This annotated research, bibliographic and resource guide to current literature on the Hispanic elderly is divided into six major sections. The first section contains a bibliography of bibliographies, books and book chapters, conference papers, journal articles, dissertations, theses, and program descriptions. Part two contains a directory of general information sources on gerontology and aging and a listing of government documents pertinent to the field. Sections three and four include a list of gerontology centers and national gerontology service organizations respectively. Section five includes a list of newsletters and periodicals relating to research, practice, services and training, and popular and consumer issues. The final section represents a selected bibliography on general gerontology as well as on Hispanic aging. Included are publications on physical and mental health, housing, employment, education, crime, legal issues, nutrition, retirement, social services, transportation, and other topics as they relate to aging.
A RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHIC
AND RESOURCE GUIDE
ON THE HISPANIC ELDERLY,
A RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHIC
AND RESOURCE GUIDE
ON THE HISPANIC ELDERLY

Carmela G. Lacayo
Editor

Carlos Vasquez
Principal Investigator

Antonio Ríos
Research Assistant

Henry Rodriguez
Research Manager

Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
1730 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 401
Los Angeles, CA 90015-1064

This project was made possible by a grant from the
Administration on Aging, Dept. of Health and Human
Services, Washington, D.C. 20201, under Title IV-B
of the Older Americans Act. Grant No. 0090-AR-2068.

Copyright © June 1981
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## I. Annotated Bibliography on the Hispanic Elderly

A. Bibliographies .................. 1  
B. Books and Chapters in Books .... 13  
C. Articles .......................... 47  
D. Proceedings ....................... 113  
E. Dissertations and Theses .......... 129  
F. Program/Project Summaries ....... 145

## II. Data and Information Bases

A. General Information Bases ...... 167  
B. Government Documents
   1. General Listing ................. 201  
   2. Annotations .................... 211

## III. Gerontology Centers .......... 219

## IV. National Organizations in the Field of Aging .......... 231

## V. Periodicals

A. Research .......................... 243  
B. Practice, Services, Training .... 251  
C. Newsletter ....................... 257  
D. Popular and Consumer Issues ..... 261

## VI. Selected Bibliography on Aging ................. 267
Introduction to the Bibliographic Guide

Gerontology is a relatively new field. The study of minority older persons is even newer. Serious research on the needs and status of the minority elderly, and programs to meet those unique needs, have begun only in the past ten years or so. During that time, studies about the Hispanic elderly have started to remedy the lack of knowledge about this group. Studies dealing with Hispanics and using empirical methods of the social and behavioral sciences have increased in number throughout the past decade. In most cases, this has been the result of greater numbers of Hispanics entering the field of gerontology and concentrating on their own kind. But interest in research on Hispanics is still peripheral in the general gerontological community. The rapid growth of the Hispanic population means that more research on this group must and will be done.

The data base on older Hispanics is not yet extensive. Nor has this data been systematized. Summarizing and categorizing the data base are important steps in deciding the direction of future research about the Hispanic elderly.

This research, bibliographic, and resource guide is the first publication to take these steps. It unites in one place a comprehensive annotated listing of available contemporary literature on the Hispanic elderly. The guide is meant to help researchers, service deliverers, and policymakers to formulate relevant studies and policies concerning Hispanic elders.

The guide was made possible by a grant from the Administration on Aging of the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. It was compiled by extensive computerized and manual searches in university and professional libraries and holdings on gerontology. It covers the period from 1970-1980, and thus includes most of the literature on the Hispanic elderly. The guide lists books, chapters in books, articles in journals and other periodicals, theses and dissertations, government documents and reports, study findings, proceedings of meetings and conferences held in the past decade, and other bibliographies that will guide the user to more sources.

Also included are a listing of pertinent programs and studies in progress or recently completed in the field of Hispanic gerontology and data bases and publications in the field.
The data bases searched included: Service Center for Aging Information (SCAN), Andrus Gerontology Exchange (AGEX), National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), National Clearing House on Mental Aging (NCMH), Med-Linc (MESH), National Technical Information (NTIS), Psychological Abstracts (Psyc), Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Public Affairs Information Guide (PAIS), Dissertation Abstracts (DISS). Several libraries in the Los Angeles area were also extremely useful in the manual searches.

The Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores (National Association for Hispanic Elderly) is pleased to publish this research, bibliographic, and resource guide to the Hispanic elderly. The guide represents a significant contribution to the state of the art on older Hispanics and to the Asociacion's goal of articulating and responding to the needs of the Hispanic elderly in the U.S. The guide's comprehensiveness reflects the Asociacion's unique commitment as the only national organization serving all segments of the older Hispanic population: Cubans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans, and others.

We wish to thank the project's principal investigator, Dr. Carlos Vasquez, for his excellent work in compiling the guide. We also acknowledge the fine research assistance of Antonio Rios and Maria Ortiz. Mr. Stewart Greathouse and Ms. Margaret Kronauer of the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center helped very much with the data searches. Special appreciation is due Mr. Henry Rodriguez, the Asociacion's Research Manager, for coordinating the project.

The Asociacion Nacional hopes that this guide generates further knowledge and programs that will improve the well-being of the Hispanic elderly throughout the U.S. In this way, the guide can help assure that Hispanics will achieve a dignified and comfortable old age.

Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
March 1981
I. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE HISPANIC ELDERLY

A. Bibliographies
B. Books and Chapters in Books
C. Articles
D. Proceedings
E. Dissertations and Thèses
F. Program/Project Summaries
A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES
1. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE HISPANIC ELDERLY

The following annotated bibliography encompasses a wide variety of sources of information on older Hispanics: bibliographies, books, journal articles, conference proceedings, dissertations, aging-related projects, and other sources. The Asociacion has included many kinds of information resources in order to make this bibliography thorough. A desire to provide information on all segments of the older Hispanic population -- Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans, and others -- guided the compilation of the annotated bibliography.

ANNOTATION:
Covers Jews, Asians, Indians, Blacks, and Spanish-speaking groups treated in books, journal articles, agency reports, and conference proceedings. Material treats work done in late 1960 and 1970 and, while there are key items in each section, the bibliography itself is limited in both number of citations and coverage of any one topic or group. Topics include employment, health, income, housing, and family life (annotated).

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Council on the Aging
FUNDING AGENCY: National Council on the Aging
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: November, 1980

ANNOTATION: A selected bibliography of research regarding Spanish-speaking elderly from Latin America, Spain, and the United States for the years 1960 to 1977. Based on four standard data sources, as well as selections from earlier bibliographies. The bibliography covers social policy issues, housing, employment and retirement, social behavior, personality and psychopathology, intellectual function, health, death, and demography.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC

STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC

STUDY SITE: Latin America, U.S., and Spain

SPONSORING AGENCY: FIU Foundation/FIU College of Arts

FUNDING AGENCY: FIU Foundation/FIU College of Arts

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
An 8-page annotated bibliography of 30 items listing sources of information about the Hispanic elderly in the U.S.

