |
| Schools, colleges or other education | 20% | 20% | 17% | 23% | 22% | 26% | 13% | 19% | 23% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 19% |
| Religious organisations | 15% | 15% | 19% | 12% | 8% | 12% | 25% | 12% | 19% | 14% | 17% | 16% | 15% |
| Senior citizens | 17% | 14% 🗼 | 15% | 14% | 9% | 15% | 18% | 12% | 16% | 16% | 13% | 14% | 15% |
| Immigrant or refugee services* | N/A | 14% | 12% | 16% | 16% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 17% | 14% | 11% | 16% | 12% |
| Environment and conservation | 9% | 9% | 10% | 9% | 13% | 7% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 8% | 10% | 11% | 8% |
| Arts, culture or heritage | 6% | 8% | 9% | 7% | 10% | 9% | 5% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 9% | 7% |
| Not sure / can't remember | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 6% | 3% | 3% |

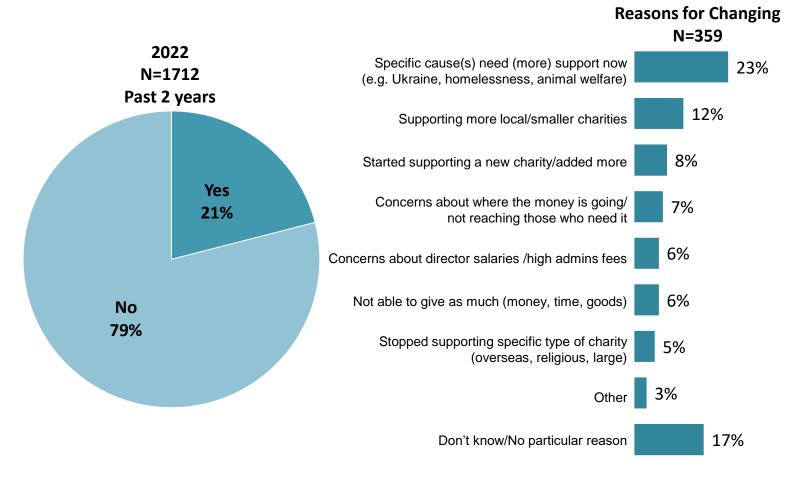


^{*}New response option in 2022

1 in 5 have changed the type of charity they support in the 2 years prior to interview in response to emerging needs such as Ukraine and homelessness



(Base: All who donated to charity in past 12 months)



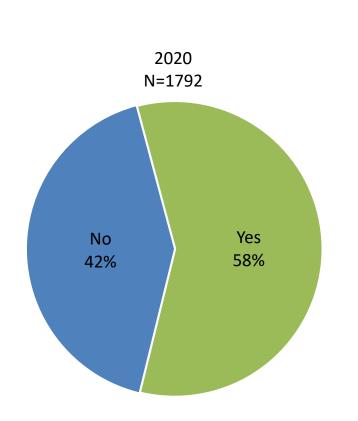
^{*} No other individual answer given by more than 5% of respondents

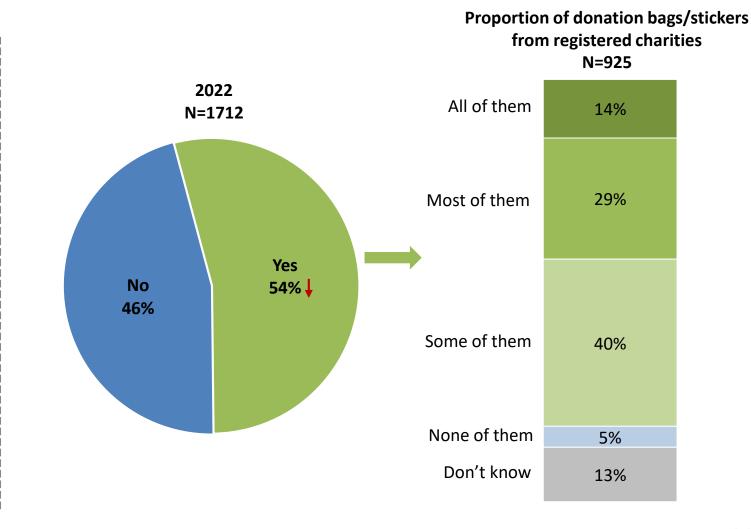


There has been a decline in bag/sticker donations since 2020 and almost half (45%) who have donated this way are aware that only some/none of the bags/stickers received are from registered charities



(Base: All who donated to charity in past 12 months)



