

WORLD GIVING REPORT

# GIVING IN ARGENTINA

2025

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An aerial photograph of a large crowd of people participating in a marathon or triathlon. The participants are spread across a wide asphalt road and a grassy area. Many are wearing colorful athletic gear. A red banner with white text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# 01 INTRODUCTION



# Welcome

This report offers an in-depth look at the attitudes and behaviours of people in Argentina regarding solidarity and giving practices, at a time when economic and social challenges call for a rethinking of how mutual aid is expressed and channelled.

It is the result of our partnership with the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) and forms part of the World Giving Report 2025 (WGR) — an international effort aimed at better understanding the state of generosity around the world.

The WGR is a global initiative developed by the Charities Aid Foundation, RACI, and a network of social purpose organisations. Through surveys of over 55,000 people in 101 countries, this collective effort allows us to better understand Argentina's giving landscape and compare it with regional and global trends — a key step in identifying strengths, gaps and opportunities for action in a time of profound change for civil society.

One of the main findings in Argentina reveals that, although there is a strong willingness to help, it is mostly expressed informally and directed at close social circles, with low levels of institutionalised giving. At the same time, trust in civil society organisations is moderate, and the role of the State as a facilitator of giving is perceived as limited.

These findings reaffirm RACI's commitment to strengthening the visibility, transparency and impact of the sector by promoting collaboration between civil society, the private sector, international cooperation and government — with the goal of building a more robust, inclusive and sustainable culture of generosity over time.



**Guillermo Correa**  
Executive Director, RACI

**“Giving in Argentina has a lot of potential for improvement and at RACI, our commitment is to help make that happen.”**

# About us

## RACI

RACI is a network made up of more than 280 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from across Argentina, working continuously to strengthen the sector and promote coordinated actions among its diverse actors. Since its foundation, RACI has become a key platform for articulating initiatives that promote sustainable development and the strengthening of civil society. Its main objective is to create a space for dialogue and exchange where stakeholders — social organizations, the private sector, governments, international agencies, and academia — can connect directly with CSOs according to their areas of expertise. Through these connections, RACI seeks to generate synergies that enhance collective impact and contribute, in a coordinated way, to the social transformation of Argentina and the region.

RACI carries out research, leads training and institutional strengthening processes, and acts as a bridge between Argentine civil society and international cooperation. It also promotes access to resources, network-building, and advocacy in public policy, contributing to the creation of a more enabling environment for the sector's development.

RACI's mission is to contribute to the country's social transformation by building a space for inter-institutional dialogue and exchange that includes all actors and stakeholders engaged in sustainable development. Its vision is that of an independent, sustainable, and diverse civil society, capable of influencing public policies and promoting a participatory, coordinated, democratic, transparent, and plural social transformation.

**Cooperation that strengthens.**

## CAF

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) exists to accelerate progress in society towards a fair and sustainable future for all. Over the last 100 years, we have led the way in developing innovative approaches to giving. Annually, we distribute over £1 billion to social purpose organisations around the globe.

As a leading charity operating in the UK, US and Canada, CAF works at the centre of the giving world. We partner with corporate and individual donors to enable them to give more effectively, strategically and impactfully. This includes connecting them to charities globally and providing access to our in-depth sector knowledge, governance expertise and innovative giving solutions.

We help social purpose organisations to strengthen their resilience and do more of their life changing work, through strategic advisory services from our Impact Accelerator, tools to support charities' fundraising activities, and charity financial services from CAF Bank Limited and CAF Financial Solutions Limited. Using our research, policy and campaigns work, we understand and influence the wider environment for charities and donors.

**Together, we give more.**

## The World Giving Report (WGR) is a survey that captures the public's attitudes and behaviours around giving in 101 countries around the world.

- Access our global insights hub at: [www.worldgivingreport.org](http://www.worldgivingreport.org)
- This report is one of over 20 country-specific giving reports that uses the WGR data and is produced by CAF in partnership with leading social purpose organisations around the world.

## Later this year, we are also publishing:

- Insights on the world charity landscape from partner-led surveys of social purpose organisations in over 20 countries (September).
- Country-specific charity insights reports (winter).

# Our Methodology

The results described in this report were collected as part of the World Giving Report survey in January 2025.

All fieldwork was conducted online by our partners, Focaldata. The data was weighted, post-hoc to be representative of the population. All sample sizes are specified throughout the report, where relevant.

## A note on 'Charity'

Across the report, we use the words 'charity' and 'charities' to represent any organisation that works to try and improve issues that are affecting individuals, communities, animals or the natural environment, and society as a whole.

In doing so, we recognise that these terms and their definitions differ around the world, with this type of organisation also described as: non-governmental organisations (NGOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs), community organisations, social purpose organisations, associations and other names.

You can find further details about our methodology at [www.worldgivingreport.org](http://www.worldgivingreport.org)





## 02 THE GLOBAL CONTEXT





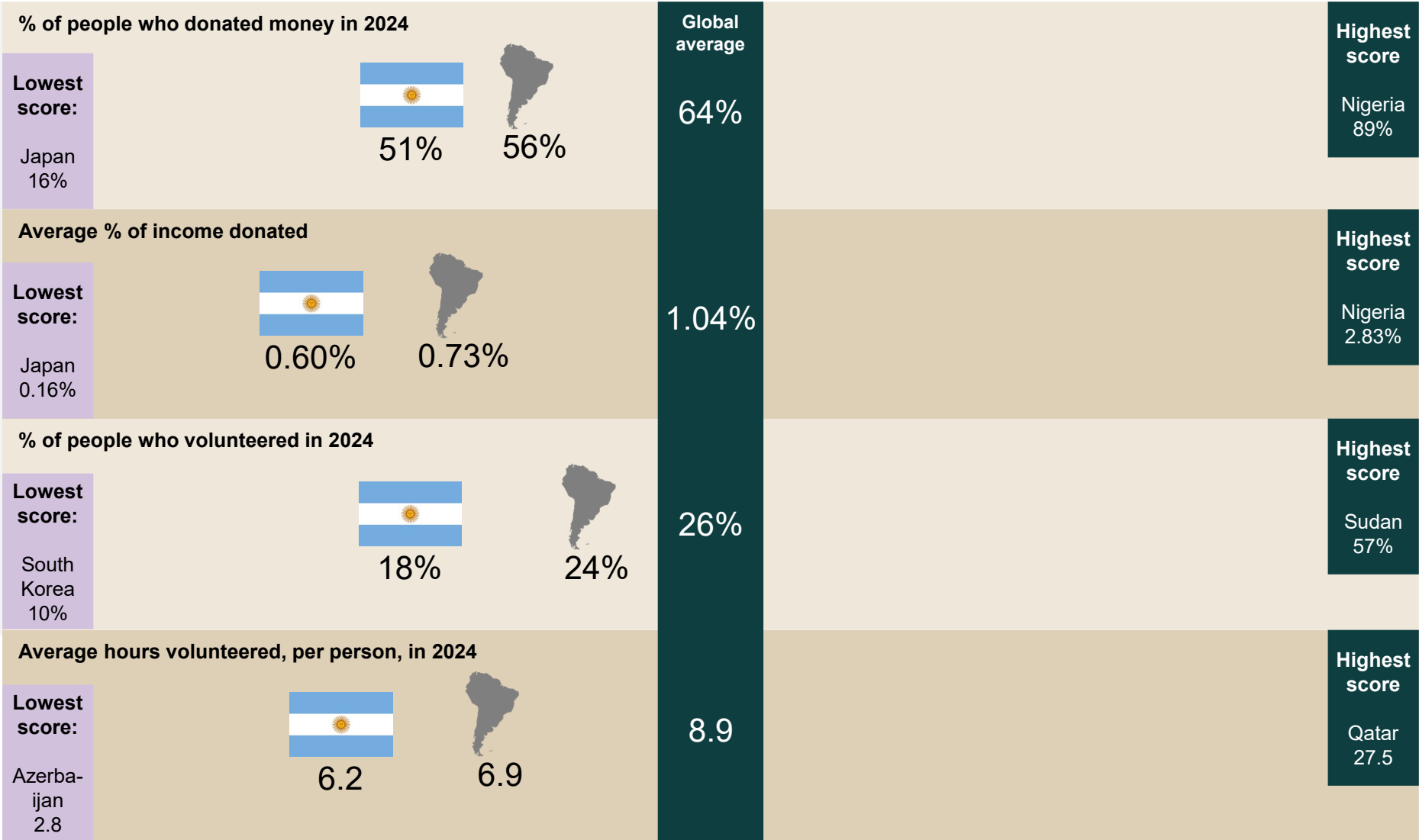
# Giving money and giving time: Worldwide and within the continent.

**Overall, Argentina’s giving and volunteering falls behind both regional and global benchmarks.**

In Argentina, adults under 24 are the least likely to donate money — not only due to economic precarity, but also to a different relationship with solidarity.

While older age groups maintain moderate levels of giving, younger generations tend to express generosity through time or informal support, rather than sustained financial contributions.

This highlights a shift: solidarity still exists, but for many, it no longer flows through traditional or institutional channels.



