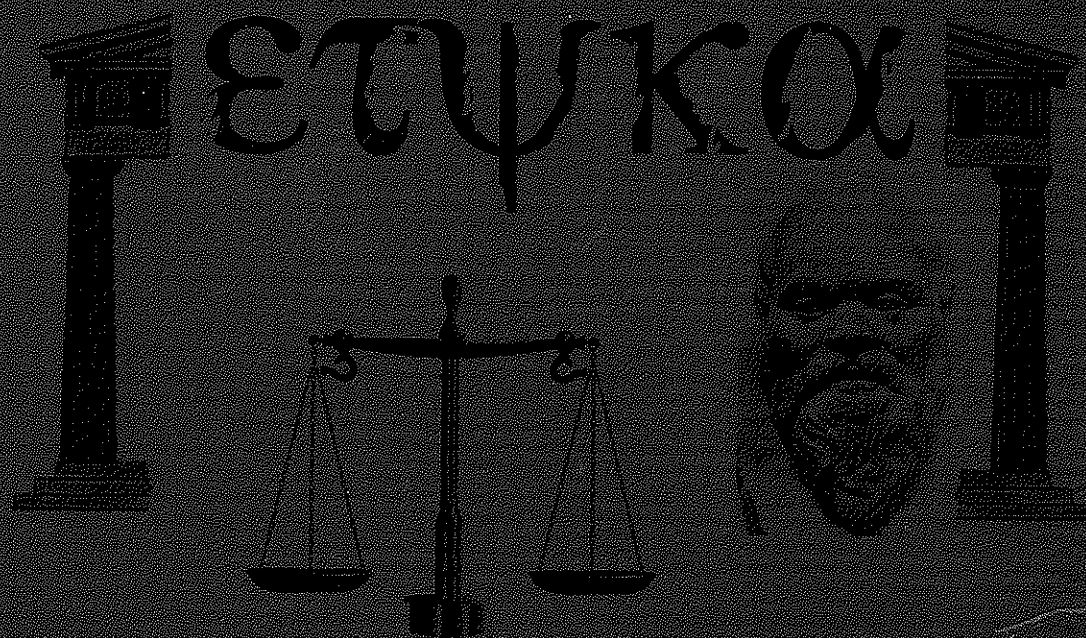




# globalizacja

## POLITYKA



UNIwersytet w Białymstoku  
Wydział Ekonomii i Zarządzania

# **GLOBALIZACJA – POLITYKA – ETYKA**

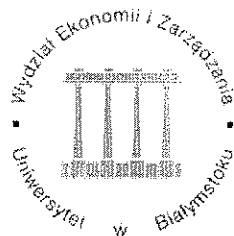
## **tom II**

Praca zbiorowa pod redakcją  
Andrzeja F. Bociana



Białystok 2012

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ISBN 978-83-7431-327-8

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# ACTIVE AGEING THROUGH VOLUNTEERING: SOLUTIONS FOR BUDGET CONSTRAINT?

Boguslaw Maria BARSZCZAK SARDINHA<sup>1</sup>

## 1. Introduction

Each time more and more individuals are engaged in voluntary activities. Only in Europe this number rounds about 100 million, and makes a difference to our society.

The voluntary activity is an important part of democratic life in Europe. There are many definitions concerning this subject matter. We may consider that wherever people engage together in activities to help each other, support those in need, preserve our environment, campaign for human rights, or to initiate actions to help ensure that everyone enjoys a decent life – both society as a whole and the individual volunteers benefit and social cohesion is significantly strengthened.

Volunteering is a crucial renewable resource for social, environmental and humanitarian crises and other problem-solving the world over, but its effective management requires better information and an enabling policy environment.

For instance:

- Approximately 140 million people in 37 countries engage in volunteer work in a typical year.
- If those 140 million volunteers comprised the population of a country, it would be the 8th largest country in the world.
- Those 140 million volunteers represent the equivalent of 20.8 million full-time equivalent jobs.
- Volunteers make a €277 billion contribution to the global economy; that would make it the 7th largest economy in Europe.
- Volunteer input represents 68 percent of total private philanthropy in the countries studied.
- Volunteers represent 44 percent of the non-profit workforce in those countries.

Volunteers are engaged in a diverse range of activities, such as the provision of education and services, mutual aid or 'self-help', advocacy, campaigning, management, community and environmental action. They played an important role in social inclusion and integration and in finding solutions to societal issues improving quan-

<sup>1</sup> Boguslaw Maria Barszczak Sardinha (European PhD in Economics by Evora University) – Socius – Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology; College of Business Administration, Polytechnic Institute of Setúbal.

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tity and quality of service may help create innovative voluntary sector organizations.

The volunteering of themselves. Evidence of continues to roll in. Surveys above are meeting other parties and with new people challenged and active. They reported that there is some activity may reduce the activities integration into more easily reached. The inactivity can be prevented indicates that "older volunteers There is a reduced risk for

There can be many reasons for services on a voluntary basis and the thought of putting detestable to them. Many effort in getting out into their mind off their own power to be able to help others learn with other people and to avoid

Along with increased of policy worldwide is health commonly thought and productive aging and

As it was said earlier, characterize the older volunteers where the explained variables had participated or not in activities in four major types one of the volunteering types

## 2. The literature

Our literature survey includes three groups of variables: demographic variables (gender, (level of satisfaction with addition, we introduce control specific factors.

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tity and quality of services and creatively developing new services. Volunteering may help create innovative partnerships between businesses, public authorities and voluntary sector organizations.

The volunteering of older people plays a very important role for volunteers themselves. Evidence of the benefits that volunteering can bring older people continues to roll in. Surveys show that reasons for volunteering with the age of 55 and above are meeting other people and making friends. Getting involved in new activities and with new people is also an important source of learning and keeps the brain challenged and active. Tuan [Tang, Choi, Morrow-Howell 2010, pp. 603 – 612] reported that there is some evidence that the requirements associated with volunteer's activity may reduce the risks of the cognitive decline. With the help of volunteer activities integration into society as well as boosting seniors' self-confidence can be more easily reached. Thus, loneliness, isolation and health problems provoked by inactivity can be prevented. Tuan [Tang 2008, pp. 57 – 75] in her investigation indicates that "older volunteers report better well-being and greater life satisfaction. There is a reduced risk for mortality compared to non-volunteers."

There can be many reasons why an older person would choose to offer their services on a voluntary basis. For some, they simply like to "be on the go" all the time and the thought of putting on their slippers and watching daytime TV all day would be detestable to them. Many a time they have lost a husband or wife and take great comfort in getting out into their local community where, not only does voluntary work take their mind off their own problems but it also enables them to feel how lucky they are to be able to help others less fortunate than themselves. It also allows them to socialize with other people and to avoid the social isolation that living alone can often bring.