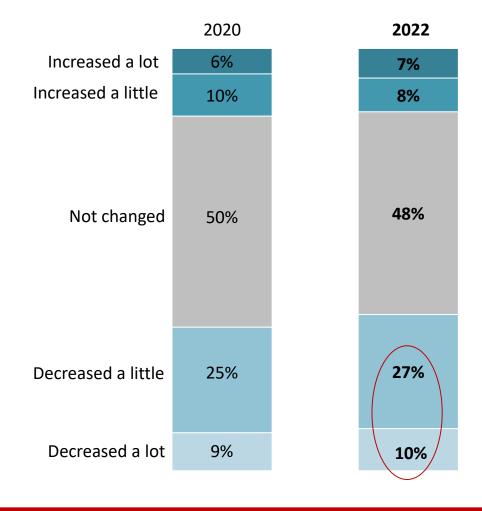






Although the importance of trust as a factor when deciding to donate has increased, overall public trust in charities has dipped slightly over the past 2 years



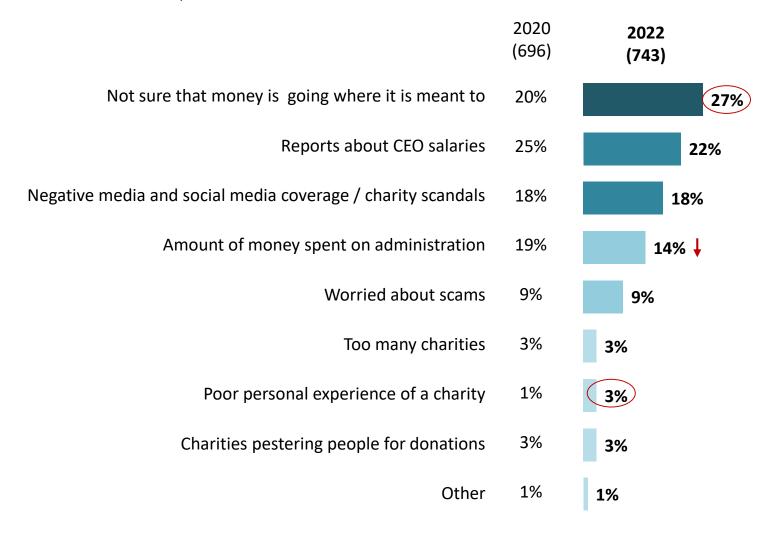




The main reason for this decline is a perceived lack of transparency in where the money goes, with other reasons mentioned at lower or similar levels to 2020



(Base: All with decreased trust in charities)



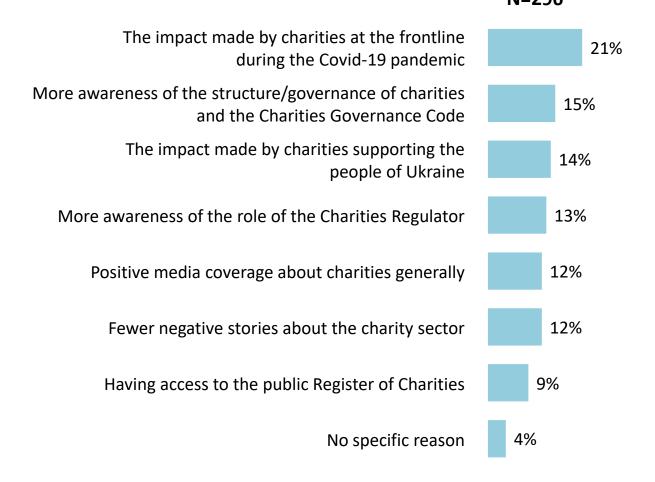


Those with increased confidence in the charity sector attribute this to a range of factors – mainly the activities of frontline charities during recent crises with awareness of charity governance (15%) and the Regulator also featuring (13%)



(Base: All with increased trust in charities)

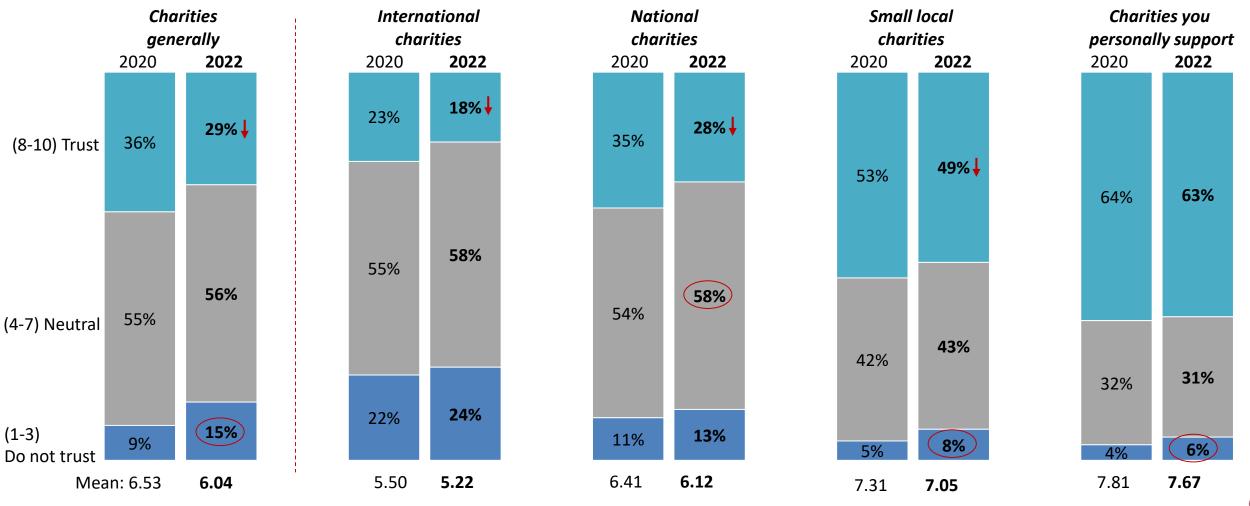
Why trust and confidence in charities has increased N=296