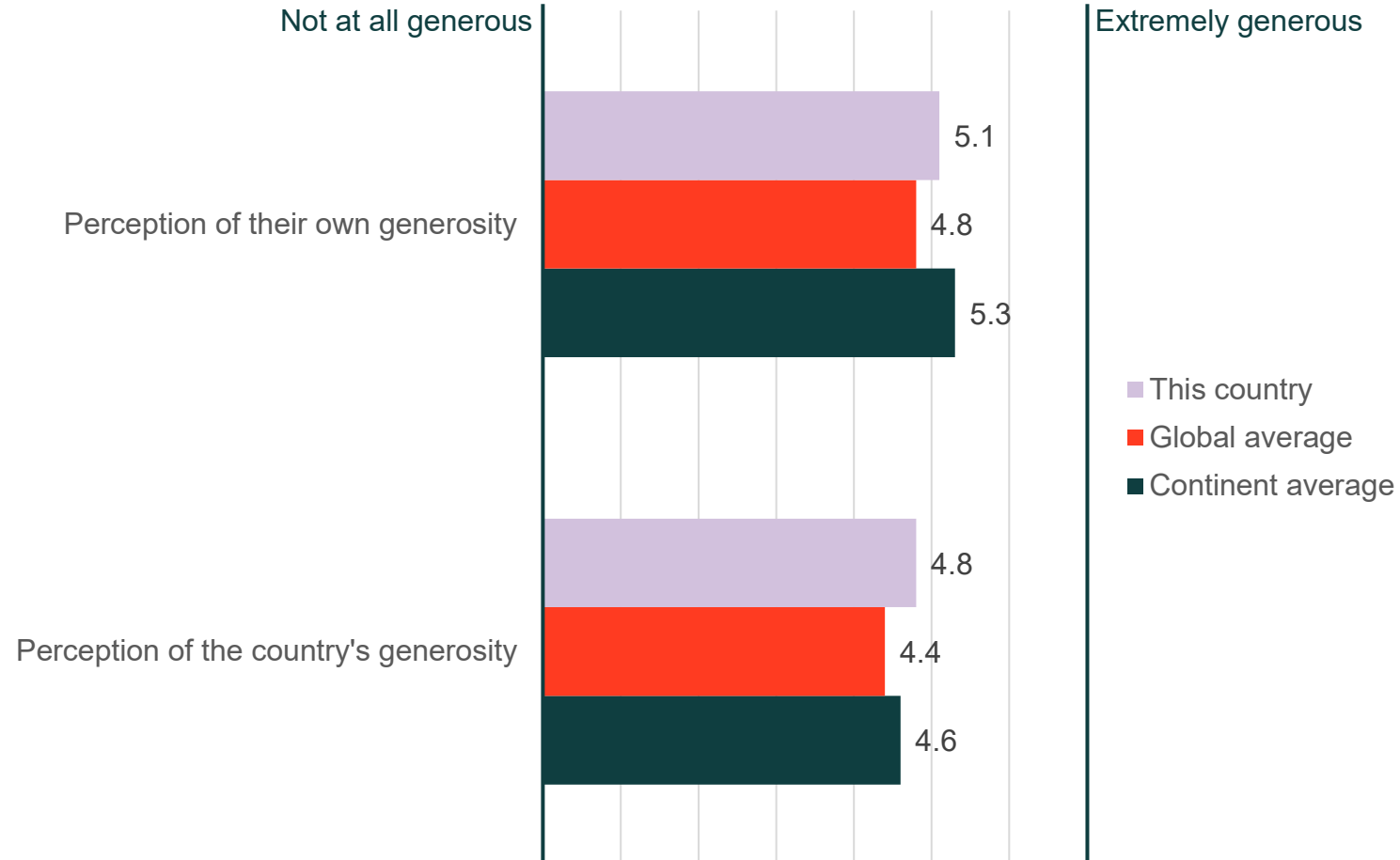
Base: All (1,113)

## Perceptions of our own generosity.

**People in Argentina believe the country is more generous than the global and regional averages bear out.**

The discrepancy between how generous Argentini-ans are and what Argentini-ans think of themselves may reflect the deeply rooted cultural value of solidarity, even when structural conditions — economic instability, low trust in institutions, and limited means — restrict formal acts of giving.

The result is a generosity more felt than formalised — an identity trait shaped by context more than action.



**Argentina ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> out of 101 countries for how generous we think we are.**

**We are 80<sup>th</sup> in terms of the proportion of income we donate.**



A close-up photograph of a woman and a child. The woman, on the left, wears a blue baseball cap and a light blue t-shirt. She is looking down at a small, square, white container with a blue border, which contains dark soil. A child, on the right, is wearing a pink t-shirt and is also looking at the container. The woman's hands are holding the container, and the child's hands are reaching towards it. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting.

## 03 ASPECTS OF GENEROSITY

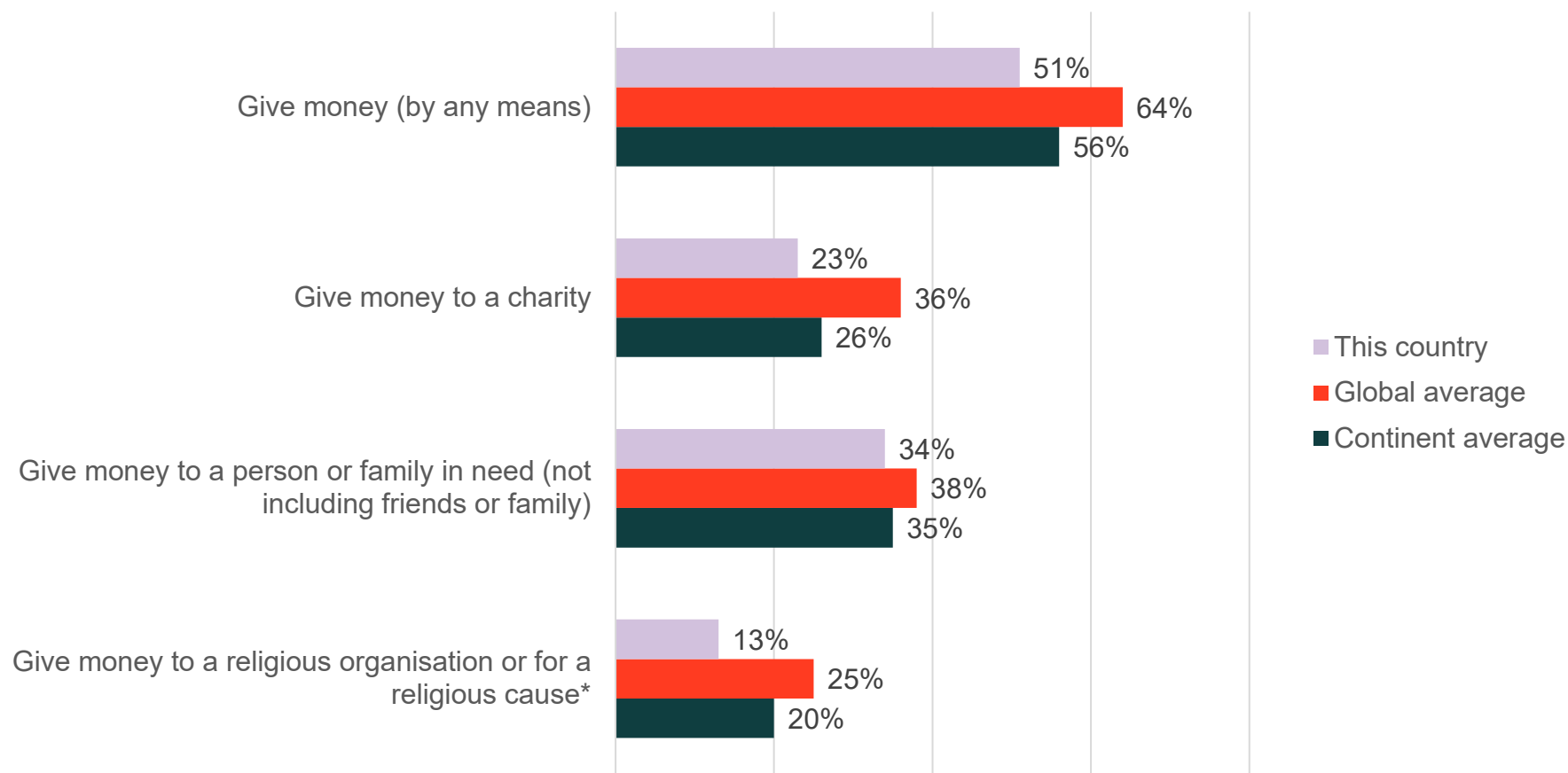
## The proportion of people who give money in different ways.

**The average Argentinian donation trends suggest that solidarity here is often driven by immediate, visible needs rather than structured giving to charities or religious bodies.**

In a context marked by economic hardship and institutional distrust, Argentinians tend to respond more to urgent care-related situations than to formal or abstract appeals.

Solidarity remains present — but it's personal, emotional, and direct — and overall, expressed less frequently than the global average.

Q: During 2024, did you do any of the following? (All, n = 1,113)



\*The full answer code was worded, 'Give money to a religious organisation or for a religious cause' (for example: at church, through zakat, tithing, ma'aser or daana, etc.). This includes any money you give voluntarily, even if it is collected by your government'.



## How frequently people gave.

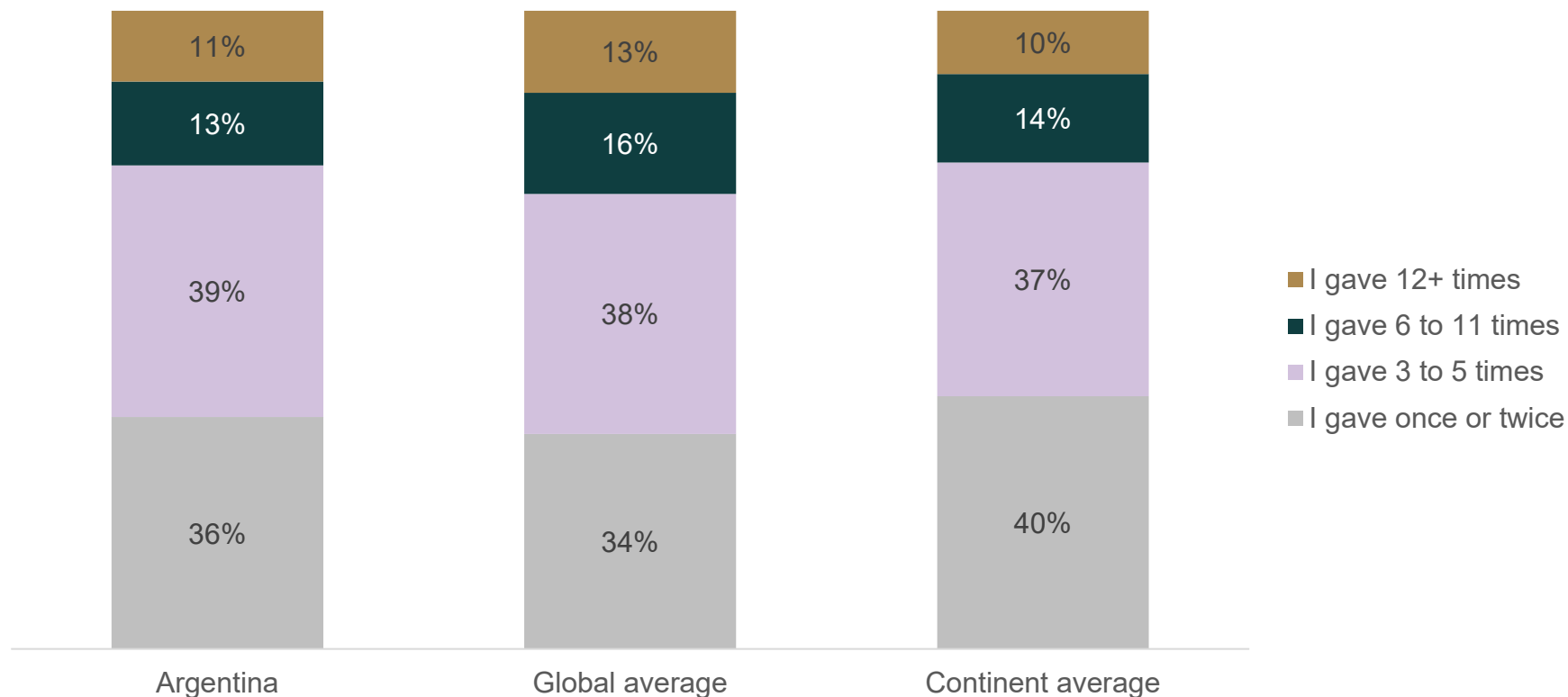
**Among those who do give, frequency is on a par with regional and global averages.**