Along with increased life expectancy productive years are increased. The focus of policy worldwide is shifting from attention on dependency, frailty, and poor health commonly thought of as associated with aging toward the focus on healthy and productive aging and quality of life.

As it was said earlier, the aim of this paper is to understand the factors which characterize the older volunteers. In this work we ran several logistic regressions where the explained variable is a dummy variable indicating whether the individual had participated or not in volunteering activities. We aggregated the volunteering activities in four major types of volunteering and ran separate regressions for each one of the volunteering types.

## 2. The literature review

Our literature survey led us to choose, as potential determinants of volunteering, three groups of variables: socioeconomic variables (income, education,), demographic variables (gender, size of town, marital status) and attitudinal variables (level of satisfaction with life, level of choice and control, importance of religion). In addition, we introduce country dummy variables to control the influence of country specific factors.

Some of those specific characteristics may influence the decision of doing the unpaid work. There are many studies which identify some attributes which derive from the *social background, personality, and identity* of individuals who participate in many volunteering actions. Wilson [Wilson 2000, pp. 215 – 240] concluded that there is considerable evidence showing that gender, educational attainment, household income, and the breadth of an individual's social network are predictors of volunteering.

In the former studies the level of education is the most consistent predictor of volunteering [McPherson, Rotolo 1996, pp. 179 – 202; Sundeen, Raskoff 1995, pp. 337 – 357]. "Education boosts volunteering because it heightens awareness of problems, increases empathy, and builds self-confidence [Brady, Verba, Schlozman 1995, p. 269 – 295; Rosenthal, Feiring, Lewis 1998, pp. 471 – 493]. Educated people have an opportunity to belong to more organizations where they develop more civic skills (example – how to run the meetings) [Hank, Erlingen 2005, pp. 173 – 180] and they are also more likely to be asked to volunteer [Brady, Schlozman, Verba 1999, p. 153 – 169]. Another important indicator is the income level. Some researchers Wolff and Weisbrod [Wolff, Weisbrod, Bird 1993, pp. 23 – 45] assume that volunteer hours are inversely related to wages (the opportunity cost theory). Freeman [Freeman 1997] finds a negative relation between wage income and volunteering but Menchik & Weisbrod [Menchik, Weisbrod 1987, pp. 159 – 183] indicate that work is positively related to income. Considering the marital status, married people are more likely to volunteer than single people, although single people without children volunteer the most hours [Freeman 1997, pp. 140 – 166] and if one spouse volunteers, the chances are that the other too [Freeman 1997, pp. 140 – 166]. In terms of gender, females are slightly more likely to volunteer than males, but in Europe there is no overall gender difference because females volunteer less than males in some countries and more than males in others [Gaskin, Davis 1997; Smith 1981, pp. 21 – 36; Hodgkinson, Weitzman 1996; Hall, Knighton, Reed, Bussiere, Macrae, Bowen 1998].

A number of recent studies, all using longitudinal data, show that volunteers subsequently enjoy better physical health in old age [Stephan 1991, pp. 243 – 263], score higher on measures of functional ability [Moen, Dempster-McClain, Williams 1992, pp. 1612 – 1638] and, most striking of all, are at lower risk of mortality [Musick, Herzog, House 1999, pp. 173 – 180; Oman, Thoreson, McMahon 1999, pp. 301 – 316; Sabin 1993, pp. 44 – 60]. However, causal effects and selection effects can be mutually reinforcing as well as mutually exclusive. Volunteering improves health, but it is also most likely that healthier people are more likely to volunteer. Healthier people, especially the older ones, mean less pressure of social and national health budgets.

Recent scientific work has established both a theoretical basis and strong empirical evidence for a causal impact of social relationships on health. Prospective studies, which control for baseline health status, consistently show an increased risk of death among persons with a low quantity, and sometimes low quality, of social rela-

tionships. Volunteering is a social activity, and it is well-established that social relationships affect health. Social relationships affect health in several ways [House, Landis, Umberson 1988]. Social relationships play a particularly important role in protecting against hazards [them] ... against hazards [Schaffer 1993]. The volunteer factor for mortality from work-related social relationships affect health. Social relationships affect health in several ways [House, Landis, Umberson 1988]. Social relationships play a particularly important role in protecting against hazards [them] ... against hazards [Schaffer 1993]. The volunteer factor for mortality from work-related social relationships affect health.

- promote and develop social capital in society, where volunteering is a key factor
- formally recognize and support volunteering through legislation and enhance its role in the community through intergenerational projects
- promote and improve the quality of volunteering in the public, private and voluntary sectors – public, private and voluntary sectors
- promote volunteering as a key factor in the development of a community
- establish offices for volunteering and create a volunteering department
- encourage local authorities to introduce volunteering as a key factor in the development of a community
- support and strengthen the role of volunteering in the creation of a local community
- create networks for senior citizens

### 3. Data

Our empirical study uses data from the Survey of European Values (SEV) which was started when the original survey was replicated in 14 additional countries in 1984, 1990 and 1995 – 1999.

For the objective of this study we used data from the Survey of European Values (SEV) (1999 – 2001)

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pecially important role among the elderly because it can “inoculate, or protect,  
[them] ... against hazards of retirement, physical decline and inactivity” [Fischer,  
Schaffer 1993]. The volunteering may prevent social isolation which is a major risk  
factor for mortality from widely varying causes. The mechanisms through which so-  
cial relationships affect health and the factors that promote or inhibit the develop-  
ment and maintenance of social relationships remain to be explored. We should:

- promote and develop inclusion strategies to enable a more elderly-friendly society, where volunteering would play a major role;
- formally recognize the importance of active ageing and accordingly stimu-  
late it through supporting facilities for lifelong learning and active engage-  
ment and enhance the involvement of elderly citizens for the benefit of  
community through promoting and supporting senior volunteering and in-  
tergenerational programmes;
- promote and improve cooperation and communication between different  
sectors – public, non-governmental and private – for the promotion of sen-  
ior volunteering;
- promote volunteering to all public institutions employees as pre-retirement  
scheme;
- establish offices for the third sector that would coordinate the work of vol-  
unteering departments in the municipalities;
- encourage local authorities to support senior volunteering programmes and  
introduce volunteering as an indicator to assess how local authorities are  
performing on active ageing and life long learning and as indicator of par-  
ticipative democracy;
- support and strengthen voluntary organisations, promote and sustain the  
creation of a local and regional volunteer infrastructure as well as national  
networks for senior volunteering.

### 3. Data

Our empirical study uses data from the integrated fourth wave of World Values  
Survey. European Values Systems Study Group carried out the first EVS surveys in  
several Western European countries in 1981. The World Values Surveys series was  
started when the original EVS evoked the enormous interest all over the world. It  
was replicated in 14 additional countries. EVS surveys were carried out in three  
waves: 1981, 1990 and 1999/2000. WVS data were collected in five waves: 1981 –  
1984, 1990 – 1993, 1995 – 1997, 1999 – 2001, and 2005 – 2006.