ANNOTATION: Cites the latest research (1970) and educational developments in Mexican-American education. Includes sections on senior citizen education programs.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: ERIC
STUDY AVAILABLE: ERIC Clearinghouse
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: ERIC Clearinghouse, Columbia University
FUNDING AGENCY: National Institute of Education
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:
An annotated bibliography containing 550 entries (through 1978) on the rural aged. Though primarily devoted to works on mental health, the bibliography covers such topics as transportation, housing, and nutrition. To be updated in June, 1981.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: Mental Health and Gerontology Project
STUDY SITE: U.S. University of Kentucky
SPONSORING AGENCY: University of Kentucky
FUNDING AGENCY: National Institute of Mental Health
GRANT NUMBER: IT24 MH 15494-01

ANNOTATION:
Included among the minority groups considered are Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican-Americans. One useful section arranges the entries according to groups; another compares the various minorities. 368 citations and a subject index.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: ERIC
STUDY AVAILABLE: Institute for Urban & Minority Education
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Institute for Urban & Minority Education, Columbia University
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A. 15

ANNOTATION:
A 32-page non-annotated bibliography with 63 entries on Mexican-Americans and 48 on combined studies of Blacks and Mexican-Americans. Published by one of the country's most important gerontology research centers. This bibliography includes publications, papers, dissertations, and government documents. Also contains listings of other useful bibliographies.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Ethel Andrus Gerontology Center
FUNDING AGENCY: National Science Foundation
GRANT NUMBER: Rann (#APR21178)
**CITATION:**


**DATE REVIEWED:** December, 1980

**ANNOTATION:**

A relatively comprehensive bibliography on U.S. minority aged, considering its publication date (1975). Assesses the literature and suggests the need to study such important matters as the extended family, folk culture, Catholicism among Mexicans; raises the issues of whether the barrio is a better environment than institutional settings, and how indigenous cooperation in agencies that help the elderly can be generated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SOURCE OF REFERENCE</strong></th>
<th><strong>USC/EAGC</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STUDY AVAILABLE:</strong></td>
<td>P.O. Box 229, Monticello, IL 61856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STUDY SITE:</strong></td>
<td>U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPONSORING AGENCY:</strong></td>
<td>Department of Urban Studies, University of Nebraska, Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDING AGENCY:</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRANT NUMBER:</strong></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION:
An appendix to the proceedings of the National Conference on the Spanish-speaking Elderly held in Kansas in 1975. Lists books, articles, government documents, dissertations, and professional papers. A useful but dated introduction to the literature.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: -do-
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: 
FUNDING AGENCY: 
GRANT NUMBER: 9

ANNOTATION:

Classified by books, periodicals, government documents, and "other" works concerned with Mexican-Americans, Cubans, and Puerto Ricans. Contains a section on gerontology in general and issues that affect all the elderly: service delivery, nutrition, education, etc.


SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: W. Virginia University Gerontological Center
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: W. Virginia University Gerontological Center
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: December, 1980

ANNOTATION:

Organized into eight major categories: (1) the elderly and their families; (2) subpopulations among the elderly; (3) delivering health care to the elderly; (4) elderly and their environment; (5) community care; (6) geriatric health care; (7) design and development of health care systems; and (8) additional bibliographies on the elderly. Covers the period 1970 to 1975.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: NCMH

STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC

STUDY SITE: U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY: Center for Social Work Research

FUNDING AGENCY: University of Texas, Austin

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
B. BOOKS AND CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION: Reports on experiences in the labor market of persons who are elderly, poor, and belong to an ethnic minority.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC

STUDY AVAILABLE: National Council on Aging

STUDY SITE: U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY: National Council on Aging

FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

A critical assessment of the best known literature on minorities in the U.S., including Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Asians, with emphasis on Mexican-Americans. Concludes that the available literature on the Mexican-American elderly is of extremely limited value in the development of programs.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EACC

STUDY AVAILABLE: Rand Corp.

STUDY SITE: U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY: Rand Corp.

FUNDING AGENCY: AoA - Office of Human Development

GRANT NUMBER: #90-A-318-01

ANNOTATION:
Examines recurrent problems and emerging questions in the conduct of research on ethnicity and aging: (1) what is ethnicity; (2) is it important to social organization and behavior in American society; (3) what differences does ethnicity make in mitigating problems of aging; and (4) what bearing on policy, practice, and research do answers to the above questions have.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: Springer Publishing Co.
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Conference on Ethnicity and Aging, University of Maryland
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA; National Science Foundation
GRANT NUMBER: 90-A-19108 and #APR-75-21178.
Each of the five authors is an anthropologist, and shares the ethnic background with the group he writes about. All follow the life history method. Includes two chapters on Mexican immigrants and one on a Mexican-American citizens club.

ANNOTATION: An introductory and general overview of the subject. Considers the status of research on the situation of the Indian aged, the role played by family in their culture, and proposes directions for public policy and government agencies in addressing this group's needs.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: Springer Publishing Co.
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Conference on Ethnicity and Aging, University of Maryland
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: November, 1980

ANNOTATION:
A study of the Victoria Plaza Housing project for elder citizens in San Antonio, Texas, focusing on the transition problems experienced by the project's first occupants. These arose from changes in life style and self-image as well as increased interaction with other elders, and so on. Though now dated, the study may be useful to planners or to those involved in similar housing arrangements for the elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL

STUDY AVAILABLE: Any library (University of Texas Press)

STUDY SITE: San Antonio, Texas

SPONSORING AGENCY: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health

FUNDING AGENCY: -do-

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

-20-

DATE REVIEWED: October, 1980

ANNOTATION: Designed as a curriculum for a training program conducted by the Texas Department of Public Welfare for its case workers. Divided into four modules: (1) introduction to the Mexican-American household and cultural values; (2) the insights, facts, and statistics relating to facets of an elderly Mexican-American's daily life; (3) treats the community as an entity; (4) deals with the problems of civil rights and social status of the Mexican-American. Also includes a list of resources and potential problems in relating to elderly in the barrio.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: ERIC

STUDY AVAILABLE: Texas State Department of Human Resources

STUDY SITE: U.S. - Texas

SPONSORING AGENCY: Texas Department of Human Resources

FUNDING AGENCY: State of Texas

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
**CITATION:**

**DATE REVIEWED:** October, 1980

**ANNOTATION:**
A sympathetic and sensitive treatment of the elderly Mexican-Americans of Northern New Mexico. Coles, a physician tries to understand the target population within their cultured and geographic context, combining oral history and commentary. Included is a 40-page photo-essay of high-quality photographs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE OF REFERENCE</th>
<th>UCLA/URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUDY AVAILABLE</td>
<td>University of New Mexico Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDY SITE</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONSORING AGENCY</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING AGENCY</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT NUMBER</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNOTATION: A study of aged Mexican-Americans' participation in an East Los Angeles voluntary association. By putting his subject in the historical and socioeconomic context of Mexican-Americans in this country, the author is able to offer convincing explanations for both the relatively low number of elderly involved in this kind of association and the type of behavior observed in the study. Looking at voluntary association as groupings of two kinds -- the "network constructor" and the "companion seeker" -- the author studies deference patterns, conflict, and accommodation in a particular case study.

ANNOTATION:
A monograph of conference transcriptions. Participants included senior citizens, panelists, and health care professionals.

ANNOTATION: Provides a perspective on Hispanic housing concerns that highlight the relationship among Hispanics between the need for shelter and various other social issues. Covers general Hispanic needs in the housing field and also specific issues affecting two particularly vulnerable subpopulations -- migrant and seasonal farmworker families and the Hispanic elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: NTIS
STUDY AVAILABLE: National Hispanic Housing Coalition
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Services Organ.
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION:

An anthology containing twenty chapters, most of which originated as papers prepared for the 1978 National Conference on Ethnicity and Aging held at the University of Maryland. Chapters range from theoretical and historical discussions to those dealing with particular minorities -- Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Mormons, Japanese, and Jews. Includes important lead article on state of the literature.