While men and women show similar overall donation rates, their behaviours diverge in a rare way: men mostly give once or twice, while women are more consistent donors — especially in the 3–5 times range.

This gender-based difference is notable because, across the broader survey, gender rarely shaped patterns of generosity as clearly as age did.

Here, however, it reveals something distinct: women are more likely to turn generosity into habit, even in a challenging economic context.

**Q: How often did you give money away in 2024, either to charity, a person or family in need, or to a religious organisation? (People who had given money, n = 563)**



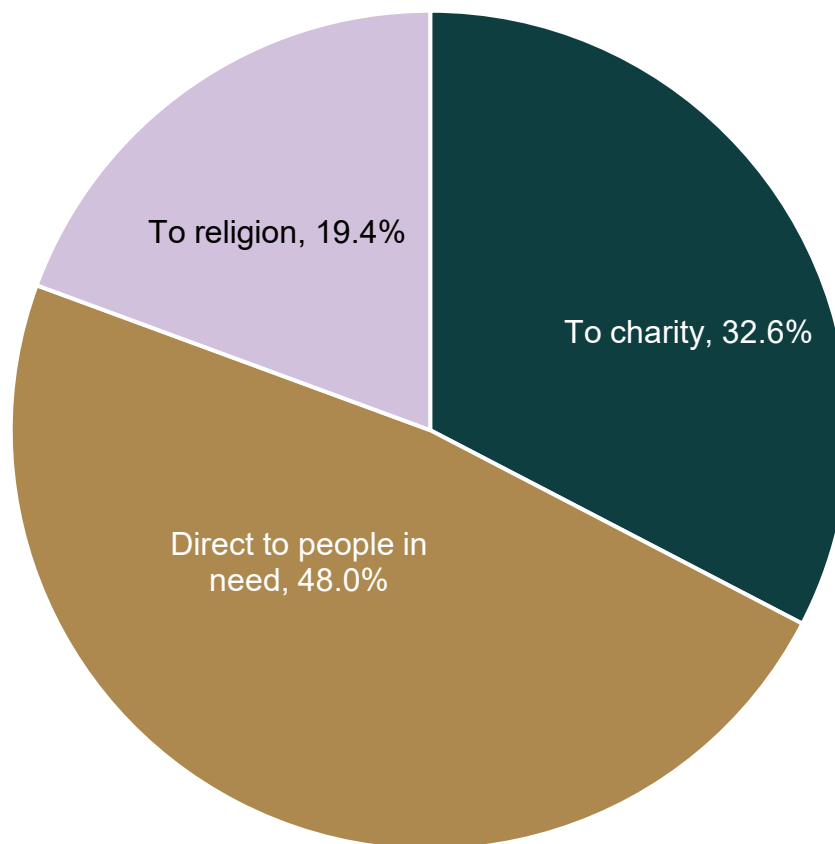
## Share of donations.

**Nearly half of all donated money in 2024 went directly to people in need, while donations to charities and religious organisations were notably lower.**

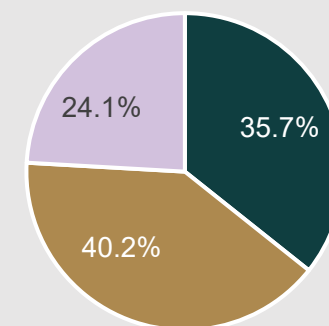
This pattern reflects a deep-rooted preference for personal, visible giving, shaped by economic uncertainty and widespread mistrust in formal institutions.

In Argentina, solidarity tends to be immediate and interpersonal, rather than structured or mediated.

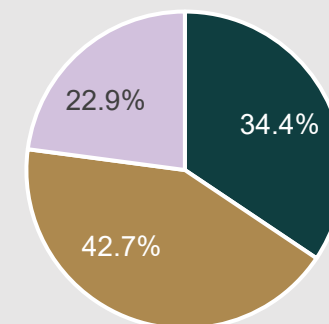
The share of the value of all donations made in 2024, across the three different routes. *(People who had given money, n = 563)*



Global average



Continent average





## Donations as a proportion of income.

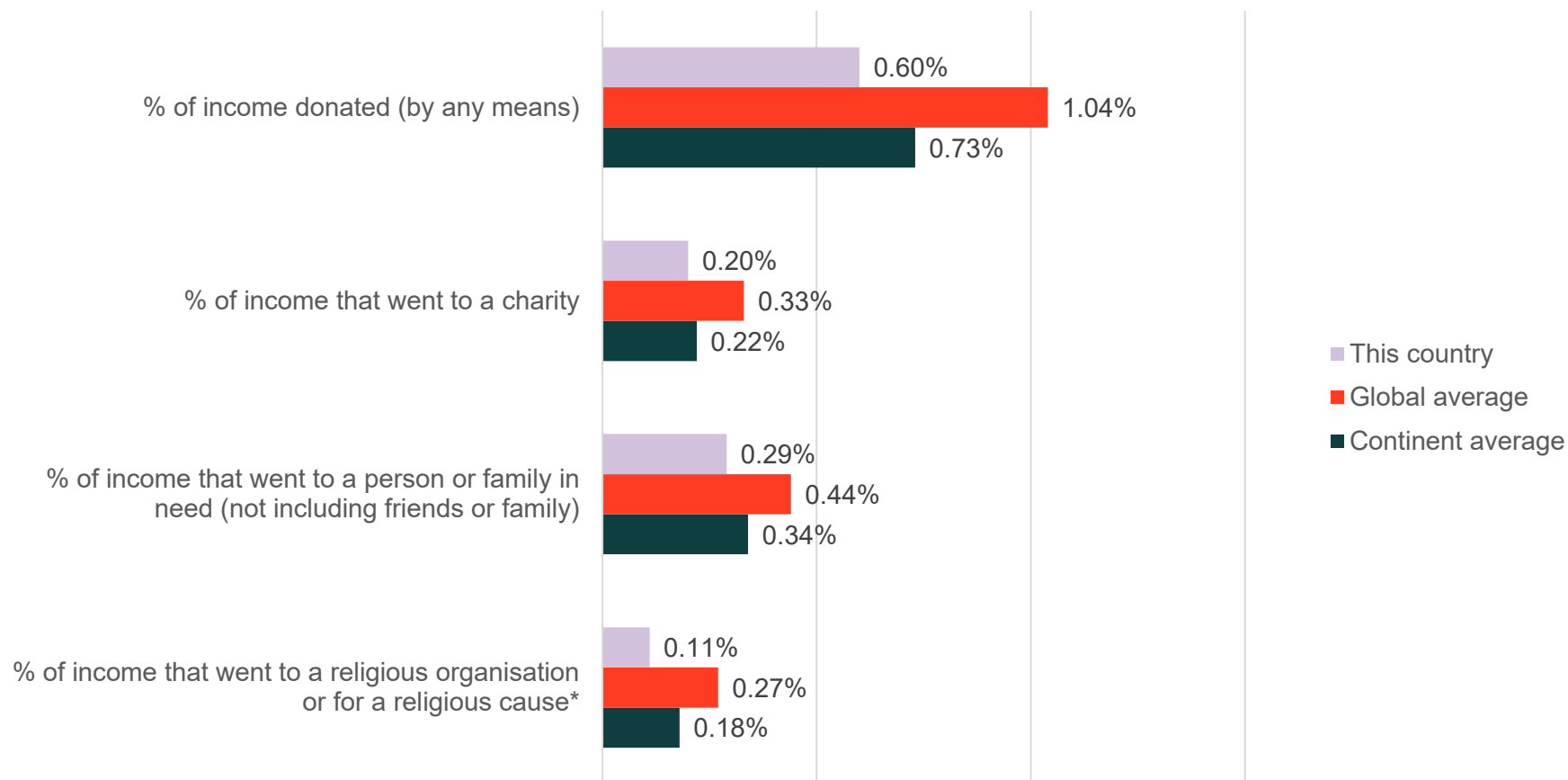
**In Argentina, fewer people donate, and those who do, give less than regional and global averages.**

This reflects both economic strain and a broader scepticism toward formal giving, where generosity tends to be informal, immediate, and unstructured.

While adults aged 35–64 are more likely to donate habitually, younger Argentini-ans (18–24) lean toward volunteering and direct help, but contribute far less money.

This signals a generational shift: solidarity is moving from financial support to active, time-based engagement, shaped by distrust in institutions and redefined ideas of what it means to give.

The average proportion of income people gave to each of the three donation routes, and overall. (All, including those donating zero,  $n = 1,113$ ).



