

In contrast to the current belief that the growing population of older adults (aged 65 and older) is an economic burden on society, older Canadians in fact make considerable economic and social contributions to society ¹. Community well-being is enhanced through older adults' active participation in volunteer work and charitable donations.

Older adults spend an average of 223 hours annually volunteering

More than one-third (36%) of Canadian older adults are volunteers with formal voluntary organizations, devoting on average 223 hours per year or the equivalent of at least 5½ weeks of full-time work volunteering². The picture is similar in Alberta: more than 40% of older adults volunteer, devoting on average 216 hours annually³. These figures do not include those who provide unpaid help on their own rather than working through a group or organization.

While the likelihood of volunteering tends to decrease with age, the number of hours volunteered tends to increase⁴. In fact, those aged 65-74 spend the most time volunteering among Canadians aged 15 and older. Canadian older adults also are more likely than younger adults to be "top volunteers" (the top 25% of volunteers who contribute the most hours). Older adults generally have more time to devote to volunteer work, and they have higher levels of involvement than younger adults, which make them more likely to be top volunteers².

Older adults' volunteer contributions are valued at \$5 billion per year

The value of older adults' volunteer contributions is tremendous. In market terms, the economic value of older adults' volunteer contributions amount to more than \$5 billion annually⁵.

Older adults tend to concentrate their volunteer activities in several key areas. Older adults give more hours on average to religious and social service organizations and hospitals than younger volunteers. They also spend considerable time doing administrative work, providing health care and support, and canvassing⁴. For example, some volunteer as unpaid board or committee members; some canvas, fundraise or lobby for charities and other non-profit organizations; and some support others by tutoring or mentoring local children in daycares and schools, preparing and delivering food to shutins, and even preparing tax returns^{6,7}.

© Zhaowen Mei, Jacquie Eales and Janet Fast (2013)

The majority of older adults volunteer because they value the importance of contributing to their community. Others volunteer because they want to spend time with their friends, meet new people and build their social networks, or use their skills and experiences productively⁴. While older adults' volunteerism benefits their communities, they also benefit from improved health, quality of life and well-being^{8,9}.

Older adults donate an average of \$2,000 annually

Older adults not only contribute to their community through volunteering, they also make significant charitable donations. Older adults are more likely than younger adults to donate. One in four (25%) charitable donors are aged 65 and older, donating on average \$2,000 per year. In Alberta, nearly one in five (19%) charitable donors is aged 65 and older, but the average annual donation of \$3,200 is higher than the national average. The amount of donations made by both Canadian and Albertan older adults is increasing 10. Among Canadian older adults, 89% of native-born and 90% of foreign-born are charitable donors. The longer these foreign-born older adults have lived in Canada, the more likely they are to donate 11.

The likelihood of being a "top donor" (the top 25% of donors who give the largest amounts), increases with age. Nearly one-third (31%) of top donors are 65 and older. While the 65 and older top donor group comprise only 5% of the total population, they donate 20% of the total value of all donations received ¹².

Donating is one way that older adults give back to their communities. They make charitable donations because they feel compassion for those they are helping, they have been personally affected by an organization, they feel they owe something to the community, or because they want to fulfill religious obligations¹³.

REFERENCES

- 1 Dosman, D., Fast, J., Chapman, S. & Keating, N. (2006). Retirement and productive activity in later life. Journal of Family and Economic Issues, 27(3), 401-419.
- 2 Vézina, M. & Crompton, S. (2012). Volunteering in Canada. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11-008-X, Canadian Social Trends. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-008-x/2012001/article/11638-eng.pdf
- **3** Government of Alberta. (2010). A profile of Alberta seniors. Retrieved from http://www.health.alberta.ca/documents/Seniors-Profile-2010.pdf
- 4 National Seniors Council. (2010). Report of the National Seniors Council on volunteering among seniors\ and positive and active aging. Retrieved from http://www.seniorscouncil.gc.ca/eng/research_publications/ volunteering/page07.shtml
- 5 Robb, R., Denton, M., Gafni, A., Joshi, A., Lian, J., Rosenthal, C., & Willison, D. (1999). Valuation of unpaid help by seniors in Canada: An empirical analysis. Canadian Journal on Aging, 18(4), 430-446.
- 6 Lindsay, C. (1999). A portrait of seniors in Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, 1999. Retrieved from http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=89-519-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng
- 7 McPherson, B. D. (2004). Aging as a social process: Canadian perspectives. Don Mills, Ont.: Oxford University Press, 2004.
- 8 Cattan, M., Hogg, E. & Hardill, I. (2011). Review: Improving quality of life in ageing populations: What can volunteering do? Maturitas, 70(4), 328-332.
- 9 Gilmour, H. (2012). Social participation and the health and well-being of Canadian seniors. Health Reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 23(4), 23-32. Retrieved from http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cmedm&AN=23356042&site=eds-live&scope=site
- **10** Statistics Canada. (2013). Charitable donors. CANSIM-tables 111-0001 and 111-0002. Retrieved from http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattern=111-0001..111-0003
- **11** Lasby, D. (2011). The giving and volunteering of the foreign-born in Canada. The Philanthropist, 24(1), 65-69.
- **12** Hall, M., Lasby, D., Ayer, S., & Gibbons, W. D. (2009). Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2007 Canada survey of giving, volunteering and participating. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2009. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-542-x/71-542-x2009001-eng.pdf
- **13** Hall, M., McKeown, L. & Roberts, K. (2001). Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 national survey of giving, volunteering and participating. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-542-x/71-542-x2000001-eng.pdf



"This document was created for "Older Canadians—Burden or Benefit?" a workshop hosted by Sage to improve the knowledge and confidence of leaders in the seniors sector to communicate with others about the contributions of Canada's seniors. Sage is very grateful for the support provided by the University Of Alberta Department Of Human Ecology, and by the Edmonton Community Foundation. All of the documents used for the event are available online at www.mysage.ca. Sage encourages other organizations to make use of the information included on the fact sheets, but asks that proper referencing is employed.

Sage, June 2013"