ANNOTATION:

Papers delivered at a symposium entitled "Triple Jeopardy: The plight of the Aged Minorities." Several of the six papers address problems of the Black and Indian elderly in the United States; others deal with compensatory care, welfare policies and related social concerns faced by the minority elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: Institute of Gerontology
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION: A 400-page final report on the first national needs assessment on the Hispanic elderly. The research sample consisted of 1,803 Hispanics, aged 55 and over, including older Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Other Hispanics. Contains a literature review; data on the status and needs of older Hispanics in the areas of health, housing, income, employment, use of social services, and other areas; and recommendations for aging policies and programs.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
STUDY AVAILABLE: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
FUNDING AGENCY: Administration on Aging
GRANT NUMBER: 0090-A-1295

ANNOTATION:
Attempts to focus on the Chicano elderly in terms of their ethnic social experience and the influences of ethnocultural factors on their lives. After an introductory section outlining demographic and statistical characteristics of Chicano elderly, the author treats the Chicano family, male and female roles, ethnic self-identity, ethno-cultural centrism, and cultural incongruence. Concludes that Chicanos have overcome economic obstacles in part because of resiliency of their culture.

DATE REVIEWED: December, 1980

ANNOTATION:

Citing lack of adequate sociological theory to explain Chicano problems in U.S. society, the author examines factors that separate the Mexican-American elderly from their majority counterparts. The extended family, and its changing structure, the attachment to the land (rural or urban), and social mobility are examined to explain the relative lack of attention Hispanic gerontology problems have received. An edited version of an earlier article included in college textbook (See previous citation).

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: 

STUDY AVAILABLE: 

STUDY SITE: 

SPONSORING AGENCY: 

FUNDING AGENCY: 

GRANT NUMBER: - 30 -

ANNOTATION:
A study of the participation by the Spanish-surnamed elderly population in Riverside, California, under CETA and Title V of the Older Americans Act. The results reveal disproportionately low participation and awareness.
A collection of eight papers which focus on selected aspects of historical processes, cultural values, and socio-economic conditions that contribute to the current status of Hispanic families. Among the topics are: the family, demographic patterns, social problems, human service delivery and health. The papers cover Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans in the United States.
Objectives of the conference were: (1) to identify the needs of Latino elderly in the United States; (2) to identify processes of service delivery that take into account cultural attributes of the elderly upon which program models can be developed. The proceedings highlight the issues of service delivery to Latino elderly, as well as the need for bilingual, bicultural personnel.

ANNOTATION:

Focuses on the health care experiences of older Blacks and Mexican-Americans and presents information drawn from two surveys taken in 1974. One involved interviews with 1269 Black, Mexican-American, and White Los Angeles County residents. The second elicited opinions of 316 decision-makers who influence, formulate, or implement policies affecting Los Angeles County residents. Analyzes and examines the availability, accessibility, and appropriateness in meeting needs of older Mexican-Americans and Blacks, and is designed for use by policy-makers, planners, advocates, and service providers.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles County
SPONSORING AGENCY: Andrus Gerontology Center
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA 90-A-1297 and RANN Corp. of National Science Foundation
GRANT NUMBER: Grant No. APR 75-21178 42 - 34

ANNOTATION:
Assesses social, economic, and health status of the rural Latino elderly, and examines their family and community roles as well. Although the analysis is dated, since it is based on 1960 Census data, it nonetheless provides useful insights into the situation of the rural Latino elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: University of Kentucky Press
STUDY SITE: Southwest
SPONSORING AGENCY: N.A.
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

Annotation:
Summarizes a project aimed at furthering understanding of the aging process through studying variations in patterns of aging in different social and cultural contexts, and at broadening the knowledge base upon which social policy affecting the aged is built. Mexican-American, Blacks, and Whites are studied. Contains a literature review and, in an appendix, survey interview schedules in both English and Spanish.

ANNOTATION:
An early study of inadequate community planning and the lack of understanding of elderly Mexican-Americans, who were relocated in San Antonio, Texas.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: San Antonio, Texas
SPONSORING AGENCY: Institute for Environmental Studies
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

**ANOTATION:**

The project's purpose, reported here, was to demonstrate to California service providers that, without funding vast new resources, feasible and practical ways can be devised to assist the "invisible" population of the elderly ex-migrant and seasonal farmworker. The major objective was to develop and operate, over three funding periods, a statewide bilingual information and referral service for the specific needs of the elderly migrant farm worker, most of whom are Hispanic.

**SOURCE OF REFERENCE:** USC/EAGC

**STUDY AVAILABLE:** Sacramento Concilio, Inc.

**STUDY SITE:** California

**SPONSORING AGENCY:** Sacramento Concilio, Inc.

**FUNDING AGENCY:** Sacramento Concilio, Inc.

**GRANT NUMBER:** Model Grant # 90-A-915/01

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION:
Based on a survey taken to determine attitudes toward old age by elderly Mexican-Americans. Also examines attitudes toward support from the family, the Church, and the government. An early effort of limited value.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: Texas
SPONSORING AGENCY: Texas Governor's Committee on Aging
FUNDING AGENCY: State of Texas
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
An examination of the hypothesis that being at once a woman, a Mexican-American, and aged constitutes the "triple risk" of neglect, discrimination and exploitation. Based on data compiled through telephone interviews in Texas, the authors examine economic factors, health, morale, and social integration. Their conclusions seem to confirm that her plight in life does, indeed, arise from her sex, ethnicity, and age.
A needs assessment based on a 1977 survey conducted in Austin to determine the effectiveness of the Texas Department of Human Resources' delivery and to obtain data on the social and cultural characteristics of urban Mexican-American elderly. The data were based on interviews with 163 SSI income recipients, 65 or older. The study found that 63% believed that governmental agencies exchanged information on clients, which was seen as some indication of why some are reluctant to request social services; that isolation is one of the major problems facing the elderly; and that half were dissatisfied with their assigned case worker.

ANNOTATION:

Seeks to contribute new information to the problems and needs of the diverse elderly, focusing on the situation in Los Angeles. Utilizing data collected in a 1973-1974 survey of 1,269 Black, Mexican-American, and White Los Angeles County elders, Torres-Gil examines and analyzes their varied circumstances. He also explores how these circumstances relate to government programs and policies, and raises issues in the field of housing for the country as a whole.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: EAGC/USC
STUDY AVAILABLE: EAGC/USC
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles
SPONSORING AGENCY: EAGC/USC
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA and RANN
GRANT NUMBER: 90-A-1297 and APR 75-21178

ANNOTATION:
Designed for transportation policy-makers, planners, social services delivery personnel, and advocates for the aged, the report investigates the transportation patterns and problems of older persons. Analyzes: (1) the literature in the field; (2) primary research data from two surveys conducted in 1973-1975; and (3) past and present transportation policy. Contains policy recommendations based on its findings.

Annotation:
Part of a larger cross-cultural study of minority elders in San Diego County, which took over two years (1974-1976) and concerned itself with seven other minority groups. The research design had five components: (1) a composite overview of the study area; (2) creation of a community sanction and consultation network; (3) selection and training of community interviewers; (4) a study population tailored to local conditions; and (5) procedures to accommodate local linguistic factors. Findings were on employment, income, education, housing, national origins, residential patterns, ethnicity, language, health, transportation, nutrition, service utilization, familial networks, and life satisfaction.
Examines the utilization of health services among the Puerto Rican elderly in East Harlem and the different types of delivery systems they can use effectively. Working on the premise that the community itself must be understood before a good health service can be designed, the authors present a socio-economic and socio-cultural study of East Harlem, and then propose an intra-community delivery model coupled with educational programs to inform the Puerto Rican elderly of services available and how to utilize them.
C. ARTICLES
ANNOTATION:

Arguing that the multiplicity of programs offered by the state and county have not sufficiently reached the public, the author offers recommendations on how these programs might better serve the target population: Included among these is active involvement of the elderly served by the programs.

