

**MARICOPA COUNTY ADULT
SURVEY ON VOLUNTEERISM
AND CAREER CHANGES**

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Prepared For

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Charitable Trust
Phoenix, Arizona

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INTRODUCTION

This study was commissioned by the Virginia G. Piper Charitable Trust. The primary purpose of this effort was to better understand Maricopa County adults' attitudes about volunteerism and career changes. More specifically, this project addressed the following issues:

- Current employment situation;
- Impact of economic downturn on household;
- Expected age of full retirement;
- General attitude about retirement;
- Appeal of selected life choices;
- Satisfaction with current career;
- Satisfaction with direction of retirement

The information contained in this report is based on 400 telephone interviews conducted with Maricopa County residents 50 to 70 years old. Household selection on this project was accomplished via a computer-generated pure unweighted (EPSEM) random digit dial (RDD) telephone sample which selects households on the basis of telephone prefix. This method also ensures that all unlisted and newly listed telephone households are included in the sample. A pre-identification screening process was also utilized on this project. This computer procedure screens the sample to remove known business and commercial telephone prefixes in addition to disconnects, faxes and computers. This process greatly limits contacts to residential telephones.

All of the interviewing on this project was conducted in late February 2009 at the Center's computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) facility, where each interviewer worked under the direct supervision of BRC supervisory personnel. All of the interviewers who worked on this project were professional interviewers of the Center. Each had prior experience with BRC and received a thorough briefing on the particulars of this study. During the briefing, the interviewers were trained on (a) the purpose of the study, (b) sampling procedures, (c) administration of the questionnaire and (d) other project-related factors. In addition, each interviewer completed a set of practice interviews to ensure that all procedures were understood and followed.

Interviewing on this study was conducted during an approximately equal cross-section of late afternoon, evening and weekend hours. This procedure was followed to further ensure that all residents were equally represented, regardless of work schedules. Further, during the interviewing segment of this study, up to five separate attempts -- on different days and during different times of day -- were made to contact each selected resident. Only after five unsuccessful attempts was a selected resident substituted in the sample. Using this methodology, the full sample was completed and partially completed interviews were not accepted nor counted toward fulfillment of the total sample quotas.

One hundred percent of completed interviews were edited and any containing errors of administration were pulled, the respondent re-called, and the errors corrected. In addition, 15 percent of each interviewer's work was randomly selected for validation to ensure its authenticity and correctness. No problems were encountered during the phase of interviewing quality control.

All surveys are subject to sampling error. Sampling error, stated simply, is the difference between the results obtained from a sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population under consideration. The size of sampling error varies to some extent with the

number of interviews completed and with the division of opinion on a particular question.

An estimate of the sampling error range for this study is provided in the following table. The sampling error presented in the table has been calculated at the confidence level most frequently used by social scientists, the 95 percent level. The sampling error figures shown in the table are average figures that represent the maximum error for the sample bases shown (i.e., for the survey findings where the division of opinion is approximately 50%/50%). Survey findings that show a more one-sided distribution of opinion, such as 70%/30% or 90%/10%, are usually subject to slightly lower sampling tolerances than those shown in the table.

As may be seen in the table, the overall sampling error for this study is approximately +/- 5.0 percent when the sample is studied in total (i.e., all 400 cases). However, when subsets of the total samples are studied, the amount of sampling error increases based on the sample size within the subset.

<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Approximate Sampling Error At A 95% Confidence Level (Plus/Minus Percentage Of Sampling Tolerance)</u>
400	5.0%
300	5.8
200	7.1
100	10.0

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

<u>GENDER</u>		<u>EDUCATION</u>	
Male	47%	High school or less	21%
Female	<u>53</u>	Some college	30
	100%	College graduate	<u>49</u>
			100%
<u>AGE</u>		<u>ETHNICITY</u>	
50 to 54	20%	White	85%
55 to 59	27	Hispanic	11
60 to 64	24	Other	<u>5</u>
65 to 70	<u>29</u>		100%
	100%		
<u>STATUS</u>		<u>INCOME</u>	
Working/Not retired	51%	Under \$45,000	30%
Partially retired	14	\$45,000 to \$64,999	16
Fully retired	24	\$65,000 to \$99,999	24
Non-working ¹	<u>11</u>	\$100,000 or over	<u>30</u>
	100%		100%

