The growing number of boomers reaching retirement age over the next 20 years offers an unprecedented chance to tap into a large base of potential volunteers. It makes good sense to consider ways to encourage boomers’ volunteerism. Benefits would accrue to society directly through the contributions of unpaid work, to older adults as volunteering improves health and well being, and potentially to government, as healthier older adults require fewer health care dollars.

In fact, numerous studies document that active and engaged older people remain in better health. For example, a recent small-scale experiment shows that low-income minority seniors volunteering in public elementary schools outscored their non-participating counterparts in both physical strength and cognitive ability (Fried et al. 2004). Other studies find older adults who volunteer live longer and with better physical and mental health than counterparts who do not volunteer (Lum and Lightfoot 2005; Murrow-Howell et al. 2003). Glass and his colleagues (1999) show that productive activities like volunteering and work can lower the risk of mortality as much as fitness activities can.

Boomers’ volunteerism could benefit society, boomers themselves, and potentially, government. But a better understanding of who is volunteering today should precede efforts to support volunteerism among aging boomers.

A better understanding of who is volunteering today should precede efforts to direct resources toward supporting volunteerism among aging boomers. Previous studies, for example, caution that the retirement of the baby boom population will not necessarily lead to a new, willing army of volunteers. Some studies show that older adults do not volunteer more in retirement than while working. Rather, those who volunteer during their working years tend to volunteer during retirement (Harvard School of Public Health 2004). Other literature documents that personal characteristics such as religion and education are associated with higher rates of volunteerism (Kutner and Love 2003).

This Perspective uses data from the 2002 Health and Retirement Study to examine volunteerism among adults age 55 and older. Formal volunteering is defined as volunteering for an organization; and informal volunteering, as time spent helping others not in the household. The relationships between demographic and economic characteristics are also explored for these two types of volunteerism.

The results provide new insights into volunteering among older adults. Contrary to some prior studies, we find that non-working adults engage in formal volunteer activities somewhat more often than full-time workers, accounting for other characteristics that affect volunteering. Men volunteer informally more often than women, once differences in work status, education, and health between the sexes are taken into account. Results also confirm other studies showing that adults who assign high importance to religion, those with higher incomes and more education, and those in good health volunteer.
more often than their counterparts. Further, Hispanics volunteer less often than either whites or African Americans. As discussed, these insights could help shape initiatives to increase volunteerism among older adults.

**Volunteering and Retirement**

More than 6 out of 10 adults age 55 and older engage in some volunteer activity (figure 1). About 2 in 10 engage in both formal and informal volunteer activities, 3 in 10 engage in informal volunteer activities only, and 1 in 10 only volunteer formally.

Not surprisingly, rates of volunteering vary by age and work status (table 1). Simple descriptive statistics show that older adults who are still working volunteer more often than their non-working counterparts at all ages. This difference is particularly large among those age 75 and older. While 44.7 percent of nonworkers in this age group volunteer formally or informally, 66.8 percent of working adults age 75 and older volunteer.

In contrast, volunteers without paid jobs spend more time volunteering, at least at younger ages. For example, nonworking formal volunteers age 55 to 64 spend 217 hours a year on average formally volunteering, compared with 137 hours for their working counterparts. Nonworking informal volunteers age 55 to 64 averaged 132 hours a year, compared with 107 hours for working informal volunteers.

Although these findings are consistent with earlier studies, simple relationships between retirement and volunteering do not take into account other differences between the two groups. For example, workers have better health on average than nonworkers, and adults that work at older ages tend to have more education (Haider and Loughran 2001).