ANNOTATION:

A report on geriatric outreach service developed by the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences (TRIMS) which offers telephone information, referrals, and services coordination to help the elderly cope with daily living problems. Originally begun as a community telephone information and geriatric aftercare service, the service has expanded into a comprehensive program staffed by professional and indigenous paraprofessionals.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: NCMH

STUDY AVAILABLE: American Institutes for Research, Palo Alto, California

STUDY SITE: Texas

SPONSORING AGENCY: NIMH

FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Summarizes a study of 210 elderly Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and Cubans -- in particular, their family structure and intergenerational exchange. Preliminary findings suggest that multigenerational households are infrequent and varied. Although patterns of authority and support systems are strongly influenced by cultural norms and values, structural rather than cultural variables appear to be the most significant predictors of everyday behavior.

ANNOTATION:
A case study of community intervention and participation in a government-sponsored project surveying the needs and adaptations of aging among Blacks and Mexicans in Los Angeles. Confrontation, conflict, and compromise are identified as the prime characteristics of the project's attempt to deal with pressure for involvement by the community. Concludes that action research projects must be flexible and that events may occur in the process of conducting the research project which may alter how the project is ultimately completed.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles County
SPONSORING AGENCY: U.S.C.
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA
GRANT NUMBER: 90-A-1297
This paper tests two hypotheses: (1) that the empty nest is associated with aspects of low morale among both Mexican-American and White women, and (2) that this association is stronger among Mexican-American women than Whites, ages 45 - 74. The results showed that a relationship between the empty nest and the indicators of low morale among Mexican-American women was unclear, and that there was also a negligible association of the empty nest with low morale among white women.

ANNOTATION:
A case study of a 64-year-old Mexican widow with suicidal tendencies who is given a program of psychotherapy to be completed in 15 days. A strategy of psychotherapy was adopted, focusing on identifying problems and formulating practical solutions promptly. Treatment centered on increasing the quality of patient's activity, with initial success indicating a good prognosis. Family was counseled about anti-depressant drugs and inadvisability of relocating the patient.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCMH
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: California
SPONSORING AGENCY: N.A.
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: November, 1980

ANNOTATION: Reports a study of 1,552 older persons in selected inner city areas of New York, indicating that they suffer from poorer health status and higher incidence of functional incapacity than their city-wide or national peers. Ethnicity and income affect utilization of health services. Major barriers to adequate health care include lack of money, fragmentation of medical services, and depersonalization of the health care system.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: New, York City
SPONSORING AGENCY: New York Office of Aging
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA/USDHEW
GRANT NUMBER: No. 93-D-75033/2-04
ATTEMPTS TO MEASURE AND INTERPRET THE MOBILITY OF SLUM-DWELLERS--MOSTLY ETHNIC MINORITIES--AND TO FIND THE CHIEF CAUSE FOR LACK OF MOBILITY WHERE IT EXISTS. RESIDENTS OF AN AREA SCHEDULED FOR MODEL CITIES REDEVELOPMENT WERE COMPARED WITH RETIRED PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE CITY. MOBILITY PATTERNS WERE SEEN TO BE PREDICTABLE ON THE BASIS OF ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL CLASS, BUT THE DECISIVE FACTORS SEEMED TO BE THE HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

ANNOTATION:

Reports on a study of the means by which Older Mexican-Americans obtain information from the news media. A comparison of their communicative habits and capabilities with other elderly is made and consideration is given to ways in which the community might improve communication to its older Mexican-American members. Findings showed that newspapers and magazines were less effective than other media (radio and television) in disseminating information to elderly Mexican-Americans.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EACG
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA
GRANT NUMBER: Aa-4-68-061-01

DATE REVIEWED: November, 1980

ANNOTATION:

Reports the study of under-utilization by Mexican-Americans of public housing for the elderly in one city. In spite of efforts to design the architecture according to anthropological notions of the kind of housing Mexicans "need," it was found that Mexican society makes staying with relatives more desirable than living among seniors. Other factors identified were lack of information about public housing and unwillingness to uproot from familiar surroundings.

ANNOTATION:

Argues that present health services for Chicanos are a "mockery of quality" care, and that referrals to supplement these services increase the credibility gap that now exists between health professionals and the Chicano community. Finds that current programs suffer from (1) Anglo middle-class lack of empathy for and confusion about Chicanos, (2) methods of service delivery at odds with existing structures in the Chicano community, (3) lack of a well-defined perspective in providing Chicanos comprehensive health care.

STUDY AVAILABLE: Development Associates
STUDY SITE: Santa Clara, California
SPONSORING AGENCY: Santa Clara City Planning Department
FUNDING AGENCY: -do-
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Examines the cultural discontinuities among elder Anglos and Mexican-Americans that produce low self-esteem when they must adopt to the expectations of others in their age group. Concludes that there is a tendency in Western cultures to reward one group of people at the expense of another. In the case study presented, a Mexican matriarch's sense of pride, power, and freedom are won only at psychological cost to her children. To insure the mother's self-esteem they must remain dependent children -- even into middle age.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: San Francisco
SPONSORING AGENCY: Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute
FUNDING AGENCY: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
GRANT NUMBER: 5-Rol-HD02656

Annotation:
Reports findings on (1) how Mexican-Americans view old age, and (2) how they perceive three primary institutions which furnish informal or formal aid programs: the family, the Church, and the government. Data were gathered through interviews in the homes of respondents, all of whom were interviewed in Spanish by Mexican-Americans to increase cultural and language rapport. Old age was viewed negatively, and respondents reported less help from family than from Church or government. Concludes that Mexican-Americans are not substantially different from Anglos in perceptions of old age and institutional support.

Source of Reference: USC/EAGC
Study Available: West Texas
Study Site: Texas A and M University
Sponsoring Agency: Title III, Older Americans Act
Funding Agency: 29-A-1
Describes advances made by the Hispanic elderly in East Harlem as a result of their participation in advocacy programs. Because of such programs, the hospital for joint diseases has, for example, become more involved in Hispanic community matters and especially those of Hispanic elders. Major problems and needs of the East Harlem Hispanic elderly are identified and several basic causes discussed.

ANNOTATION: A descriptive article offering a multi-faceted profile of the Hispanic elderly in East Harlem. Also assesses the work presently being done by existing agencies in the area. Stresses the importance of elders' participation in programs designed to serve them.

The position that minority aged suffer from "double jeopardy" in society because of their ethnicity plus their age may be seriously qualified by the other positions that the gap between minority and Anglo closes as both advance in age. This article documents an effort to test these competing hypotheses by examining data on 1,269 Blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Whites in Los Angeles. The results seem to support the hypotheses that age "levels" the status of the elderly, regardless of their ethnicity.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: Psych.
STUDY AVAILABLE: Most libraries
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Sciences Foundation; (APR 75-21178);
FUNDING AGENCY: Foundation; AoA (#90-A-1010/02)
GRANT NUMBER: UPS 64

Annotation:
Reports research conducted in East Los Angeles on Mexican-Americans' use of curanderismo (folk psychiatry). Findings indicate that the use of curanderismo still exists, but is diminishing. Most prefer the physician to the curandero, thus challenging claims that underrepresentation of Mexican-Americans in psychiatric facilities is due to widespread use of folk psychiatry.

