**Assignment #4 – Essay**

**Continuation of the SR953 Research for 21st Century paper that you began for Assignment #2.**

**1. Write a summary for each of your resources (see Assignment #2 instructions for**

**specifications). Use a Level 1 heading at the beginning of each summary. Level 2**

**and Level 3 headings are optional.**

**a. Include the following for each book from Assignment #2 (A minimum of two books (minimum of one published in the last five years) relevant to your chosen topic.)**

**• a short biography of the author and his or her credentials, and**

**• your assessment of each book’s (a) readability, (b) presentation of the**

**subject, and (c) relevance to your chosen topic.**

**b. Include the following for each journal article from Assignment #2 (A minimum of five primary research journal articles relevant to your chosen topic; four articles must be less than five years old.)**

**• the title, year, and author(s) of the research;**

**• the basic categories in the literature review section;**

**• a brief description of the research type and methods;**

**• a brief description of the population being studied and how the participants were selected for the research; and**

**• a brief description of the findings and conclusions.**

 What factors are driving retirees to return to work?

Research for the 21st Century Scholarship

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**Journal 1:** Chan’s research synthesizes several motivations for older adults to remain in the workforce, categorized into financial, social, and psychological aspects. This multifactorial analysis reveals that economic pressures and a lack of sufficient retirement savings are significant motivators. Furthermore, retirees often seek social engagement, which work can provide, confronting the isolation that can accompany retirement. The emotional fulfillment derived from meaningful work also plays a vital role.

**Title:** Chan, M. A. S. (2024). *Increasing Longevity in the Workplace: Exploring the Motivations of Older Adults to Extend Their Working Lives*

**Category:** This dissertation investigates the motivations of older adults to remain in the workforce, categorizing factors such as economic need, social engagement, and personal fulfillment.

**Method:** The research utilized qualitative interviews to gather in-depth perspectives from participants aged 60 and over.

**Population:** Participants were selected from various community centers and retirement organizations across the region, ensuring diverse experiences and backgrounds.

**Findings:** The study concluded that financial necessity was a significant factor, but social and emotional needs also played crucial roles in older adults’ decisions to work longer.

**Journal 2:** Chavan highlights systemic barriers older women face, including age and gender discrimination, which can impact their employment opportunities. The research emphasizes how these obstacles can discourage women from seeking re-employment or lead them to undervalue their skills and contributions. Moreover, the thesis underscores the limited support for older women returning to work, emphasizing the dual challenges of ageism and sexism in the workplace.

**Title:** Chavan, S. R. (2020). *Older Women and Discrimination at Work*

**Category:** The thesis examines discrimination patterns affecting older women in various job sectors, analyzing the broader implications for workforce diversity.

**Method:** A mixed-methods approach was used, combining case studies and qualitative interviews.

**Population:** Participants included older women working in multiple industries, selected through random sampling methods.

**Findings:** The study highlighted systemic biases that hinder career advancements for older women, emphasizing the need for policy interventions.

**Journal 3:** This article discusses age management practices that can facilitate older workers’ continued employment, suggesting that effective policies can positively influence retirees' decisions to return to work. The study notes that organizations that adapt to accommodate older employees can enhance retention and job satisfaction.

**Title:** Macassa, G., Chowdhury, E. H., Barrena-Martinez, J., & Soares, J. (2024). *What Do We Know about Age Management Practices in Public and Private Institutions in Scandinavia?*—A Public Health Perspective

**Category:** Age management practices, workplace diversity, public health implications.

**Method:** This study employs a qualitative approach, using interviews and case studies to examine the age management practices in Scandinavian workplaces.

**Population:** The research focuses on public and private sector employees aged 50 and older, selected through purposive sampling to represent diverse industries across Scandinavian countries.

**Findings:** The research found that organizations with proactive age management policies tend to retain older employees longer, enhancing workplace diversity and inclusivity.

**Journal 4:** The study highlights how health perceptions impact older individuals' willingness to return to work. It emphasizes that those in better health are more likely to seek re-employment, as they feel capable and confident in their abilities.

**Title:** Neary, J., Katikireddi, S. V., Brown, J., et al. (2019). *Role of Age and Health in Perceptions of Returning to Work:* A Qualitative Study

**Category:** This qualitative study investigates how perceptions of age and health influence older adults' decisions to return to work.