But declining trust is more acute for some charity types, with the exception of charities personally supported which has remained stable.

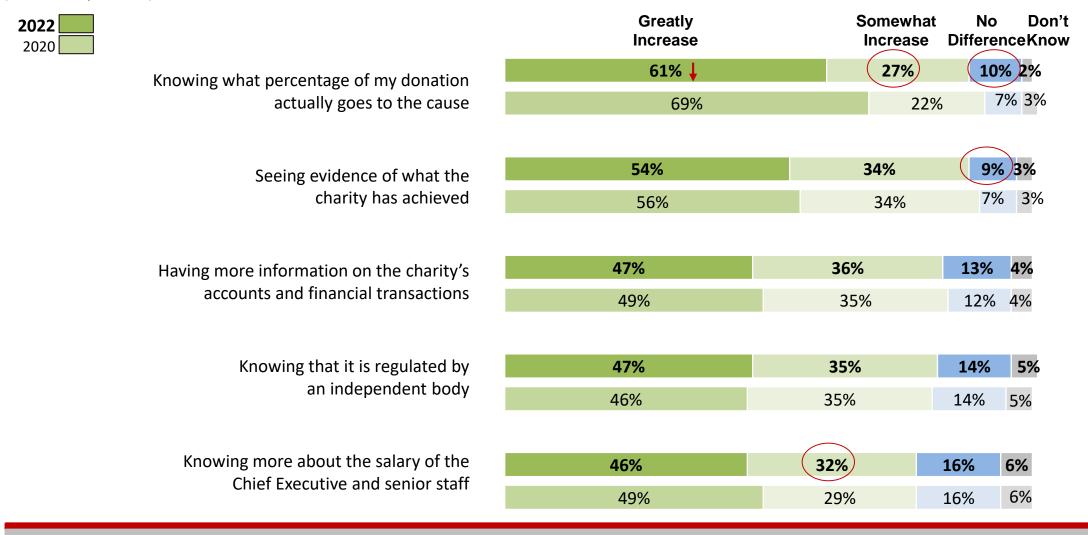






Greater transparency of donation use and evidence of what charities have achieved (both 88%) are the leading ways to increase trust and confidence





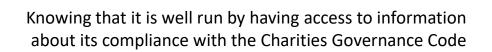


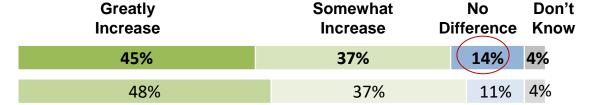
The prioritisation of what would increase trust/confidence in a charity is unchanged though there are some shifts in the extent to which measures are likely to have an impact



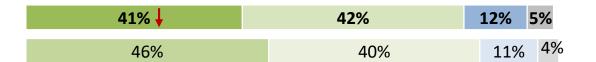
(Base: All respondents)



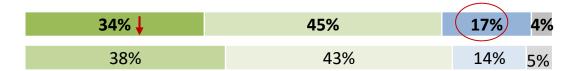




Knowing more about concerns raised and what the charity has done to address them



Knowing more about the policies and procedures that the charity has in place



Knowing people who work or volunteer there

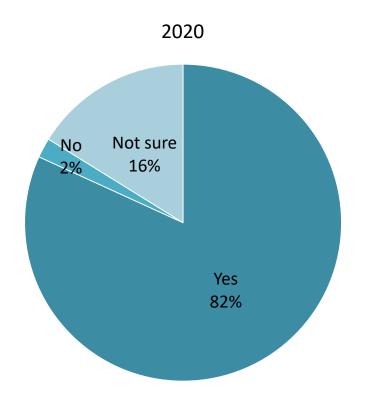
| 30% | 40% | 26% | 4% |
|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 31% | 40% | 25% | 4% |

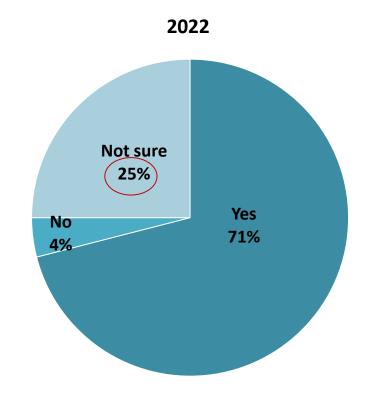




There is greater uncertainty among the public in 2022 as to whether charities are regulated