For the objective of this study we used the 1999/2000 wave of EVS and 4<sup>th</sup> wave  
of WVS (1999 – 2001)

The international surveys of the World Values Survey (WVS) series looks a lot like the Eurobarometers and the ISSP surveys. Citizen activities, attitudes, and basic values in different countries are studied with integrated, structured surveys.

European Values Study group is nowadays responsible for the EVS data collection. The planning of the WVS and the coordination and documentation of both study series are carried out by the World Values Survey network under the direction of Professor Ronald Inglehart.

There are some differences considering the data collection of this survey. WVS data are usually collected with face-to-face interviews. However, in 1990, the Finnish material was collected via Gallup Channel, i.e. by using Internet terminals installed in respondents' homes.

We only consider equal or more than 65-year-old individuals.

#### 4. The explanation model for older people volunteering

In this part of the paper we will present the model which explains the volunteering of the older people. We used the logistic regressions for general and particular types of volunteering. We used three types of explanatory variables: socioeconomic variables (income, education), demographic variables (gender, size of town, marital status) and attitudinal variables (level of satisfaction with life, level of choice and control, importance of religion). Many of the variables were originally categorical variables. In order to incorporate categorical variables in the regression, one needs to choose a reference category and define dummy variables for each one of the remaining categories. The explanatory variables are described in Table 3.

This procedure is automatic in most statistical packages. For example, in SPSS, one just needs to indicate that the variable is categorical and automatically the program generates the dummy variables associated with each category except the reference one.

In other words, if a categorical variable has  $k$  categories, one needs to define  $k-1$  dummy variables. A dummy variable corresponding to a given category indicates whether the respondent belongs to that category or not. The exclusion of one of the categories is necessary to avoid problems of multicollinearity. The table indicates the reference category as well as the name of the dummy variable associated with each category. It is worth mentioning that the interpretation on the coefficients associated with a dummy variable should always be put with respect to the excluded category.

This survey has questions considering different type of volunteering name unpaid work such us:

- unpaid work – social welfare service for elderly, handicapped or deprived people;
- unpaid work – religious or church organization;
- unpaid work – education, arts, music or cultural activities;
- unpaid work – labor unions;
- unpaid work – political parties or groups;
- unpaid work – local political action groups;

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The dependent variable is work in order to answer the question: did you declare to do the volunteer work? The situation of non unpaid work is the situation of non unpaid work.

The questionnaire contains questions to compare all of them. Thus, the model of volunteering according to the type of work we use principal component analysis, Normalization and exclusion.

Table 1. Results of the

| Types of unpaid work                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unpaid work – religious or church organization                                   |
| Unpaid work – social welfare service for elderly, handicapped or deprived people |
| Unpaid work – education, arts, music or cultural activities                      |
| Unpaid work – local political action groups                                      |
| Unpaid work – labor unions                                                       |
| Unpaid work – political parties or groups                                        |
| Unpaid work – professional organizations                                         |
| Unpaid work – environmental protection, animal rights                            |
| Unpaid work – peace movements                                                    |
| Unpaid work – human rights                                                       |
| Unpaid work – youth work                                                         |
| Unpaid work – organization of health                                             |
| Unpaid work – sports or recreation                                               |

Source: EVS wave 4.

Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant, which would indicate the hypothesis that the correlation matrix is not spherical.

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## Multiple volunteering

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- unpaid work – human rights;
- unpaid work – environment, conservation, animal rights;
- unpaid work – professional associations;
- unpaid work – youth work;
- unpaid work – sports or recreation;
- unpaid work – peace movement;
- unpaid work – organization concerned with health.

The dependent variable is “unpaid work 1” which joins all other types of unpaid work in order to answer the question concerning characteristics of an individual who declared to do the volunteering. The variable has the binary classification as “0” for the situation of non unpaid work and “1” for situation when the inquiry respondent does any unpaid work.

The questionnaire considers 13 types of unpaid work and it would be difficult to compare all of them. Thus, we wonder if it is possible to divide these different types of volunteering according to some common characteristics. To answer this question, we use principal component analysis. Using the Oblimin rotation method with Kaiser Normalization and excluded cases listwise, we obtained 4 components (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Results of the Principal Components Analysis**

| Types of unpaid work                                                                  | Components |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                       | 1          | 2     | 3     | 4     |
| Unpaid work – religious or church organiza-<br>tion                                   | 0.707      |       |       |       |
| Unpaid work – social welfare service for el-<br>derly, handicapped or deprived people | 0.603      |       |       |       |
| Unpaid work – education, arts, music or<br>cultural activities                        | 0.446      |       |       |       |
| Unpaid work – local political action groups                                           | 0.411      |       |       |       |
| Unpaid work – labor unions                                                            |            | 0.708 |       |       |
| Unpaid work – political parties or groups                                             |            | 0.681 |       |       |
| Unpaid work – professional associations                                               |            | 0.542 |       |       |
| Unpaid work – environment, conservation,<br>animal rights                             |            |       | 0.707 |       |
| Unpaid work – peace movement                                                          |            |       | 0.679 |       |
| Unpaid work – human rights                                                            | 0.415      |       | 0.554 |       |
| Unpaid work – youth work                                                              |            |       |       | 0.684 |
| Unpaid work – organization concerned with<br>health                                   |            |       |       | 0.633 |
| Unpaid work – sports or recreation                                                    |            |       |       | 0.456 |

Source: EVS wave 4.

Bartlett's test of sphericity indicates whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix, which would indicate that variables are unrelated. We clearly reject the null hypothesis that the correlation matrix is an identity matrix ( $p\text{-value} < 0.001$ ). The

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure is a statistic that indicates the proportion of variance in the variables that might be explained by underlying factors. The value of 0.785 indicates a good adequacy. Table 1 shows the correlations between the variables and the factors, with values less than 0.4 deleted.

The first component aggregates the following variables:

- unpaid work – religious or church organization;
- unpaid work – social welfare service for elderly, handicapped or deprived people;
- unpaid work – education, arts, music or cultural activities;
- unpaid work – local political action groups.

This component captures unpaid activities related to "local volunteering". We created a binary variable with the same name which takes the value 1 if the individual does at least one type of unpaid work in this group, and takes the value 0 otherwise. People who participate in this type of activities are not likely to receive direct benefits but they are concerned with general and comprehensive social issues on a local level. That is why we have chosen the name "local volunteering".

The second component aggregates the following variables:

- unpaid work – labor unions;
- unpaid work – political parties or groups;
- unpaid work – professional associations.