ANNOTATION:
Reveals that cultural values represent an important factor in nursing home use. Underutilization of nursing homes by Mexican-Americans in the Phoenix, Arizona, area was studied from three data sources: 1970 Census Information; statewide vital statistics; and a mail-back questionnaire of state licensed nursing homes. In the final analysis, the study showed that underutilization occurs because Mexican-Americans do not view nursing homes as a culturally viable alternative, but only as a last resort.
ANNOTATION:

Presents data on the socio-economic plight of the Spanish-speaking elderly. These pertains to population growth, nativity, family status, education, labor force participation, income, home ownership, mobility, crime, and victimization. Conclusions and sociological implications are drawn in each category.

ANNOTATION:

An urban planner extrapolates changes and trends in senior programs for the immediate future. While he foresees a slow-down in new programs, he argues that active participation by the elderly themselves will insure more vigorous and successful efforts by service deliverers.
Indicators of housing quality from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey are examined for U.S. households headed by Black, Spanish-speaking and White elderly, aged 65 and over. Findings show that 1 million Black and a quarter of a million Spanish-speaking homes were consistently less desirable than White homes, based on such criteria as vermin, disrepair, high crime rate, and others. Findings indicate many minority elderly are living among conditions unsuitable or even hazardous for any age group, but especially for older persons.

ANNOTATION:

Reports on a study of Cubans to test for cognition abilities. In 31 immigrant Cuban elderly men and women who received their education in Cuba, the number of years of formal education was significantly related to performance on measures of classification, combinational analysis, hypothesis-testing and matrices. An index of fluid intelligence was also significantly related to performance on the classification and hypothesis-testing tasks.

ANNOTATION:
Findings are presented from a study of the policy implications of proposed and existing legislation affecting minority elderly -- Blacks, Indians, Hispanics, Pacific Islanders, and Asian-Americans. Also identifies the critical policy issues pertaining to minority elderly that require further research.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: NCMH
STUDY AVAILABLE: UCLA/URL
STUDY SITE: California
SPONSORING AGENCY: Pacific Asian Elderly Research Project
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Reports a study of Blacks', Mexican-Americans', and Anglos' concepts of mental health and their willingness to pursue action to insure it. Using both "Angst" and "joy" scores in the analysis, tentative conclusions indicated that Mexican-Americans and Blacks seem to have as good mental health as Anglos. Concludes that age and ethnic differences relate not only to treatment but to the physician's evaluation of patients. Also, outreach programs are more likely to succeed if they have support and cooperation of the community.

STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Texas Res. Institute of Mental Science
FUNDING AGENCY: NIMH
GRANT NUMBER: MH-5708

ANNOTATION:

Studies attitudes toward old age in Black, Cuban, American Indian, White, and Chicano women to identify factors that may produce negative views of aging. Finds that intra-familial relations, rather than culture or background variables, influence attitudes toward old age in general and toward one's own aging process in particular.

ANOTATION:

Uses conflict and environmental-docility models to analyze the impact of ethnicity, architectural design, and internal politics on community formation in a HUD-subsidized development for Black, Cuban, and White English-speaking elderly. Makes suggestions for applying research results to future housing design.

ANNOTATION:
Attempts to determine the reason for underutilization of psychiatric care by Mexican-Americans of all ages, including the elderly. Underrepresentation is accounted for by a complex of social reasons: language barrier, mental health role of family physician, self-esteem reduction experienced by Mexican-Americans when seeking help, lack of available mental health facilities in their community, and threat of "repatriation."

An issue of a popular Hispanic publication devoted to Latino elderly. The authors favor indigenous, culturally-relevant mutual-help delivery systems for the elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: La Luz
STUDY SITE: Southwest
SPONSORING AGENCY: La Luz
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Presents evidence indicating that the Hispanic elderly age faster than the Anglo elderly, in functional terms. Discusses the implications of this evidence for policies and programs in the field of aging.

**ANNOTATION:**

Argues that very little has been written on the Hispanic elderly. Most published material is dated, unreliable, inconclusive, and scattered throughout the historical and social literature. To date, research on Hispanic elderly is seriously defective, both statistically and in its sociological interpretation. Research must be coordinated on the national level to prevent duplication and promote cross-fertilization of innovative techniques.
CITATION:                     DATE REVIEWED: December, 1980


ANNOTATION.                 

Discusses the special considerations involved in social research on an older, mostly monolingual, minority group.

ANNOTATION:

Discusses the need for comprehensive data on the Hispanic elderly nationwide. Describes the unique instrument development, sample design, and interviewing techniques developed by the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores for use in its research study. "A National Study to Assess the Service Needs of the Hispanic Elderly."

DATE REVIEWED: December, 1980

ANNOTATION:
Discusses preliminary demographic data and data on the status and needs of the Hispanic elderly in the areas of housing, nutrition, physical and mental health, etc., based on the first national needs assessment survey of Hispanic elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: __________

STUDY AVAILABLE: __________

STUDY SITE: __________

SPONSORING AGENCY: __________

FUNDING AGENCY: __________

GRANT NUMBER: __________

ANNOTATION:

Discusses the Hispanic elderly's generally low income and employment patterns and the implications of these patterns for retirement planning for older Hispanics.

ANNOTATION:

Discusses the terms "vulnerable elderly" and "frail elderly" in terms of the factors that make older Hispanics "vulnerable": their relatively short lifespan, employment and income patterns, monolingualism, and underutilization of social services.

ANNOTATION:
Provides background on Hispanic gerontology, the current status of research on the Hispanic elderly, and obstacles impeding this research. Challenges existing literature as "value-laden," proposing rectification by new approaches and priorities.
Outlines the philosophy of the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores and previews projects in progress in the organization designed to build a primary national center for information on Hispanic aging.

ANNOTATION:
A comparative study of White, Black, and Cuban men and women in terms of their psychological adjustment. Essentially no sex differences were observed. Elderly Blacks showed the best adjustment when social class and level of disability were held constant, while Cubans showed the most negative adjustment, most likely, it is argued, because of their cultural displacement.
Challenges the long-held notions of the importance of the extended family in the care and treatment of the Mexican-American aged. Argues that since World War II, Chicanos have undergone fundamental social and cultural changes, and not to understand this would be to treat the present generation as if it belonged to a past generation. The author also maintains that there is too much of a tendency to limit the roles of the Chicano elderly.
The research questions are: are the minority aged doubly jeopardized in relation to middle-class aged Whites with regard to life satisfaction, health, financial resources, etc., and are the poor minority aged and the female poor minority aged triply and quadruply jeopardized respectively. The data obtained from a probability sample of 1,269 Black, Mexican-American and White respondents seem to support the thesis of compound jeopardy for minority aged.

ANNOTATION:

Investigates psychological distress in a sample of elderly Mexican-Americans and Anglos residing in a four-census tract area, in the southwest area of San Antonio, Texas. Comparison of the two ethnic groups, which use computer-derived mental health ratings as the measure of psychological distress show that Mexican-Americans exhibit more distress than Anglos. Critically evaluates the applicability of the social-selection and social-stress hypotheses to psychological distress among minority cultural groups.

ANNOTATION:
Examines "social-stress" and "social-selection" hypotheses of psychological distress with data from a sample of 362 Mexican-Americans and 156 Anglos, 60 years old and over, living in four-census tracts in the southwest area of San Antonio, Texas. Criticizes both hypotheses as being incomplete, at least as they apply to Mexican-Americans. Suggests that different approaches, which take into account the importance of the family, length of resilience, and relative size of minority group be adopted.