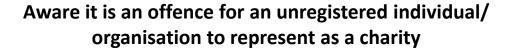


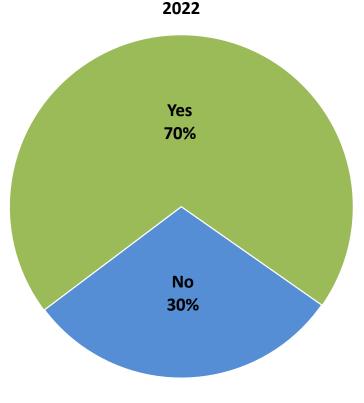
In addition to decreased awareness of charity regulation, fewer people are aware that regulation applies to registered charities only. However, 7 in 10 know it is an offence to present as a charity if unregistered



(Base: All respondents)







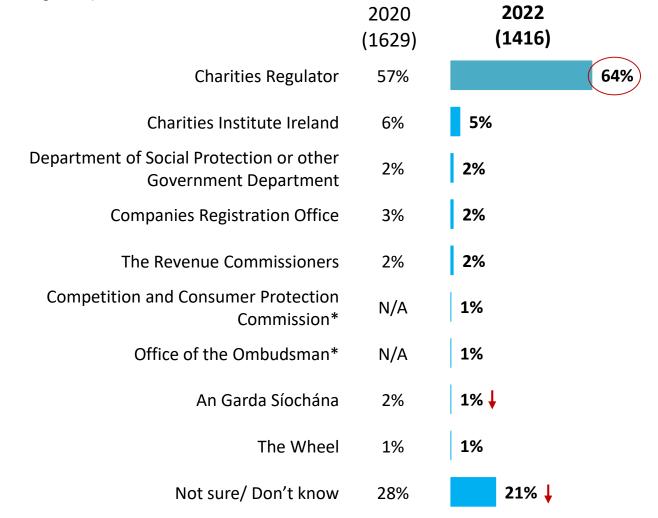
*New Question in 2022



The Charities Regulator continues to be most widely identified with responsibility for regulating charities in Ireland, and awareness is highest amongst the over 55's (76%)



(Base: All aware charities in Ireland are regulated)

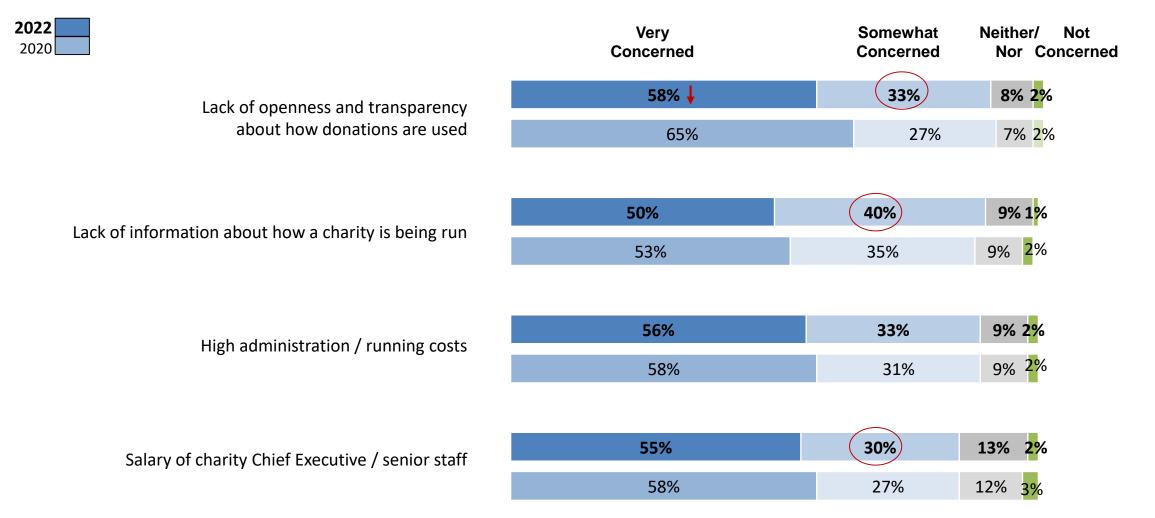




^{*}New response option in 2022

Lack of transparency/information and high running costs/senior staff salaries continue to be of greatest concern to the public