This component captures activities that might be more related with personal interests and experiences. We called this component "professional and political volunteering" and defined a binary variable with the same name. This variable is equal to 1 if the individual did at least one type of unpaid work in this group and is equal to 0 otherwise.

The third component aggregates the following variables:

- unpaid work – environment, conservation, animal rights;
- unpaid work – peace movement;
- unpaid work – human rights.

Like the first component, this kind of unpaid work is not likely to generate direct benefits for the volunteer. Since this work is related to concerns about the underprivileged/disadvantaged people, we decided to call this component "global awareness volunteering" and created another binary variable with the same name. The value "1" represents situations where the individual does at least one type of unpaid work in this group and takes the value "0" otherwise.

The fourth component aggregates the following variables:

- unpaid work – youth work;
- unpaid work – sports or recreation;
- unpaid work – organization concerned with health.

This component also captures activities that may benefit directly the volunteer, but more related to cultural and recreational activities. We called it "Health and leisure volunteering". We created a binary variable with the same name.

This variable takes the value 1 if the individual does at least one type of volunteer work in this group, and takes the value 0 otherwise.

To sum up, we may categorize volunteers into three groups: principally in local volunteering, principally in global awareness volunteering, and principally in health and leisure volunteering. These groups are not mutually exclusive, but they are useful for the analysis of local political action groups.

Figure 1. Older people

Source: EVS Data.

The second most important factor in volunteering is the type of volunteering organization and finally the global awareness volunteering.

On the one hand, local volunteers participate in their local community development. On the other hand, global awareness volunteering is related to the development of local organizations. Considering the role of volunteers, considering the role of volunteers.

The current government policies aim to enable people to be more active in society, a reduction in statutory social security. The levels of participation in volunteering are shown in Table 2.

Analyzing the participation in volunteering, we may confirm that in countries like Sweden, Netherlands, and Germany, the levels of participation are maintained even considering the role of volunteers. In order to analyze the role of volunteering concerning the role of volunteers, Western Southern and

icates the proportion of vari-  
underlying factors. The value of  
the correlations between the  
deleted.

riables:

tion;  
elderly, handicapped or de-

ural activities;

1 to "local volunteering". We  
takes the value 1 if the individ-  
p, and takes the value 0 other-  
are not likely to receive direct  
prehensive social issues on a  
al volunteering".

variables:

more related with personal in-  
professional and political vol-  
e name. This variable is equal  
work in this group and is equal

riables:

animal rights;

is not likely to generate direct  
to concerns about the under-  
his component "global aware-  
ple with the same name. The  
oes at least one type of unpaid

variables:

health.

y benefit directly the volun-  
activities. We called it "Health  
riable with the same name.

This variable takes the value 1 when the individual participated in at least one type of volunteer work in this group and it is equal to 0 otherwise

To sum up, we may conclude base on our data that older people volunteer principally in local volunteering. Over 70% of them volunteering in organiza-  
tions like: religious or church organization; social welfare service for elderly,  
handicapped or deprived people; education, arts, music or cultural activities; lo-  
cal political action groups.

**Figure 1. Older people volunteer - types of organizations.**



Source: EVS Data.

The second most important group of older volunteers, work in health and lei-  
sure volunteering organization, followed by professional and political volun-  
teering and finally the global awareness volunteering.

On the one hand, local volunteering provides older volunteers opportunities to  
participate in their local communities, opportunities to support local community de-  
velopment. On the other hand, the volunteer workforce is fundamental for function-  
ing of local organizations. Almost 40% of workers of non-profit sector depend on  
volunteers. Considering the local organization, this percentage is even bigger.

The current government's vision of a Big Society sees volunteering as key to  
enable people to be more involved in their communities. It is clear that with  
a reduction in statutory services the voluntary sector will have a lot more to do.

The levels of participation in volunteering activities by country is present in  
Table 2.

Analyzing the participations rate in total volunteering and different types of vol-  
unteering, we may confirm bigger participation rate in Northern and Western coun-  
tries like Sweden, Nederland, Finland and Great Britain. This tendency was main-  
tained even considering the participations rates in different types of volunteering.

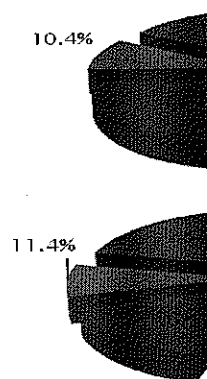
In order to analyze better the differences between participations rates and types  
of volunteering concerning different counties, we created the 4 new variable (North-  
ern, Western Southern and Eastern countries) based on the geographic localization.

**Table 2. Participation rate in volunteering by county and types of volunteering**

| County – year                 | Total Vol. | Local vol. | Pol. Prof Vol | Global Vol | Leisure Vol |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Austria (1999)                | 15.06%     | 11.72%     | 2.51%         | 0.84%      | 4.18%       |
| Belarus (2000)                | 9.43%      | 5.03%      | 2.52%         | 1.89%      | 8.59%       |
| Belgium (1999)                | 28.25%     | 20.50%     | 4.71%         | 6.93%      | 1.1%        |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001) | 9.89%      | 6.59%      | 2.20%         | 1.10%      | 2.97%       |
| Bulgaria (1999)               | 12.29%     | 5.08%      | 5.93%         | 1.27%      | 1.26%       |
| Croatia (1999)                | 6.82%      | 2.27%      | 0.00%         | 0.00%      | 4.55%       |
| Czech Republic (1999)         | 26.30%     | 12.47%     | 7.71%         | 3.63%      | 7.94%       |
| Denmark (1999)                | 21.56%     | 14.97%     | 3.59%         | 1.20%      | 5.39%       |
| Estonia (1999)                | 13.61%     | 11.24%     | 2.37%         | 0.59%      | 0.59%       |
| Finland (2000)                | 38.02%     | 23.97%     | 5.79%         | 3.31%      | 14.05%      |
| France (1999)                 | 19.31%     | 13.45%     | 3.10%         | 2.07%      | 4.83%       |
| Germany (1999)                | 15.90%     | 9.62%      | 2.09%         | 0.42%      | 4.81%       |
| Great Britain (1999)          | 40.25%     | 18.87%     | 4.40%         | 13.21%     | 26.42%      |
| Greece (1999)                 | 38.00%     | 24.00%     | 10.00%        | 10.00%     | 4.00%       |
| Hungary (1999)                | 9.41%      | 8.42%      | 0.99%         | 0.50%      | 0.50%       |
| Iceland (1999)                | 27.35%     | 16.24%     | 5.98%         | 3.42%      | 8.55%       |
| Ireland (1999)                | 25.56%     | 17.78%     | 2.78%         | 3.89%      | 7.78%       |
| Italy (1999)                  | 17.91%     | 11.94%     | 4.78%         | 2.09%      | 5.37%       |
| Latvia (1999)                 | 14.76%     | 11.90%     | 2.86%         | 0.95%      | 1.43%       |
| Lithuania (1999)              | 14.79%     | 10.56%     | 2.82%         | 1.41%      | 1.41%       |
| Luxembourg (1999)             | 29.41%     | 22.06%     | 5.15%         | 8.09%      | 11.76%      |
| Macedonia, Republic of (2001) | 9.23%      | 5.38%      | 1.54%         | 3.08%      | 1.54%       |
| Malta (1999)                  | 32.73%     | 28.48%     | 6.67%         | 0.61%      | 4.24%       |
| Netherlands (1999)            | 42.94%     | 36.20%     | 6.75%         | 5.52%      | 17.18%      |
| Northern Ireland (1999)       | 17.39%     | 13.04%     | 1.09%         | 1.09%      | 7.61%       |
| Poland (1999)                 | 6.33%      | 4.98%      | 1.36%         | 0.45%      | 0.45%       |
| Portugal (1999)               | 7.38%      | 5.17%      | 1.11%         | 0.37%      | 1.11%       |
| Romania (1999)                | 8.11%      | 6.31%      | 0.90%         | 0.90%      | 0.90%       |
| Russian Federation (1999)     | 3.24%      | 2.16%      | 0.86%         | 0.22%      | 0.43%       |
| Serbia and Montenegro (2001)  | 6.91%      | 3.90%      | 2.10%         | 0.90%      | 1.2%        |
| Slovenia (1999)               | 26.32%     | 21.80%     | 3.76%         | 2.26%      | 6.77%       |
| Spain (2000)                  | 12.40%     | 10.00%     | 0.80%         | 1.60%      | 1.6%        |
| Sweden (1999)                 | 49.26%     | 42.65%     | 13.24%        | 7.35%      | 10.29%      |
| Ukraine (1999)                | 7.82%      | 5.59%      | 1.12%         | 0.00%      | 1.12%       |