**FIGURE 1. Volunteer Activity among Older Americans, 2002 (%)**

- **Formal and informal volunteering**: 22.6%
- **Informal volunteering only**: 38.2%
- **No volunteering**: 29.1%
- **Formal volunteering only**: 10.1%

*Source: 2002 Health and Retirement Study.*

*Notes: Includes noninstitutionalized Americans age 55 and older. Data are weighted to reflect the true underlying population.*
Characteristics of Volunteers

Indeed, many factors spur individuals to volunteer (figure 2). Using regression methods to isolate the independent effect of individual characteristics on volunteering shows, for example, that the relationship between work and volunteering is more complex than simpler statistics indicate. Nonworkers tend to volunteer in formal activities somewhat more often than full-time workers, other things being equal. Yet, part-time workers (employed fewer than 35 hours per week) are more likely to volunteer, formally and informally, than full-time workers. The likelihood of volunteering tends not to vary much across the different work status categories; other characteristics tend to matter more in individuals’ decisions to volunteer.

Being religious has the strongest correlation with formal volunteering. The probability of volunteering formally is 23 percentage points higher for individuals who describe religion as “very important,” compared with individuals for whom religion is “not important.” In contrast, strong religious commitment adds only 9 percentage points to the probability of volunteering informally. Strongly religious people may be especially committed to good work, or they may have more opportunities to volunteer through places of worship. While those for whom religion is somewhat important volunteer more often than those who assign little importance to religion, the effect is relatively small (5 percentage points).

Education also has a strong, positive effect on choosing to volunteer. A college degree adds 23 points to the probability of volunteering formally and 12 to the probability of volunteering informally, compared to those without a high school degree. Persons with some college also volunteer significantly more often than those without a high school education, but the effect of education on the probability of volunteering diminishes as the level of education declines.

Those with higher incomes also volunteer more often than those with low incomes. For
example, being in the top fourth of incomes adds about 13 points to the probability of volunteering formally and 11 points to the probability of volunteering informally, relative to the group in the bottom fourth. And the probabilities of volunteering diminish as income declines.

As one would expect, healthy older adults volunteer more often than those with health problems. Excellent or very good health adds 12 points to the probability of volunteering formally and 16 points to the probability of volunteering informally. Good health relative to fair or poor health also increases the probability of volunteering and has a stronger effect on the likelihood of engaging in informal, as opposed to formal, volunteer activities.

Interestingly, age primarily affects the likelihood of participating in informal volunteering activities. Adults age 55 to 64 are no more likely to volunteer for organizations than their counterparts age 75 and older, and those age 65 to 74 are only slightly more likely than those age 75 and older to volunteer formally. Race also affects the likelihood of volunteering. Both whites and
blacks volunteer formally and informally more often than Hispanics.

Finally, figure 2 shows no difference in the probability of formal volunteering between men and women. Also, men are more likely to volunteer informally than women. This result defies the conventional wisdom that women spend more time volunteering than men and underscores the importance of taking multiple demographic and personal characteristics into account when considering what triggers volunteerism.

**Volunteer Opportunities**

These results on who is likely to volunteer, and who isn’t, could guide initiatives to increase volunteer opportunities. Clearly, initiatives targeting nonreligious adults, Hispanics, and the more disadvantaged (those with low education levels and low incomes) might yield big payoffs because these individuals report the lowest levels of volunteer activity.

The federal government currently supports a variety of volunteer opportunities for older adults, and some already target low-income adults (table 2). For example, Senior Corps, a network of national service programs, includes opportunities for low-income adults to participate in the Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions programs. The Senior Companions program matches low-income seniors with adults with disabilities and pays volunteers a stipend. The Senior Community Service Employment Program offers older low-income adults—including immigrant seniors—volunteer opportunities through community service.

Other national programs sponsored primarily by the federal government target older adults more broadly or match particular skills to volunteer opportunities. The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, part of the Senior Corps, serves the largest number of older adults, providing over a half million with general volunteer opportunities in 2002. Senior Medicare Patrol, funded by the Administration on Aging, trains retired professionals to help Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries become better health care consumers. The Small Business Administration sponsors a Service Corps of Retired Executives to provide free counseling and training to small business owners. Other nongovernmental organizations also provide volunteer opportunities targeting older adults. For example “Lifelong Access Libraries,” the Ignatian Lay Volunteer Corps, and the Volunteers in Medicine Institute engage older adults in a variety of volunteer activities (Civic Ventures 2005).