ANNOTATION:
Focuses on the need of Mexican-American elderly to receive support within their family system to insure continued familial integration as well as support that is at once relevant and consistent with their culture.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: ERIC
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: N.A.
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

Although previous studies have shown a connection between Anglo and Mexican-American attitudes toward hospitalization, little attention has been given to problems of attitude measurement and variables control. This study attempts to isolate varied attitudes among both groups to determine the extent of covariance and correlation. Shows inconclusive results in respect to whether Mexican-Americans have more negative views toward hospitalization than Anglos, but establishes a direct relation in both groups between educational level and attitudes toward hospitalization.

ANNOTATION:
Examines two conflicting views of the Chicano family. One depicts it as a rigid; male-dominated and authoritarian structure that breeds passivity and dependence; the other as a warm, nurturing, and supportive structure that gives its members a strong sense of security. Concludes that while the second helps dispel many erroneous and negative stereotypes of its own, albeit positive. Yet, after re-evaluation, a new, more objective and viable view of the Chicano family emerges.

An early study of the Mexican-American elderly in the U.S. Beginning with a profile based on the 1960 Census data, the author offers insights into the weakness of the literature and the traps into which Anglo researchers fall when dealing with Mexican-Americans. Argues that we must examine family structure, community patterns, geographic, social and occupational mobility along with intergenerational relations to understand not only elderly Mexican-Americans but the very process of aging in their community.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: Southwest U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Ethel Andrus Gerontology Center
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:
Departing from an existentialist view of death, this article attempts to trace the characteristics of the treatment of death in the Mexican culture -- specifically, among Mexican-Americans -- but manages only to penetrate the surface of a very complex subject.

ANNOTATION: An extensive review of the literature revealing that: (1) more argument than consensus exists in the interpretation of the available, and (2) there is a tendency for researchers to treat this population as if it were homogeneous. To improve this situation, the author offers recommendations for future research, plus advice to service providers concerning the special socio-economic and cultural characteristics of elderly Mexican-American. Includes a useful bibliography.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: Department of Psych., Room A-352, UCLA
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Spanish-speaking Mental Health Research Center
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: 102 - 96 -

ANNOTATION:
Focuses on the Mexican-American elderly and their kin networks, raising the question whether different ethnic background provide individuals with different adaptabilities and vulnerabilities in old age. Conducted interviews with 1,269 Blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Anglos aged 45-75 in Los Angeles County. Findings indicate that not only are there significant ethnic differences in patterns of interaction within kin networks among the elderly population studied, but that their interactional expectations also differ ethnically.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: EAGC/USC
STUDY AVAILABLE: EAGC/USC
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles County
SPONSORING AGENCY: EAGC/USC
FUNDING AGENCY: National Science Foundation and RANN
GRANT NUMBER: APR 21178

ANNOTATION:
Investigates ethnicity as a dimension in expectation patterns of social interaction among older Mexican-Americans. Also studies the relation of expectation fulfillment to life satisfaction. Data base for study was an interview survey of 800 Mexican-Americans and Anglos between the ages of 45 to 75. Results indicate that there are significant differences in fulfillment of expectations of between Anglos and Mexican-Americans and, while no differences exist in frequency of social interaction between the two ethnic groups, Mexican-Americans were less satisfied with the frequency of social interaction.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: University libraries
STUDY SITE: N.A.
SPONSORING AGENCY: N.A.
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: 104

ANNOTATION:

Presents findings of study in long-term care for elderly Mexican-Americans. Focusing on perceptions of clinical care received, different reports of health status, and knowledge concerning their own medication, the authors found that residents of urban, small town, and rural settings of different socio-economic backgrounds understood and managed their health problems differently.
This early study of family roles among Mexican-American families finds: the wife subordinate to husband; female siblings subordinate to male siblings; father-son relationships, distant and severe; father-daughter relationships, conflict-free; mother-son relationship, a preparation for dominance, etc. While urbanization and assimilation have begun to alter these roles, they still represent the dominant patterns. The value of this study lies in its almost classic statement of the traditional family roles Mexican-American elderly are most familiar with, and should, therefore, help create understanding of the present intergenerational conflict.
Based on a survey of 1,269 Blacks, Chicanos, and Anglos in three equal age groups (45-54, 55-64, and 65-74), the authors attempt to determine whether yea-saying was prominent among Chicanos compared to other groups. The data analyzed are based on hour-long, semi-structured interviews on a variety of topics related to aging.
**CITATION:**


**ANNOTATION:**

Outlines a study by the Sacramento Conciilio Aging Project on Hispanic elderly migrants. The researchers found confirmation among migrant farmworkers of the hypotheses that minority elderly suffer from multiple jeopardy in their attempt to deal with old-age problems. These include obstacles arising from rural setting, as well as cultural and legal obstacles tied to residency requirements. The author proposes a coordinated community system to include all pertinent human service agencies in the Hispanic community.

### SOURCE OF REFERENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UCLA/URL</th>
<th>-do-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUDY AVAILABLE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDY SITE:</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONSORING AGENCY:</td>
<td>Sacramento Conciilio Aging Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING AGENCY:</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT NUMBER:</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNOTATION:
Discusses the high rate of hypertension in Mexican-American population coupled with their lack of knowledge of this health problem. Urges the creation of health care facilities that provide services in Spanish and heightened sensitivity toward Mexican-American culture. Research needs to include an awareness of generational and rural/urban differences to use bilingual-bicultural interviewers to seek advice from community people.

ANNOTATION:
Studies perceptions of the Mexican-American elderly in urban areas with respect to their age-related difficulties and available resources. Concludes that this group faces the problems of language and immigration status in addition to those of poverty and racism -- which they share with other minority groups -- and those of ill health, isolation, loneliness, and ageism.
**CITATION:**


**DATE REVIEWED:** March, 1981

**ANNOTATION:**

Focuses on the work of the Spanish Family Guidance Center at the University of Miami Medical School, which is engaged in developing and implementing research and demonstration activities among Cubans in Florida. The information is based on a three-year demonstration project aimed at meeting the health needs of Cuban elders in the Greater Miami-Dade County area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE OF REFERENCE:</th>
<th>UCLA/URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUDY VARIABLE:</td>
<td>U.S. Government Printing Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDY SITE:</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONSORING AGENCY:</td>
<td>AoA/DHEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING AGENCY:</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT NUMBER:</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 105 -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reports on a project in Florida investigating the effectiveness of two outreach/education modes established to increase the utilization of mental health services by Hispanic elders. These involved: (1) contacting possible sources of referrals, such as aging and social-service agencies, physicians, and priests, and (2) conducting a mass media campaign aimed at elderly clients needing mental health services. It was found that Hispanic elders can be identified and reached through sufficient outreach.
Outlines the structure and social programming of Amigos del Valle, a non-profit private organization which serves nearly 3,000 persons in South Texas. Finds that in providing services, Amigos del Valle has learned to consider not only geographic, economic, and demographic variables, but also the elderly's cultural and social needs.

ANNOTATION:

Explores barriers to full utilization of health care facilities, the need for health services, coping mechanisms (family, religion, folk medicine, or other vehicles used by older persons in the face of health problems), and the influence of cultural and socio-economic factors or illness-prevention, initial service utilization, and health maintenance. Data were derived from three surveys conducted in Colorado, San Antonio, Texas, and East Los Angeles.

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION:

Focuses on the Federal Council on the Aging and its work in dealing with the issues of service delivery, support network, education, employment, housing, health, language barriers, etc., among Latino elderly. Concludes that among other things, the socio-economic barriers encountered by the Hispanic elderly, added to their cultural differences, may make the Hispanic elderly more dependent on a national support network than their White counterparts.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL

STUDY AVAILABLE: U.S. Government Printing Office

STUDY SITE: U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY: AoA/DHEW

FUNDING AGENCY: -do-

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
CITATION:


DATE REVIEWED: November, 1980

ANNOTATION:

Studies political behavior among two samples of Mexican-American elderly in San Jose and Los Angeles, California. The findings show that the Mexican-American elderly have a relatively low rate of political activity and a diminished sense of efficacy. The authors discuss factors leading to this political behavior -- fear, lack of communication, socio-economic status --, and posit that increased participation by Mexican-American elderly in social and political activity would mean increased potential for organizing around relevant issues to gain a greater influence on decisions, policies, and events affecting their lives.