Source: EVC.

**Figure 2. Volunteering o**



Considering the older vo some differences, although ticipation of older voluntee finding is that the second bi political group in Eastern co cond biggest group belongs ing is only partially consist in these countries volunteer tivities based on their indivi

In Southern countries l teering are almost the same

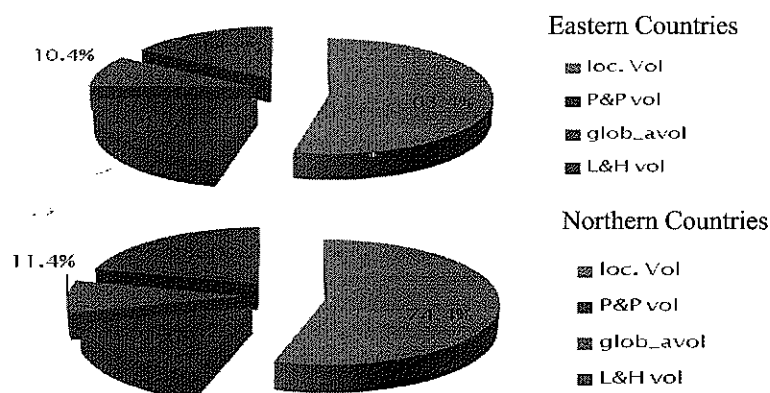
**Figure 3. Volunteering tries**



by county and types of

| of Vol | Global Vol | Leisure Vol |
|--------|------------|-------------|
| %      | 0.84%      | 4.18%       |
| %      | 1.89%      | 8.59%       |
| %      | 6.93%      | 1.1%        |
| %      | 1.10%      | 2.97%       |
| %      |            |             |
| %      | 1.27%      | 1.26%       |
| %      | 0.00%      | 4.55%       |
| %      | 3.63%      | 7.94%       |
| %      | 1.20%      | 5.39%       |
| %      | 0.59%      | 0.59%       |
| %      | 3.31%      | 14.05%      |
| %      | 2.07%      | 4.83%       |
| %      | 0.42%      | 4.81%       |
| %      | 13.21%     | 26.42%      |
| %      | 10.00%     | 4.00%       |
| %      | 0.50%      | 0.50%       |
| %      | 3.42%      | 8.55%       |
| %      | 3.89%      | 7.78%       |
| %      | 2.09%      | 5.37%       |
| %      | 0.95%      | 1.43%       |
| %      | 1.41%      | 1.41%       |
| %      | 8.09%      | 11.76%      |
| %      | 3.08%      | 1.54%       |
| %      |            |             |
| %      | 0.61%      | 4.24%       |
| %      | 5.52%      | 17.18%      |
| %      | 1.09%      | 7.61%       |
| %      | 0.45%      | 0.45%       |
| %      | 0.37%      | 1.11%       |
| %      | 0.90%      | 0.90%       |
| %      | 0.22%      | 0.43%       |
| %      |            |             |
| %      | 0.90%      | 1.2%        |
| %      |            |             |
| %      | 2.26%      | 6.77%       |
| %      | 1.60%      | 1.6%        |
| %      | 7.35%      | 10.29%      |
| %      | 0.00%      | 1.12%       |

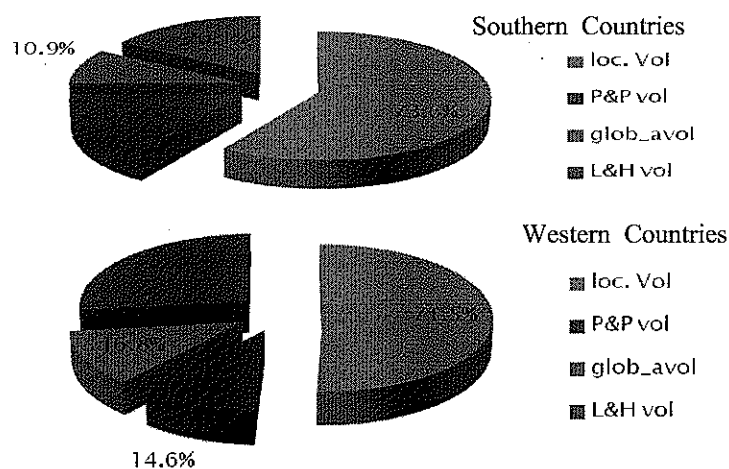
Figure 2. Volunteering of older people in Eastern and Northern countries



Considering the older volunteering participation in different countries, we found some differences, although the general tendency remains. The biggest levels of participation of older volunteers belong to the local organizations. A very interesting finding is that the second biggest group of volunteers belongs to the professional and political group in Eastern countries while in Western and Northern countries the second biggest group belongs to the health and leisure volunteering group. This finding is only partially consistent with Hank [Hank, Erlingen 2005] who found out that in these countries volunteering is mainly connected with culture and leisure and activities based on their individual interests.