¹Homemaker, disabled
~~~~~

For the purpose of this study, respondents were classified into one of four categories: 1) working/not retired (51% of the sample; 2) partially retired (14%); 3) fully retired (24%), and; 4) non-working (11%) which includes individuals who classify themselves as either homemakers or disabled. The composition of each of these categories is detailed on the following table.

TABLE 2: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

“Are you currently working either for pay, as a volunteer, for a stipend, for some other compensation such as housing or health care benefits or are you self-employed?”

(IF NOT CURRENTLY WORKING)

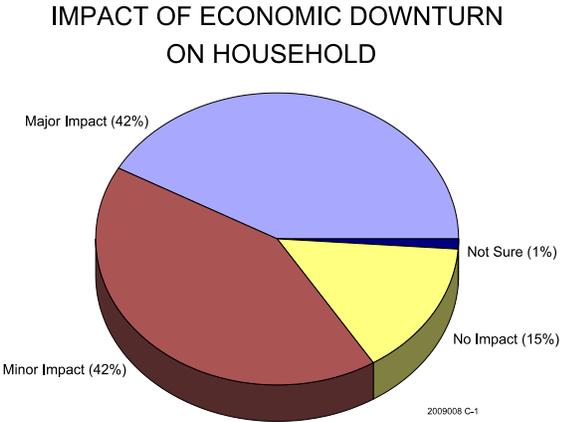
“Are you retired, a homemaker, a student, unemployed and looking for work or disabled?”

|                                    | STATUS    |                            |                      |                  |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                                    | TOTAL     | Working/<br>Not<br>Retired | Partially<br>Retired | Fully<br>Retired | Non-<br>working |
| <u>WORKING</u>                     |           |                            |                      |                  |                 |
| For pay                            | 38%       | 65%                        | 37%                  | 0%               | 0%              |
| As a volunteer without pay         | 7         | 2                          | 42                   | 0                | 0               |
| For other compensation             | 1         | 1                          | 0                    | 0                | 0               |
| Self-employed                      | 13        | 20                         | 19                   | 0                | 0               |
| <u>NOT WORKING</u>                 |           |                            |                      |                  |                 |
| Retired                            | 24        | 0                          | 0                    | 100              | 0               |
| Homemaker                          | 5         | 0                          | 0                    | 0                | 43              |
| Unemployed and looking<br>for work | 6         | 12                         | 2                    | 0                | 0               |
| Disabled                           | <u>6</u>  | <u>0</u>                   | <u>0</u>             | <u>0</u>         | <u>57</u>       |
|                                    | 100%      | 100%                       | 100%                 | 100%             | 100%            |
| <br>(BASE)                         | <br>(400) | <br>(204)                  | <br>(57)             | <br>(95)         | <br>(44)        |

# OVERVIEW

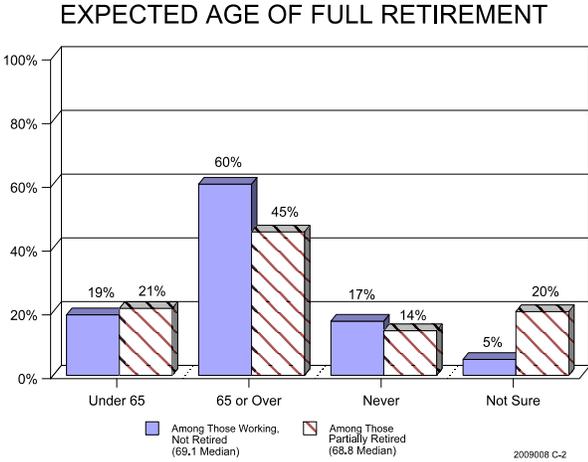
- IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DOWNTURN ON HOUSEHOLD**

Over eight out of ten respondents (84%) indicate the current economic downturn has had either a major (42%) or minor (42%) impact on their household, while only 15 percent indicate it has not had any impact. The percent of respondents who indicate that the downturn has impacted their household is relatively consistent across the various demographic groups studied. The main ways the downturn has impacted households is by reducing the amount of income they have due to the employment situation (45%), reducing the value of their investments (31%) and a perceived increase in the cost of living (25%).



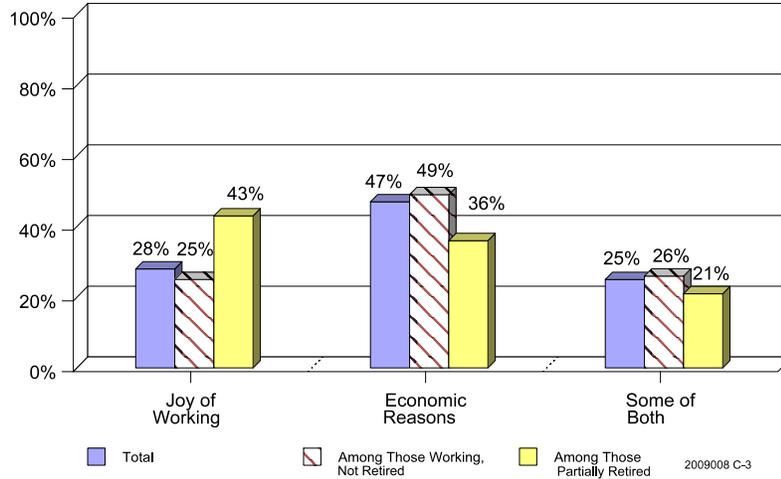
- EXPECTED AGE OF FULL RETIREMENT**

Those respondents who are still working (working/not retired or partially retired) do not expect to fully retire until 69 years of age. This reading is nearly identical regardless if a respondent is working/not retired (69.1) or partially retired (68.8).



- Economics play a bigger role than the simple joy of working among respondents who plan on working past the age of 65 – 47 percent vs. 28 percent.

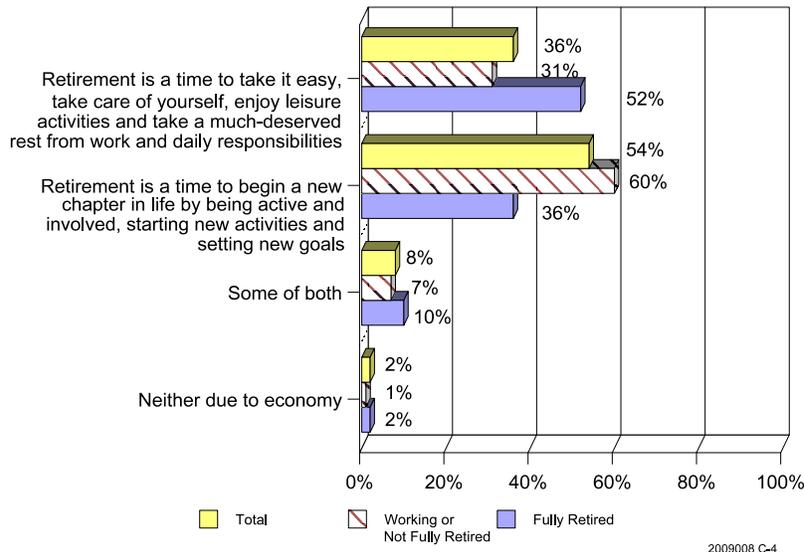
### REASONS FOR WORKING PAST THE AGE OF 65



- **GENERAL ATTITUDE ABOUT RETIREMENT**