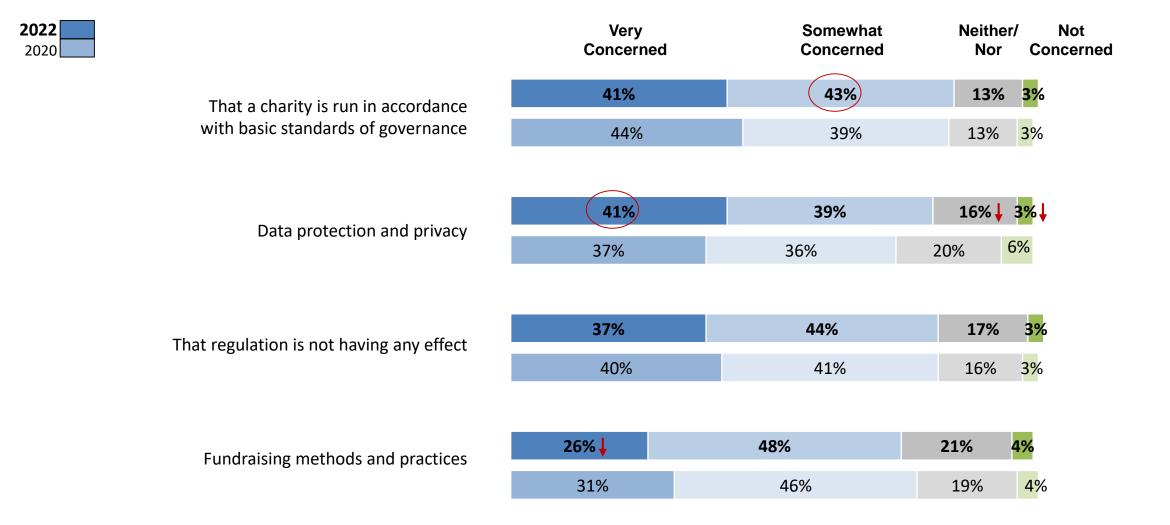






There is increased concern for data protection and while concern for fundraising methods/practices is lower in 2022, it remains a concern for three quarters of respondents

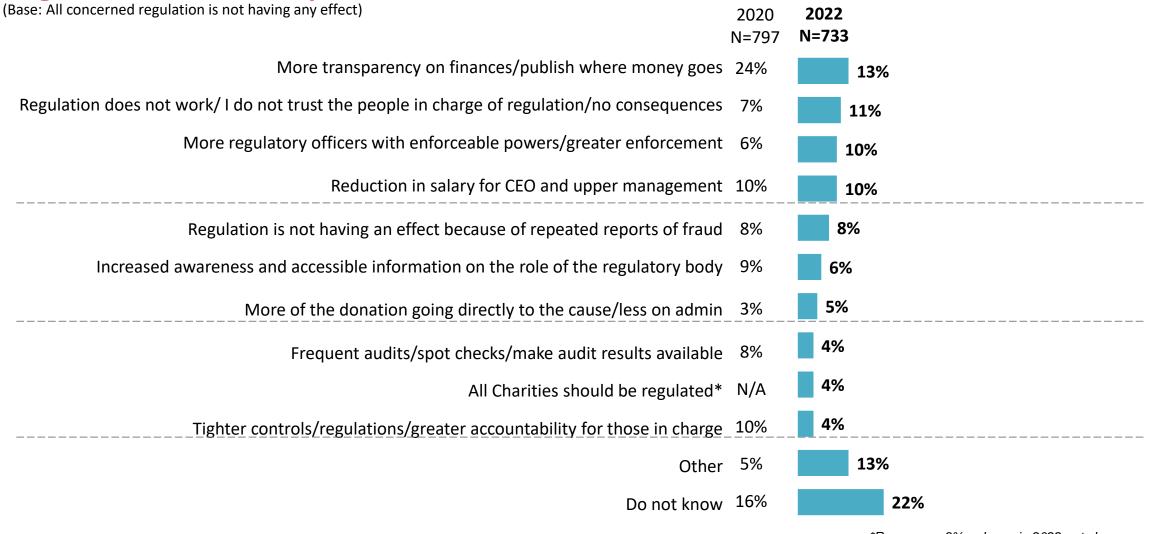






The top suggestion for improving regulation for those concerned about its effectiveness is greater transparency, though 1 in 5 are unsure if/how regulation could be improved





