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POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
REPORTS

Possible Areas of Recommendations for the
Technical Committee on Retirement Income

Chair: Bert Seidman

Staff: Bob Mullen

I. Recommendations on Adequacy of Retirement Income

Despite substantial increases in social security benefits and a marked decline in the number of aged poor, 14 percent of all persons aged 65 and over are still living in poverty. The number of near poor has roughly kept pace with the increase in the number of elderly and has remained at about 10 percent of the aged population. A substantial proportion of the very old are living in poverty because their benefits are based upon wages earned many years ago when wages were much lower. For blacks aged 65 and over, the proportion living in poverty is nearly 35 percent. While SSI benefits are available to people aged 65 and over, the Federal SSI benefit is equal to only 70 percent of the poverty level.

II. Recommendations on Social Security Financing

The 1980 report of the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Trust Funds indicate that the OASI program faces severe financial problems within the next few years despite an increase in payroll tax rates and a reallocation of a greater proportion of social security taxes to OASI. Further, demographic projections for the early part of the next century show that the number of aged will increase dramatically in relation to the number of people of working age. This situation will result in increased costs for the social security cash benefits program and require still further increases in the payroll tax or financing from some other source.

III. Recommendations on the Social Security Retirement Test

Many people advocate modification or elimination of the retirement test. They believe benefits should be paid without regard to earnings and that the retirement test is a work disincentive. On the other hand, elimination of the test would mean the payment of benefits at a given age whether or not a person had retired. Eliminating the test would be costly and would require additional financing. Also, a recent study indicates that eliminating the test would provide additional benefits for middle and high earners and little for low earners. About 67 percent of the increased benefits resulting from the elimination of the retirement test would go to less than 2 percent of the total aged population.

IV. Recommendations on Social Security Protection for Women

Many people believe the social security program treats women unfairly. Because of lower or intermittent earnings, women generally receive lower social security benefits than men. Also, a woman may receive no more in benefits as a result of her own earnings than she receives as a dependent of her husband and thus may feel her social security taxes were wasted. Further, the present system provides no protection for a homemaker even though her death or disability may cause economic hardship for the family. The present structure of dependents' and survivors' benefits was established in the 1930's. Since then, there have been major changes in the structure of family life, including a large increase in the number of women in paid employment and an increase in the number of marriages ending in divorce. Many people feel that the social security program should take account of these changes.

V. Recommendations on Private Occupational Pension Plans

Although about half of private-sector wage and salary employment is covered by private pension plans, only about 20 percent of the aged receive private pensions and for many of these pension benefits are inadequate. Moreover, even the few workers for whom private pension benefits are adequate at retirement may find their benefits to be inadequate a few years after retirement. The reasons for this situation are:

1. Most private pension plans require 10 years of employment to qualify for a pension;
2. For many of those who do qualify, the amount of the pension benefit may be based on employment and earnings many years before retirement; and
3. Private pension benefits after retirement lose their value because of inflation.

VI. Recommendations on Retirement Age

Demographic projections show that the number of aged will increase substantially relative to the number of people of working age. Moreover, those who reach old age will live longer than people do now. This situation will result in increased costs for the social security program and for private pension plans. One way to redress this imbalance

would be to increase the normal retirement age from age 65 to age 68 or even 70. On the other hand, in recent years the tendency has been for people to retire earlier, rather than later. Also, total dependency costs for the Nation may not increase so dramatically. Because of the lower birth rate the number of dependent children will decrease, thus the lowered cost of supporting this group will partially offset the increased cost of supporting the aged. Further, there are other ways to redress the imbalance between the number of people of working age and the number of aged; for example, opening up new and suitable employment opportunities for the aged.



POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON HEALTH SERVICES

Chair: John Beck

Staff: Constance Grant Zich

I. Recommendations:

The technical committee is not prepared to discuss recommendations until after their next Technical Committee meeting on December 10 and 11, 1980. Since the sub-committee members are developing different facets of the report, they will not have a chance to discuss their approaches as a body and formulate recommendations until the December meeting.

II. Areas of Concern:

Whether Mr. William Fullerton will be able to remain on the committee due to a possible conflict of interest. If he does not, then another person needs to be designated. A person like Mr. Fullerton who can provide specific expertise in the area of third party reimbursement, if the committee is to address issues revolving around reimbursement eligibility and coverage.

III. The development of the manpower needs of the entry level worker requires hard data which at this time is not available. It therefore will be difficult to develop manpower needs in this area, but the committee will try to address some of the issues.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON HEALTH MAINTENANCE AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Chair: Dr. Seymour M. Farber

Staff: Joyce G. Poulsen

Recommendations on: NUTRITION

Guidelines must be provided at the federal level to enhance the probability of reaching higher nutritional impact in spite of spiraling food costs. Standards are needed to provide for food budgeting at flexible costs, but at a higher nutritive value. Outreach, especially for the urban and minority elderly, must be a basic component of this program or policy.

Rationale- Proper nutrition may be the single most life-saving tool for health maintenance in all age groups, but especially among the elderly. Although publicized studies report malnutrition common among the elderly, this is not documented. The White House Conference on Aging Technical Committee feels that nutrition education efforts on a broad-based public system warrant further investigation.

Recommendations on: ASSESSMENT CENTERS

A program of prepaid periodic assessment must be instituted for the elderly, with the establishment of health assessment centers as a basic mechanism. These centers would be staffed with health professionals as well as outreach and community workers who would visit older persons on a periodic (but not crisis) basis for purposes of health maintenance and health promotion. These personnel could be salaried or work on a fee-for-service basis.

Rationale- The maintenance of health in the older population focuses on overall well being, as well as on disease prevention and early detection of disease. Health promotion is the personal and institutional encouragement of health practices -- a continuous process that is the foundation of all health care and which takes place during either health or illness. Without such a basic policy underpinning, we consign ourselves to a nation of "spent elderly".

Recommendations on: SELF CARE, MUTUAL HELP and OLDER AMERICANS AS A NATURAL RESOURCE

Training in self care and mutual help, enabling older persons to remain in their own homes -- vs. institutionalization -- is recommended as a component of publicly supported health programs. This has primarily existed in the

voluntary sector up to this time. Remuneration should be provided to caretakers and agencies to coordinate activities and monitor and assess self care.

Older Americans are an enormous untapped resource for a multitude of activities. One such activity is service to their peer group. A national effort is needed to provide training in health maintenance and health promotion to utilize these capabilities.

Rationale- Self care and mutual help will become an increasingly vital issue as the population ages. Of importance is enhancing the ability of self, families and communities to care for their own elderly. This will increase access to services as well as provide the needed manpower to carry out comprehensive health-support systems for older persons (especially the frail elderly). Helping in this, as well as many other areas of work, must be alert and able Older Americans trained in a multitude of disciplines to provide service to their peers.

Recommendations on: STRESS

Social mechanisms are needed to help the elderly cope with stress. Government, communities, families and individuals all have a role to play.

Rationale- The common denominator of an enormous number of problems among the elderly is stress. The mechanisms of stress, the characteristic stressors of the elderly, the effects of stress on morbidity and mortality among the elderly must be carefully studied and made known to the elderly.

Recommendations on: SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The minority and rural subgroups of the elderly population have special problems with maldistribution of health services and inaccessibility to health maintenance and health promotion services. These problems must be corrected by government and community efforts.

Rationale- Consideration of the four major groups of minority elderly-- Indians, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians-- strongly points to the need for careful studies from the perspective of their various lifestyles to determine predictors of a healthy life. Such studies can assist in designing better systems for service delivery. Rural and other minority groups must be considered in a similar way.

**It is premature to discuss the issues and recommendations the Technical Committee is considering in the areas of Physical and Social Environments, Mental Health, Dental Health, Misuse of Drugs, Misuse of Alcohol, Health Education, Needed Linkages and Research in health maintenance and health promotion.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL AND HEALTH ASPECTS OF LONG TERM CARE

November 13, 1980

Chair: Msgr. Charles J. Fahey

Elizabeth Flynn
Staff: Douglas Hill

I. Recommendation on ethical considerations that undergird a system of long term care

The primary issue concerns the rights of the functionally disabled and the degree to which society should be held responsible for their humane care.

II. Recommendation on development of a long term care system based on functional ability of persons at risk

This presumes the need to have a system that facilitates informal and formal supports to persons with chronic physical, emotional and mental impairments whose ability to fully participate in the activities of daily living are limited. It includes persons of all ages and recognizes that most of the population at risk for long term care services are the elderly.

III. Recommendations on informal supports within a system of long term care

It is necessary for public policymakers to enhance informal supports through strategies that will reinforce or provide new incentives to families and friends to diminish the prospect of increased reliance on institutional care. Particular attention will be given to interaction with formal systems of care.

IV. Recommendation on the locus of responsibility

In order to coordinate the multiple health and social needs of at risk population groups, a single unit should be established which has responsibility for developing a system of long term care, overseeing its implementation, gathering data and allocating resources. On the delivery level, a pluralistic approach should be maintained. The focus of the system will be on how best the individual in need can be served.

V. Recommendation on funding mechanisms that best support a comprehensive system of long term care

Options taking into consideration capitation, entitlement and means tested models will be examined with respect to their ability to improve access, broaden eligibility and the scope of health and social services at all levels of impairment.

VI. Recommendation on who should bear the cost of long term care

There will be a review of how government funding patterns skew the system toward a welfare approach in which benefits can be met only after individuals have met an income and resources means test. Particular attention will be given to the issues of family responsibility in contributing to the care of a relative and inter-generational transfer payments.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
FAMILY, SOCIAL SERVICES AND OTHER SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Chairperson: Dr. David Maldonado

Staff : Roberto Anson

- I. A Comprehensive Community based Service Delivery System Needs to be Developed-
 - a) Provides a set core of services that is universally available
 - b) Serves those in greatest need
 - c) Fosters a cooperative use of public and private resources
 - d) Provides options for the older person
 - e) Fosters independence and dignity
 - f) Strengthens families and others assisting the older person
- II. Reforms are needed in Medicare, in Medicaid and in all government entitlement programs in order to provide a variety of options and incentives that provide the older person and the family with the needed resources to prevent institutionalization, which foster living at home and which stimulate independence.
- III. The desirability of requiring family impact statements for legislative and major policy initiatives affecting families and older people should be tested.
- IV. There is a need for improved coordination and centralization of the federal policy making process affecting the elderly in order to make the best use of existing resources, in order to reduce waste and in order to better meet the diverse needs of the elderly.
- V. Linkages need to be improved between the formal support systems represented by professional service providers and by the informal support networks of family members, friends and neighbors in order to ensure the availability, quality, accessibility, affordability and continuity of services to older people.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Chairperson: Margaret Jacks

Staff : Mary Irene (Penny) Pendell

I. Recommendations on Basic Provisions for Quality of Life for Older People

Examples: A) Removing stereotypes about older people

B) Providing equitable access to employment, education, other services and opportunities

Traditionally public policy has provided children and youth with such services as free education and health care (well-baby clinics, EPSDT). Mandatory retirement policies have deprived many older people who want to work of the satisfactions - and rewards of employment. Recommendations in this area would promote study and implementation of provisions to give each age groups its due.

II. Recommendations on Effects of Social Change on Quality of Life for Older People.

Examples: A) Studying, planning and implementing measures to reduce stress factors due to changes in the physical and social environment (e.g. in areas below plus in the courts, merchandising of consumer goods)

B) Increasing coordination and planning of resources and services at all jurisdictional levels. Eliminating conflicts and gaps in regulatory provisions for housing, transportation, social services.