\*The full answer code was worded, 'Give money to a religious organisation or for a religious cause, (for example, at church, through zakat, tithing, ma'aser or daana, etc.). This includes any money you give voluntarily, even if it is collected by your government'.

## How people feel about giving money.

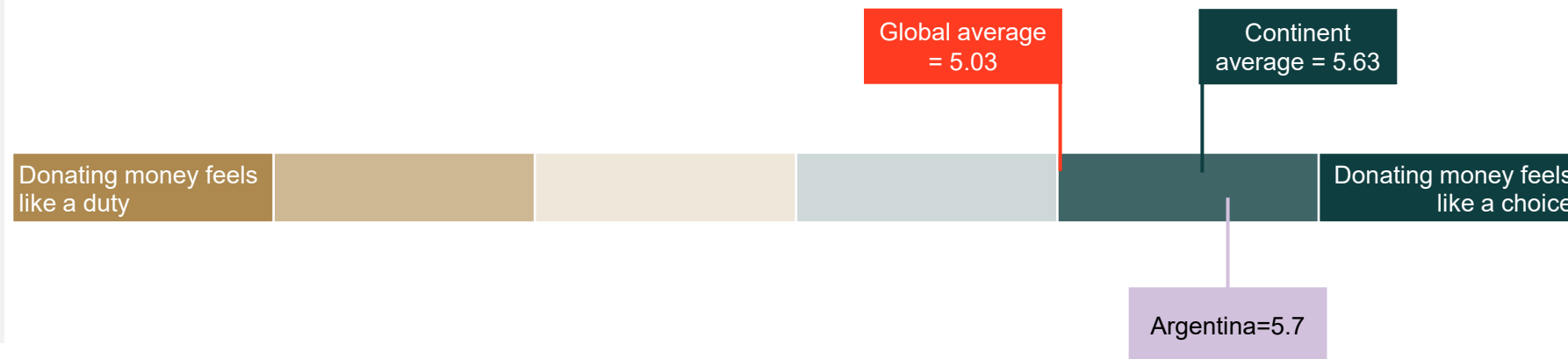
**Giving in Argentina feels far more like a choice than a duty (and mirrors what is seen in other South American countries the WGR has focussed on this year).**

In the main World Giving Report, we've seen how powerful social norms can be in encouraging giving, and how these can often be associated with a stronger sense of duty around giving.

This is far less present in Argentina and may go some way to explaining the relatively low levels of generosity.

The average score when people were asked how donating money feels.

*People who had given money, n = 563).*



## Reasons for giving money.

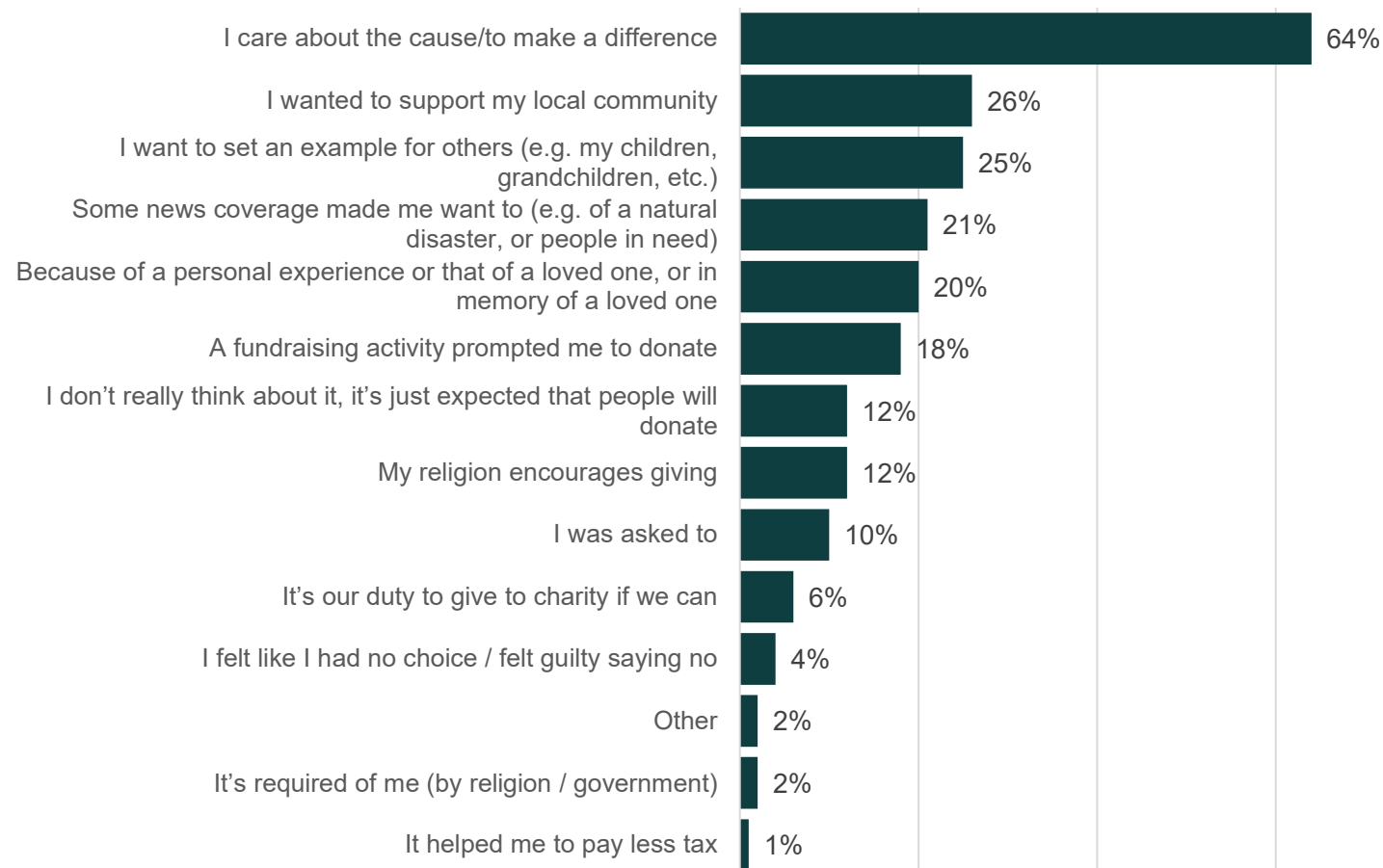
**In Argentina, most people give because they genuinely care about a cause — far more than out of religious encouragement or social norms.**

This is especially strong among younger adults (18–34), who are less influenced by tradition and more driven by emotional connection.

But what's notably absent is any strong instrumental incentive: only 1% cited tax benefits as a reason to donate — a stark contrast with countries where philanthropy is structurally encouraged. This shows that generosity in Argentina is driven by identity, not incentives.

People give because it feels right, not because it's rewarded. That makes giving emotionally powerful — but also sporadic, unstructured, and vulnerable to exhaustion in the face of prolonged crises.

**Which of the following, if any, are reasons that you gave away money in 2024?**  
(People who had given money, *n* = 563).



### Global top 3

1. I care about the cause/to make a difference (65%)
2. It's our duty to give to charity if we can (31%)
3. My religion encourages it (29%)

### Continental top 3

1. I care about the cause/to make a difference (66%)
2. I want to set an example for others (31%)
3. I wanted to support my local community (25%)



## Reasons for not giving money.

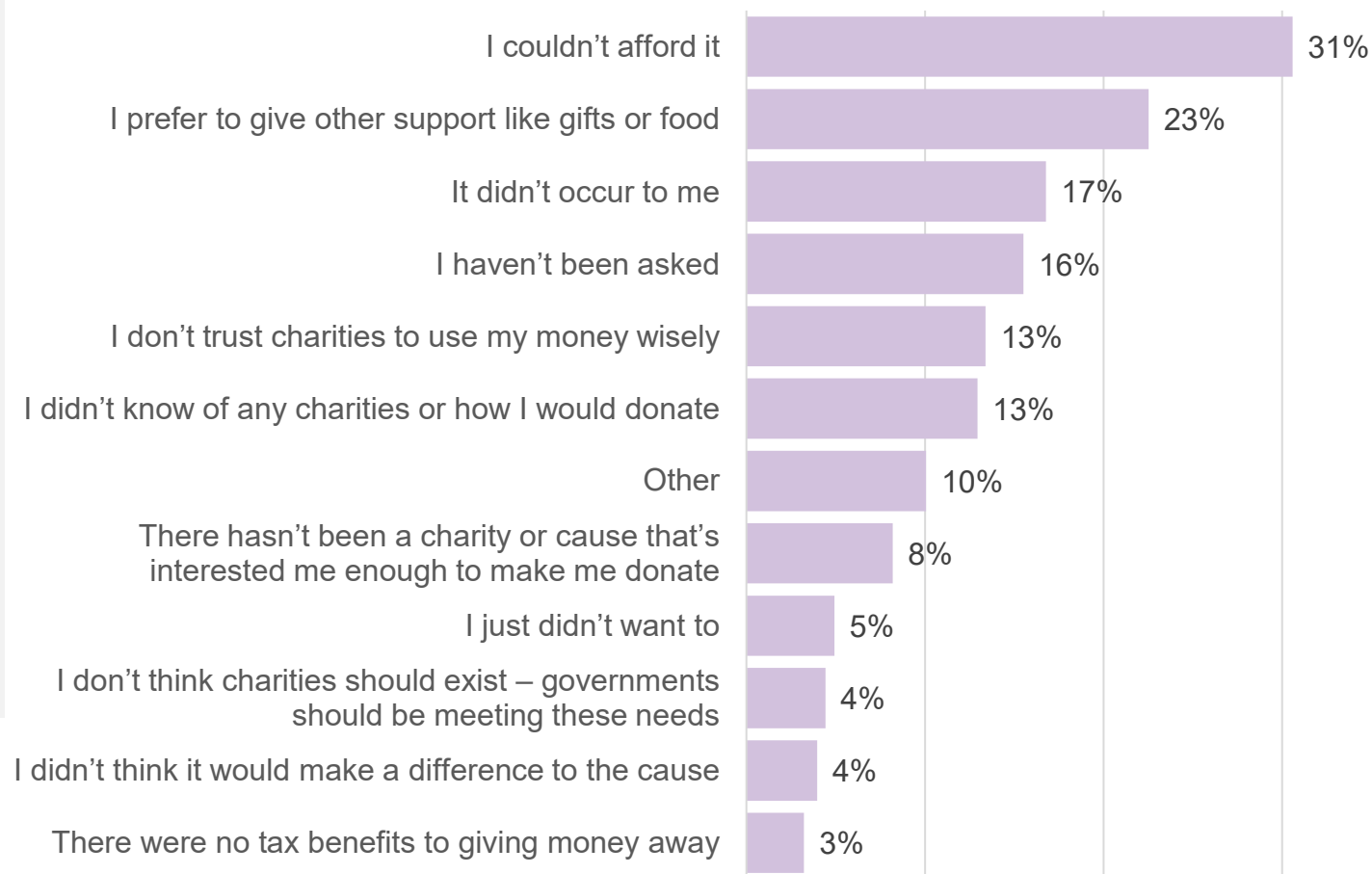
**In Argentina, the most common reason for not donating in 2024 was simple: they couldn't afford it.**

But especially among younger adults (18–34), financial hardship was compounded by something else — a lack of connection to formal giving channels.