A majority of respondents (54%) believe that retirement is a time to begin a new chapter in life by being active and involved, while about one-third (36%) believe retirement is a time to take it easy and enjoy leisure activities. This pattern is relatively consistent across population subgroups except among the following groups who place taking it easy ahead of beginning a new chapter: Those fully retired (52% vs. 36%); Hispanics (47% vs. 44%), and; lower income respondents (46% vs. 42%). The following groups reveal a particularly high belief that retirement is the beginning of a new chapter: those under 55 (65%); those partially retired (65%); college graduates (60%), and; whites (56%).

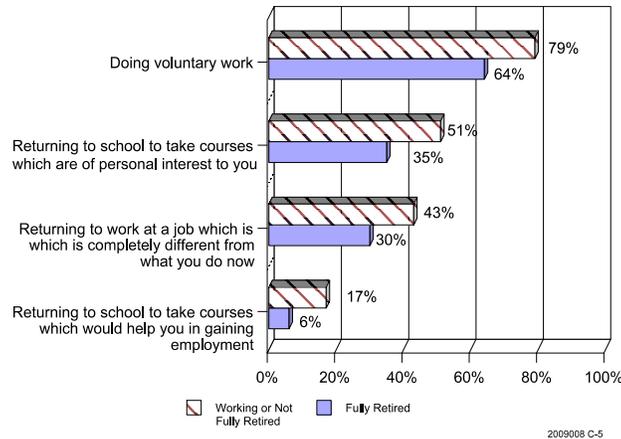
### GENERAL ATTITUDE ABOUT RETIREMENT



● **APPEAL OF SELECTED LIFE CHOICES**

When non-retired (working or not fully retired) and fully retired respondents are asked either how appealing each of four activities would be to them once they retired (non-retired) or how interested they are in doing each (fully retired), doing volunteer work is by far and away the most attractive activity for each respondent type (attractive to 79% of non-retireds and 64% of fully retireds). Also of appeal to a majority of non-retireds (51%) is returning to school to take courses which are of personal interest. Each of the remaining activities, returning to work at a completely different job and returning to school to take employment-related courses, are of noticeably less appeal to both non-retired and fully retired respondents. Those respondents who indicate an interest in volunteering express their greatest interest in the human services area (41%), followed by health care (17%) and education (15%). Eighty percent of respondents believe they are adequately trained for the type of volunteer work they

**APPEAL OF SELECTED LIFE CHOICES**  
(Is Appealing or Have Interest In)

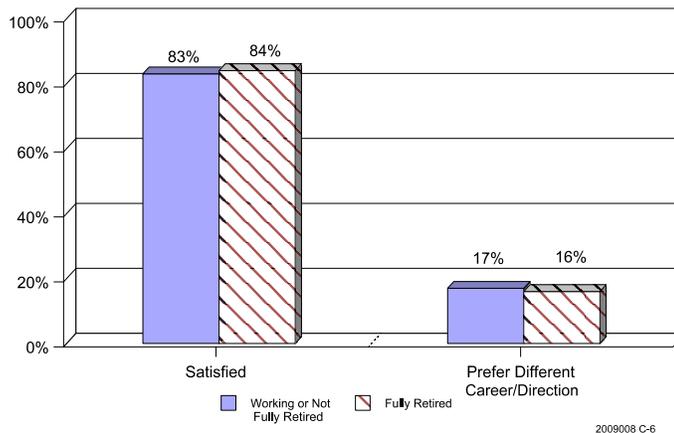


prefer.

● **SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT CAREER/DIRECTION OF RETIREMENT**

Eighty-three respondents who not fully retired are their current percent of fully respondents are the direction of

**SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT CAREER OR DIRECTION OF RETIREMENT**



percent of are working or satisfied with career, while 84 retired satisfied with their retirement.

## SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

### IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DOWNTURN ON HOUSEHOLD

Over eight out of ten respondents (84%) indicate the current economic downturn has had either a major (42%) or minor (42%) impact on their household, while only 15 percent indicate it has not had any impact. The percent of respondents who indicate that the downturn has impacted their household is relatively consistent across the various demographic groups studied, however, particularly high “major” readings are offered by respondents 55 to 64, lower income respondents and respondents who fall into the other ethnic category.

TABLE 3: IMPACT OF ECONOMIC  
DOWNTURN ON HOUSEHOLD

“To begin, as you are aware, the United States is in the midst of a major economic downturn. Is this economic downturn having a major impact, a minor impact or no impact at all on you and your household?”

|                     | Major | Minor | None | Not<br>Sure |
|---------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|
| <u>TOTAL</u>        | 42%   | 42%   | 15%  | 1%          |
| <u>GENDER</u>       |       |       |      |             |
| Male                | 42    | 42    | 14   | 2           |
| Female              | 43    | 16    | 16   | 0           |
| <u>AGE</u>          |       |       |      |             |
| 50 to 54            | 29    | 60    | 11   | 0           |
| 55 to 59            | 48    | 40    | 11   | 1           |
| 60 to 64            | 50    | 36    | 13   | 1           |
| 65 to 70            | 37    | 38    | 23   | 2           |
| <u>STATUS</u>       |       |       |      |             |
| Working/Not retired | 46    | 44    | 9    | 1           |
| Partially retired   | 39    | 49    | 12   | 0           |
| Fully retired       | 35    | 38    | 25   | 2           |
| Non-working         | 43    | 36    | 21   | 0           |
| <u>EDUCATION</u>    |       |       |      |             |
| High school or less | 43    | 30    | 24   | 3           |