We live in a society marked by changes in family structure and roles, inflation energy shortages, and rapid technological change. At a time when their physical capacities are reduced, older people must find ways to resolve problems - of finances, mobility and family and social involvement to which their are no ready solutions. Such solutions can be made available in some cases through better planning and by filling gaps in current practices (such as having divorce courts consider the rights of grandparents).

III. Recommendation on Housing and Living Arrangements

Examples: A) Providing a full choice among options to respond to individual needs (owning, renting; locational factors)

B) Providing legal means for older homeowners to convert equity to cash resources

C) Offering incentives to developers to construct and renovate housing suitable for older persons

D) Planning for housing in terms of both community needs and individual social needs

E) Maintaining existing housing stock, amending zoning ordinances and tax structures as needed

- F) Promoting use of design features for accessibility and safety
- G) Meeting maintenance and repair needs in housing for the elderly
- H) Making available community services to enable people to remain in their own homes

Inflation has narrowed the housing choices of older people, many of whom have fixed or limited income. Housing and zoning ordinances are in some cases barriers to what would otherwise be economical and appropriate solutions to the housing needs of older people in a given community. Approaches that encompass both needs of the elderly and those of the community must be developed.

IV. Recommendation on Transportation

- Examples:
- A) Developing feeder lines to routes equipped with buses designed to accommodate wheelchairs
 - B) Developing a data bank and promoting cooperative public/private funding for comprehensive, coordinated use of routes and equipment
 - C) Providing call service for the disabled elderly
 - D) Planning for sidewalks in suburban areas where elderly pedestrians are likely to become accident victims

Older people lose mobility as they become unable to drive. Few communities or rural areas have public transportation systems that provide complete, timely, safe service to shopping, medical facilities, and family. Again, planning and coordination, as well as funding for new facilities and services, would permit older persons to undertake ordinary activities without extreme stress.

V. Recommendations on Social Involvement

- Examples:
- A) Lowering barriers to full-time or part-time employment without age discrimination or loss of benefits
 - B) Increasing opportunities for volunteerism
 - C) Increasing availability of social and physical fitness programs and trips, cultural events
 - D) Amending legislation (e.g. Titles II - B and C of the Older Americans Act) to permit optimal use of funds and complementarity of services
 - E) Encouraging use at appropriate hours by senior citizens of community facilities sometimes left vacant or idle such as school swimming pools
 - F) Strengthening educational and recreational services to the home-bound
 - G) Increasing educational opportunities for persons over 60 years of age, e.g., to permit auditing without charge, as space permits, of courses offered by public higher education institutions.

H) Providing resources for senior centers to be open seven days a week.

We often hear that wellness is more than the absence of disease. To maintain physical, mental and emotional health, most older persons need access to the means for remaining part of the community. Social involvement through a range of activities permits them to contribute, as well as to receive from the community.

IV. Recommendations on Arts and Humanities

Examples: A) Provisions to support the values conveyed through the arts and humanities: both intrinsic values and those related to mental and emotional health

B) Access to activities and resources; reducing barriers

C) Relating arts and humanities resources to those for social services

Involvement in this area is often considered desirable, but non essential. Max Kaplan, however, states that "wherever the elderly stand on the economic ladder.. non material issues press upon us all...issues of essence, life's content, meaning, relationships, attitudes toward ourselves...This is the purpose and direction of the humanities and arts..., they speak with special force to the elderly".

V. Recommendations on Legal Services

Examples: A) Improving access to the legal system by older people

B) Insuring quality service in areas of special concern to the upper age group: entitlement, civil rights, guardianship, landlord-tenant concerns.

C) Improving quality with linkages, networks to other services, agencies, institutions

D) Training court personnel

Often older persons don't know of legal services available to them nor how to obtain such services. Cultural values often mitigate against seeking legal help. These factors, plus absence of and gaps in service, often result in older persons losing their autonomy and property.

VI. Recommendations on Crime and Elderly

Examples: A) Encouraging sensitization and skills in law enforcement personnel so they can aid older people with crime prevention, maintaining security, and self-preservation

B) Increasing restitution programs

The statistics on crimes against the elderly show a relatively low incidence. One reason is that many persons habitually remain at home, isolated by fear. Those who do not are vulnerable because of reduced physical strength and, often, residence in or near high-crime areas, imposed by economic constraints. To reduce both isolation and vulnerability, older people, the police, the courts, and community agencies must participate in effecting remedies.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON OLDER AMERICANS AS A GROWING NATIONAL RESOURCE

Chair: Arthur Flemming

Staff: Al Larsen

- I. Develop methods or systems for using elderly persons as a resource.
- II. Demonstrate positive examples through media, demonstration projects, on-the-job, etc.
- III. Provide peer counselling, training and skills building through schools, adult education or service agencies.
- IV. Establish local councils to link older people's skills with unmet community needs.
- V. Stimulate the media, producers and advertisers to recognize the market potential of the older population.
- VI. Encourage older persons to organize politically to promote the general welfare.



POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
EMPLOYMENT

Chairperson: James Sykes

Staff : Daniel J. Schulder

I. Recommendations on the Need for Clear Federal Policy on Extended Employment Opportunities

The Federal government does not have a consistent policy on extended and expanded work opportunities for older persons. While there exist modest work and volunteer programs for older persons, other "mainline" programs such as CETA clearly shortchange older persons. At the same time, the Social Security benefit system does not adequately reward voluntary extensions of work life beyond age 65. Few federal funds are directed to research in support of extended work life. Federal regulatory laws affecting private pensions could be reassessed with a view toward encouraging continued, varied and non-traditional employment opportunities for middle aged and older workers.

II. Recommendations on the Need to End Age Discrimination in Employment

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act continues to sanction mandatory retirement, even if extended to age 70. In addition, the same statute continues to provide the right to employers to refuse to hire or terminate a worker if age, of itself, can be shown to be a bona fide occupational qualification essential for the performance of a job. Regulations under the ADEA allow employers to not credit years of service beyond age 65 in calculating final retirement benefits. Many contend that these factors constitute continued age discrimination in employment with the sanction of law.

III. Recommendations Regarding the Need to Extend Research in the Development of Functional Assessment Tools for Older Workers

Under a combination of circumstances including the enforcement of age discrimination statutes, inflationary pressures to remain in the work force, future labor market shortages and the more aggressive exercise of increased options to continue work, it is important that employers and workers have recourse to reasonable assessment tools on which to base criteria and decisions to work or retire, shift jobs or exercise other options.

IV. Recommendations On the Need for Labor/Management Cooperation to Extend Work Life

While governmental and regulatory actions are important to the expansion of work opportunities for older and middle-aged persons, the extent and quality of cooperation between labor and management could be an even more important factor. It is possible that the next period of time will see a turning away from federal regulatory and programmatic actions and programs toward more private market, voluntary approaches.

V. Recommendations Regarding Work Setting Adjustments to Accommodate Older Workers

The rigidities of most work settings do not enhance opportunities for middle-aged and older persons, especially older women, to return to or remain in the labor force. A variety of steps might be undertaken to increase such options as part-time and shared work, flexitime and "wind-down" stages prior to retirement all designed to assist workers to defer full retirement if they so choose.

VI. Recommendations on the Need to Expand Entrepreneurial Opportunities

Self employment opportunities can often provide the flexibility in working conditions which older workers require to remain in the labor force.

VII. Recommendations on the Need to Expand Non-paying, Voluntary Work Activities

Tax and other personal and organizational incentives might be explored to expand opportunities for voluntary activities for retired persons.



POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY---
IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIETAL INSTITUTIONS

Dr. George Maddox, Chairman

While it is premature to do more than speculate about the recommendations to be made by Technical Committee Nine, my memory of our conversations would allow me to speculate about the following:

1. The Committee has been very impressed by the evidence that American society is very much in transition regarding values and beliefs about the feasibility and desirability of an age-integrated society. I believe the Committee will read the evidence in such a way that we will recommend that the White House Conference undertake planning for specific objectives to be pursued in the next decade, confident that those objectives can provide useful guidelines for creating the kind of social Conference participation we desire.

2. Members of Technical Committee Nine will surely recommend, having reviewed a number of current experiences in intergenerational interactions, a societal emphasis on developing and studying effective ways to increase intergenerational contact.

3. The Committee members have been very much impressed by the evidence of an important distinction between chronological age and functional capacity. I would expect a recommendation that calls on the Conference to move increasingly away from age toward functional capacity as a basis of entitlements to improve health and welfare services.

(This statement is for the planning committee only. I will be very displeased about any report that is fed back into the system that quotes me in this fashion.)

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ECONOMY

Chairperson: Morrison Beach

Staff : Juanita Horton

I. Recommendations on Approach

The work of the committee has been organized into two key phases:

- (1) Analysis of the likely future course of the economy and its economic implications for the aged under current public and private policies and practices.
- (2) Analysis of alternative policies as they will affect the future course of the economy and the economic position of the aged and other segments of the population.

The above work will be carried out with the economic consulting support of Data Resources, Inc., under a contract sponsored by the Corporation for Older Americans.

II. Key Substantive Issues: The committee plans to analyze the impact on the economy and the aged (and other segments of the population) of four key policy options.

- (1) Increasing labor participation of the aged
- (2) Increasing the minimum income floor of the aged to a level consistent with the intermediate BLS budget standard.
- (3) Increased savings
- (4) Corporate tax-incentives aimed at increasing investment

Implications for other committees: It is in the nature of the Technical Committee on Economy that its work will cut across the work of other committees. The analysis of the above policy options by the committee should provide useful insights into the impact of more detailed policies and actions being addressed by other technical committees.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Chairman: Harold C. Johnson

Staff: Donald E. Crawford

I. Recommendations on "Entitlement" of Older People to opportunities for education in various modalities.

"Entitlement" is conceptualized to include a basic floor of entitlements to education for older persons, including financial assistance, as well as for all persons, that can be drawn upon throughout one's lifetime, like veterans benefits, but based upon individual's needs. We recommend that such an "Entitlement" be established in law for older persons.

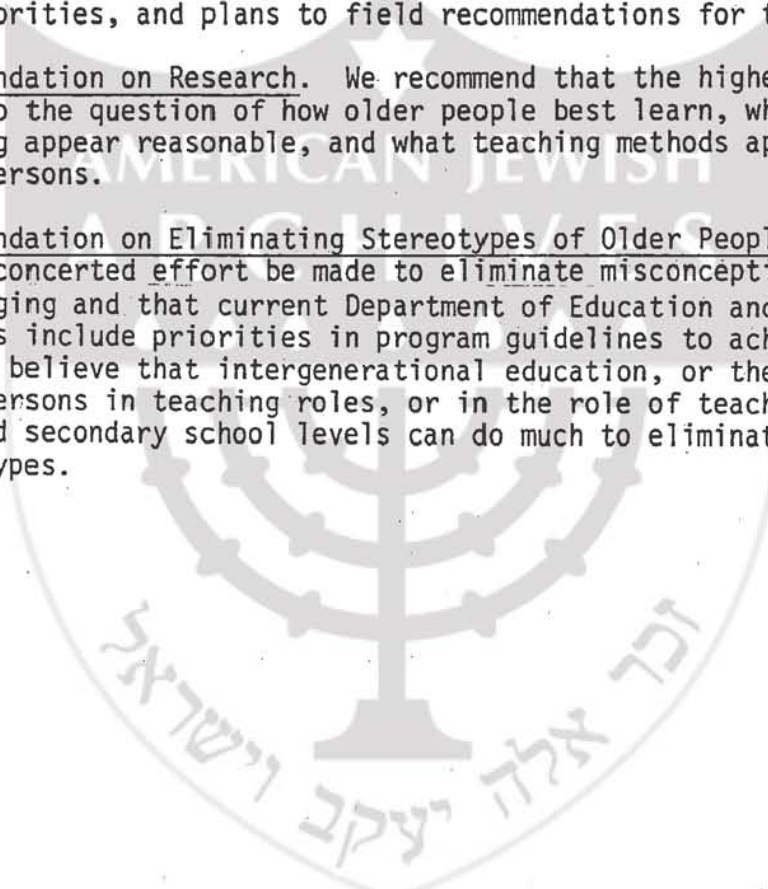
- A. While public laws exist which prohibit age discrimination, generally considerable de facto discrimination exists in terms of institutional response toward admissions, and financial aid policies. Recommend that federal programs and public policies require a period of preferential treatment for older persons, or an affirmative action plan for older Americans, while barriers to their participation in education are removed.
- B. Recommend federal and public policies assure equity of access for older persons to both formal and informal educational programs.
- C. Recommend that attention be given to federal/state responsibilities for assuring rights to educational opportunities for older persons.