This reveals a broader issue: donation culture is still not fully integrated into everyday life, particularly for younger generations navigating precarity and institutional distance.

In a country where generosity is often seen as personal and spontaneous, systematic giving still feels unfamiliar, even invisible.

**What would you say are the main reasons that you did not give money away in 2024? (People who had not given money, n = 550).**



### Global top 3

1. I couldn't afford it (40%)
2. I prefer to give other support like gifts or food (20%)
3. I don't trust charities to use my money wisely (14%)

### Continental top 3

1. I prefer to give other support like gifts or food (26%)
2. I couldn't afford it (26%)
3. I didn't know of any charities or how I would donate (16%)

## What would increase donations?

**For most Argentínians, the main reason they don't give more is simple: they can't afford to. This is a reminder that in a country marked by inflation and income volatility, generosity competes with basic survival.**

Still, the willingness is there. Many also say they'd give more if they better understood the impact and use of their contributions.

The challenge is two-fold: economic conditions need to improve, but so does the transparency and trustworthiness of the organisations asking for support.

People want to give — but only when they can, and only when it feels like it matters.

The top three reasons that would make the respondent likely to give more money, goods or time to charities in 2025. (All,  $n = 1,113$ )

57%

Having more money myself

37%

Knowing more about the results and impact that a charity has

36%

Knowing more about how my money would be spent

# The causes people support through donating.

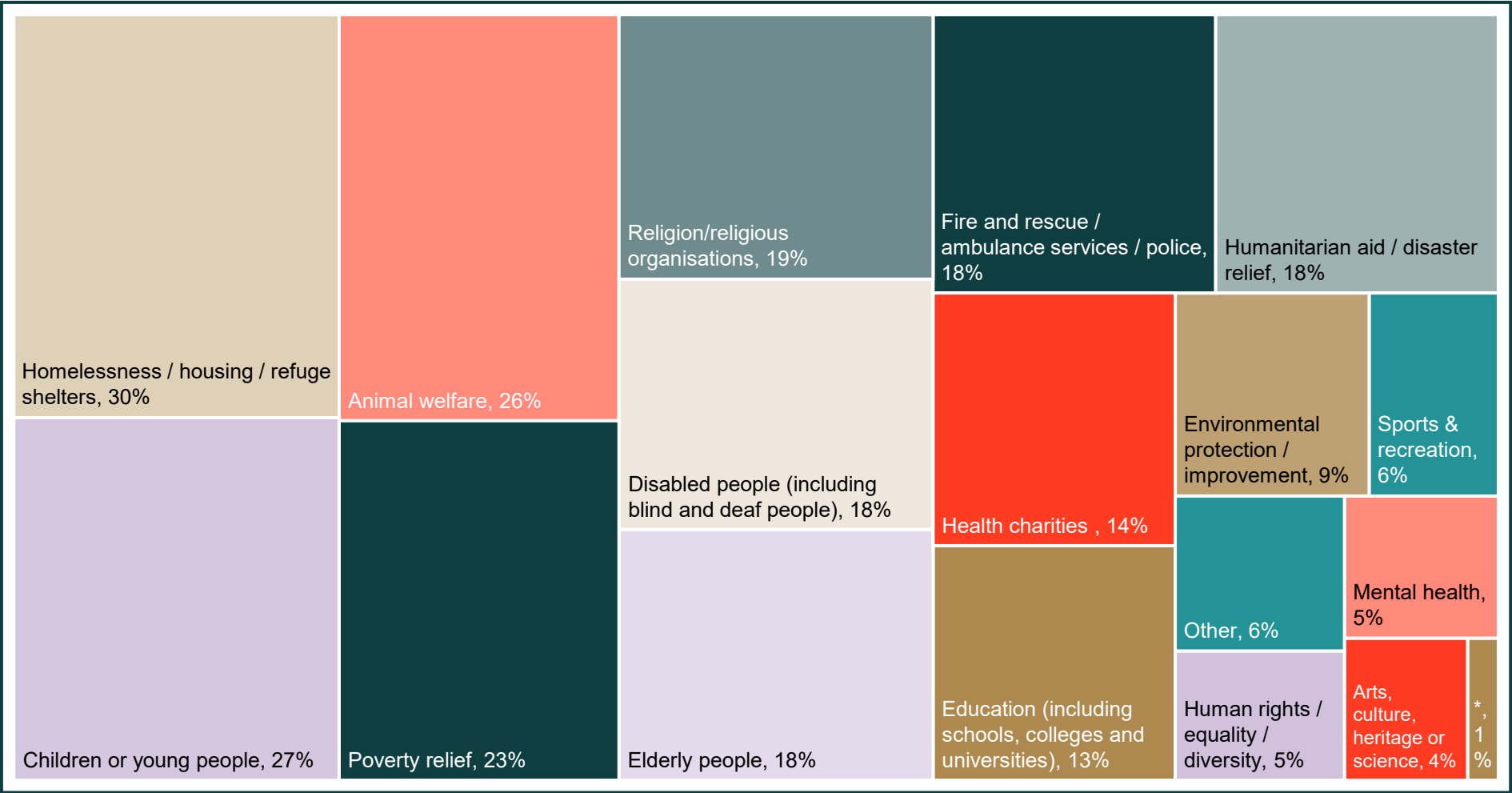
**The causes that receive the most donations reflect a form of solidarity that is immediate, tangible, and rooted in basic needs.**

These priorities speak directly to the country’s social vulnerabilities and the gaps left by weakened institutions.

Clear patterns emerge across gender and age: women donate more widely across nearly all categories, especially toward causes tied to caregiving — such as animal welfare, children, and education.

Younger adults (18–34) show strong support for children and housing, while older groups (45+) are more likely to give to elderly support, religious causes, and public services.

Which cause(s) did you give money to in 2024? (People who had given money, n = 563)



\* Armed forces (including veterans)



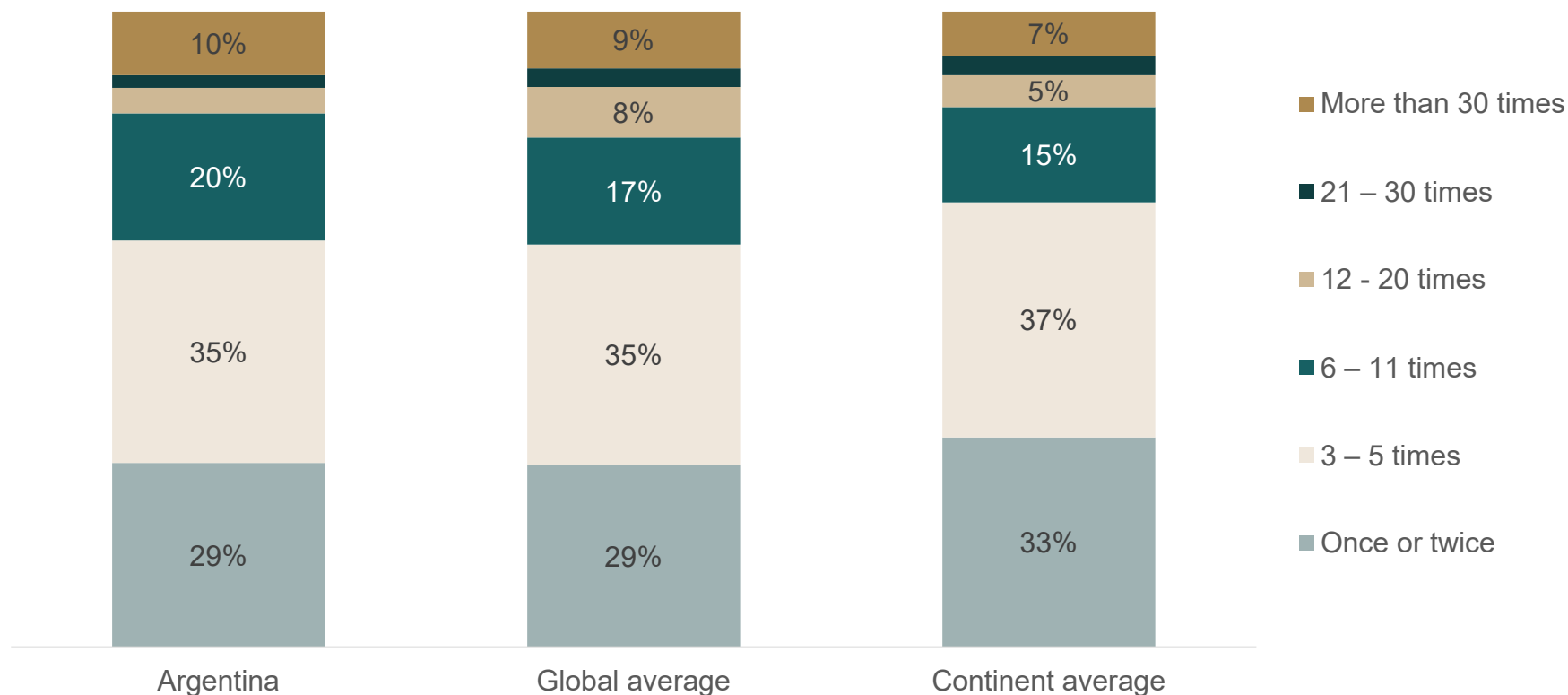
## Frequency of volunteering, per person.