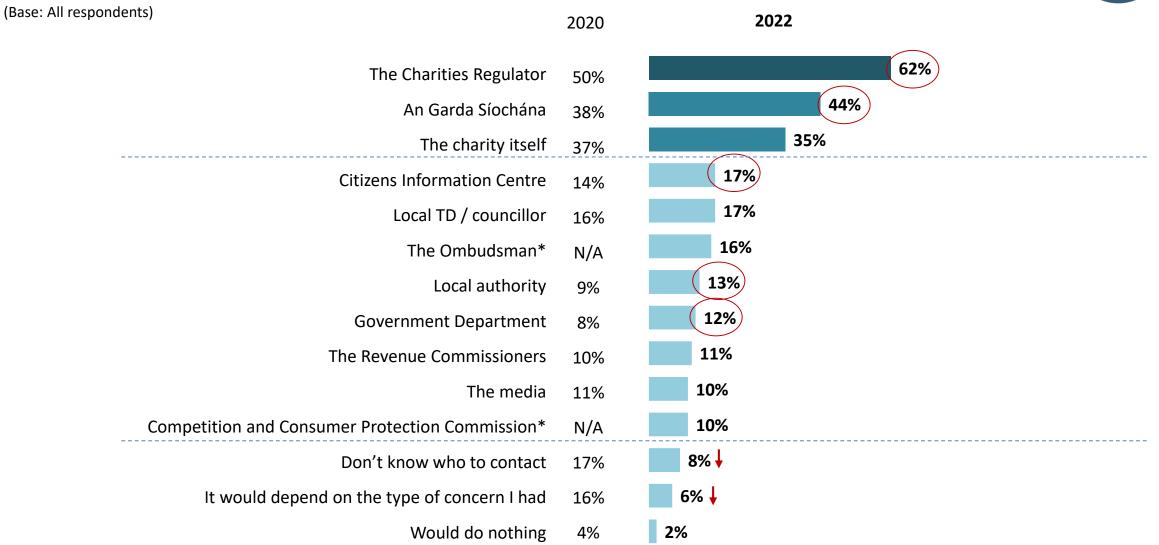
*Responses 3% or lower in 2022 not shown

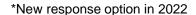
research

^{*}New response in 2022

There is increased mentions of contacting someone in the case of a charity concern, with the Charities Regulator remaining the first port of call



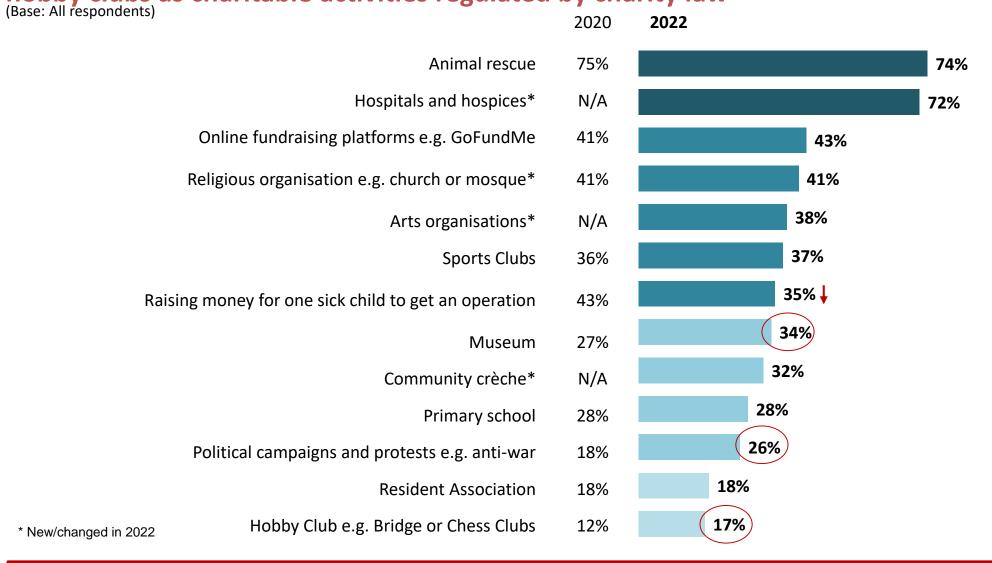




research

Public understanding of what is considered to be a charity shows scope for improvement with many mistakenly classifying online fundraising platforms and hobby clubs as charitable activities regulated by charity law