In Southern countries levels of participation in Political and Leisure volunteering are almost the same.

Figure 3. Volunteering of older people in Southern and Western countries



The next step is the characterization of the volunteers from the point of view of their socio-economic, demographic and attitudinal features.

Choose one category as the reference category. Each dummy variable represents one of the other categories. For each case, the dummy variable corresponding to that case's category equals 1, and the other dummy variables equals 0. (Cases belonging to the reference category have values of 0 for all dummy variables.)

Table 3. The variable description.

| Explanat. variable | Description                                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Income             | Categorical variable The reference category is "low income"                                |
| Inc_med            | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has medium income level                                     |
| Inc_high           | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has high income level                                       |
| Education;         | Categorical variable. The reference category is "low education"                            |
| Edu_med            | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has medium education level                                  |
| Edu_high           | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has high education level                                    |
| Female             | Dummy equal to 1 if individual is a female, equal to 0 if a male                           |
| Marital Status     | Categorical variable. Reference category is "married" or liv. together as married          |
| MS_dvr_sep         | Dummy equal to 1 if individual is divorced or separated                                    |
| MS_wid             | Dummy equal to 1 if individual is widowed                                                  |
| MS_sng             | Dummy equal to 1 if individual is single                                                   |
| Town small         | Reference category is "small town" (<2000 inhabitants)                                     |
| Town_medsm         | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lives in "medium-small town" (2000-20000)                   |
| Town_medlrg        | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lives in "medium-large town" (20000-100000)                 |
| Town_lrg           | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lives in "large" (>100000 inhabitants).                     |
| Life Satisfaction; | Categorical variable Reference category is "unsatisfied"                                   |
| Sat_med            | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has medium level of satisfaction                            |
| Sat_high           | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has high level of satisfaction                              |
| Choice & control   | Level choice & control, considering life decision & situation. Ref. "low choice & control" |
| Cont_med           | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has medium level of choice and control.                     |
| Cont_high          | Dummy equal to 1 if individual has high level of choice and control.                       |
| Religion import.   | Categorical variable. Reference category is "very important"                               |
| Rlig_rather        | Dummy equal to 1 if individual considers religion "not very important"                     |
| Rlig_notsoim       | Dummy equal to 1 if individual considers religion "rather important"                       |
| Rlig_unimpor       | Dummy equal to 1 if individual considers religion "not important"                          |
| West_c             | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lived in western country                                    |
| East_c             | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lived in eastern country                                    |
| North_c            | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lived in northern country                                   |
| South_c            | Dummy equal to 1 if individual lived in southern country                                   |

Table 4 presents the results of the model that the model has high explanatory power. All variables are significant.

Table 4. Results of the volunteering.

| Variable               | All volunteers |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Income                 | 4.827*         |
| Inc_med                | 0.106          |
| Inc_high               | 0.261*         |
| Education;             | 97.623*        |
| Edu_med                | 0.548*         |
| Edu_high               | 1.081*         |
| Female                 | -0.262*        |
| Marital Status         | 4.010*         |
| MS_dvr_sep             | -0.373         |
| MS_wid                 | -0.150         |
| MS_sng                 | -0.051         |
| Town small             | 6.238*         |
| Town_medsm             | 0.287          |
| Town_medlrg            | 0.159          |
| Town_lrg               | 0.140          |
| Life Satisfaction;     | 52.012*        |
| Sat_med                | 0.333          |
| Sat_high               | 0.863          |
| Choice & control       | 11.151*        |
| Cont_med               | 0.470          |
| Cont_high              | 0.375          |
| Religion import.       | 74.871*        |
| Rlig_rather            | -0.518         |
| Rlig_notsoim           | -0.756         |
| Rlig_unimpor           | -0.874         |
| East_c                 | -0.538         |
| North_c                | 0.597          |
| South_c                | -0.547         |
| Constant               | -2.134         |
| Hosmer & Lameshow test | Chi-sq = 0.68  |

Significance level: \*\*\*>0,01;

The education variable is significant for all types of volunteering and for all types of volunteering decision. The coefficient is larger for high education level.

nteers from the point of view  
al features.

Each dummy variable repre-  
e dummy variable correspon-  
er dummy variables equals 0.  
lues of 0 for all dummy vari-

#### Description

Income category is "low income"

has medium income level

has high income level

Education category is "low education"

has medium education level

has high education level

is a female, equal to 0 if a male

Marital Status category is "married" or liv. together

is divorced or separated

is widowed

is single

Town (<2000 inhabitants)

lives in "medium-small town" (2000-

lives in "medium-large town" (20000-

lives in "large" (>100000 inhabitants).

Satisfaction category is "unsatisfied"

has medium level of satisfaction

has high level of satisfaction

Controlling life decision & situation. Ref.

Control has medium level of choice and con-

Control has high level of choice and control.

Religion category is "very important"

Individual considers religion "not very im-

Individual considers religion "rather important"

Individual considers religion "not important"

lived in western country

lived in western country

lived in western country

lived in western country

Table 4 presents the results of the logit regression. The overall results show that the model has high explanatory power and that all categorical and scale variables are significant.