II. Recommendation on Ensuring Literacy for Older Persons. We recommend that basic literacy for older persons be considered a major objective, in light of the increasing complexity of contemporary society, and the need to read, understand, and write reasonably well to survive effectively. One model for raising consciousness and motivation to achieve this and other objectives would be a mechanism similar to the joint Council on Economic Education and its effort to assist in the development of "economic literacy".

III. Recommendation on Educational, Career, and Life Counselling for Older Persons. We recommend that both the Federal government, and the private sector through tax incentives, encourage the development of counselling techniques, the training of counselors, and effective supportive services to insure excellent educational experiences for older persons, including further education, training for new careers, pre-retirement, or preparation for leisure activities.

IV. Recommendation on Utilization of New Technologies to Increase Older Peoples Participation in Education and Training. Without yet establishing priorities for use of emerging technologies, we likely will recommend their imaginative utilization to promote access to educational programs of significance and value to older persons through public television, public service programming via cable, and existing library media systems.

- V. Recommendation on the Training/Education of Health Care and Other Professionals Dealing with the Elderly. We recommend that the training and education of health care and other professionals should incorporate significant components relating to the process of aging in physical, psychological, spiritual, and social dimensions. In addition, we recognize a particular need for new paraprofessional manpower to serve the elderly, but emphasize the potential and realistic contribution that older persons themselves can be encouraged to make in this regard.
- VI. Recommendation on the Particular Needs of Special Groups. The Committee recognizes a need to give special attention to the particular needs of some discrete groups, i.e. elderly women, rural elderly, the handicapped, and minorities, and plans to field recommendations for them.
- VII. Recommendation on Research. We recommend that the highest priority be given to the question of how older people best learn, what rates of learning appear reasonable, and what teaching methods appear best for older persons.
- VIII. Recommendation on Eliminating Stereotypes of Older People. We recommend that a concerted effort be made to eliminate misconceptions and stereotypes about aging and that current Department of Education and other educational programs include priorities in program guidelines to achieve this objective. We also believe that intergenerational education, or the utilization of older persons in teaching roles, or in the role of teaching aides at elementary and secondary school levels can do much to eliminate the problem of stereotypes.



POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON - AN AGE INTEGRATED SOCIETY
IMPLICATIONS FOR SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

CHAIR: Dr. Cynthia Wedel

STAFF: Victorina Peralta

I. Recommendations For Religious Institutions As Providers of Services

Religious institutions, in its teachings, ritual and organization is uniquely equipped to provide services, both formal and informal, to its congregations. In the provision of these services, however, it is important to remember that the aging is not a homogeneous "aging" population. Ninety-five percent (95%) of the majority of those aged and over are physically well, mentally alert, active and productive. Many continue to be active and competent into their 80's and 90's. They need and value independence as well as the opportunity to contribute to society. However, we must not forget that portion of older population who are in frail health and vulnerable.

Throughout most of history, the family has been responsible for its older members as well as for its children. In a family setting, the different periods of aging could be accommodated. Today, however, as the older population is increasing rapidly, the structure and functioning of families is changing. Mobility, smaller houses, employed women, and other changes make it more difficult for families to provide for their older members.

Local congregations, regional and national religious bodies, each have their own role and responsibility. Three areas apply to each level, namely: 1) Advocacy; 2) Counselling; 3) Physical and material services.

In this three-fold role, religious institutions serve as linking/mediating structures which support individuals and stand as "bridges" between the individual and the power structure; between the young and the old. Services therefore should be rendered with full respect and recognition for the human dignity and human worth of the aging persons in particular, of all ages in general.

Action Recommendations:

- 1) Specify and classify the spiritual well-being needs of the elderly and the role of the religious sector in providing such services.
- 2) Provide counselling and support families in caring for older persons.
- 3) Encourage the passage of federal, state and local laws to support the financial security, independence and well being of older persons.

- 4) Monitor the extent to which institutions and community service organizations provide services which enhance the spiritual well being of the elderly in general; the frail and minority elderly (American Indians; Asian/Pacific Americans; Blacks and Hispanics) in particular.
- 5) Development, support and/or expansion of services (formal and informal) for the elderly such as information and referral; long term care; housing, transportation, nutrition; home maintenance, etc.

II. Recommendations For Religious Institutions As Architects of Societal Attitudes

The tremendous cultural attitude of our society today place tremendous restrictions upon the aging persons' opportunities for self-improvement. Older individuals today, age 65 and older, now constitute over 11% of the total population, an estimated 25 million. By year 2000, the 65+ population is expected to rise 32% to 32 million. At the same time, society is experiencing profound changes in values and belief systems, especially as it relates to women's and men's changing roles, the family structure, and changes in the modes and forms of worship. These changes in turn affecting not only our economy and lifestyles but also our attitudes. Peralta has identified 16 attitudes, namely:

- 1) youth oriented;
- 2) production oriented;
- 3) pill oriented;
- 4) speed oriented;
- 5) highly mobile;
- 6) success oriented;
- 7) waste oriented;
- 8) latest model;
- 9) work-oriented;
- 10) dollar containment;
- 11) cosmetic oriented;
- 12) suing culture;
- 13) having vs. being;
- 14) strength oriented;
- 15) melting pot culture;
- 16) liking vs. loving.

In connection with these attitudes, among the greatest challenges for religious institutions, both within organized religion and without, are: 1) how to bring about the reshaping of societal attitudes; 2) how to redirect social trends to bring about the transformation of cultural values that affect the total aging persons. Religious institutions must reconcile traditional value systems with the changes that are occurring in the total society and this must be done in an atmosphere of caring, sharing and loving the mature way.

Action Recommendations:

- 1) Instigate a system of values for individuals, institutions and society which upholds the significance of old age.
- 2) Assist, via-intergenerational education programs in the spiritual, economic and social preparations of all ages for old age.
- 3) Promotion and cultivation of attitudes toward aging and the aging process in areas such as communication media and educational institutions.

III. Recommendations For Role Of Religious Institutions In Meeting the Spiritual Needs Of The Elderly

A principal interest of churches and synagogues is the spiritual well-being of people: the broad range of qualities essential to all people, as spiritual beings, which distinguish them from lower forms of life. Spiritual well-being, therefore, in its fullest meaning, concerns itself with ultimate values which have bearing on total personality and total society. Spiritual well-being is a broad term, for it encompasses nearly all aspects of life and is affected by many organizations in addition to religious institutions.

Therefore it is impossible to separate social effect from spiritual causation and thus, the importance of moral and ethical values in decision making should be given full considerations in all levels of government, as well as, in the total personality of people and total society itself.

Action Recommendations:

- 1) Religious institutions should take a new look at their role in the light of changing realities.
- 2) Develop, support and/or expand data-based research in the area of spiritual well-being.
- 3) Develop, encourage and support policies and programs which provide older people full participation in the ministry of churches/synagogues.
- 4) Religious institutions should develop and sponsor courses, seminars and intergenerational activities which will equip pastors, rabbis, congregations and professionals with information and skills in the field of aging.
- 5) Provision of training on spiritual well-being to agencies and institutions which render direct services to older persons.
- 6) Identify specific models and/or educational and other ministries which can be utilized by local congregations in serving the spiritual needs of the elderly.

Prepared by: Victorina Peralta, ACSW
WHCOA staff

For: Dr. Cynthia Wedel - Chair

November 12, 1980

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE INTEGRATED SOCIETY - - -
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FAMILY

Chair: Helena Z. Lopata, Ph.D.

Staff: Dale Wing *DW*
Susan Slatkin, Emeritus

I. Recommendations on providing adequacy of information on services and resources for targeted elderly groups, i.e., widows:

- a. Agencies should be required to send information on scope of services available.
- b. An ombudsman office could be put up in critical locations to act on behalf of elderly.
- c. Outreach workers could seek out and provide information to older persons and thus reduce the incidence of the "invisible" elder.

II. Recommendations on assistance for the family:

- a. Assistance in some form direct to the families may make it easier for the mid-generations to provide care for the elderly.
- b. The lack of resources and services in the intergeneration may contribute to abuse and neglect of elderly.
- c. In order to facilitate positive intergenerational interaction, adequate assistance needs to be provided to the family.

III. Recommendations on the double bind in families:

- a. Elders who are inadequately supported but who have to rely on family members are looked upon as a liability.
- b. The mid-generation is feeling the economic crunch and they reflect a negative attitude on providing elderly care.
- c. There needs to be economic relief for the family who cares for the elderly; this would enhance the intergenerational relationships within the family, and would contribute to the elders economic independence.
- d. Without economic assistance properly directed, conflict would arise between mid-generation and the elderly.
- e. The recommendation would be to provide appropriate economic assistance targeted to the family to alleviate the double bind.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY--IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEDIA

Chairperson: Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

Staff : Marlene L. Johnson

I. Recommendation on the Portrayal of Older Persons

That radio stereotypes of the elderly, the impact of rock music and the way the elderly are referred to in lyrics, poking fun at older persons on game shows, the depiction of the elderly in children's cartoons, the portrayal of older persons in children's literature be considered for further investigation.

II. Recommendation on an Institution to Promote Media Research

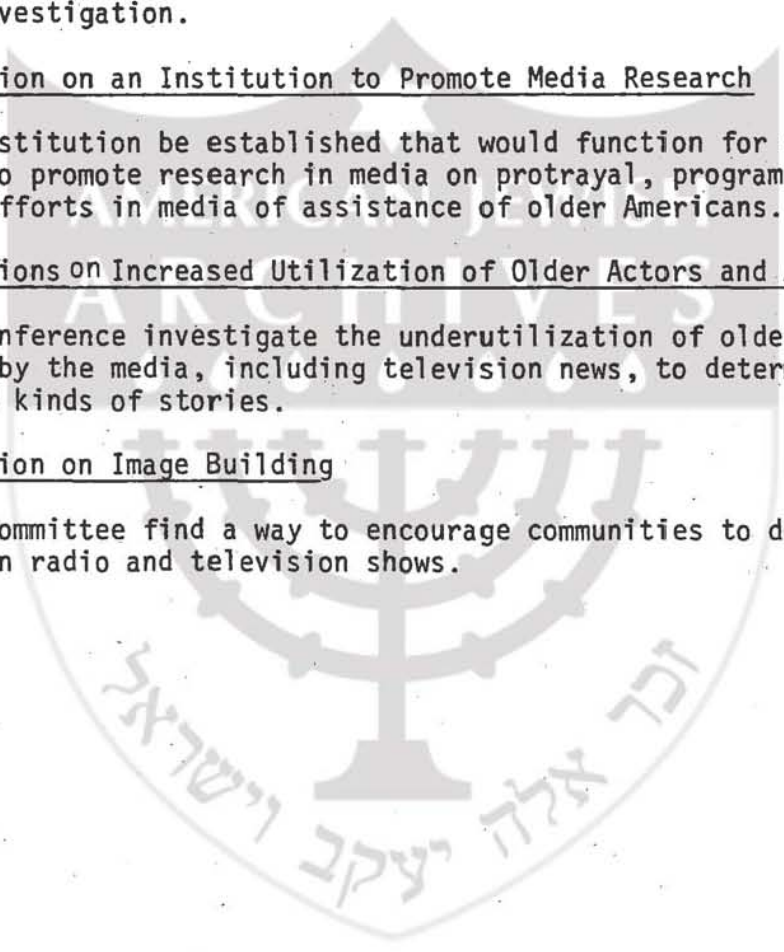
That an institution be established that would function for approximately 10 years to promote research in media on portrayal, program activity, advocacy efforts in media of assistance of older Americans.