**Only around 18% of Argentinians volunteer but when compared to global and regional averages, Argentina shows a similar overall pattern in volunteering frequency: most volunteers participate occasionally, and few do it consistently throughout the year.**

But the age breakdown reveals something deeper — young adults (18–24) are more likely to volunteer once or twice, while older adults (45–64) concentrate the highest levels of sustained engagement.

This suggests that while the idea of volunteering resonates broadly, it's often intermittent and reactive, especially among the young.

How often did you do unpaid, voluntary work in 2024 that benefitted people other than your family or friends? *(those who volunteered, n = 195)*



## Average time spent volunteering, per person.

**With such low participation, the overall average hours volunteered shows that those who do volunteer do so for a good number of hours.**

Volunteering in Argentina is more accessible than sustained. People are willing to help, but long, structured commitments are harder to sustain in a context of economic stress, overwork, and institutional fragility.

Civic engagement here often fits into the margins of daily life — meaningful, but brief.

**6** hours **15** minutes

**On average, people in Argentina spent this time volunteering in 2024**

*(All, n = 1,113) [nb – this is overall, so includes all those who did nothing within the average]*

**9** hours

Global average

**7** hours

Continent average

## The causes people supported through volunteering.

**Volunteering in Argentina tends to concentrate around areas closely tied to caregiving and direct support.**

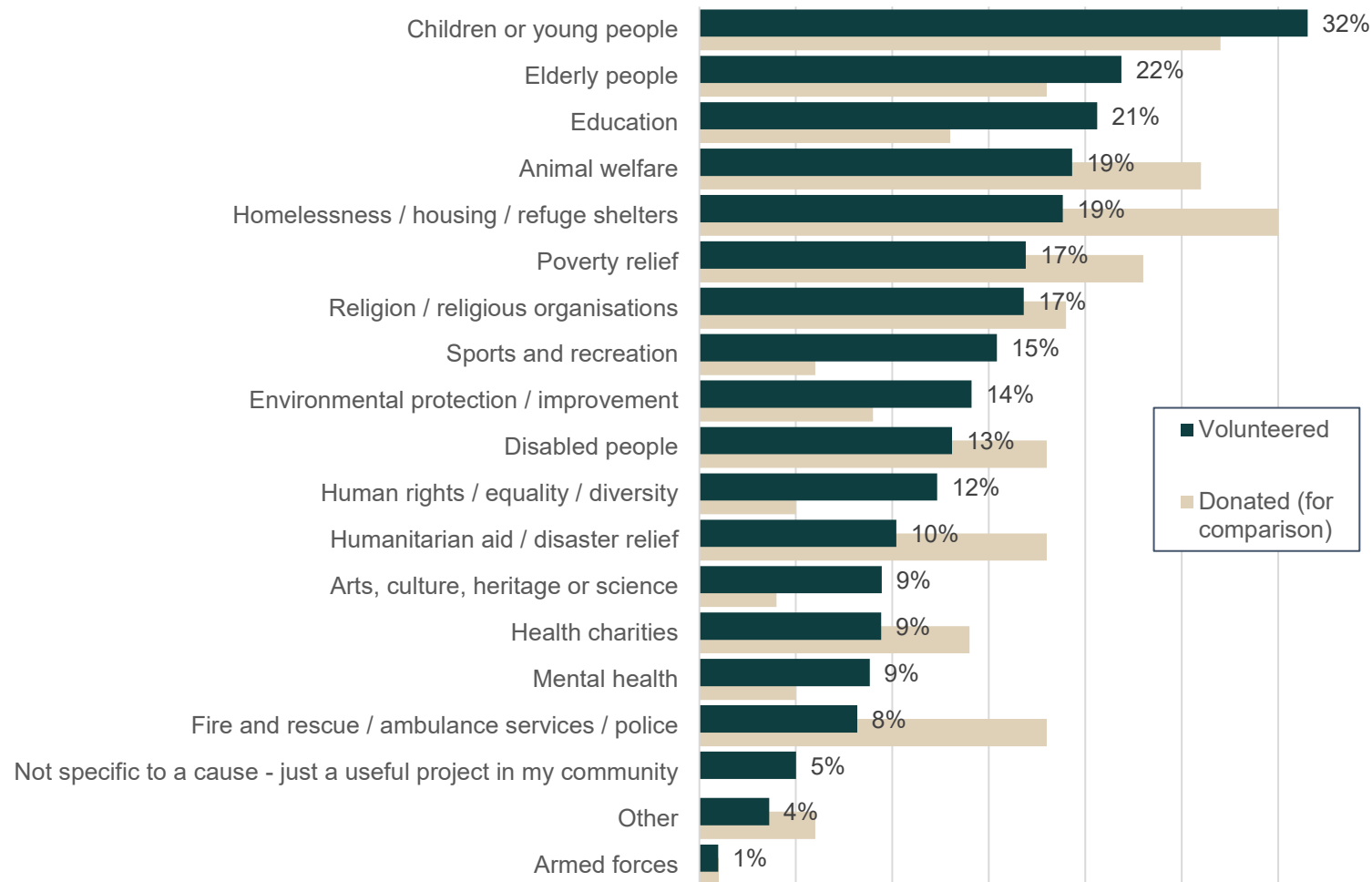
These align strongly with the preferences of younger and older adults, who are more likely to volunteer or give to these causes.

Some causes that attract donations — like homelessness and animal welfare — draw far less unpaid work.

This suggests that volunteering responds less to identity or belief, and more to relational or practical proximity.

Argentines donate with their values, but volunteer with their time and presence — and those don't always point to the same places.

Which cause(s) did you do unpaid voluntary work for in 2024? (People who had volunteered, n = 195)





## How helpful people are to others.

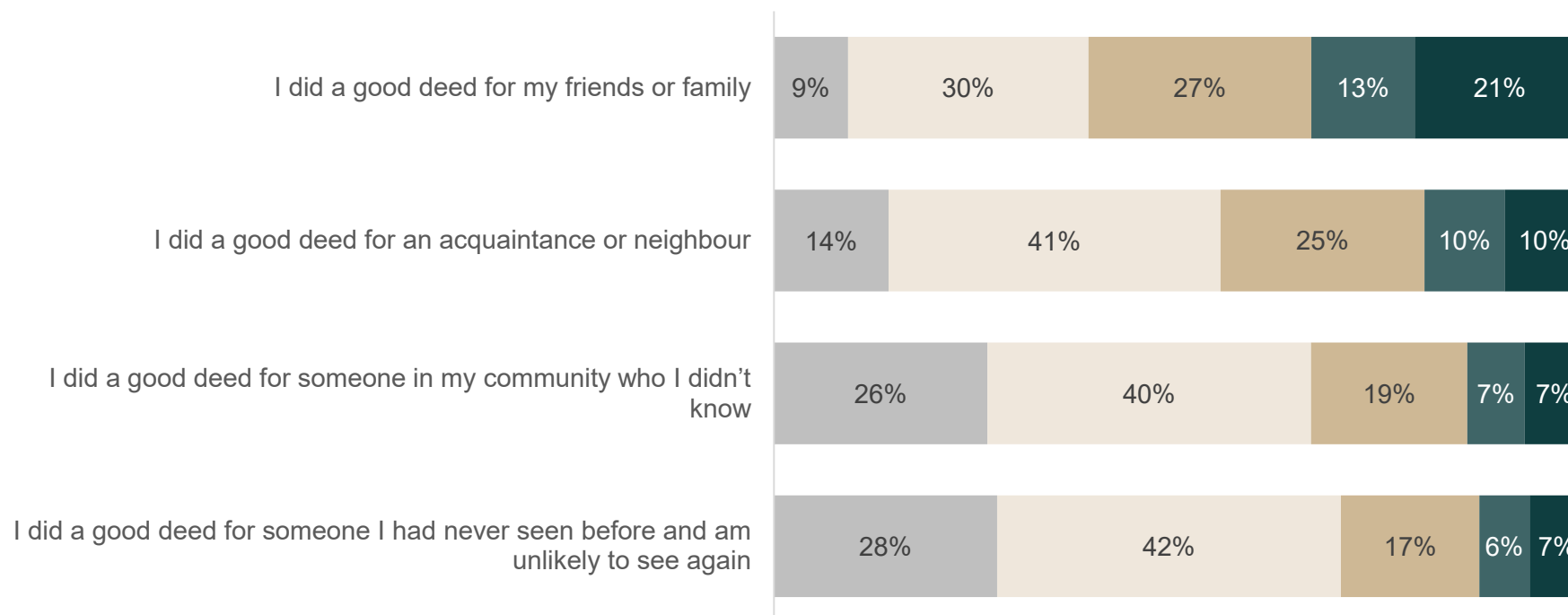
**The high rates of “good deeds” reflect a strong ethic of care, but one that flows mostly through personal ties and everyday encounters.**

Helping others is common — but it's rarely structured, sustained, or anonymous.

In a country where public trust is low and formal volunteering is limited, solidarity survives in gestures: direct, visible, and emotionally driven. It's a culture of helping that thrives close to home — but struggles to scale.