**Table 4. Results of the Logistic regression considering the types of volunteering.**

| Variable                    | All volunt.           | Local volunt.          | Prof.&Pol<br>Volunt    | Global<br>Volunt      | Health&leis.<br>Volunt. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Income</b>               | <b>4.827*</b>         | <b>8.646**</b>         | <b>2.903</b>           | <b>0.131</b>          | <b>0.378</b>            |
| Inc_med                     | 0.106                 | 0.175*                 | 0.300                  | -0.032                | -0.004                  |
| Inc_high                    | 0.261**               | 0.398***               | 0.276                  | -0.073                | 0.112                   |
| <b>Education;</b>           | <b>97.623***</b>      | <b>60.505***</b>       | <b>27.310***</b>       | <b>31.702***</b>      | <b>21.568***</b>        |
| Edu_med                     | 0.548***              | 0.520***               | 0.410**                | 1.192***              | 0.508***                |
| Edu_high                    | 1.081***              | 0.981***               | 1.075***               | 1.314***              | 0.827***                |
| <b>Female</b>               | <b>-0.262***</b>      | <b>-0.036</b>          | <b>-1.126***</b>       | <b>-0.274</b>         | <b>-0.749***</b>        |
| <b>Marital Status</b>       | <b>4.010</b>          | <b>2.731</b>           | <b>4.608</b>           | <b>10.161**</b>       | <b>2.187</b>            |
| MS_dvr_sep                  | -0.373*               | -0.370                 | -0.846                 | -0.042                | -0.409                  |
| MS_wid                      | -0.150                | -0.124                 | -0.779                 | 0.707**               | -0.018                  |
| MS_sng                      | -0.057                | -0.029                 | -0.049                 | -0.446                | -0.198                  |
| <b>Town small</b>           | <b>6.238</b>          | <b>4.223*</b>          | <b>0.485</b>           | <b>3.097</b>          | <b>0.640</b>            |
| Town_medsm                  | 0.287**               | 0.1864                 | 0.133                  | -0.066                | 0.269                   |
| Town_medlrg                 | 0.159                 | -0.033                 | 0.179                  | 0.374                 | 0.262                   |
| Town_lrg                    | 0.146                 | 0.004                  | 0.124                  | 0.104                 | 0.228                   |
| <b>Life Satisfaction;</b>   | <b>52.012***</b>      | <b>26.676***</b>       | <b>16.091***</b>       | <b>4.536</b>          | <b>12.919***</b>        |
| Sat_med                     | 0.333**               | 0.346*                 | 0.144                  | 0.617                 | 0.407                   |
| Sat_high                    | 0.863***              | 0.774***               | 0.822***               | 0.944*                | 0.882***                |
| <b>Choice &amp; control</b> | <b>11.151***</b>      | <b>4.737*</b>          | <b>0.994</b>           | <b>3.176</b>          | <b>7.317**</b>          |
| Cont_med                    | 0.470***              | 0.344**                | 0.183                  | 0.821*                | 0.927***                |
| Cont_high                   | 0.375**               | 0.353**                | 0.035                  | 0.873*                | 0.849**                 |
| <b>Religion import.</b>     | <b>74.871***</b>      | <b>131.555***</b>      | <b>2.851</b>           | <b>14.560***</b>      | <b>2.348</b>            |
| Rlig_rather                 | -0.518***             | -0.617***              | -0.318                 | -0.798***             | -0.033                  |
| Rlig_notsoim                | -0.756***             | -1.199***              | -0.145                 | -0.751***             | 0.041                   |
| Rlig_unimpor                | -0.874***             | -1.572***              | -0.270                 | -0.723**              | -0.283                  |
| East_c                      | -0.538***             | -0.676***              | 0.331                  | -0.654*               | -0.997***               |
| North_c                     | 0.597***              | 0.580***               | 0.729***               | 0.220                 | 0.332                   |
| South_c                     | -0.547***             | -0.580***              | 0.167                  | -0.577**              | -0.819***               |
| Constant                    | -2.134***             | -2.317***              | -4.062***              | -5.114***             | -4.061***               |
| Hosmer & Lameshow test      | Chi-sq 5.636<br>0.688 | Chi-sq 11.306<br>0.185 | Chi-sq. 6.249<br>0.619 | Chi-sq 6.238<br>0.621 | Chi-sq 5.270<br>0.728   |

Significance level: \*\*\*>0,01; \*\*>0,05; \*>0,1

The education variable is only statistically significant at the 1% level for general and for all types of volunteering, suggesting that they have a significant impact on the volunteering decision. Both medium and high education level individuals have higher probability of volunteering than low education individual and the value of the coefficient is larger for highly educated individuals. In fact, the relative probability

of a high education individual older than 65 years, is 3.7 times ( $e^{\{1,314\}}$ ) bigger for global volunteering or 2.9 times bigger ( $e^{\{1,075\}}$ ) for professional and political volunteering. The relative probability of a low education individual volunteering whereas the corresponding figure for a medium education individual or example for global volunteering is 3.3. This suggests that the volunteering for general and all types of volunteering of older people is increasing with the level of education.

The fact that individual with more education volunteer more, even in older age, might be explained by the phenomenon called by Smith [Smith 1981, pp. 21 – 36] as "general activity syndrome" which means that "individual who engage in a form of socio-culturally valued behavior has tendency to engage in other types of socio-culturally valued behavior too. Education plays a central role to make an individual incorporate the societal values and follow the societal norms in their behavior" Thus our results are consistent with previous findings in the literature [Freeman 1997, pp. 140 – 166; McPherson, Rotolo 1996, pp. 179 – 202; Herzog, House 1999, pp. 129 – 138; Brady, Schlozman, Verba 1999, pp. 153 – 169].

Regarding income, our results show that both medium-income and high-income older than 65 individuals have a higher probability of being involved in general and local volunteering than low-income individuals (the reference category). Moreover, since the coefficient associated with high-income is higher than the one associated with medium-income, our results suggest that the probability of participating in volunteering activities is increasing with income. These findings are consistent with the results obtained by Schady [Schady 2001] and Menchik and Weisbrod [Menchik, Weisbrod 1987, pp. 159 – 173]. Let us now analyze the demographic variables. The impact of gender is statistically significant at the 1% level in general volunteering, professional and political volunteering and health and leisure volunteering. Our regression shows that the relative probability of a female volunteering of older individuals is 77% concerning the general volunteering, 32% concerning the professional and political volunteering and 47% concerning the Health and Leisure volunteering, of the relative probability of a male volunteering. This result contradicts previous findings by Gaskin & Smith [Gaskin, Davis 1997] and Hodgkinson & Weitzman [Hodgkinson, Weitzman 1996].

The size of the town is statistically significant only in general volunteering and concerning the medium small town in comparison with a small town. It means that older individuals who live in small or medium towns are more likely to volunteer than individuals who live in small towns. At this point we do not agree with Wuthnow [Wuthnow 1998] findings in this respect.

Considering marital status, our results reveal that separated, or divorced older individuals have lower probability of being volunteers than married individuals but widowed volunteered more in global volunteering than married. On the other hand, there we did not find a statistically significant difference between divorced, separated, single, widowed people and married people in their propensity to volunteer. In this regard we do not confirm the findings of Sundeen [Sundeen, Raskoff 1995, pp. 337 – 357] and Freeman [Freeman 1997, pp. 140 – 166].

The attitudinal character of older people volunteering. Associated with participation in who feel that they have a higher propensity to volunteer. Professional and Political Landis, Umberson 1998, pp. 1993] results. Finally, the given to religion by the individual general and local e global ty

Our regression also in country specific effects. Re-tries, thus we are comparing ern Europe group.

First, one can conclude likely to do unpaid work i- work than individuals from negative and statistically s- positive but not significant).