**Method:** This qualitative study employs focus group discussions to explore perceptions of returning to work among older adults.

**Population:**Participants included individuals 55 and older, recruited from community centers and retirement groups residing in urban settings.

**Findings:** The findings revealed that overall health and age-related stereotypes significantly impact the willingness of retirees to seek employment again.

**Journal 5:** The article examines how community and social structures support elderly women's resilience and drive to seek work. It emphasizes the role of economic necessity alongside social interaction and empowerment as motivators for returning to work.

**Title:** Setijaningrum, E., Triana, R. W., & Kassim, A. (2024). *Thriving through Time: Resilience and Empowerment for Aging Women in Rural Indonesia*

**Category:** This article examines the resilience and empowerment experienced by aging women in rural Indonesia.

**Method:** This qualitative study utilizes interviews and narrative analysis to examine the experiences of aging women in rural Indonesia.

**Population:** The study focused on women aged 60 and older, selected from various rural communities to ensure diverse perspectives.

**Findings:** The research highlights the resilience and resourcefulness of older women, demonstrating how their experiences inform their capacity to engage with the workforce post-retirement.

**Journal 6:** Wang and Shi examine how negative stereotypes about older workers can impede job performance and the willingness to collaborate with younger colleagues. The research emphasizes the impact of societal perceptions on older workers’ self-efficacy and job prospects.

**Title:** Wang, Y., & Shi, W. (2024). *Effects of Age Stereotypes of Older Workers on Job Performance and Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer Intention and Mediating Mechanisms*

**Category:** The article looks into how age stereotypes affect older workers’ job performance and their willingness to transfer knowledge to younger colleagues.

**Method:** This quantitative study employs surveys to analyze the impact of age stereotypes on workplace dynamics and knowledge transfer..

**Population:** The study involves employees from various industries, focusing on those aged 50 and older, with participants selected through stratified random sampling.

**Findings:**The study concluded that negative age stereotypes adversely affect job performance and willingness to transfer knowledge, suggesting the need for organizational interventions to mitigate these biases.

**Journal 7:** This studyprovides a demographic analysis, highlighting factors such as financial needs, social engagement, and personal satisfaction as key motivators for older adults who choose to work past retirement age.

**Title:** Zaccagni, S., Anna, M. S., Vrangbaek, K., & Laura, P. N. (2024). *Who Continues to Work After Retirement Age?*

**Category:**This article explores the demographics of individuals who choose to work beyond retirement age.

**Method:**This mixed-methods study combines quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to explore patterns of work continuation among retirees.

**Population:** The research includes retirees across various demographics, selected through random sampling to ensure representative data.

**Findings:** The study identifies key demographic and psychological factors influencing retirees' decisions to return to work, emphasizing the importance of supportive work environments.

**Book 1:** Epstein, L. (2007). *Working After Retirement For Dummies*

**Summary:** Epstein's guide is a treasure trove of practical advice for retirees looking to rejoin the workforce. Picture it as a roadmap, guiding you through resume revamps and interview jitters with friendly, step-by-step instructions. Similar to having a mentor by your side, nudging you towards success with every page.

**Author Biography:** L. Epstein is a financial consultant and author, specializing in practical advice for retirement planning and workforce re-entry strategies. She has written numerous guides aimed at navigating life post-retirement, simplifying complex issues making them accessible for everyday readers.

**Assessment:**

**Readability:** This book is very approachable, using straightforward language with a conversational tone. Epstein's guide provides practical advice for retirees who wish to re-enter the workforce, covering essential topics and very user-friendly offering step-by-step instructions with real-world tips that make the job search less of a hassle for older adults

**Presentation of the Subject:** Epstein’s guide emphasizes practical considerations retirees face when thinking about returning to work. The book addresses the financial implications of re-entering the workforce, the benefits of continued employment for maintaining health and mental well-being, and the potential for social engagement that work can offer.