**Beyond easy acts of kindness or simple good manners that do not require much effort, for example, holding open a door or picking up a dropped item, did you do a good deed in 2024?**  
(All, n = 1,113)

■ I didn't do this in 2024   ■ Once or twice in 2024   ■ 3 to 5 times in 2024   ■ 6 to 11 times in 2024   ■ 12+ times in 2024



## 04 PERCEPTIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

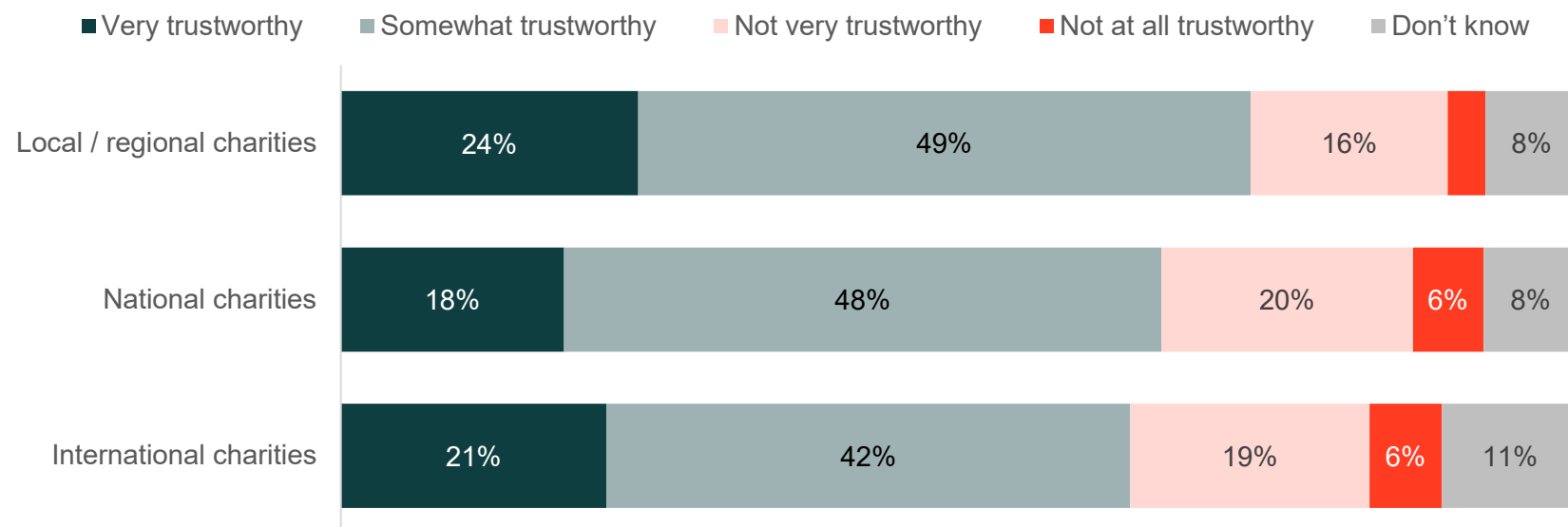


## How much the public trusts charities.

**In Argentina's current climate of economic strain and political disillusionment, civil society stands at a crossroads: essential in function, but still struggling to earn credibility.**

Without stronger relationships — especially with younger generations — that gap is unlikely to close.

How trustworthy do you tend to find each of these types of charities? (All, n = 1,113)



Overall, the public in Argentina gave a score of 8.4/15 for how much they trust charities. This compares to a continental average of 8.88 and a global average of 9.22.



## The perceived importance of charities to society.

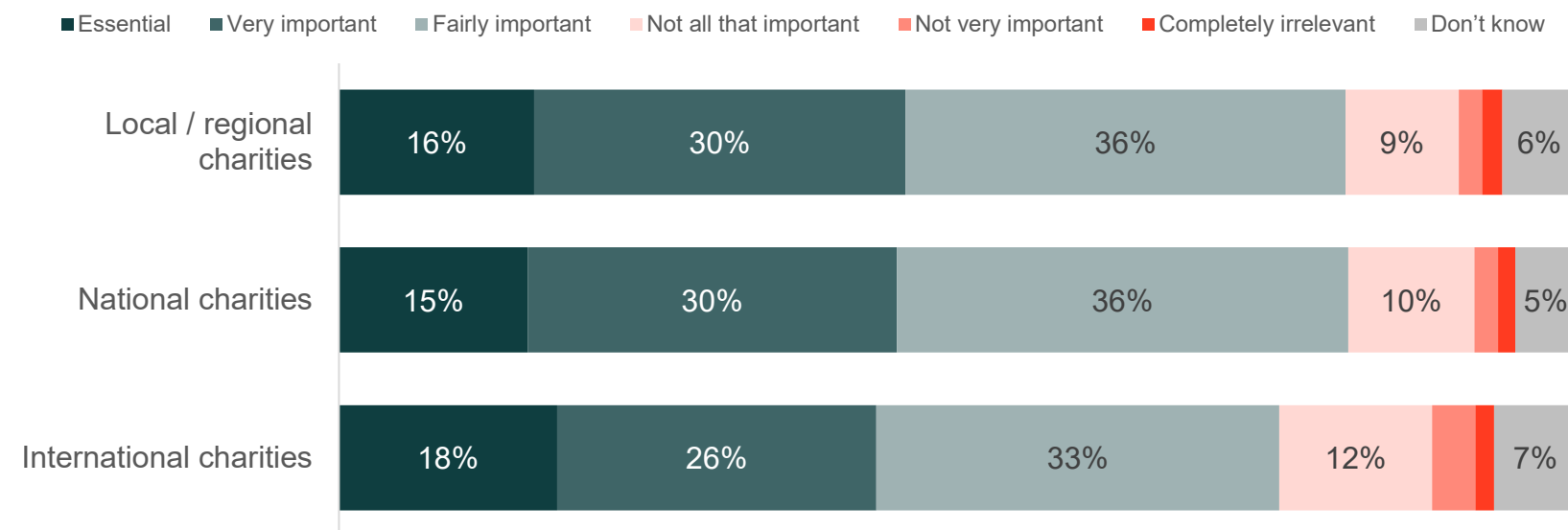
**Across all age groups, Argentinians consistently rate charities as more important than they do trustworthy.**

People believe these organisations play a vital role — especially in the context of state withdrawal — but do not feel connected to them, nor fully believe in their effectiveness or integrity.

This can be explained by the lack of personal contact, a public narrative that casts suspicion, and widespread misinformation about how these organisations work.

The result is a kind of civic ambivalence: the public accepts that charities are needed, but hesitates to engage with them — and does so less enthusiastically than people in other countries do.

How important, in general, do you believe these different types of charities are to your country's society? (All, n = 1,113)



Overall, the public in Argentina gave a score of 10.1/15 for how much they value charities. This compares to a continental average of 10.61 and a global average of 10.98.

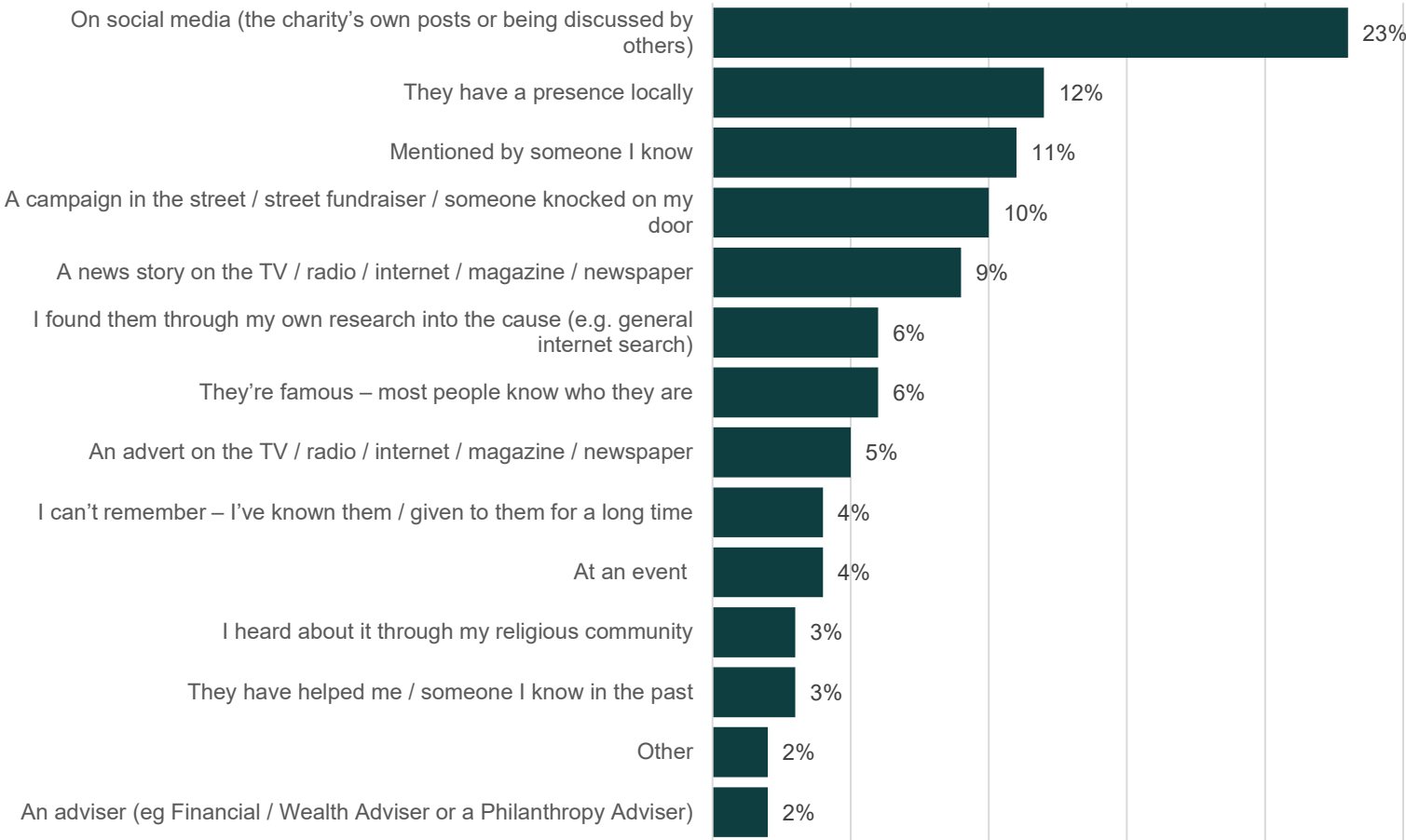
# How people discover charities.

**Social media is the top way Argentinians learn about charities — especially among younger adults — yet overall confidence in these organisations remains low. Visibility, in this case, isn't credibility.**

Older adults rely more on local presence or word of mouth, suggesting that direct or embedded contact builds more trust.