As it was mentioned b- rate in post-socialist coun- generation; the relative pov- basic needs; the low social- cial acting. [Gocko 2007, p-

The Southern countries- parison with Western Euro- propensity for example in the- ties due the 20th century c- ones which were controlled

The older individuals fi- teen than older Western Eu- are statistically significant- sional and political volunte- volunteering. The streng- economy places expectati- church and church assoc- [Karjalainen 2000], in Fin- lems of the citizens is cover-

To summarize, our res- ing the propensity to vol- nomic, political and cult- function and which may in- sory voting and service re-

s 3.7 times ( $e^{\{1,314\}}$ ) bigger for professional and political individual volunteering than individual or example for volunteering for general and all with the level of education.

volunteer more, even in older age, Smith [Smith 1981, pp. 21 – 36] individual who engage in a form of engagement in other types of socio-central role to make an individual norms in their behavior" Thus the literature [Freeman 1997, pp. Herzog, House 1999, pp. 129 –

medium-income and high-income of being involved in general and reference category). Moreover, higher than the one associated probability of participating in volunteering findings are consistent with the Menchik and Weisbrod [Menchik, the demographic variables. The % level in general volunteering and leisure volunteering. Our results indicate volunteering of older individuals, 32% concerning the professional and the Health and Leisure volunteering. This result contradicts [Freeman 1997] and Hodgkinson &

only in general volunteering and with a small town. It means that men are more likely to volunteer at this point we do not agree with

separated, or divorced older individuals than married individuals but than married. On the other hand, difference between divorced, separated their propensity to volunteer. In [Sundeen, Raskoff 1995, pp. 666].

The attitudinal characteristics have a significant influence on the probability of older people volunteering. A higher level of satisfaction with life is positively associated with participation in all types of volunteering activities. Similarly, individuals who feel that they have a high level of choice and control over their lives also have a higher propensity to volunteer in general and in all types of volunteering except the Professional and Political one. These findings are consistent with House [House, Landis, Umberson 1998, pp. 540 – 545] and Fischer and Schaffer [Fischer, Schaffer 1993] results. Finally, the effect of religion is positive. The higher the importance given to religion by the individual, the more likely he/she is to do volunteer work in general and local and global types of volunteering.

Our regression also included country dummy variables to control for group country specific effects. Recall that the reference group is Western European countries, thus we are comparing the intercept term for each group with respect to Western European group.

First, one can conclude that the older individuals from Eastern Countries are less likely to do unpaid work in general and in all types (except P&P) of volunteering work than individuals from Western European countries (the coefficients are all negative and statistically significant except for professional and political which is positive but not significant).

As it was mentioned before, there are some reasons for the small participation rate in post-socialist countries: the lack of tradition transmitted from generation to generation; the relative poverty, implying that more energy is spent in satisfying the basic needs; the low social sensitivity; and the perception about the capacity for social acting. [Gocko 2007, pp. 355 – 370].

The Southern countries present the same pattern as Eastern Countries in comparison with Western European Countries. One reason for the low volunteering propensity for example in the Iberian countries is the relatively small associative activities due the 20th century dictatorships which limited all those activities except the ones which were controlled by the state.

The older individuals from Northern Countries have higher propensity to volunteer than older Western Europeans. The interesting finding is that those differences are statistically significant for general volunteering, local volunteering and professional and political volunteering but not in global volunteering and health and leisure volunteering. The strengthened European and Scandinavian model of social economy places expectations of voluntary social work in nonprofit organizations, church and church associations. According to the latest studies of Karjalainen [Karjalainen 2000], in Finland the large part of the work dealing with social problems of the citizens is covered with voluntary associations and activities.

To summarize, our results show significant differences across countries regarding the propensity to volunteer. These differences are linked with the socioeconomic, political and cultural environment in which the volunteering institutions function and which may influence the volunteering activities. For example, compulsory voting and service requirements can be argued to influence civic activity and

yet also question the voluntary nature of volunteering [Tuan 2005, pp. 16 – 23]. Different welfare models are connected to the societal needs and requirements for individual participation and the role of the third sector in each society. In general, policies regarding civil society differ to a great extent in the countries covered, and the effect of this in the voluntary activity is central.

## 5. Conclusions

In this work we investigated the factors that influence the decision of volunteering for older than 65 years people. We started by identifying the set of explanatory variables which have been considered in previous studies analyzing the decision to participate in volunteering activities. In our study we decided to include a set of socioeconomic variables, a set of demographic variables and a set of attitudinal variables. In addition, we included country dummy variables to control the influence of group country-specific effects. Then we estimated logistic regressions. In the first part we analyzed the determinants of volunteering in general, in the second part we identified four major types of volunteering and ran separate logistic regressions so as to understand the determinants of each type of volunteering.

Our results clearly indicate that the set of determinants of the propensity for volunteering is not the same for all types of volunteering. Moreover, the sign and magnitude of the impacts of each explanatory variable varies according to the type of volunteering activity. For volunteering in general the most novel contribution of our study are the inclusion of attitudinal variables as determinant of volunteering and the study of the country effect.

Another new finding is the identification of type f volunteering in which older volunteers engage. We identify the local, professional and political, global, and health and leisure volunteering.

We found out that the level of satisfaction and the level of choice e control are important characteristics for older volunteering for general volunteering and for almost all types of volunteering. The country effect is also very interesting. We confirm that the propensity for volunteering is higher in Northern Countries e than in Eastern and Southern Countries for almost all types of volunteering.

Our results indicate that determinants for engaging different types of volunteering changes. For instance, the income effect is only statistically important for general volunteering and for local volunteering.

Giving more importance to religion generally affects positively the propensity for volunteering, but in the case of professional and political and health and leisure volunteering the attitude towards religion seems to be irrelevant. In general, these results suggest that it is important to study separately each type of volunteering as there are significant differences across the various types of volunteering.

National governments play an important role in providing a favorable environment both for active ageing and for volunteering. Research has shown that active support for senior volunteering can grow only where general social and cultural context appreciates and supports the contribution both of the elderly citizens and of

voluntary action – and many experiences and EU policy fr encourage the integration str of social inclusion and health of wide civil society consulta

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voluntary action – and many Member States are lagging far behind positive national experiences and EU policy frameworks. National Governments have to promote and encourage the integration strategies, recognising that senior volunteering is a means of social inclusion and healthy life for third and fourth age and to adopt (on the basis of wide civil society consultations) a holistic voluntary policy and ageing.

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## WSPÓLCZE

## 1. Wstęp

Bezrobocie przestało być kryzysów, za to stało się trwałym zjawiskiem. Czynnienia z bezrobociem związane są z procesem technicznymi. Postęp techniczny prowadzi do zastąpienia siły roboczej i mas ludzkich przez maszyny. W tym celu ludzka praca jest niepotrzebna. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę państwa, która aktywizująca, w czym

## 2. Rola państwa

Polityka wobec rynku pracy w wszystkich współczesnych państwach. Istotną rolę w tej dziedzinie ma państwo. W gospodarce rynkowej, w której procesy ekonomiczne są sterowane przez rynek, państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy.

Polityka państwa na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy.

Pierwsza funkcja państwa na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy. W tym celu państwo musi wypracować politykę, w tym na rynku pracy.

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<sup>2</sup> Szerzej w: [Kryńska, Kwiatkowski]