This bibliography on the minority aged consists of 368 references. The term "minority" is defined by participation in a racial ethnic group. The first section provides references to the general gerontological literature dealing with aging in western and/or industrial societies. The second section provides references on the cultural context of aging. It includes anthropological and cross cultural studies. The third section is devoted to minority groups. Its first concentration provides references on general topics such as urban areas, low income groups, ethnicity, and race. The second concentration of references compares several racial/ethnic groups; for instance one may find here comparisons between Mexican Americans, blacks, and whites. The last group of references are broken down into individual ethnic groups as follows: Filipino Americans, Poles, Jews, American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish Speaking, and Blacks. Although arranged by ethnic groups, these studies usually make comparisons with other groups, particularly with whites. A subject index is provided. (Author/AM)
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Minority Aged: A Bibliography

Alexis Molina
Research Assistant
ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON URBAN EDUCATION
Institute for Urban and Minority Education
Teachers College, Columbia University
New York, N.Y. 10027
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INTRODUCTION

The number of elderly in the United States was calculated at three million in the early 1900's. An estimated number of 30 million is expected for the year 1985. This rapid rate of growth has brought about a number of problems which have necessitated expedient action. In order to remediate these problems, the nation's commitment to study the psychosocial, cognitive, and biological concomitants of aging, and the various forces that influence the aging process has increased vastly. For the most part, however, gerontological research has been conducted on the mainstream aged (white-middle class), while meager attempts have been made to systematically study the aged who belong to racial and/or minority groups.

Although exceptions can be found in the documentation on the black aged (due partly to Jacquelyne Jackson's contributions) by and large, the aged who belong to other minority groups who populate American rural and urban areas remain understudied. This apparent neglect can perhaps be explained in terms of the lack of an appropriate research framework that can be used to study the individuals in these groups, and in the lack of researchers, also members of minority groups, to conduct the investigations. Also of importance is the fact that in most previously reported gerontological research, the factor of ethnicity and the effects of race and culture on the aged have been seriously neglected.
With the number of minority group elderly increasing, and with the rising social clamor for equality and for an end to discrimination, there is an urgent need to study these groups, their special problems and needs, and the effects of ethnicity and culture upon the aging process.

This bibliography is an attempt to compile the available references on minority group elderly, where minority is defined by participation in a racial/ethnic group. The first section provides references to the general gerontological literature dealing with aging in western and/or industrial societies. The second section provides references on the cultural contexts of aging. It includes anthropological and cross-cultural studies. The third section is devoted to minority groups. Its first concentration provides references on general topics such as urban areas, low income groups, ethnicity, and race. The second concentration of references compares several racial/ethnic groups; for instance, one may find here comparisons between Mexican Americans, blacks, and whites. The last group of references are broken down into individual ethnic groups as follows: Filipino Americans, Poles, Jews, American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish Speaking, and Blacks. Although arranged by ethnic groups, these studies usually make comparisons with other groups, particularly with whites.

For this bibliography, the following major research resources were searched:

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For those references that cite a paper presented at a proceeding of a Gerontological
Association meeting, an abstract of the paper, together with the author's name and
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