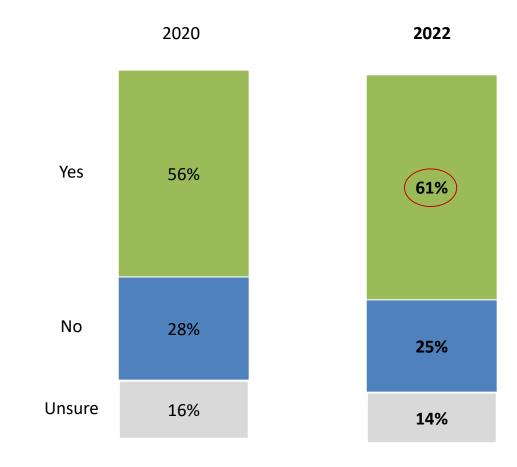




Awareness of and Opinions on the Charities Regulator

Awareness of the Charities Regulator increased considerably in 2022



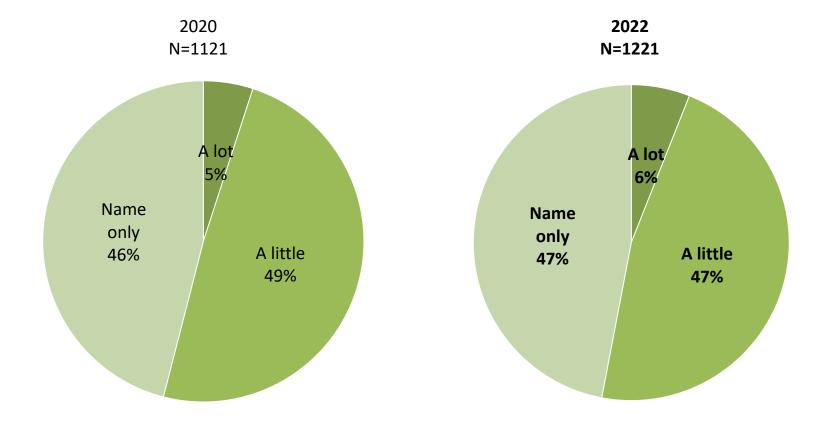




But there are no significant changes to the levels of familiarity with the Charities Regulator

An Rialálaí Carthanas Charities Regulator

(Base: All aware of the Charity Regulator)





There are no significant changes in terms of the main sources of awareness of the Charities Regulator, which is lead by traditional media



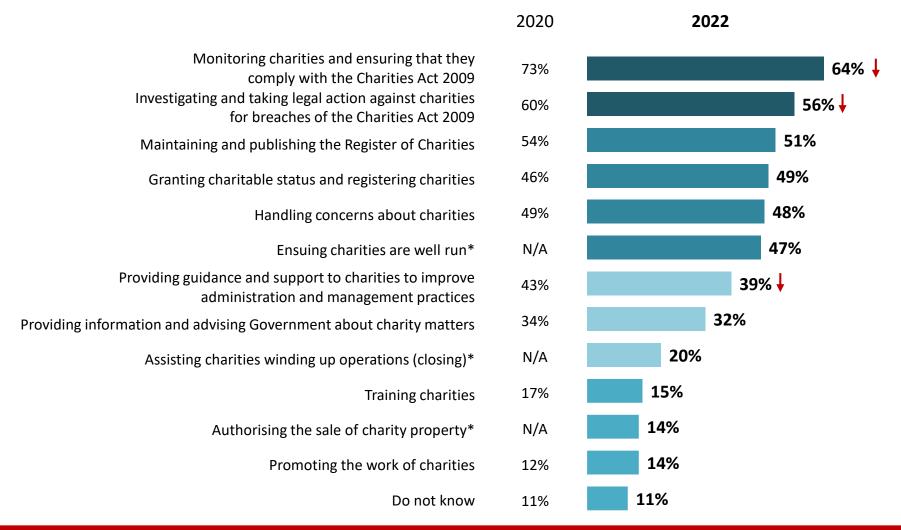
(Base: All heard of Charities Regulator)

| | 2020 (1121) | 2022 (1221) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Newspaper, TV, radio or other media | 31% | 33% |
| 'In the news' (unspecified source) | 23% | 26% |
| Through a charity I'm involved with | 14% | 15% |
| Online / internet search | 10% | 9% |
| Through a family member or friend | 5% | 7% |
| Charity literature / advertising | 6% | 6% |
| Social media | 4% | 2% ↓ |



There is widespread understanding of the role of the Regulator which centres on monitoring and compliance





^{*} New response option in 2022



Roughly half of adults believe in shared responsibility between the charity and the Regulator for most of the aspects evaluated ...



(Base: All respondents) **The Charity** Equally **Charities** 2022 Itself Responsible Regulator 2020 14% 52% 35% Ensuring that a charity operates within the law 14% 52% 34% 47% 28% 25% Ensuring the public has access to charity accounts and financial report 25% 46% 30% 23% 51% 27% Ensuring that a charity is transparent and accountable 25% 50% 25% 52% 25% 24% Ensuring that a charity operates in an ethical way 22% 53% 25%



But 1 in 4 believe charities themselves have a role to play in increasing transparency and improving public trust and confidence



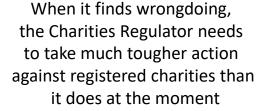
(Base: All respondents) **Charities Equally The Charity** 2022 Regulator Responsible Itself 2020 27% 👃 49% 24%) Ensuring that the public has access to information about how a charity is providing a benefit to the public 34% 46% 20% 27% 👃 49% 24% Improving public trust in the charity sector 31% 22% 46% 24% 👃 39% 36% Publishing a list of the current charity trustees 37% 35% 28% Ensuring that a charity is well run 30% ↓ 49% 21% 17% 37% 46%

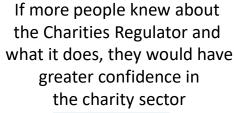


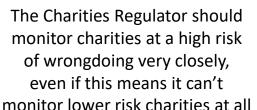
There is considerable support for tougher action from the Regulator, raising awareness of its role and the prioritisation of charity monitoring