III. Recommendations on Increased Utilization of Older Actors and Actresses

That the conference investigate the underutilization of older actors and actresses by the media, including television news, to determine who is doing what kinds of stories.

IV. Recommendation on Image Building

That the committee find a way to encourage communities to do local image building on radio and television shows.



POSSIBLE AREAS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
RESEARCH ON AGING

Chairperson: James E. Birren

Staff : Phyllis Miller

- I. Recommendations on Coordination of Research - Based on an overview of the present mechanisms for coordination of research on older persons (biomedical and psycho/social) an assessment will be made to be followed by a recommendation. NIA, AoA, NIH are involved in serving as data resource depositories but there is a need for a central clearing house agency for updating and upgrading reporting of research.
- II. Recommendation for Study of Levels of Support for Research on Aging - The basis for this recommendation would be to provide an overall documentation of the following areas:
 - 1) How do levels of support compare in terms of magnitude of problems
 - 2) How are levels of funding distributed across applied and basic research fields.
 - 3) How much is there to be done in research on aging, but no trained people to do work of the desired quality. This recommendation also addresses a long range plan for research manpower training and administrative recommendation.
- III. Recommendation Concerning the Financing of Research - This recommendation would suggest that there be a mechanism that would provide for stability of funding as well a promptness of response to funding proposals. Also included would be the suggestion for a strengthening of a peer group process for determination of financing and a structure for cooperative research.
- IV. Recommendation for Research on Service Delivery, Programs and Policy for the Older Person -
There is a need for more effective evaluation research. This would necessitate making this a priority for funding. The recommendation would also include the need for adequate evaluation mechanisms to be built into every program and service so that cost-benefit can be determined.
- V. Recommendation for International Collaboration in Research on Aging - While there is increased access to and use of research among countries, there is a need for a mechanism to establish a cooperative effort to collaborate in the compilation and exchange of research data on an international basis.

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

October 10, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Enclosed you will find a draft version of the minutes of the 9/24/80 meeting of the Technical Committee on Media; the Washington Post article which I mentioned to you; and a copy of a letter sent to those committee members, who were unable to attend the meeting, transmitting various reports

I will be in touch with you sometime next week regarding approval of the Minutes.

Sincerely,

Marlene L. Johnson
Marlene L. Johnson
Staff Liaison

mlj

Enclosures

MINUTES OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON MEDIA

SEPTEMBER 24, 1980

PRESENT:

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, Chairperson
Bradford Chambers (on Behalf of Lydia Bragger)
Ms. Nancy Hanks
Dr. Kathleen Jamieson
Ms. Theresa Marron (guest)
Mr. Jules Power
Mr. Morton Yarmon

ABSENT:

Ms. Lydia Bragger
Ms. Bertha Brown
Mr. David Finn
Dr. Nan Hutchison
Dr. Nancy Schlossberg
Ms. Jackie Sunderland

1. The minutes of the July 28, 1980 meeting were adopted unanimously pending anticipated amendment(s) from absent committee members.
2. Morton Yarmon, consultant designee to the Committee, discussed a published report which emanated from one of the first conferences which focused on the problems in the field of aging as they related to the media. Copies of that report, entitled, "Images of Old Age in American Media," have been sent to all committee members.
3. Kathleen Jamieson summarized the findings of a literature review she conducted on "stereotyping of the Elderly in the Mass Media: A Review of the Literature," Copies of her report were disseminated to committee members and were mailed to those who were absent.

The report covers prime time television, daytime television serials and depiction of older persons in televised commercials. It questions whether television is partly responsible for society's negative view of aging and lists the arguments used to defend age

stereotyping on television. The portrayal of older persons in print publications is discussed specifically as found in magazine and medical ads and in children's literature. Empirical studies covered by the report indicate that with the exception of soap operas, older persons are underrepresented in the mass media, especially in prime time television; older male characters generally are portrayed more often and more positively than are older female characters; where older people appear the portrayal is more negative than positive. In daytime television, the portrayal of older persons is positive and has been for some time. In commercials older female characters seldom sell beauty aids but usually sell products which represent bodily deterioration. In prime time crime shows older women often are portrayed as victims. Older men are more likely to attract and use power, while older women are more likely to become victims. In general, the mass media underestimates the health of older persons and overestimates the likelihood that they will become victims of violent crime. Older persons who appear in children's literature, magazine ads and prime time television usually exist on the margins of the plot or in large groups of characters.

Dr. Jamieson noted that most of the arguments defending age stereotyping in the media were not adequately addressed in the research literature. Moreover, it was difficult to recognize nonstereotypic older characters and as a consequence they could not be coded because they were not stereotyped.

Dr. Jamieson pointed out that the content of media changes so rapidly that the currency of the research is a problem and makes the need for anecdotal material more critical. She said many studies are based on inappropriate and small samples, particularly those dealing with magazine ads and soap operas.

There was some discussion of the use of older actors and actresses in the media and of the standard arguments used to defend underutilization, such as "there were none available," "They can not stand the rigors of acting." Mr. Power pointed out that based on the experience with OVEREASY there is no shortage of outstanding older male and female actors who can stand the rigors acting. Dr. Jamieson suggested that the Committee do something about the underutilization of older actors and actresses in the media.

The Committee discussed the Jamieson Report at length, raising the following key points:

- (a) No mention was made of radio stereotyping of older persons and none of the academic studies referred to radio. It was pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to monitor radio because of the lack of visual cues and that stereotyping is more intense on radio because of the need for oral specification. Furthermore, radio is highly segmented, city by city and market by market, thereby making it hard to come up with a generalization.

SUGGESTION: that the Committee recommend to the Conference that radio stereotypes of the elderly be considered and that five or six major radio markets be studied in conjunction with television. Another possible area worthy of further investigation is the impact of rock music and the way the elderly are referred to in lyrics.

- (b) There is inadequate research on "game shows." It was noted that the number of older persons on game shows is disproportionately small and there is a high level of ridicule of older persons. Game shows are based on stereotypes and are attractive to the audience for that reason.
- (c) TV news has not been researched or studied in terms of who is doing what kinds of stories.
- (d) Few studies have been done on children's cartoons.
- (e) The image of older Third World people was omitted from the Jamieson report. Dr. Jamieson pointed out that people are beginning to do cross cultural studies regarding television, but that international portrayal as an area of interest is very new. She pointed out that data in all studies showed that there were too few minorities about which to make any generalization, adding that the report was prepared as thoroughly as possible at the present time and that it would take six months to check everything in progress both academic and nonacademic.

The committee discussed how the Jamieson report might be used and it was recommended by Chairman Tanenbaum that the Jamieson document be given the widest possible dissemination.

SUGGESTION: that the report include a section which identifies the areas of unmet needs in research, such as radio, cable TV, game shows, TV news and PBS.

(f) The White House Conference on Aging provides an extraordinary opportunity for getting information into the mainstream of life .

SUGGESTION: That a separate list be compiled of overlooked areas and put in the form of a document to be disseminated to people at foundations, schools of communications, etc, so it would be available to persons looking for research projects.

Dr. Jamieson suggested that the committee wait until she includes some of the omitted areas before the report is given wide circulation. One area which she plans to include is the older person as a consumer.

ACTION: Dr. Jamieson will examine the report and summarize unmet needs in a separate paper. Committee members agreed to read and mark up Jamieson's Report and return it to her for revision before it is made available to the WHCOA administrators. The Committee was informed that Steve Frankfort ^{of} has been asked to join the committee as a consultant on marketing. ^

SUGGESTION: That the committee set up a one or two day consultation meeting designed to bring together key people from various segments of the media--television networks, radio, advertising, National Association of Broadcasters, Advertising Council, and that the document on unmet research needs be used as a basis for taking a look at the issues raised. It was recommended that a committee be established to plan the consultation.

The Chairman suggested that Les Brown, editor of a publication funded by Merkle press, be asked to be prepared to explain or extrapolate from the report and develop further inquiry that could be put into a paper.

4. Ms. Sunderland reported through Rabbi Tanenbaum that her input had been included in the Jamieson Report.
5. Chairman Tanenbaum called upon Ms. Hanks for comments and observations. They are follows:

- (a) that the Committee explore further the possibility of presenting its report on the media in the form of a documentary, as well as on paper for use at the Conference.

Chairman Tanenbaum informed the Committee that Mr. Waldie has indicated an interest in videotaping the Conference.

- (b) that there might be a need for an institution for a certain period of time that could promote research covering portrayal, program activity and advocacy efforts in media to assist older Americans, as was done by the Council on TV and Children.

SUGGESTION: that the Committee recommend this idea to the Conference for establishment of a group that would function for 10 years.

- (c) that Jerry Levin of Time, Inc., who also is on the Children and TV group, be asked to make a presentation to the Committee on technological developments. Chairman Tanenbaum suggested a second consultation type meeting on new technology involving key people in the field who would be asked to do some thinking about how the new technology might impact on the conference and how the conference might relate to it.

ACTION: Dr. Jamieson and her graduate assistant, Theresa Marron will compile articles on technology for Ms. Hanks.

Ms. Hanks suggested Equitable Life Assurance Company as a possible participant in the technical conference in New York City.

Chairman Tanenbaum pointed out that budget and time constraints might prohibit having two such consultation meetings. But he added that the Committee report would be strengthened if the consultation on new technology could be carried out.

- (d) that a preliminary meeting be held to test out the idea of the consultation on new technology. Among those to be included are Warner-Amex and other commercial people in the business.

Mr. Power reported that he had just received a report from the Hancock Fund of an analysis of OVEREASY mail. The project was funded by Hancock at the level of \$70,000 to \$80,000. Copies of the report were to be reproduced and mailed to the committee.

There was some discussion of the Harris survey under consideration by the White House Conference on Aging and whether the Technical Committee on Media would have an opportunity to examine the questions to determine if there were any immediate considerations that could be helpful to the Committee's work.

SUGGESTION: that a check be made on the status of the Harris study and reported back to the Chairman.

Bradford Chambers, of the Council on Interracial Books for Children, presented Lydia Bragger's report on the Gray Panthers Media Watch. Copies of Bragger's report were distributed to the Committee. Chambers also discussed the Council's role in the formation of the Media Watch and discussed the criteria used to determine whether a television show is ageist, anti-ageist or non ageist. He warned the committee that

it might be charged with censorship if it begins to criticize program content or portrayal, as has happened to the Council. He also questioned the lack of attention given to stereotypes in books, particularly children's books.

SUGGESTION: that the message on censorship will be brought to the attention of the Technical Committee on Education and that the Chairman will find out from Mr. Waldie, how to deal with books in a more effective way.