Policymakers should carefully consider the value of these programs and gauge the potential growing demand for even more opportunities. While most of these programs have not undergone formal evaluations, their missions match the growing needs of an aging population. Engagement, whether through volunteer opportunities or work, enhances the health and well-being of older adults and creates societal value. Yet, at current funding levels, most programs can only serve a small minority of older adults. And recent funding for these programs generally has declined in real terms as they compete with other government priorities.

Notes

1. The HRS is a longitudinal survey of older Americans conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Aging. For more information, see http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu.

2. See Johnson and Schaner (2005) for estimates of the value of unpaid engagement activities.

3. For example, the President’s 2007 budget proposes federal funding for the Senior Service Corps programs at $218 million, the same as 2006 levels (Corporation for National and Community Service 2006).

References

### TABLE 2. Selected Federally Funded Volunteer Opportunities for Older Americans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Approximate funding</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Target groups</th>
<th>Stipend</th>
<th>Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senior Corps</strong>&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CNCS</td>
<td>$110 m</td>
<td>32,361</td>
<td>Low-income adults 60+</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Matches low-income seniors (60+) with disadvantaged children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Grandparents</td>
<td>CNCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired and Senior Volunteer Program</td>
<td>CNCS</td>
<td>$ 60 m</td>
<td>535,784</td>
<td>Adults 55+</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Provides general volunteering opportunities for those 55+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Companions</td>
<td>CNCS</td>
<td>$ 47 m</td>
<td>16,726</td>
<td>Low-income adults 60+</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Matches low-income seniors (60+) with disabled adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senior Medicare Patrol</strong></td>
<td>Local groups</td>
<td>$ 7 m&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&gt; 45,000&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Retired professionals</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Trains volunteers to help Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries become better health care consumers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Corps of Retired Executives</td>
<td>Local groups</td>
<td>$ 5 m&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&gt; 10,500&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Retired executives</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Links volunteers with small business owners to provide free counseling and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senior Community Service Employment Program</strong></td>
<td>NCOA, AARP, Experience Works, other grantee orgs</td>
<td>$400 m&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>@ 93,000</td>
<td>Low-income adults 55+</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Provides job training, employment, and service opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Friends</td>
<td>NCOA</td>
<td>$ 1 m&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&gt; 1,000</td>
<td>Adults 55+</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pairs older adults with disabled or ill children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience Corps</td>
<td>Civic Ventures</td>
<td>$ 0.8 m&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>@ 1,800</td>
<td>Adults 55+</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Places volunteers in schools and youth-focused organizations in their communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Approximate funding includes only federal grant money.

CNCS=Corporation for National and Community Service

NCOA=National Council on Aging

<sup>a</sup>Source: Corporation for National and Community Service (2006).

<sup>b</sup>Source: Administration on Aging (2003a).

<sup>c</sup>Source: Small Business Administration (2006).


<sup>e</sup>Source: Administration on Aging (2003b).

<sup>f</sup>Source: Small Business Administration (2006).

<sup>e</sup>Source: Administration on Aging (2003b).

1 Approximately this number of volunteers have been trained in the organization’s history.


**About the Authors**

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Perspectives on Productive Aging is a series of data and policy briefs focused on engagement activities among adults age 55 and older. The series is supported through a grant from Atlantic Philanthropies as part of their Ageing Programme, which seeks “to bring about lasting improvement in the lives of older adults and to transform how ageing is viewed and older persons are treated by society.”

As America ages, older adults are getting more attention. Gone (or at least fading) is the stereotype of the retiree who is unable to work and who makes relatively few social contributions. Increasingly, older Americans are seen as a vibrant group with wisdom and energy to offer society and their families. Perspectives on Productive Aging will enhance the dialogue on the engagement of older Americans, documenting the current value of engagement among older adults and highlighting the best ways for society and policymakers to support and encourage the full engagement of older Americans.

Perspectives on Productive Aging is part of the Urban Institute's Retirement Project. Further information can be obtained at http://www.urban.org/toolkit/issues/retirementproject/.