| Some college        | 46    | 41    | 12   | 1           |
| College graduate    | 39    | 48    | 12   | 1           |

(CONTINUED)

(CONT.) TABLE 3: IMPACT OF ECONOMIC  
DOWNTURN ON HOUSEHOLD

|                       | Major | Minor | None | Not<br>Sure |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|
| <u>ETHNICITY</u>      |       |       |      |             |
| White                 | 41%   | 44%   | 14%  | 1%          |
| Hispanic <sup>1</sup> | 40    | 40    | 21   | 0           |
| Other                 | 63    | 16    | 21   | 0           |
| <u>INCOME</u>         |       |       |      |             |
| Under \$45,000        | 52    | 33    | 14   | 1           |
| \$45,000 to \$64,999  | 33    | 48    | 19   | 0           |
| \$65,000 to \$99,999  | 47    | 40    | 13   | 0           |
| \$100,000 or over     | 32    | 53    | 15   | 0           |

<sup>1</sup>Total does not equal 100% due to rounding

The main ways the downturn has impacted households is by reducing the amount of income they have due to the employment situation (45%), reducing the value of their investments (31%) and a perceived increase in the cost of living (25%).

TABLE 4: WAYS IN WHICH ECONOMIC  
DOWNTURN HAS IMPACTED HOUSEHOLD

(AMONG THOSE WHO SAY DOWNTURN HAS  
HAD A MAJOR/MINOR IMPACT)

“In what way is the country’s current economic situation impacting  
your household?”

|                                                  | TOTAL | STATUS                     |                      |                  |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                                                  |       | Working/<br>Not<br>Retired | Partially<br>Retired | Fully<br>Retired | Non-<br>Working |
| INCOME/EMPLOYMENT (NET)                          | 45%   | 53%                        | 36%                  | 30%              | 46%             |
| Less hours of work, smaller<br>check, less money | 23    | 28                         | 18                   | 13               | 17              |
| Lost job, cannot pay bills                       | 12    | 16                         | 8                    | 4                | 11              |
| Fear of layoff                                   | 5     | 6                          | 4                    | 1                | 6               |
| Lack of jobs available                           | 4     | 3                          | 2                    | 4                | 11              |
| On fixed income, cannot pay<br>bills             | 4     | 1                          | 6                    | 7                | 9               |
| Have to postpone retirement                      | 3     | 5                          | 0                    | 0                | 0               |
| Benefits cut, stopped                            | 1     | 1                          | 0                    | 1                | 0               |
| Had to sell business                             | *     | 0                          | 0                    | 1                | 0               |

(CONTINUED)

(CONT.) TABLE 4: WAYS IN WHICH ECONOMIC  
DOWNTURN HAS IMPACTED HOUSEHOLD

|                                                       | STATUS |                            |                      |                  |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                                                       | TOTAL  | Working/<br>Not<br>Retired | Partially<br>Retired | Fully<br>Retired | Non-<br>Working |
| Value of stocks, investments,<br>pension down         | 31%    | 26%                        | 44%                  | 42%              | 17%             |
| Cost of living increasing                             | 25     | 21                         | 24                   | 26               | 43              |
| HOUSING (NET)                                         | 16     | 18                         | 16                   | 12               | 14              |
| Value has decreased                                   | 12     | 13                         | 12                   | 10               | 9               |
| Other – lost home, cannot<br>refinance                | 5      | 4                          | 6                    | 1                | 9               |
