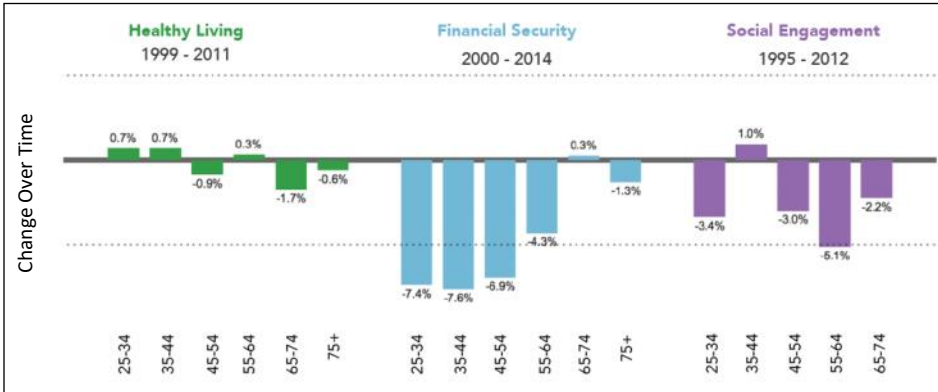


Stanford Center on Longevity: Sightlines Project

THE SIGHTLINES PROJECT investigates how well Americans are doing in each of three areas that are critical to wellbeing as people age: **financial security, healthy living and social engagement**. The findings are based on analyses of eight nationally representative, high quality, multi-year studies involving more than 1.2 million Americans over two decades.

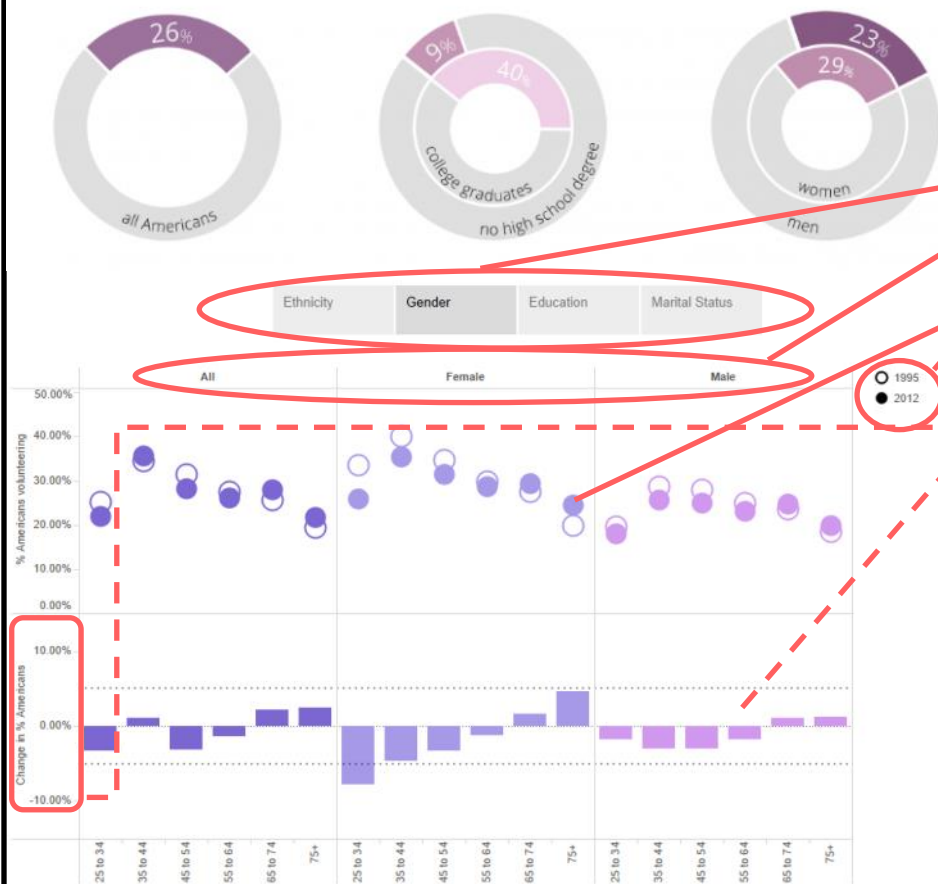


The data is displayed by how many Americans in each of six age groups are doing well in each area, rather than how well the “average” American is doing.

(<http://longevity.stanford.edu/about-the-project-2/>).

Example 1. Volunteerism (by age group and gender)

<http://longevity.stanford.edu/spotlight-on-volunteerism/>



According to the Sightlines project, on average, only about 26% of Americans volunteer – a percentage similar to that of nearly two decades ago. Interestingly, more women report engaging in volunteering activities than men. More striking, those with a college education were 4x more likely to volunteer than those without.

Select a **characteristic** (Gender).

Note that the total and females/males are shown separately.

Dots show the percentages at baseline and most recent (1995 and 2012 in this case).

