

Globalization and its socio-economic consequences 2020

Slovak Republic, Rajcke Teplice, 21. – 22. October 2020

*The Willingness to Devote Time to Volunteers Projects in
Relation to Volunteers Practice*

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OUTLINE

- Hypothesis
- Data & Methodology
- Results & Discussion
- Conclusions & Limitations

Hypothesis

„People who have been and have not been volunteers have a relationship between experience and time who are willing to volunteer“

DATA & METHODOLOGY

Data

- 154 respondents at the age of high school and university from the Czech Republic completed the questionnaire about their experiences with volunteering and the willingness to be a volunteer again

Methodology

- Chi-squared (χ^2) test, quantitative research

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Tab. 1: The willingness of volunteers works per week

The willingness of volunteers to work per week (hours)	Student							
	High school				University			
	Was Volunteer and wants to be again		Wasn't volunteer and wants to be		Was Volunteer and wants to be again		Wasn't volunteer and wants to be	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
(0)	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	5
(1-5)	13	5	6	5	17	6	7	7
(6-10)	9	0	3	3	18	4	2	5
(11-15)	3	0	1	2	2	0	5	3
(20 and more)	3	1	0	0	3	1	4	1

Source: own elaboration based on the case studies

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The test is performed at a significance level of 5%. The data was optimized for the possibility of using the chi square test. The value of χ^2 is 32,3321 and with 28 degrees of freedom, the critical χ^2 value is 41,337. It means that the dependence between quantities was confirm.

Volunteers are most willing to dedicate their time per week to approximately 1-5 hours. In the second case, volunteers were willing to devote 6-10 hours a week to volunteering. Lower and higher intervals are in the minority of answers.

At this point, there is a stimulus for a longitudinal study that could lead to information that could not be explored in this research. In the discussion on this topic, it would be appropriate to expand the sample of respondents and its analysis depending on other factors, such as the form of volunteering, the length of previous paid work experience, etc. Personality types, communication methods can also influence volunteer management.

CONCLUSION & LIMITATIONS

- The hypothesis „People who have been and have not been volunteers have a relationship between experience and time who are willing to volunteer“ can not be rejected.
- Effectiveness and goal management supports his willingness to engage in volunteering to return to the volunteer process. It has not been confirmed that with experience, the trend of willingness to engage more in terms of time increases, but this has not been refuted.
- In this research, the theoretical thinking of the respondents was monitored in a certain period. The limitation is the sample of respondents too.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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