| Spending less, being more frugal                      | 13     | 12                         | 18                   | 15               | 11              |
| Try to help children survive – they<br>lost job, home | 3      | 2                          | 4                    | 4                | 6               |
| Miscellaneous                                         | 2      | 3                          | 2                    | 0                | 3               |
| Not sure                                              | 1      | 2                          | 0                    | 0                | 3               |
| (BASE)                                                | (337)  | (183)                      | (50)                 | (69)             | (35)            |
| ~~~~~                                                 |        |                            |                      |                  |                 |

**EXPECTED AGE OF FULL RETIREMENT**

Those respondents who are still working (working/not retired or partially retired) were asked to indicate when, if ever, they expected to fully retire. As may be seen, the typical respondent in this group reveals that they do not plan on retiring until 69 years of age. This reading is nearly identical regardless if a respondent is working/not retired (69.1) or partially retired (68.8).

TABLE 5: EXPECTED AGE OF FULL RETIREMENT

(AMONG THOSE STILL WORKING)

“At what age do you expect to fully retire, if ever? If you are not sure, please just indicate your best guess.”

|                                             | STATUS    |                            |                      |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
|                                             | TOTAL     | Working/<br>Not<br>Retired | Partially<br>Retired |
| 60 or younger                               | 8%        | 8%                         | 9%                   |
| 61 to 64                                    | 11        | 11                         | 12                   |
| 65 to 69                                    | 33        | 36                         | 25                   |
| 70 or over                                  | 23        | 24                         | 20                   |
| Never                                       | 16        | 17                         | 14                   |
| Not sure                                    | <u>9</u>  | <u>5</u>                   | <u>20</u>            |
|                                             | 100%      | 101% <sup>1</sup>          | 100%                 |
| <br>MEDIAN (AMONG THOSE<br>WITH AN OPINION) | <br>69.0  | <br>69.1                   | <br>68.8             |
| <br>(BASE)                                  | <br>(236) | <br>(180)                  | <br>(56)             |

<sup>1</sup>Total does not equal 100% due to rounding

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Economics play a bigger role than the simple joy of working among respondents who plan on working past the age of 65 – 47 percent vs. 28 percent. Of particular interest is the finding that the joy of working is mentioned by 43 percent of partially retired respondents but only 25 percent of fully working respondents.

**TABLE 6: REASON FOR WORKING
PAST THE AGE OF 65**

(AMONG THOSE WHO DO NOT PLAN
TO FULLY RETIRE AT 65)

“Do you plan on continuing working past the age of 65 because you enjoy working and the personal satisfaction it affords or strictly for economic reasons?”

	STATUS		
	TOTAL	Working/ Not Retired	Partially Retired
Joy of working	28%	25%	43%
Economic reasons	47	49	36
Some of both	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>
	100%	100%	100%
 (BASE)	 (171)	 (138)	 (33)

Those respondents who indicate they will continue to work past 65 for economic reasons reveal that the minimum amount they are willing to work for is \$43,300 annually. This figure reaches \$46,700 among those who are fully working and a much lower \$30,000 among those who are partially retired.

**TABLE 7: REQUIRED MINIMUM ANNUAL
INCOME WILLING TO WORK FOR**

(AMONG THOSE WHO WILL CONTINUE
WORKING PAST 65 FOR ECONOMIC REASONS)

“If you were to continue working past the age of 65,
what is the minimum amount of annual income you