Mr. Power discussed the history and philosophy of OVEREASY, highlighting the following facts:

- . It was developed 5 years ago and has been on the air four years.
- . It is the largest single network, reaching 260 stations across the country on a daily basis.
- . It is designed to raise the consciousness of older people about themselves, to develop a great sense of self esteem and self awareness and say to them: You are good, you are worthwhile, you are able.
- . It uses older persons and younger people who have a good sense of passages, continuity of life and progression.
- . It deals with virtually all ages in a constructive way.
- . It is designed to present logical alternatives for living as you get older—housing, transportation, health, nutrition and interpersonal relations.
- . It is an entertainment show and it is an informative show.

- . It imparts psychological and social values.
- . It is second only to McNeil Lehrer in terms of PBS audiences with about 5-6 million viewers cumulatively.
- . It talks to more people about issues on aging than any other show on television at the present time.

SUGGESTION: That the Technical Committee find a way to encourage communities to support local radio and television image building shows.

There was some discussion about funding from corporations for media projects and it was suggested that a separate list be compiled of corporations which are most progressive in the aging field.

ACTION: Mr. Yarman will go through the files and list names of companies who are progressive in the field and send a list of contacts to Waldie and Kieffer for use in seeking funding.

SUGGESTION: that the committee arrange a brief, informal meeting with the National Council of Churches to look at the OVEREASY study on viewer mail to see what can be done to try to make the connection between the needs and networks which reach millions of older people.

ACTION: Power will prepare a precise summary of issues and themes dealt with by Overeasay over the five year period for submission to the committee.

The committee reviewed the Work Plan drawn up by the chairman.

The following changes were recommended:

- B.1 Dr. Jamieson agreed to add section of her present paper on unmet needs as discussed.
- B.2 Would be based on further discussion and refinement.
- B.3 Look toward major trends in 1980s.

WORK PLAN (continued)

B.4 after the word specific insert the word "media."

Phase One:

Task 1: assigned to Power and Yarmon who will submit a paper listing key persons to committee.

Task 2: relates to the work done by Kathleen Jamieson and Jackie Sunderland.

Task 3: will emanate from Jamieson's report, but a mechanism may have to be set up to reduce the report to 2-3 pages of recommendations.

Task 4: Important idea in terms of technical committee's discussion.

Task 5, Option 1:

Yarmon questioned the need for a one day meeting rather than obtaining the information through phone calls. The Chairman explained that the meeting would go beyond resources but would look at unmet needs and raise consciousness and put forth a positive model.

New York or Los Angeles were suggested as possible sites for the meetings.

POWER will call five producers, the president of the television academy and others for the meeting described under Task 4.

The next meeting will be held on December 2, 1980 in New York City and will take the form described under Task 4 in the work plan.

Minutes

9/24/80

11

ACTION--ASSIGNMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Technical Committee members are to read and mark up the Jamieson Report and return marked copy to Jamieson for revision.
2. Dr. Jamieson will review her report and write up a separate report summarizing unmet needs.
3. Ms. Johnson will check with Dr. Kieffer re the status of the Harris study and report back to Chairman.
4. Rabbi Tanenbaum will ask Mr. Waldie about the most effective way to deal with books and their stereotyped portrayal of the elderly.
5. Mr. Yarmon will make up a list of the most progressive corporations and companies in the field of aging to be sent to Dr. Kieffer and Mr. Waldie so they can make contacts regarding funds.
6. Mr. Power will prepare a Precise summary of issues dealt with by OVEREASY during the 5-year period since its inception.
7. Dr. Jamieson agreed to add a section to her present paper on unmet needs as discussed. The section will include attempts to minimize stereotypes through advertising.
8. Messrs. Power and Yarmon will make up a list of resource persons as outlines in Task 1 of the Work Plan.
9. Mr. Power will contact five producers, the president of the Television Academy and John Cannon of New York City regarding participation in the West Coast meeting, or the New York City consultation.
10. Mr. Yarmon will contact 10 largest agency persons and agencies.
11. The Chairman will contact Mr. Waldie about the possibility of a Los Angeles meeting in view of Budget restrictions. Should such a meeting occur it would take place January 6-8 or 12-15.
12. Ms. Johnson will contact PBS regarding the CPB report--special issue on new technology.
13. Ms. Johnson will contact Jackie Sunderland regarding person at Warner communications who is expert on new technology. Information to be submitted to Ms. Hanks.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the committee recommend to the conference that radio stereotypes of the elderly be considered for further investigation.
2. That the Jamieson report include a section which identifies the areas of unmet needs in research, such as radio, cable, game shows, television news and PBS.
3. That the Committee give Jamieson's document the widest possible dissemination once it is revised to include the section on unmet needs and areas which were omitted in the first presentation.
4. That the Committee set up a one-day consultation meeting designed to bring together key people from various segments of the industry, television networks, radio, advertising, National Association of Broadcasting, Advertising Council and that the document on unmet research needs be used as the basis of a presentation which takes a look at the issues raised.
5. That Les Brown, editor of a publication funded by Merkle press, be asked to extrapolate from the report and develop further inquiry that would be put into a paper.
6. That Equitable Life Assurance Company be asked to participate in the consultation meeting in New York City.
7. That a single committee be established to plan the consultation.
8. That Jerry Levin of Time be asked to lecture the committee on technological developments in the media.
9. That the committee further explore the possibility of presenting its report in the form of a documentary on the state of the art, as well as in the form of a paper for use at the conference.
10. That the Committee recommend to the Conference that an institution be established for a certain period of time--approximately 10 years--that would promote research in media on portrayal, program activity, advocacy efforts in media of assistance to older Americans.
11. That Mr. Waldie be contacted by letter or telephone regarding the status of the Harris survey.
12. That book publishers be sensitized to content that may be overlooked on older persons.
13. That the Technical Committee on Education be made aware of the possibility that charges of censorship might be leveled if there is any criticism of content or portrayal of older persons.

Summary of Recommendations (continued):

14. That the Committee find a way to encourage communities to do local image building on radio and television shows.
15. That the Committee arrange a brief, informal meeting with the National Council of Churches to look at the study on viewer mail (COMPILED BY OVEREASY) to determine what can be done to try to make the stated needs known to networks which reach millions of people.
16. That the committee think of holding two meetings—one on the West Coast and another on the East Coast.





OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
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S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

MAJOR ISSUE AREAS

TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

A. ECONOMIC SECURITY

1. Retirement Income

B. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

2. Health Services
3. Health Maintenance and Health Promotion
4. Social and Health Aspects of Long Term Care

C. SOCIAL WELL-BEING

5. Family, Social Services and Other Support Systems
6. The Physical and Social Environment and Quality of Life

D. OLDER AMERICANS AS A GROWING NATIONAL RESOURCE

7. Older Americans as a Growing National Resource
8. Employment

E. CREATING AN AGE INTEGRATED SOCIETY

9. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for Societal Institutions

ILLUSTRATIVE AREAS:

10. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for the Economy
11. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for the Educational Systems
12. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for Spiritual Well-Being
13. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for the Family
14. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for the Media
15. Creating an Age Integrated Society - - - Implications for Governmental Structures

F. RESEARCH

16. Research in Aging

NOTE:

1. A Technical Committee has been established for each sub-head under the main headings.
2. The Executive Director plans to commission the preparation of a paper on social, economic and demographic trends which will be available to all Technical Committees.

Overview of the Technical Committee on Retirement Income

The Technical Committee on Retirement Income held its second meeting on October 9. The discussion at the meeting followed the first part of the Committee's workplan and outline of issues which was submitted earlier. The issues discussed at the meeting included:

- o Earnings as a source of income to the aged.
- o Social security coverage - particularly with regard to women and other people who tend to be in and out of the work force and consequently qualify for low social security benefits.
- o Private pensions - the ability of the Private Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to meet its obligations should one or more large corporations become bankrupt; the problems of funding private pensions; the effect of IRA and Keough plans on retirement income; and the effect of inflation on pension income.
- o Imputed and in-kind income - whether home ownership should be considered as income to the retired and, if so, how it should be computed; whether in-kind income such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, or housing subsidies should be included in income.
- o Economic and demographic factors - effect of recession on private pension plans and changing employment patterns; industries with declining employment and their effect on private pension plans; effect of change in dependency rates on social security and private pensions; need to distinguish between demographic factors actually known and those that are speculative.
- o Development of benefit adequacy standards - poverty level, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indices, how BLS budgets are made, relationship of replacement rates and preretirement income; whether measure should be based on lifetime coverage or recent earnings.

Future meetings are scheduled for December 10 and 11 and January 28 and 29. Dr. Yung Ping-Chen, one of the Committee's consultants, was directed to prepare a draft of the first part of the Committee report for review by the members at the December 10-11 meeting. The Committee also plans to complete its discussion of the issues at the December meeting.

It is anticipated that the Committee consultants, Dr. Chen and Dr. Merton Bernstein, will complete the draft of the Committee report by the early part of January so that the Committee members will be able to review and comment on it before the January 28-29 meeting.



Technical Committee on Health Services

OVERVIEW

The Technical Committee on Health Services has met twice. After the last meeting on October 14, 1980, the following plan was developed:

At this time, the membership of the committee is as follows:

Members

Dr. John C. Beck, Chairperson
Mr. Emanuel Borenstein
Dr. Craig Burrell
Dr. Ewald Busse
Ms. Anna Brown
Mr. Lucille Etheridge
Dr. Carl Eisdorfer
Dr. Arthur Helfand
Mr. William Fullerton
Dr. Nathan Smukler
Dr. Virginia Stone
Dr. Larry Wright
Dr. Eric Pfeiffer
Mr. Joseph Becker
Mr. David Gee
Dr. Michael DeBakey
Dr. Seymour Farber
Dr. Robert Griffiths

Consultants

Dr. Gene Cohen
Dr. Robert Kane
Professor Ann Somers
Dr. Paul Haber

Staff

Constance Grant Zich, MSN, Sc.D.
Roberto Anson

The committee members have developed the following structure in order to carry out their tasks.

Five subcommittees consisting of the following members have been designated with the following tasks:

I. Subcommittee on Health Care Needs of the Elderly consisting of Dr. Eric Pfeiffer and Ann Somers. This subcommittee will develop two sections for the report:

A. The Health Experience of the Elderly

1. Mixture of acute and chronic care
2. Health & mental health
3. Multiple types of experiences
4. Social environment and self-care
5. Specific issue
6. Drug reactions
7. Maintenance of health
8. Associated costs
9. Health experience related to overall functioning of the elderly
10. Health experience related to providers

B. A description of the present health system

1. The acute and specialty care system
2. The isolation of the system from other systems
3. The lack of a specialty prepared provider
4. Attitudinal issues and the mix between need and service
5. Affordability of services
6. Emphasis upon acute care and lack of range of services
7. Problems in distinguishing between normal aging and pathology.

II. Subcommittee on Access and Availability consisting of Dr. Carl Eisdorfer and Dr. Robert Kane. Other members who will also contribute to this section are Dr. Virginia Stone, Dr. Ewald Busse, Dr. Larry Wright, Dr. Arthur Helfand, Dr. Nathan Smukler and Lucille Etheridge. This subcommittee will address the following issues:

- A. Financial barriers
- B. Health vs disease assessment
- C. Integration of services
- D. Manpower needs and training
- E. Targeting of services and trade-offs
- F. Functional assessment

This section will develop alternative models which will provide the delegates with options. Research findings will also be utilized. For instance, findings and recommendations coming out of Dr. Weissert's work from the office of Health Research, Statistics and Technology, PHS.