ANNOTATION:
Reports a study of health care needs and preventive services available to and utilized by older persons, particularly Mexican-Americans in a rural California community. The study concentrates on four areas: (1) the principal problems, needs, and available resources for older persons; (2) preventive health care facilities and programs designed for the aging; (3) characteristics of the minority aged as seen by policymakers, planners, administrators, and service providers; (4) the question of whether preferential consideration is given to Mexican-Americans owing to economic- and race-related morbidity findings. Includes detailed findings and makes specific policy recommendations.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: USC/EAGC
STUDY SITE: Sonoma County, California
SPONSORING AGENCY: California State, Sonoma
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
Describes a model program called "Exito," which was developed to help elderly Hispanics in Natalia, Texas, make use of health and social services that they had not previously utilized because of low income, language and cultural differences, and geographic isolation.
D. PROCEEDINGS

ANNOTATION:
A descriptive history of the La Academia de la Nueva Raza in Northern New Mexico. The author claims that the foundations of the Academia's educational process are the history and experience of the community recorded in the minds and hearts of the elderly. The elder, accordingly, are the source of their own advocacy.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE
EAGC/USC
STUDY AVAILABLE: EAGC/USC
STUDY SITE: Los Angeles
SPONSORING AGENCY: National Association for Elderly Persons, National Chicano Social Planning Council
FUNDING AGENCY: AoA
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
**CITATION:**


---

**ANNOTATION:**

Recounts the history of the senior citizens programs of the Casa Maravilla housing project in East Los Angeles since the project was completely rebuilt in 1972-1973. Focusing on the development of nutrition programs, social clubs, and other social activities, the author concludes that the Casa Maravilla Senior Citizens Center is a program that "encourages and supports seniors on a one-to-one basis."

---

**SOURCE OF REFERENCE:**

UCLA/URL

**STUDY AVAILABLE:**

Center on Aging

**STUDY SITE:**

Los Angeles

**SPONSORING AGENCY:**

Center on Aging

**FUNDING AGENCY:**

State Department of Aging - California

**GRANT NUMBER:**

N.A. - 116 -
An early review of the literature on Chicano aging and the areas which the literature indicates need the most. Faulting existing research for a methodology which reflects overgeneralization, misinterpretation, stereotyping and assumptions based on limited and often erroneous information, the author offers a list of areas needing research: accurate demographic data, living arrangements, health, transportation, etc. Also, proposes conducting research in a variety of geographic settings to account for inter-regional variations and immigration patterns.

**ANNOTATION:**

Examines some of the "realities" of aging in the Latino community of Los Angeles, paying particular attention to the political realities of the group. The author finds that the majority of Chicano elderly live on a limited income, are in a worse financial situation than in previous decades, and yet do not expect financial aid from relatives. Addresses membership in voluntary associations as an indicator of political action.

**SOURCE OF REFERENCE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAGC/USC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**STUDY AVAILABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAGC/USC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**STUDY SITE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S., Los Angeles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SPONSORING AGENCY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Association for Elderly Persons, National Chicano Social Planning Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FUNDING AGENCY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AoA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GRANT NUMBER:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ANNOTATION:
Outlines the housing situation for the Hispanic elderly in the U.S. Utilizing government statistics, the writer outlines the dimensions of the problem and assesses the effectiveness of government assistance. Makes a series of recommendations for public agencies to alleviate poor housing for elders.

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION: A useful and creative outline on methods and techniques in effectively organizing the Latino elderly. Written by a Latino organizer working with senior citizens, this paper offers practical tips on organizing in ethnically mixed areas and suggests methods for incorporating the cultural and ethnic differences in an organizing drive.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL

STUDY AVAILABLE: Center on Aging California

STUDY SITE: Center on Aging California

SPONSORING AGENCY: State Department of Aging - California

FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.

GRANT NUMBER: - 120 -

ANNOTATION:

Presents an overview of research on the Hispanic elderly. After outlining the current status of research and the main obstacles to undertaking research on the Hispanic elderly, the author presents research needs and goals, concluding that existing literature is defective both in its statistics and its sociological interpretation. Calls for more "significant participation" of Hispanic elderly in federal, state, and local structures that address their needs.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: Center on Aging
STUDY SITE: California
SPONSORING AGENCY: Center on Aging
FUNDING AGENCY: State Department of Aging - California
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

DATE REVIEWED: December, 1980

ANNOTATION: The proceedings include twelve presentations made at the conference on topics ranging from social change, housing problems, advocacy and popular education, to multiservice centers. There are addresses by Mexican-American, Cuban, and Puerto Rican representatives outlining the particularities of each group. Additionally, these proceedings contain an interesting discussion of contrasts between Latin America and "American" culture regarding the aged and listings of gerontologists throughout the country working the the Latino elderly.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: P.O. Box 244; Shawnee Mission, KS 66201
STUDY SITE: U.S.
FUNDING AGENCY: Social and Rehabilitation Service (HEW)
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
Addresses the "integration" (consolidation) of health and social services in California to make the systems more efficient. Argues that meeting local needs through creating flexible service delivery systems with insured accountability and linking service providers in a community to meet the individual's needs can better provide an array of services to groups presently overlooked and underserved. More than an effort to "solve" the problem, this paper attempts to "define" its boundaries.

DATE REVIEWED: January, 1981

ANNOTATION:

An historical, demographic, and statistical overview of Spanish-speaking elderly in the United States, with emphasis on Mexican-Americans. Discusses the differences between Hispanic and Anglo values in a rapidly changing urban society in terms of empirical data available on the Hispanic elderly (1973). Sees the problems of the Hispanic elderly more solvable by public agencies than by the family.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL

STUDY AVAILABLE: -do-

STUDY SITE: U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY: Center on Aging CSUSD

FUNDING AGENCY: AoA-OHD-DHEW

GRANT NUMBER: AoA 94-P-76-036/9-01

ANNOTATION:
Attempts to raise planning and programmatic issues affecting the Hispanic elderly within the questions of whether cultural variations work for or against them.

ANNOTATION:
Proceedings of the first Institute on Minority Aging held in 1973. Includes papers on Mexican-Americans; treats the problems and circumstances of the old among minority groups.

DATE REVIEWED:  March, 1981

ANNOTATION:
The proceedings of the Third National Institute on Minority Aging held in San Diego, California, in 1975. Includes papers by legislators, service delivery personnel, and researchers on the legislative process and the needs of the elderly minority. Contains practical guides to effective legislative action, and reviews pending legislation in California.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE:  USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE:  Center on Aging
STUDY SITE:  California
SPONSORING AGENCY:  Center on Aging
FUNDING AGENCY:  N.A.
GRANT NUMBER:  N.A.