would be willing to work for?”

	<u>STATUS</u>		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Working/ Not Retired</u>	<u>Partially Retired</u>
Under \$10,000	3%	2%	11%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6	6	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	9	11
\$30,000 to \$39,999	14	14	11
\$40,000 to \$49,999	7	9	0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	21	11
\$75,000 or over	11	10	11
Not sure	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>
	100%	100%	103% ¹
 MEDIAN (AMONG THOSE WITH OPINION)	 \$43.3	 \$46.7	 \$30.0
 (BASE)	 (123)	 (104)	 (19)

¹Total exceeds 100% due to rounding

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## GENERAL ATTITUDE ABOUT RETIREMENT

A majority of respondents (54%) believe that retirement is a time to begin a new chapter in life by being active and involved, while only about one-third (36%) believe retirement is a time to take it easy and enjoy leisure activities. This pattern is relatively consistent across population subgroups except among the following groups who place taking it easy ahead of beginning a new chapter: Those fully retired (52% vs. 36%); Hispanics (47% vs. 44%), and; lower income respondents (46% vs. 42%). Also note that the following groups reveal a particularly high belief that retirement is the beginning of a new chapter: those under 55 (65%); those partially retired (65%); college graduates (60%), and; whites (56%).

TABLE 8: GENERAL ATTITUDE ABOUT RETIREMENT

“People have different ideas about what retirement means these days. Please indicate which of the following two descriptions comes closer to your feelings about retirement, beyond spending time with family and friends.”

Description A: Retirement is a time to take it easy, take care of yourself, enjoy leisure activities and take a much-deserved rest from work and daily responsibilities.

Description B: Retirement is a time to begin a new chapter in life by being active and involved, starting new activities and setting new goals.

|                          | A   | B   | Some of Both | Neither Due to Economy |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|------------------------|
| <u>TOTAL</u>             | 36% | 54% | 8%           | 2%                     |
| <u>GENDER</u>            |     |     |              |                        |
| Male                     | 40  | 51  | 7            | 2                      |
| Female                   | 33  | 56  | 9            | 2                      |
| <u>AGE</u>               |     |     |              |                        |
| 50 to 54                 | 30  | 65  | 5            | 0                      |
| 55 to 59 <sup>1</sup>    | 36  | 56  | 6            | 3                      |
| 60 to 64 <sup>1</sup>    | 38  | 48  | 13           | 2                      |
| 65 to 70                 | 39  | 49  | 9            | 3                      |
| <u>STATUS</u>            |     |     |              |                        |
| Working/Not retired      | 33  | 59  | 7            | 1                      |
| Partially retired        | 26  | 65  | 9            | 0                      |
| Fully retired            | 52  | 36  | 10           | 2                      |
| Non-working <sup>1</sup> | 30  | 55  | 9            | 7                      |

(CONTINUED)

(CONT.) TABLE 8: GENERAL ATTITUDE ABOUT RETIREMENT

|                      | A   | B   | Some of<br>Both | Neither<br>Due to<br>Economy |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|
| <u>EDUCATION</u>     |     |     |                 |                              |
| High school or less  | 46% | 47% | 5%              | 2%                           |
| Some college         | 42  | 49  | 7               | 2                            |
| College graduate     | 28  | 60  | 10              | 2                            |
| <u>ETHNICITY</u>     |     |     |                 |                              |
| White                | 35  | 56  | 7               | 2                            |
| Hispanic             | 47  | 44  | 7               | 2                            |
| Other                | 21  | 42  | 32              | 5                            |
| <u>INCOME</u>        |     |     |                 |                              |