III. Subcommittee on Reimbursement. This committee has divided into task forces covering the following issues:

- A. Emanuel Borenstein - a statement of objectives (what a financial program should be concerned with)
- B. Mr. Fullerton - eligibility
- C. Dr. Helfand - coverage
- D. Dr. Burrell - reimbursement

Mr. Fullerton and Constance Grant Zich staff this subcommittee. Other members to provide input include the following: Ann Somers, Dr. Carl Eisdorfer, and Dr. Eric Pfeiffer.

IV. Subcommittee on Minority Issues consisting of Anna Brown and Roberto Anson. Other members contributing to this section are: Dr. Ewald Busse and Dr. Carl Eisdorfer. The section will cover the following areas:

- A. Barriers to older persons (urban and rural)
- B. Language and cultural barriers
- C. Acceptance of physician
- D. Training needs of providers
- E. Trends of provider usage
- F. Shifts in ratio means
- G. Freedom to choose type of provider and to choose quality
- H. Impact of regulatory problems upon professionals
- I. Recognition of informal health care and family
- J. Risk factor recognition
- K. Impact of key indicators upon minority elderly

V. Subcommittee on Health Services and Research consisting of Dr. Robert Kane and Dr. John Beck.

Because the papers will need considerable debate among the committee, a forum is to be planned to be held the night before the third meeting of the Committee, December 10 & 11, which will allow for discussion and some degree of consensus to be formulated before the meeting the next day.

A work plan to be prepared and monitored by staff and chairperson will be formulated and implemented for each subcommittee. Dates will be specified for each task to be performed.

If necessary, a steering committee will be developed consisting of chairperson and subcommittee chairpersons to be held in Washington, D.C. in the next 5 - 6 weeks.

A position paper is to be requested on technology and safety.

Because of the following issues which crosscut committees, conference calls will be made to address the bio-ethic issue and the health services research area with chairpersons of the committee and staff.

The Health Care Financing Administration will be asked to assist the reimbursement subcommittee.

The Health Services Research Administration will be asked to assign Dr. Weissert and Dr. Gail Wilensky as consultants to assist the subcommittee on reimbursement.

All Task Forces will submit a draft of their reports to the White House Conference on Aging staff no later than November 21, 1980 so that all drafts can be distributed to committee members for their review prior to the third meeting on December 10 & 11, 1980.

Presently, the following timetable exists for the subcommittee on reimbursement. Pertinent materials will be sent to the members by 10/25/80; drafts will be forwarded to Dr. Zich by 11/5/80; and the written report is to be completed by 11/21/80.



OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
HEALTH MAINTENANCE AND HEALTH PROMOTION

CHAIR: Seymour Farber
STAFF MEMBER: Joyce Poulsen

October 22, 1980

Overview of Committee's Goals

The health maintenance and promotion committee has accepted as its charge the development of issues and recommendations with respect to the overall health status of the older population, with emphasis upon developing the full range of physical and social supports to sustain the older person in his or her environment.

Implicit in this charge is emphasis placed upon the maximum use of self in care and prevention, with minimum dependence on other persons, which does not imply total freedom from disease by the individual. Summaries of the Committee's discussions indicate need for development of topics such as stress control (involving such factors as occupational and health safety), health protection, avoidance of overuse of drugs and alcohol and freedom from fear of violence, disability, loneliness and inactivity. The underpinning of these topic areas include the need for research into areas of health maintenance as it pertains to older persons, development of a scientific body of knowledge which can be imparted to health professionals, establishing the necessary network to disseminate health education, promoting self-help mechanisms for the elderly, and the fiscal feasibility of a comprehensive health maintenance system.

Gaps in Development of Issues, and Cross-Cutting Issues

The Committee on Health Maintenance and Health Promotion has reviewed carefully the Deputy Chairs' comments on this committee's workplan, and as a result has included the area of Mental Health for coverage in its final report. Although the Committee realizes that health maintenance and promotion are lifelong concerns and will make acknowledgement of such in its deliberations, it will primarily stress the efforts that should be taken by the group over age 60.

The potential for overlap in the reports of the related health committees of the White House Conference on Aging (WHCOA) will be minimized by sharing of report outlines and materials by respective committees, and by a conference call to identify gaps and problem areas for future work.

Further analysis of this Committee's work indicates that certain areas may override the special issues of each committee. These are not necessarily definitive areas that may be duplicated by the various health committees, but those that could be singled out for separate development. These so-called "cross-cutting issues" may include the potential health status of the elderly as a group, ethical questions, methods for financing and reimbursement, research and training.

Utilization of Government Representatives, Consultants and Committee Members

At the October meeting of the Committee on Health Maintenance and Promotion, tasks were divided (development of papers) between the three groups delineated above. These assignments are tentatively confirmed at the present time. The major topic of health status of the older population will be developed by using the Surgeon General's report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention as a source for developing indicators of levels of health maintenance needed by different age groups in the elderly population. Major issue papers to be developed by Committee members themselves are the following:

- o Physical and Social Environments
- o Stress

- o Special Populations (rural and minority)
- o Need for research in health maintenance and promotion
- o Self Care, including utilizing older people as a resource
- o Financing and Reimbursement
- o Indicators of health change

o Nutrition

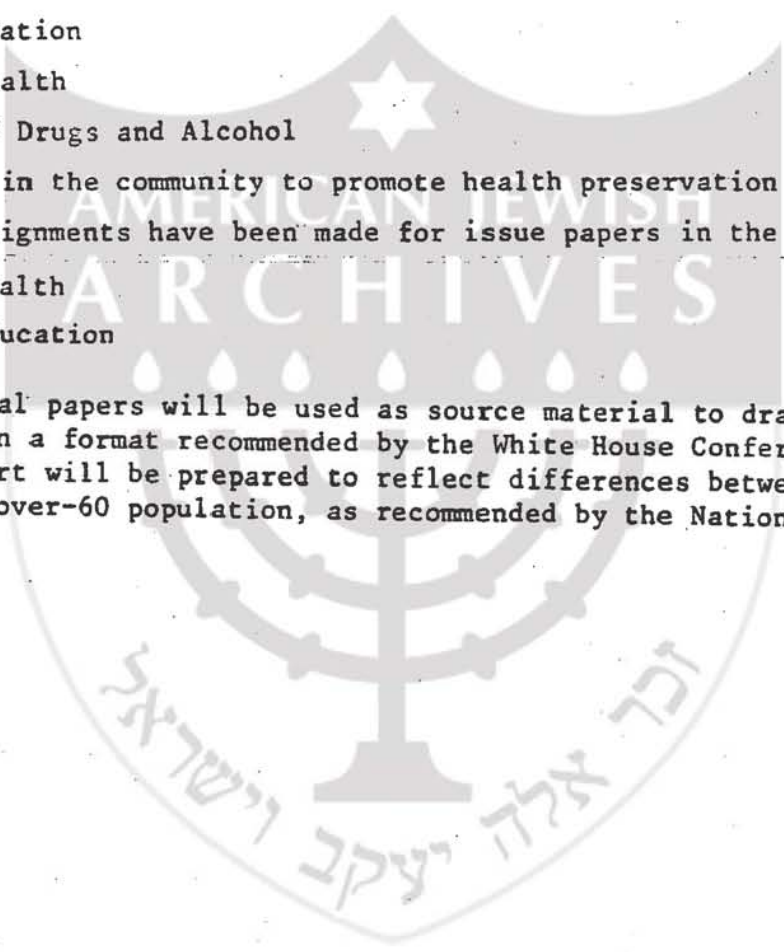
Government Representatives will develop these papers:

- o Major disease entities where health maintenance and promotion can play a role.
- o Rehabilitation
- o Mental Health
- o Misuse of Drugs and Alcohol
- o Linkages in the community to promote health preservation

Consultant assignments have been made for issue papers in the following areas:

- o Dental Health
- o Health Education

These individual papers will be used as source material to draft the Committee's final report in a format recommended by the White House Conference on Aging (WHCOA). The final report will be prepared to reflect differences between different age groups in the over-60 population, as recommended by the National Advisory Committee.



OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
SOCIAL AND HEALTH ASPECTS OF LONG TERM CARE

CHAIR: Charles Fahn
STAFF MEMBER: Doug Hill and
Liz Flynn

October 22, 1980

A. Key Issues:

The Committee is emphasizing themes and principles which frame the debate on publicly supported Long Term Care policies. The focus is on functionally impaired persons who need help to achieve and maintain their highest level of independent living. Implicit in this concept is recognition that the need for Long Term Care is greater as the frequency of illness and disability increases with advanced age.

The committee will identify informal and formal supports in which responsibility for the person "at risk" is located. These will be linked to alternative systems of social and health care service delivery to be implemented on the local level in a coordinated and comprehensive fashion. Another issue is the identification of features that undergird a workable organized Long Term Care system. The Committee will explore this from the perspective of locus of control or authority, funding mechanisms and the scope of services of alternative systems.

The committee will also address the issues of who should pay for the system. A number of funding options will be explored. Finally, there will be a section on ethical issues.

B. Structure:

The committee functions as a single unit. Discussion of subject matters and the format of the paper take place at scheduled meetings.

C. Use of Consultants and Government Resources:

A number of potential consultants have been identified by the committee and staff. We plan to use consultants in the event there is a problem with consensus on particular issues and in areas with a great deal of complexity. A determination on the need for consultants may surface at the December 7, 8 meeting when the committee will have an opportunity to react to the first draft of the policy paper.

We intend to rely heavily on government resources to write segments of the report. Staff of the Federal Council on Aging have developed workplan outlines on Long Term Care informal supports and financing the system. The Health Standards and Quality Bureau of Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) is working with staff on quality assurance issues. Data needs are being addressed by Joan Van Nostrand of the National Center for Health Statistics. Letters have been written to the Under Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Deputy Administrator of HCFA for support in other issue areas.

D. Overlapping and Crosscutting Issues

This committee is legislatively mandated to deal with cross-cutting subjects which impact on the work of other committees with responsibility for health and social service issues. The committee's examination of such potentially overlapping areas as family responsibility, reimbursement, financing and ethics will be framed in the context of values and principles that undergird national debate on a Long Term Care system and will not duplicate the detailed analysis of other committees. As an additional safeguard, a conference call involving the chairpersons of the three health committees has been scheduled to discuss potential problems in these areas.

E. Gaps

The committee is working collaboratively with other technical committees and at this point, foresees no gaps.

F. Papers Commissioned

None



Technical Committee on Family, DATE: October 23, 1980
Social Services and Other Support Systems

OVERVIEW

I. KEY ISSUES:

1. Definitions:

- Family
- Social Services System
- Informal support systems

2. Values and assumptions:

Underlying philosophy of the self-determination of the person and the need for choices and alternatives.

3. The family as it exists traditionally

4. Creative approaches-non-traditional.

5. Social Services System Health Service and Social Services Barriers to service delivery.

6. Informal Support Systems (Networks)

II. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

There are many issues that cut across the concerns of other committees. For example, housing, environment, community structure, quality of life, all influence the three key areas of concern of this committee. Income, retirement, employment, health service, health promotion, education and training all impact on the Family, Social Services and other support systems.

III. COMMITTEE STRUCTURE: Task force assignments have been made based on expertise and interest.

Family:

Rev. Ceruantes, Chair
Mr. Kerrigan
Ms. Quinn
Mrs. McGee
Dr. Carp
Dr. Maldonado

Social Services

Mr. Sykes, Chair
Dr. Winston
Dr. Lindsey
Mr. Villaverde
Dr. Levine
Mrs. Sainer
Mrs. Foster
Dr. Miller

OTHER SUPPORT SYSTEMS:

Ms Quinn, Chair
Dr. Winston
Mr. Sykes
Mrs. Sainer
Rev. Ceruantes

IV. CONSULTANT

Dr. Marta Sotomayor, Acting Assistant Administrator
OA/ADAMHA/PHS
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD.