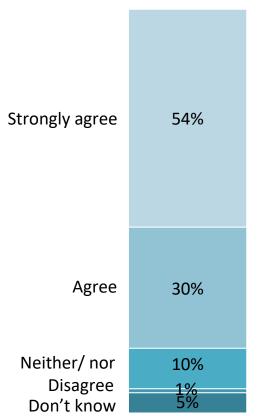


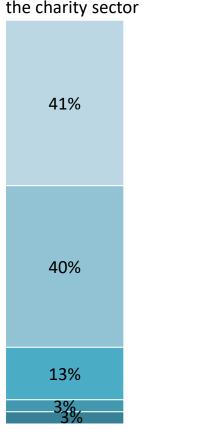


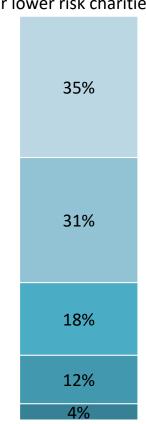










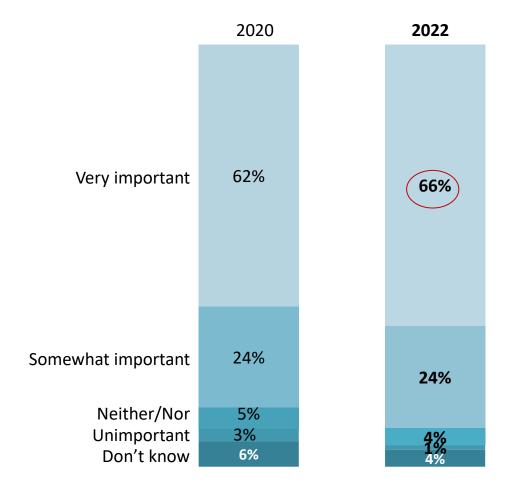




^{*}New Question in 2022

The role of the Charities Regulator has become increasingly important, up from 86% to 90% echoing the increase in awareness (+5% pts)





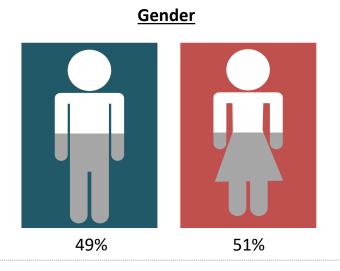




Sample Profile I – Key Demographics

(Base: All respondents)





<u>Area</u>

11% 16% 20% 18% 17% 17% 18** 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

<u>Age</u>







Urban/City Centre 27%

Suburban

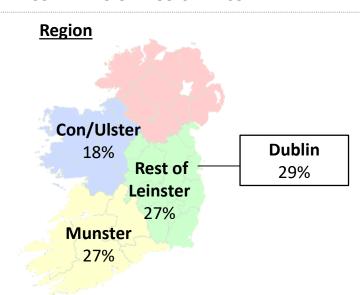
Semi-Rural

11%

Rural

37%

24%





Sample Profile II – Education & Employment

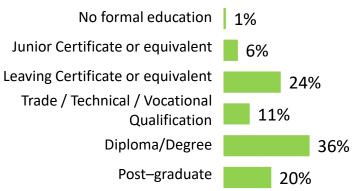




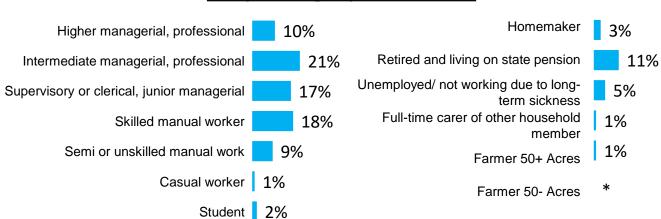


Unable to work

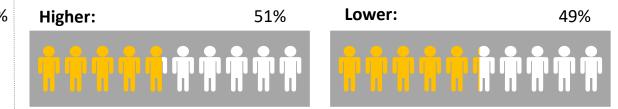




Occupational group of chief earner



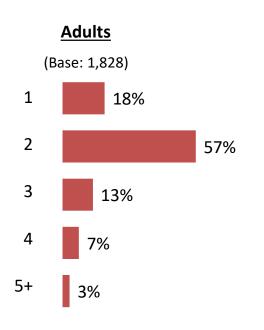
Social category

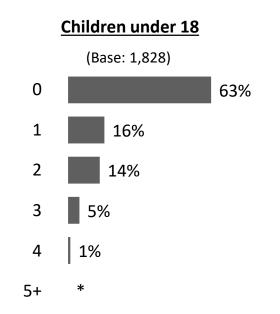


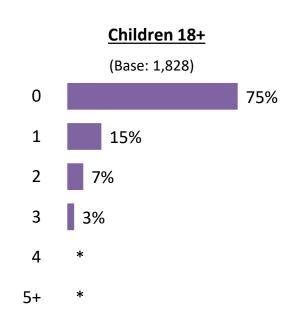


Sample Profile III – Household Composition















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