| Under \$45,000       | 46  | 42  | 8               | 4                            |
| \$45,000 to \$64,999 | 31  | 61  | 6               | 2                            |
| \$65,000 to \$99,999 | 42  | 46  | 11              | 1                            |
| \$100,000 or over    | 32  | 62  | 6               | 0                            |

<sup>1</sup> Total does not equal 100% due to rounding

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APPEAL OF SELECTED LIFE CHOICES

Both non-retired (working or not fully retired) and fully retired respondents were asked either how appealing each of four activities would be to them once they retired (non-retired) or how interested they are in doing each (fully retired). As the following table reveals, doing volunteer work is by far and away the most attractive activity for each respondent type (attractive to 79% of non-retireds and 64% of fully retireds). Also of appeal to a majority of non-retireds (51%) is returning to school to take courses which are of personal interest. Each of the remaining activities, returning to work at a completely different job and returning to school to take employment-related courses, are of noticeably less appeal to both non-retired and fully retired respondents.

TABLE 9: APPEAL OF SELECTED LIFE CHOICES

(AMONG THOSE WORKING OR NOT FULLY RETIRED)

“Next, would you say that each of the following activities would be very appealing, appealing, unappealing or very unappealing to you as a direction to take once you retire?”

	Very Appeal- ing	Appeal- ing	Un- appealing	Very Un- appeal- ing	Not Sure	APPEAL- ING*
Doing voluntary work	19%	60%	17%	2%	2%	79%
Returning to school to take courses which are of personal interest to you	8	43	39	7	3	51
Returning to work at a job which is completely different from what you do now	4	39	43	9	5	43
Returning to school to take courses which would help you in gaining employment	1	16	66	14	3	17

(AMONG THOSE FULLY RETIRED)

“Next, during your retirement have you done, would you like to do or would you not be interested in doing each of the following activities?”

	Have Done	Would Like to Do	Not Interested	Not Sure	TOTAL INTEREST ²
Doing voluntary work	24%	40%	35%	1%	64%
Return to school to take courses which are of personal interest to you	10	25	63	2	35
Return to work at a job which is completely different from what you did before retiring ¹	2	28	68	1	30
Returning to school to take courses with would help you in gaining employment	0	6	92	2	6

*Very appealing plus appealing

¹Total does not equal 100% due to rounding

²Have done plus would like to do

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Continuing with this line of questioning, respondents who indicated an interest in volunteering were asked the type of volunteer work they had an interest in. Here we find that respondents express their greatest interest in human services (41%), followed by health care (17%) and education (15%). Table 10 also reveals that 80 percent of respondents believe they are adequately trained for the type of volunteer work they prefer.

TABLE 10: TYPE OF VOLUNTEER  
WORK INTERESTED IN

(AMONG THOSE INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING)

“What type of volunteer work (would you be/are you) interested in doing? Please be as specific as possible.”

|                              | STATUS |                                    |                  |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------------|
|                              | TOTAL  | Working or<br>Not Fully<br>Retired | Fully<br>Retired |
| Human services               | 41%    | 44%                                | 33%              |
| Health care                  | 17     | 17                                 | 18               |
| Education                    | 15     | 15                                 | 18               |
| Religious                    | 10     | 11                                 | 8                |
| Animal care                  | 8      | 5                                  | 15               |
| Outdoor recreation           | 2      | 2                                  | 3                |
| Miscellaneous – not specific | 7      | 8                                  | 5                |