V. PAPERS PLANNED BY COMMITTEE OR COMMISSIONED:

The Chairpersons of the task forces on Family and Informal Support Systems are responsible for a substantive paper covering issues and recommendations of those areas. Dr. Sotomayer will complete a paper on Social Services. Dr. Maldonado, Chairperson of the committee and Phyllis Miller, staff will complete the introduction.



OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

CHAIR: Margaret Jack
Staff member: Mary Irene
Pendell

October 22, 1980

The thirteen committee members bring to their work expertise in social gerontology, community planning and organization, research, legislative planning and lobbying, social work, management, housing, and the concerns of women and minorities. They will define and study issues and prepare recommendations in eight topical areas: quality of life (definitions, determining factors, relationship to the work of the technical committees), effects on quality of life of the changing society, housing and living arrangements (including the role of community planning), transportation, socialization, arts and humanities, legal services, and crimes against older persons.

Each topic is under study by a subcommittee consisting of two or three committee members. White House Conference staff will assist with the work of the subcommittees for the first three topics.

The committee will hire consultants for two purposes: to help them develop technically sound subject-area analysis and final report segments and to review, critique, and finalize the committee report. The present plan calls for having two short-term consultants for each purpose. Regarding the report, one consultant would identify gaps or omissions in references to current or pending legislation and to existing program provisions, concurrently editing and re-writing for clarity and succinctness. The second consultant would review the final draft report to insure its acceptability by the gerontology community. Both consultants would be asked to review and comment upon the feasibility of implementation plans for each committee recommendation.

The committee, through staff, will draw upon the expertise of subject area consultants in government.

The committee will produce from one to three papers on quality of life and on its relationship to the above topical areas.

Among the cross-cutting issues addressed by the committee are: concerns of ethnic groups, income level, effects of inflation, access to goods and services, consumer problems, continuing and part-time employment, and legal and regulatory provisions and constraints.

OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

OLDER AMERICANS AS A GROWING NATIONAL RESOURCE

October 22, 1980

Mode of Operation

Committee

- Serves as single unit to determine direction of committee's work, formulates basic issues and policy recommendations, reviews and modifies work of consultant to committee.

Consultant

- Works under direction of the Chair and in close cooperation with the staff coordinator.
- Takes guidance from committee on paper to be produced.
- Produces report of the committee.

Key Issues

- More work and service options needed.
- Need for more methods/systems for utilizing older people as community resources.
- Attitude of public and private sectors toward elderly as a viable resource.
- Attitude of older people toward themselves as a community resource.
- Unmet community needs which could be addressed by older people.
- Older population as source of a growing market for products and services.
- An opening for increased use of older persons: the inability of communities to afford all social services needed.
- Older persons as a potentially great political force.

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Paid and unpaid work, barriers, opportunities and facilitators are also prime concerns of the Technical Committee on Employment.
- Impact of inflation on the need to work will be identified, but dealt with more thoroughly by the Technical Committee on Retirement Income.
- Value of useful activity will also be explored by the Quality of Life committee.
- Importance to the economy of an extended work life will be considered by the Committee on the Economy.

EMPLOYMENT

October 22, 1980

A. Key Issues

The Committee has initiated work and discussion on a number of key issues affecting older persons and employment including:

1. Society's stake in the work activity of older persons, including full and part-time paid employment, self-employment and volunteer work.
2. Factors which expand opportunities for continued work for older persons.
3. Factors which tend to bar or inhibit continued work by older persons.
4. The role of the private and public sectors in expanding work opportunities for older persons.
5. The corresponding relationship of expanded labor force participation by older persons to the general economy over the next three decades.
6. The need for bold new policies and approaches to enhance employment opportunities for older persons.

In considering these and other issues, the Committee is aware that developments in national retirement income policies and the course of the general economy will greatly affect the feasibility of prospective Committee recommendations.

B. Structure

The Committee functions as a single unit and provides general policy direction to the Chair and Committee staff. All specific policy recommendations of the Committee will be reviewed by the Committee as a whole before adoption.

C. Consultants

The Committee intends to utilize two or more consultants to draft the body of the Committee report. A preliminary outline of the report has been adopted by the Committee and two consultants have submitted drafting proposals for the report excluding the policy findings and recommendations which will be the direct product of Committee and its staff.

The Committee is staffed by one person on detail from the Department of Commerce with a long background in aging and manpower. Other Federal staff from the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture may be utilized to assist in the final drafting and editing of the Committee report.

D. Overlapping and Crosscutting Issues

The issues of interest to the Committee on Employment are closely related to issues of the Committees on the economy, retirement income and Older Americans as a Growing National Resource. Decisions to remain employed are directly affected by the state of the economy and the adequacy of Social Security and pension payments as well as by societal attitudes toward older persons in the work force. The basic crosscutting issue is the expansion of options for older persons in the work force as an employed or as a self-employed person. The public and private policy and economic decisions which will affect such an expansion of options may impact a wide spectrum of other recommendations of the White House Conference on Aging. It is expected that close staff cooperation can avoid unnecessary and unproductive overlapping efforts of the several committees.

OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED society - - - IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIETAL INSTITUTIONS

The Technical Committee on Creating an Age-Integrated Society - - - Implications for Societal Institutions has met twice. At this time, the membership of the committee is as follows:

Members:

Dr. George Maddox, Chairperson
Ms. Maggie Kuhn
Dr. Bernice Neugarten
Ms. Tish Sommers
Dr. Demetria McJulien
Mr. Douglas Nelson
Mr. Lyman Tondel

Consultants:

Mr. Howard Eglit
Mr. Edward Howard

Staff:

Ms. Susan C. Slatkin

The relationship of our committee task to the tasks of committees 10 through 15 that concentrate on particular institutional areas: We do not view our task to be competitive with or to involve responsibility for coordinating the work of these committees. We expect to concentrate on a number of overarching societal issues such as (a) the values and value conflicts and dilemmas reflected in legislation on age discrimination; (b) the meaning and broad implications of the phrase "creating an age integrated society"; (c) the relevance of values and attitudes for the options we imagine and wish to consider; and (d) some societal trends that affect the future of aging and the aged in our society.

Structure: The committee members have developed the following structure in order to carry out their tasks. Five sub-committees consisting of the following members have been designated with the following tasks:

- I. Douglas Nelson will address the question - "What is the meaning of "Creating an Age-Integrated Society." He will develop a conceptual paper on alternate meanings and their implications. Neugarten's notes on the subject will be considered.
- II. Ed Howard and Howard Eglit will develop short pieces on the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Age Discrimination Act, respectively. Lyman Tondel will aid the committee as it addresses the Age Discrimination Act in historical and legal perspectives.

- III. Tish Sommers and Maggie Kuhn will develop a paper presenting alternate futures with illustrations of "age integration".
- IV. Demetria McJulien will take the major responsibility for developing a short piece on public and private attitudes toward aging and the aged.
- V. George Maddox will focus on societal trends that will affect the futures of aging and the aged.

All task forces will submit a draft of their reports to the White House Conference on Aging staff coordinator by November 1, 1980, so that all drafts can be distributed to committee members for their review prior to the third meeting on November 18 and 19, 1980.

The fourth and last meeting of the committee is scheduled to be in early January. The dates for this two-day meeting will be determined at the November 18, 1980 meeting in San Diego, California.

Observations on the format of the final report:

- A. We will strive for a brief final product but the precise definition of brevity can be delayed for a bit.
- B. Tentatively, major components of our paper will include:
 - 1. Topics; to orient readers to important substantive information about the societal implications of aging.
 - 2. Issues; within topical areas, what are the issues on which we wish to concentrate? Issues imply problems whose solutions are not obvious.
 - 3. Options; what alternative responses to issues warrant consideration? What value considerations are relevant? What information?
 - 4. Recommendations; does the committee, having reviewed options, wish to make a specific recommendation or recommendations to the White House Conference on Aging participants?

OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
CREATING AN AGE INTEGRATED SOCIETY--IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ECONOMY

MEEINGS: July 24, October 21, December 16, 1980 and January 13, 1981

BACKGROUND: A non-profit corporation has been formed to receive private and corporate contributions for the purpose of encouraging studies on the impact of the aging population on various components of our society and vice versa.

MODUS OPERANDI: The basic outline and workplan are still intact. However, the Committee determined that the complexities of ascertaining the impact of the aging population on the economy and vice versa were so great that the most feasible method of attacking the problem would be through model simulation techniques. The Committee obtained funds from the non-profit corporation and let a contract to Data Resources, Inc. to play out policy options selected by the Committee.

KEY SUBSTANTIVE
ISSUES:

Attached are the suggested policy options for simulation. The Committee will decide on which policy options they wish to have simulated by November 1. The options fall into 4 major categories:

- (1) Increased labor supply by the aged
- (2) Transfer Payments
- (3) Savings
- (4) Growth economy with fixed fiscal/monetary policies

The Committee can select any combination of these options.

CROSS-CUTTING
ISSUES:

Basic assumptions--Most committees assume that the "demand" or "distribution" of the economy drives the economic engine whereas the Economy Committee views "supply" as the generating force.

Definitions: "wealth of aging:", "retirement decision", "dependency", "target policies", "savings", etc.

GAPS:

This model aggregates "rich & poor" but not racial & ethnic minorities; rural/urban older populations, and functionally illiterate.

The model does not have the capacity for dealing with aging as a continuing process; however, it does contain varying "market baskets" for different age groups.

It does not appear that this committee will address organized labor (bargaining issues and membership, etc., education, work leisure, and political power groupings).

CHAIR: Harold Johnson
STAFF MEMBER: Don Crawford

OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

October 22, 1980

I. Key Substantive Issues

The key emerging issues discussed by the Education Committee include:

- A. "Entitlement" of older persons to education in various modalities, i.e., new careers, paraprofessional training, professional education, pre-retirement, cultural enrichment.
 - o Older persons may require a period of preferential treatment while barriers to their participation are removed.
 - o "Entitlement" assumes equity of access to formal and informal educational programs.
 - o "Entitlement" is conceptualized to include a basic floor of entitlements to education for older persons and all people.
 - o While public laws prohibit age discrimination, considerable de facto discrimination exists in terms of attitudes toward admissions, financial aid, and other services.
- B. It is now time to insure literacy education for older persons, considering the complexity of contemporary society, and the need to read, understand, and write reasonably well.
- C. New techniques of counselling applicable to older persons, along with an array of effective supportive services are needed to insure excellent educational experience.
- D. Special attention must be given to the particular needs of discrete groups, i.e., elderly women, rural elderly, the handicapped, and minorities.

II. Cross-Cutting Issues

Other issues discussed that have an impact upon other technical committees' work encompass:

- A. The likely opportunity for older people to fill emerging paraprofessional roles to serve the elderly (Employment and Health Services Committees)
- B. Access to educational opportunities and the need for convenient transportation are critical problems for older people (This item raises the question of whether a joint task force involving the Department of Education and the Department of Transportation should be recommended.)
- C. Recommending that the Research Committee add to its agenda the question of how older people best learn, what rates of learning appear reasonable, and what teaching methods are best for older people (Research Committee).
- D. The content of education at all levels, but particularly, in the elementary and secondary curriculums, should reflect the integration of older people in American society. A special effort also should be made with the media to correct stereotypes of the elderly (Media Committee)

- E. The Department of Education does not appear to be contributing substantially to assessing the educational needs of older people, but should be encouraged to do so through its programs and research and development efforts.