Bars show the change over time, for each age group.

Below the image you can select to share or download the image.

Share Download

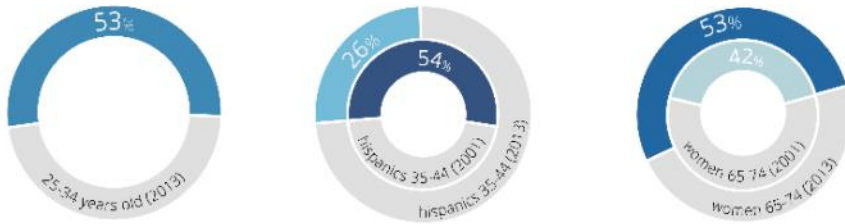
What's notable:

- Volunteerism has decreased in the youngest women, but looks to be increasing in the oldest age groups.
- There doesn't seem to be much change in volunteerism for men.

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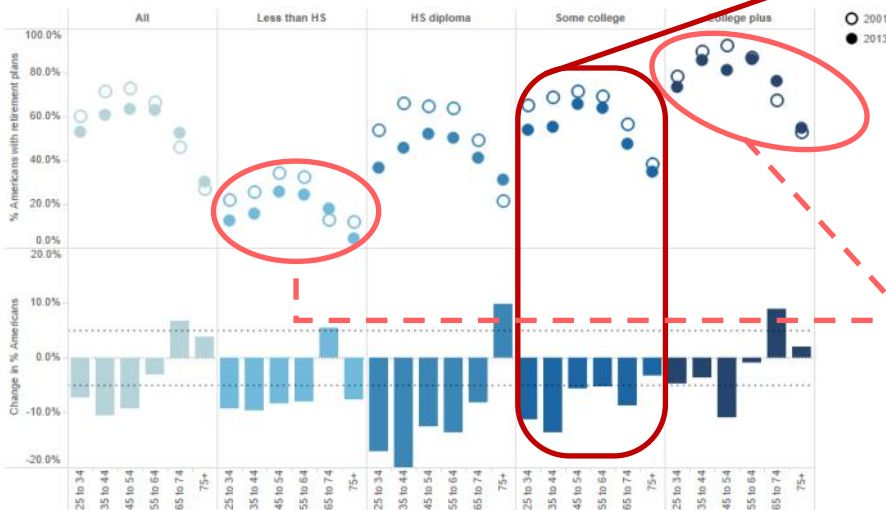
Example 2. Retirement plans (by age group and education level)

<http://longevity.stanford.edu/spotlight-on-retirement/>



Findings from the Sightlines Project show that only 53% of 25-34 year old Americans have a retirement plan, many of which are likely employer-sponsored default plans. In 2001, 35-44 year old Hispanic Americans were on par with the rest of the country, with 54% having retirement plans, but in 2013 only 26% do. There are 11% more 65-74 year old women with retirement plans in 2013 compared to 2001, likely because there are more women working at this stage of life today than previous generations.

Ethnicity Gender Income **Education** Marital status



Two ways to visualize trends over time for each subgroup: 1) distance between dots, 2) size of bars.

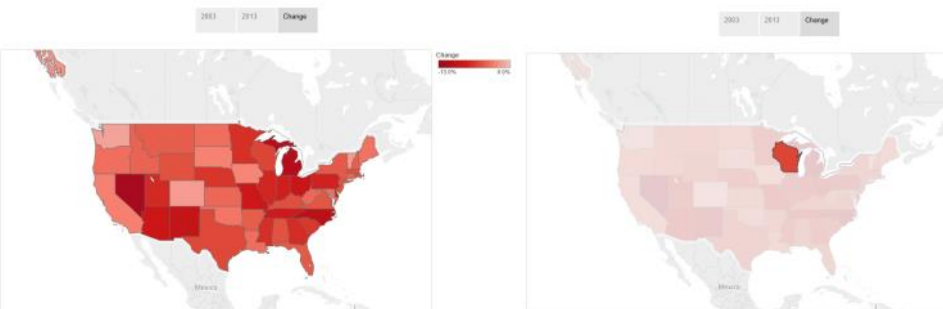
If you hover the mouse over any part of the chart you can see exact values.

What's notable:

- Retirement accounts are much less common for those with lower levels of education compared to those with the highest levels of education.
- Note the trends by age group across the education spectrum. You can see absolute differences by demographic group.
- There are negative trends over time across the board – big decreases in proportion who have retirement plans in most age groups.

Example 3. State-level data

<http://longevity.stanford.edu/blog/2016/12/02/percentage-of-americans-with-retirement-plans-by-state/>



Key Features:

- Hover to see exact values
- Can zoom in and out
- Can look at maps depicting rates by year, or change over time

What's notable:

- Not a single state had an increase in the proportion of adults with a retirement account between 2001 and 2013.
- Wisconsin is doing better than many states, with a decline of only 5.9%.