**Relevance to topic:** Epstein provides practical guidance on the financial implications of working post-retirement, emphasizing how many retirees return to work out of necessity due to inadequate retirement savings. She discusses the emotional benefits of work, such as maintaining mental acuity and social networks, which are vital for healthy aging. Her accessible approach makes it clear that financial concerns, combined with the desire for social engagement and mental stimulation, are significant motivators for retirees contemplating a return to the workforce.

**Book 2:** Farrell, C. (2014). *Unretirement: How Baby Boomers Are Changing the Way We Think About Work, Community, and the Good Life*

**Summary:** Farrell’s book dives into the wave of Baby Boomers redefining retirement, opting for “unretirement” instead. Through compelling personal stories and robust economic analysis, Farrell shows us how retirees are seeking purpose and community in their later years.

**Author Biography:** C. Farrell is a commentator and author focused on aging, work, and community dynamics. Their research examines the evolving attitudes of younger retirees, particularly from the Baby Boomer generation.

**Assessment:**

**Readability:** The narrative is engaging and thought-provoking, appealing to a broad audience interested in the changing nature of retirement.

**Presentation of the Subject:** The book presents a thought-provoking examination of how “unretirement” is reshaping views on work and fulfillment. Through the lens of unretirement, Farrell argues that many retirees are motivated by a desire to remain active and engaged rather than being solely driven by financial necessity.

**Relevance to topic:**  This book underscores how retirement is perceived and practiced, how changing societal attitudes redefines what it means to be retired. Many baby boomers view work as a continuing source of identity, fulfillment, and community engagement, rather than just a financial necessity. The desire for meaningful engagement, beyond financial necessity, is a significant factor driving retirees back to work.

**Book 3:** Ghilarducci, T. (2024). *Work, Retire, Repeat: The Uncertainty of Retirement in the New Economy*

**Summary:** Ghilarducci’s exploration of retirement in today’s volatile economy is eye-opening. It paints a picture of retirees like Frank, who’s forced to juggle work and retirement due to financial insecurities. Through rigorous quantitative analysis, Ghilarducci reveals how economic pressures and market unpredictability are pushing retirees back into the workforce. Highlighting the financial realities that drive many retirees to keep working. It underscores the need for stable economic policies to support a secure retirement.

**Author Biography:** T. Ghilarducci is a well-respected labor economist and expert on retirement security. Her contributions to this field focuses on policy and economic analysis, particularly concerning older workers.

**Assessment:**

**Readability:** The academic yet accessible language makes complex economic issues understandable.

**Presentation of the Subject:** Ghilarducci analyzes the instability surrounding retirement today and its implications for older workers, challenging readers to reconsider their assumptions about work and retirement.

**Relevance to topic:** Ghilarducci’s examination of economic factors underscores the reality that many retirees face; financial fragility can drive the decision to return to work. Her research emphasizes the necessity of viewing retirement as a state of transition rather than a fixed endpoint, further supporting the notion that working post-retirement is becoming the norm rather than the exception.

**Book 4:** Ken Dychtwald, Ph.D., and Robert Morison (2020) *What Retirees Want: A Holistic View of Life's Third Age*

**Summary:** Imagine a world where retirement isn't just about relaxing but about embracing a whole new phase of life. That's the vision Dychtwald and Morison paint in their book. They explore how Baby Boomers are redefining retirement, driven by unprecedented longevity and a desire for meaningful engagement. The book delves into the economic, social, and personal impacts of this shift, highlighting how retirees are becoming a powerful force in the marketplace and society.

**Author Biography:** Ken Dychtwald, Ph.D., is a renowned psychologist and gerontologist, widely recognized for his groundbreaking research on aging and retirement. He’s the founder and CEO of Age Wave, an organization specializing in the implications of an aging population. Robert Morison is a seasoned business strategist and researcher, focusing on the intersection of technology, business, and demographic trends. Together, they bring a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the subject of retirement.

**Assessment:**

**Readability:** The book strikes a balance between academic rigor and accessibility. It is filled with rich insights yet remains engaging and easy to read.

**Presentation of the Subject:** The authors present a comprehensive and nuanced view of retirement, integrating personal stories, demographic data, and future projections seamlessly.

**Relevance to topic:**  Highly relevant, as it explores the evolving desires and motivations of retirees, highlighting their quest for continued purpose, engagement, and financial stability in their “third age.”

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