III. Gaps Yet To Be Discussed

The Education Committee addressed major gaps and potential issues in its October 2, 3, 1980 meeting in Washington, D.C.

IV. Committee Structure

The Committee functions as a whole, with individual members taking on assignments for specific items.

V. Use of Consultants (see original workplan for details)

Dr. Hiram Friedsam, Dean, School of Community Service, Co-Director, Center for Studies on Aging, North Texas State University

Dr. Mildred Seltzer, Associate Director, Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University

Ike Tribble, Special Assistant to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education.

VI. Papers Commissioned

None outside of committee structure:

Friedsam, "Integrating Gerontological Content in the Health Professions Curriculum"

Seltzer, "Psychological and Developmental Aspects of Aging with Implications for Curriculum and Teaching Methods for Senior Citizens"


Donald E. Crawford, Ph.D.
Education Committee

OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON:
CREATING AN AGE INTEGRATED SOCIETY SOCIETY: IMPLICATIONS FOR
SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

CHAIR: Dr. Cynthia Wedel

STAFF: Mrs. Victorina Peralta

A. THREE KEY ISSUES

The Committee has initiated work and in-depth discussions on a number of key issues affecting an age integrated society: implications for spiritual well-being. These key issues are:

- 1) Religious institutions as service providers (formal and informal).
- 2) Religious institutions as architects of societal attitudes.
- 3) Role of religious institutions in meeting the spiritual needs of the elderly.

In considering these 3 key issues, the Committee is fully aware that the role of religious institutions must change to meet future needs of both young and aged in a new age-integrated society, in relation to changing family and sex roles; mobility; population; racial distribution and current trends in living arrangements. The Committee is cognizant of the fact that "yesterday's solutions would not solve today's problems."

B. STRUCTURE

This Committee works as a single unit and provides general policy recommendations to the Chair and to the Committee staff. All specific policy recommendations of this Committee will be reviewed by every member of the Committee as a whole before adoption.

The Committee has begun to utilize the consultant starting Oct. 30, 1980. In the October 30th meeting, Committee members developed some substance guidelines for the consultant in preparing the preliminary committee report. The consultant has been requested by the Committee to submit the preliminary draft on or before December 1, 1980.

The Committee is staffed by one person on an IPA from the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare, Adult & Aging Services. She has a long and extensive background in aging and she brought along with her on an IPA her executive secretary, who serves as her administrative assistant. The Committee staff person serves the White House Conference on Aging in other areas also, namely: as state liaison to 19 states; she also serves in the

Special Event and in the Mini Conference (Spiritual Well-Being and Asian/Pacific American Elderly). This multi-purpose function of staff is a great advantage to the Committee, as other aspects of the White House Conference on Aging can bring input in the Committee's deliberations.

C. OVERLAPPING AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

A special interest of churches/synagogues is the spiritual well-being of people: the broad range of qualities essential to all people, as spiritual beings which distinguishes them from lower forms of life. Spiritual well-being therefore, in its fullest meaning, concerns itself with ethical and moral values which have bearing on total personality and total society. Spiritual well-being encompasses nearly all aspects of life and is affected by many organizations in addition to religious institutions.

Therefore it is impossible to separate social effect from spiritual causation and thus, the importance of moral and ethical values in decision making should be given full considerations in all levels of government, as well as in the total personality of people and total society itself.

Thus the issues of interest to this Committee are closely related to the issues of the 15 other Technical Committees. It is therefore expected that close staff cooperation with the 15 other Technical Committee staff can enhance and enrich the efforts and the end product of this Committee, as well as, those of the other 15 Technical Committees.

OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY - - - IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FAMILY

Membership of the committee is as follows:

Members:

Dr. Helena Lopata, Chairperson
Mrs. Elaine Brody
Rev. Lucius Cervantes
Mrs. Avis Boklen
Dr. Robert Hill

Consultant:

Dr. Vern L. Bengtson

Readers:

To be named

Staff

Ms. Susan C. Slatkin

The committee will utilize a single writer/consultant to develop a draft of the final technical committee report. Major areas of thought to be addressed include:

- I. Implications of the changing composition of America's population upon families.
- II. Past and present societal and governmental policies and their influence upon age integration in the family among different kinds of families.
- III. Cultural and social structure influences on age integration of families - - - influence of myths, class structure, urbanization, and immigration on family relations, especially inter-generational relations.

A draft of the paper will be circulated to members prior to the December 12, 1980 meeting in Washington, D.C. The paper will be reviewed by two readers, yet to be named.

Recommendations for societal public and private policies which can strengthen the multigenerational family unit and work toward positive inter-generational relations will be developed by the committee.

Final technical committee reports and documentation will be submitted to the White House Conference on Aging no later than February 1, 1981.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

OVERVIEW

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY-- IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEDIA

(A) MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

This Committee is comprised of 10 members and a consultant. Their expertise includes religion, arts and the aging, social activism, stereotypes about older persons, communication arts, education, midlife transition and female employment, television production and public relations. The members of the committee are: Lydia Bragger, Bertha Brown, David Finn, Nancy Hanks, Nan Hutchison, Kathleen Jamieson, Jules Power, Nancy Schlossberg, Jackie Sunderland, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, Chairman, and Morton Yarmon, consultant.

(B) COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The Committee functions as a whole, for the most part, with the discussion of subject matter, the content and format of the report taking place at scheduled meetings. Background materials for use in meeting discussions is prepared by small subcommittees. There are two subcommittees. One is the Subcommittee on Stereotypes comprised of Kathleen Jamieson, Jackie Sunderland and Lydia Bragger, and the Subcommittee on New Technology in the Media, made up of Nancy Hanks and Rabbi Tanenbaum.

(C) SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH HAVE COME OUT OF THE COMMITTEE

This Committee is examining media particularly in terms of its role in forming and establishing cultural values and in changing society's values, and in building constructive relationships among persons of various age groups. One of the key issues is age stereotyping in the mass media and the portrayal of older persons. The Committee also is focusing on the role of older persons as consumers of the content of the media, as participants in producing the education, information and entertainment content of the media, and the impact of new media technologies on the lives of older people. Other key issues which will receive attention include the forces which act on the media to control it, age discrimination in employment as practiced by the media, as well as how the media treats racial and ethnic minorities, women, and rural and poor older persons.

(D) CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Based on a report prepared by the Subcommittee on Stereotypes, several crosscutting issues emerge, namely

- (1) the need for each of the technical committees to examine the literature in their field to determine how the older person is portrayed.

- (2) the portrayal of older persons in children's literature should be examined by the Technical Committee on Education.
 - (3) the Education Committee should examine the cumulative effect of negative portrayals of older characters in children's literature.
 - (4) advertisements about older persons which focus on disease rather than the concept of health should be examined by both Health Committees..
 - (5) the types of drug products the elderly are frequently called upon to depict in advertisements should be examined by the Health Committees.
 - (6) the underutilization of older actors and actresses by the media as well as television news and who is doing what kinds of stories should be examined by the Technical Committee on Employment.
 - (7) the lack of research on radio stereotypes of the elderly, the impact of rock music and the way the elderly are referred to in lyrics, poking fun at older persons on game shows, and depiction of the elderly in children's cartoons.
 - (8) book publishers should be sensitized to content that may be overlooked on older persons.
 - (9) that the Technical Committee on Education should be made aware of the possibility that charges of censorship might be leveled if there is any criticism of content or portrayal of older persons.
- (E) ANTICIPATED MAJOR AREAS OF RECOMMENDATION
- (1) RESEARCH: into areas of the media which have been overlooked, such as radio stereotypes of older persons.
 - (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTION: that would function for approximately 10 years to promote research in media on portrayal, program activity, advocacy efforts in media of assistance of older Americans.

OVERVIEW
OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

The Committee met on October 16 - 17, 1980, and reviewed the relevant comments of the Deputy Chairs on September 22 to its original workplan. They feel there will be no problem in incorporating all the recommended issues in the final report.

In addition, the committee now plans to conduct a hearing on December 8, 1980, at which some 25 organizations and individuals will be invited to testify. Focus of the hearing will be to identify key factors which impact on the role of governmental agencies and the optional strategies available for the allocation of responsibilities for service delivery and quality control. See the attached list of organizations which will be invited to participate.

The committee further identified the following concerns for additional study:

Linkage of technical committee reports to recommendations from state conferences and mini conference.

Implications of other technical committee reports on governmental structures.

Post-conference implementation plans, especially the interpretation of recommendations by conferees as compared to their eventual operational interpretation.

The linkage of governmental programs, including funding by state and private sector agencies, which will be affected by any recommended change.

The relationship of structure to funding, staff capability and legislative mandates

Clarification of the basic intent of the individual programs and their relationship to national philosophy and objectives.

Is there a "network" on aging with clearly defined relationships, authorities and responsibilities?

The committee passed the following resolution for consideration by the National Advisory Council.

Whereas all pre-conference reports will be rich with data, materials and implications, and

Whereas the conference itself will produce more valuable data, and

Whereas this will require substantial and sophisticated analysis, and

Whereas this analysis should be undertaken as a post-conference activity,

Therefore, it is recommended that the executive director and the National Advisory Council give early consideration to a plan for this activity, including the product desired, the time frame, the resources needed and the intended uses of the product.

Further, it is suggested that this responsibility might be delegated in the following order of priority:

- a. A special task force under the purview of the executive director
- b. A special task force under the purview of the National Advisory Committee.
- c. A newly created group specifically charged with a post-conference focus.

- d. An expanded charge to the technical committee on Social Institutions
- e. An expanded charge to the technical committee on governmental structures.

Dr. Robert Agranoff of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs of Indiana University has been designated as the committees consultant. Three new members were added to the committee - a state senator, a state representative and a mayor.

The committee will meet again on December 8 - 9, 1980, in Washington, D.C.



Technical Committee on
Research on Aging

DATE: October 22, 1980

OVERVIEW

I. KEY ISSUES:

1. Recommendations for sources of and extent of funding.
2. Need for coordination of or a clearing house for research on aging.
3. International cooperation-circumstance and environment effects.
4. Need for short term, national expert commissions to explore problems related to aging that cut across agencies-ex., long term care. As a non-operating agency, the Federal Council on Aging might be given the authority to appoint such expert commissions.
5. Need for baseline studies that will define trends in health of the elderly. Such questions as: is age specific disability increasing or decreasing. This may require establishing sequential, longitudinal research studies on representative samples of the population.
6. Responsibility for dissemination of research findings to everyone in appropriate language and form-professional audiences, general public, service providers.
7. Need for research on forecasting institutional and professional needs of the older population.
8. Need to generate public enthusiasm in support of research on aging.
9. Broaden the base of research in various professional areas such as education of/for the older person.
10. Data banks for making secondary data available.

II. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

1. A request to other committees for research content and interests.
2. Research relating to women and minorities.
3. Training of researchers in gerontology.

III. COMMITTEE STRUCTURE SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OF PAPERS TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Dr. Kety - Justification for Research

Dr. Moriwaki and Dr. McJulien - The Status of Minority Research

IV. CONSULTANTS

Dr. Adrian Ostfeld

Dr. Hamish Monroe

Interagency Liaisons

V. PAPERS PLANNED BY COMMITTEE OR COMMISSIONED

Papers to be written by Committee Member - Ms. Caroline Hoppe

Research on Nutritional Status- Dr. Monroe

Epidemiological and Demographic Studies- Dr. Ostfeld

Numerous government resource people have volunteered to write brief reports based on the determined need following the December 1-2 meeting.

A resource file of research done by other agencies is available in staff office of Phyllis Miller.