The challenge is not just to circulate, but to connect in ways that feel real, rooted, and reliable.

**For the last charity that you gave money to, how did you first find out about them?**  
(People who had given money to charities, n = 258)



**Global top 3**

- 1. On social media (14%)
- 2. They have a presence locally (11%)
- 3. They were mentioned by someone I know (10%)

**Continental top 3**

- 1. On social media (16%)
- 2. Mentioned by someone I know (13%)
- 3. They have a presence locally (11%) and A campaign in the street / street fundraiser / someone knocked on my door (11%)

## Overall influence of government on charities.

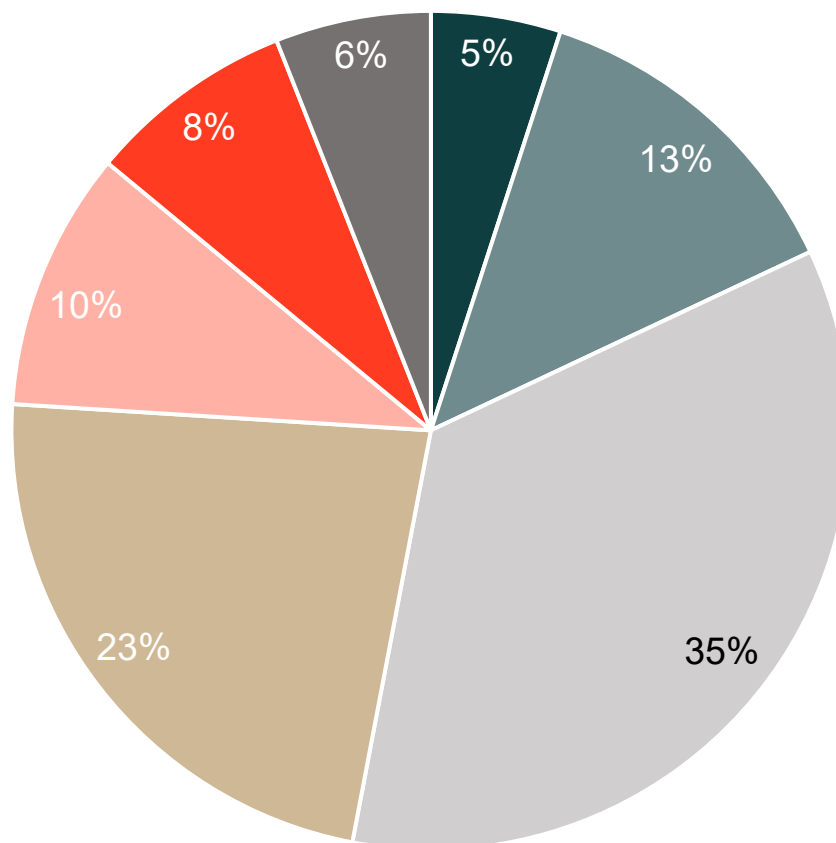
**In a country where public institutions often oscillate between overreach and retreat, this data reflects a quiet erosion of expectations: the State is neither trusted to help nor feared to harm — it's simply not counted on.**

For civil society, this represents a structural vacuum: charities are expected to act, but with little partnership, coordination or support from the public sector.

Interestingly, those who do engage in giving — whether to charities, people in need, or religious causes — tend to view government influence in the sector more moderately.

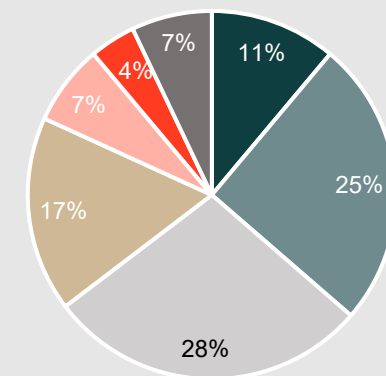
It's the disengaged who are more likely to express distrust or indifference, suggesting that proximity to action may temper institutional cynicism.

Overall, do you think the Government is a positive or negative influence on the charity sector? (All, n = 1,113)

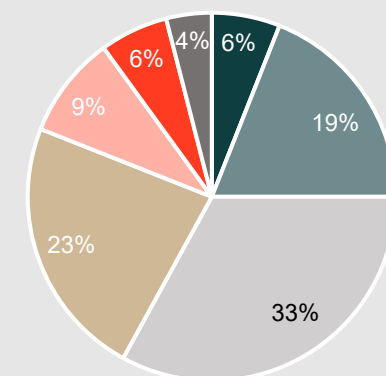


- Very positive
- Positive
- Neutral – they do some good things and some bad things
- Neutral – they don't do anything either way
- Negative
- Very negative
- Don't know

Global average



Continent average



## Specific opinions on the role of government.

**Most Argentínians believe the Government relies on charities to fill gaps it can't or won't address — but without actively supporting them.**

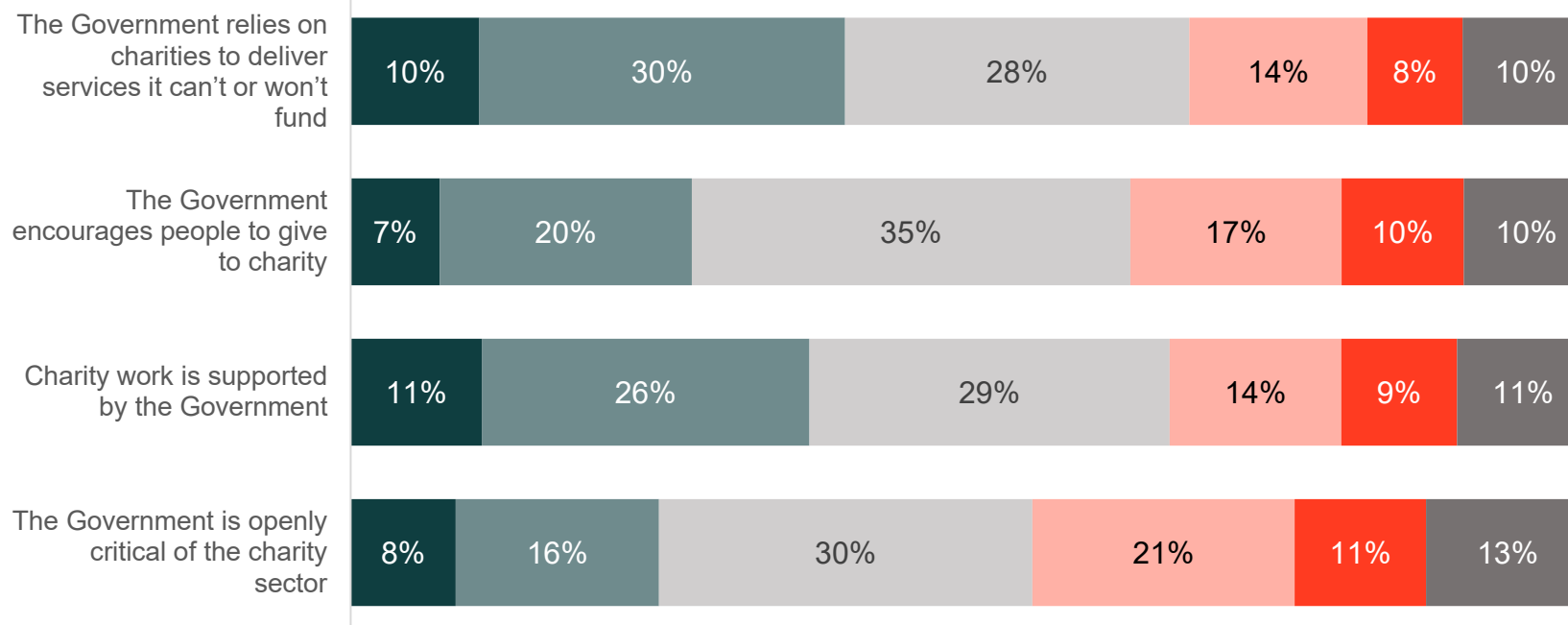
Few feel the State encourages donations, and nearly a quarter believe it's openly critical of the sector.

This points to a disconnect between expectation and support: while the Government depends on civil society to cover unmet needs, it offers little in the way of recognition or backing.

As a result, the sector often operates independently — necessary, but not actively supported.

**Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Government's involvement in the charity sector? (All, n = 1,113)**

■ Strongly agree
■ Agree
■ Neither agree nor disagree
■ Disagree
■ Strongly disagree
■ Don't know





# Final Reflections

Argentina's civil society exists in tension: deeply valued, frequently needed, but unevenly trusted and inconsistently supported. The data shows that while most Argentinians perceive themselves as generous and recognise the importance of the non-profit sector, this doesn't always translate into action. Fewer people donate money than the global average, and those who do, contribute a smaller portion of their income — a tendency shaped by prolonged economic hardship, inflation, and widespread institutional distrust.

Donations are often informal and personal. Direct giving to individuals in need is far more common than donating to charities or through religious organisations. This reflects a culture of solidarity rooted in immediacy — people respond to visible, urgent needs rather than engage in structured philanthropic systems.

Volunteering also follows this logic: younger adults (18–34) are significantly more involved in unpaid, community-based work, while older groups (35–64) show more consistency in formal monetary donations. Gender, by contrast, appears to be a less significant factor; men and women display similar patterns in how they perceive and support the sector.

Trust in organisations remains low across age groups. Most people view charities as important but hesitate to fully trust them — suggesting a disconnection between the role civil society plays and how it's perceived. Visibility, especially via social media, does not guarantee legitimacy: charities are known, but not always believed.

This credibility gap is reinforced by the perceived absence of meaningful government support. While the State is seen as relying on civil society to fill service gaps, it rarely encourages, funds, or publicly recognises the sector's work.

In short, Argentina's civic fabric is marked by solidarity, but fragmented by distance: between values and behaviour, between citizens and institutions, between the need for charities and the trust they inspire. Strengthening these bonds — especially with younger generations — is critical if civil society is to evolve from a tolerated necessity into a trusted partner.



# THANK YOU

[www.worldgivingreport.org](http://www.worldgivingreport.org)

Charities Aid Foundation registered charity number 268369