| Not sure                     | 11     | 10                                 | 13               |

Total exceeds 100% due to multiple responses

“Do you feel you are adequately trained for this type of volunteer work or would you need some additional training?”

|                     |           |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Adequately trained  | 80%       | 81%       | 79%       |
| Would need training | <u>20</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>21</u> |
|                     | 100%      | 100%      | 100%      |

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SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT CAREER

Eighty-three percent of respondents who are working or not fully retired indicate they are satisfied with their current career. Satisfaction does not drop below 80 percent with any subgroup except respondents who have not attended college, lower income respondents and non-whites.

TABLE 11: SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT CAREER

(AMONG THOSE WORKING OR NOT FULLY RETIRED)

“Next, would you say you are satisfied with your current career or would you rather have a different career if it were realistically possible at this point in your life?”

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Different Career</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	83%	17%
<u>GENDER</u>		
Male	83	17
Female	83	17
<u>AGE</u>		
50 to 54	80	20
55 to 59	82	18
60 to 64	84	16
65 to 70	89	11
<u>STATUS</u>		
Working/Not retired	81	19
Partially retired	89	11
<u>EDUCATION</u>		
High school or less	65	35
Some college	81	19
College graduate	90	10
<u>ETHNICITY</u>		
White	86	14
Hispanic	70	30
Other	50	50
<u>INCOME</u>		
Under \$45,000	67	33
\$45,000 to \$64,999	81	19
\$65,000 to \$99,999	87	13
\$100,000 or over	90	10

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The most frequently mentioned new careers desired by respondents are in health care (15%), computers (15%) and teaching (13%). Seventy-five percent of respondents desiring a new career say they would require additional training to pursue it.

TABLE 12: DESIRED NEW CAREER

(AMONG THOSE DESIRING DIFFERENT CAREER)

“What would your new career be?”

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Health care/medical | 15%  |
| Computers/high tech | 15   |
| Teaching            | 13   |
| Writing/journalism  | 8    |
| Counseling          | 3    |
| Administrator       | 3    |
| Photography         | 3    |
| Forest ranger       | 3    |
| Fund raiser         | 3    |
| Architect           | 3    |
| In the arts         | 3    |
| Non-responsive      | 10   |
| Not sure            | 28   |
| (BASE)              | (40) |

“Do you feel you are adequately trained for this type of new career or would you need some additional training?”

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Adequately trained  | 25%       |
| Would need training | <u>75</u> |
|                     | 100%      |

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SATISFACTION WITH DIRECTION OF RETIREMENT

Eighty-four percent of fully retired respondents are satisfied with the direction of their retirement, while only 16 percent would rather be going in a different direction.

TABLE 13: SATISFACTION WITH DIRECTION OF RETIREMENT

(AMONG THOSE FULLY RETIRED)

“Next, would you say you are satisfied with the direction of your retirement or would you rather be going in a different direction at this point in your life?”

Satisfied	84%
Different direction	<u>16</u>
	100%
(BASE)	(95)

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TABLE 14: DESIRED NEW DIRECTION

(AMONG THOSE DESIRING NEW DIRECTION)

“What would your new direction be?”

|                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| To be better off financially                | 40%  |
| Travel more                                 | 20   |
| Get out of house more often, do more things | 13   |
| Go back to work                             | 13   |
| Help people more                            | 7    |
| Get healthy                                 | 7    |
| Non-responsive                              | 7    |
| (BASE)                                      | (15) |

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