ANNOTATION:
The proceedings of the Fourth National Institute on Minority Aging held in San Diego, California, in 1977. The twenty-four papers address service delivery systems in relation to planning, research, home health systems, integration, governance, and legal matters in health systems. Several papers address particular programs in Southern California, while others are more general.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/USC
STUDY AVAILABLE: Center on Aging
STUDY SITE: California
SPONSORING AGENCY: Center on Aging
FUNDING AGENCY: State Department of Aging - California
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
E. DISSERTATIONS AND THESSES

ANNOTATION:
Aims at determining the extent to which the life patterns of Black, Mexican-American, and Chinese elderly -- expressed in eating habits, health status, social interaction, and program activities -- were reflected by their participation in three nutrition programs seeks particularly to test hypotheses regarding continuity/discontinuity theory in social gerontology. The findings partly supported the continuity theory that satisfactory life patterns at age 40 were continued into old age.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: International Dissertation Abstract

STUDY AVAILABLE: Micrographics Dept., Doheny Library, USC

STUDY SITE: California

SPONSORING AGENCY: USC

FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.

GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Attempts to identify factors contributing to the utilization of health services among older Chicanos. Reports results of a study conducted to ascertain these factors in Orange County. Investigates three aspects of utilization: (1) total utilization of physicians' services; (2) utilization of physicians' services for preventive purposes; and (3) utilization of hospitals. Findings suggest that higher integration among older Chicanos leads to better health and lower use of health services.
Focuses on Chicanos over 45 in Los Angeles, California. Examines relationships between their life conditions and social stratum positions according to age, sex, and occupational status. Methodology includes: ethnohistorical analysis, statistical community study, a correlational analysis of data, and ethnographic analysis of qualitative data. Gerontological findings suggest that while universal aspects of old age hold for Chicanos, variation among this group generally follow those noted among other populations in industrial capitalist societies.
This quantitative-descriptive study of 72 Anglo and Mexican-American men in senior centers is based on interviews conducted in Spanish or English according to the preference of the respondent. In an attempt to learn if there were differences between the two ethnic groups regarding retirement experiences, the author tested a number of hypotheses. The principal hypothesis -- that there is no difference between Mexican-Americans and Anglos' experience of retirement -- was borne out by the findings, although differences did emerge regarding financial resources, knowledge of social security system, notions of work and leisure, responsiveness of social service agencies, etc.
This study of Mexican-American, Black, and Anglo residents between the ages of 45 and 74 found the presence of age-stratum consciousness among middle-age and older adults. Data were collected as part of large-scale survey on the social and cultural contexts of aging. The most significant result was the importance of age as a predictor of attitudes, the evidence indicating that chronological age represents a more reliable predictor than status measures or occupational prestige.

ANNOTATION:
A study of relationship between majority and ethnic status and life satisfaction. Makes comparisons between Anglos, Blacks, and Mexican-Americans using secondary data based on 8,061 respondents. Major proposition tested was supported: majority status is positively related to life satisfaction as well as housing and health satisfaction. Findings suggest multidimensional models are feasible to measure life satisfaction of elders of different racial or ethnic groups.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: UCLA/URL
STUDY AVAILABLE: University Microfilms Order #7824647
STUDY SITE: Texas
SPONSORING AGENCY: North Texas State University
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.

Annotation:

The main objective of this study was to analyze patterns of spatial variation in selected mortality indices in Puerto Rico. The study considers a real differentiation of social, economic, and demographic characteristics of municipio observation units. The factor analytic-multiple regression technique utilized appears to be an effective procedure for the study of mortality variation.

Annotation:
Studies the relationship between social interaction and morale among the Spanish-speaking elderly. Conducted interviews concerning kin and community interaction with 52 urban and rural Hispanic elderly couples living in Northern New Mexico. Rural elderly were found to have higher morale scores with immediate and extended kin as well as with ritualized kinship networks.

Source of Reference:
STUDY AVAILABLE: University Microfilms Order #7818654
STUDY SITE: New Mexico
SPONSORING AGENCY: University of Denver
FUNDING AGENCY: N.A.
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
Testing the assumption that familism and care for the aged constitute core values in Mexican-American culture, this quantitative-descriptive study compares two generations of Chicanos in their attitudes toward filial responsibility. Independent variables were: generation, sex, socioeconomic status, generation since immigration, urban or rural residence, and religious affiliation. Statistical data indicated that rural subjects scored significantly higher in filial responsibility than their urban counterparts.

ANNOTATION:

A review of the literature on the need to maintain extended kinship networks for nurturing high morale among Latino elders. Author also cites works on the changing nature of these networks.
SKANSIE, JULI ELLEN. Death is for All: Death and Death-Related Beliefs of Rural Spanish-Americans, Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1974.

ANNOTATION:

Research reported in this dissertation is based on extensive interviews with rural Mexican-Americans on their concepts of death and death-related topics. While some view death as something beautiful and not to be feared, others see it as horrible. Also examines psycho-cultural features such as bereavement behavior, grief, wakes, and funerals, and discusses these in relation to the effect death has on the survivors and their ways of expressing grief.

ANNOTATION:
An exploratory field study of the status and role perceptions of 38 Chicano grandparents, mostly female living in Denver during 1973. Selected subjects from Old Age Assistance lists and from personal referrals. Explores five propositions about the perceptions of grandparents: (1) they perceive themselves as important in raising grandchildren; (2) they feel a sense of responsibility when crisis hits the family; (3) they see themselves as having credible authority in the family; (4) they perceive grandmothers as responsible for the grandchildren's religious training; and (5) they see themselves as responsible for cultural transmission. The first three propositions appear strongly supported by evidence; the last two considerably less supported.
The research developed out of consultations with elderly Mexican and Mexican-American women 60 years of age throughout urban centers of the Southwest. It is an exploratory and interpretative study of the role of the woman in la cultura chicana. Twenty-six women were individually interviewed in focused but open-ended sessions. Results highlighted the heterogeneity among Chicanas and contradict the myth of the submissive, passive, and dependent woman.

DATE REVIEWED: March, 1981

ANNOTATION:
An extensive review of the available literature on the Latino aged covering a six-year period, which found fewer than 30 published and unpublished articles. Most of the articles dealt with housing and with communication or transportation as related issues. The author points out that all published articles were written by non-Chicanos, and that most studies were confined to Texas.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: USC/EAGC
STUDY AVAILABLE: Brandeis University
STUDY SITE: U.S.
SPONSORING AGENCY: Brandeis University
FUNDING AGENCY: Brandeis University
GRANT NUMBER: N.A.
F. PROGRAM/PROJECT SUMMARIES
This project was established to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of two outreach/education campaigns in increasing the utilization by Hispanic elders of mental health treatment at Douglas Gardens Outpatient Mental Health Center, Dade County, Florida. The first campaign aimed primarily at providers of services to Hispanic elders; the second, a mass media outreach/education campaign, aimed directly at the public. These outreach efforts attempted to overcome those cultural mechanisms that obstruct effective Hispanic utilization of the available mental health services.
The purpose of this project was to conduct research on the needs of "viejitos" to develop program models that could demonstrate and refine programmatic approaches for meeting the needs of Chicano elderly. It also aimed at preparing those presently being served to become involved in policy-making, administration, and delivery of services.

The program has four phases: (1) to expand the presently inadequate body of knowledge on the needs of the Chicano elderly -- for example, changing demographic, economic, and social characteristics of the older Chicano; (2) to utilize research findings for developing new programmatic strategies; (3) to demonstrate and refine new programmatic approaches, to implement model program developed in Step 2; and (4) to make data available to other organizations working on the problems of the aging.
The hypothesis to be proved by this project was as follows: if a departure can be made from the usual state agency approach; and if a task force method can be employed at the local, community level for determining needs, priorities and recommendations; and if, through direct communication between state and local levels, action can be generated toward meeting needs; then more adequate and realistic services will be provided at both community and state levels. The project continued for only two out of the projected three years -- not enough time for the efforts of the project to bear fruit. It appears nonetheless that the hypotheses of the project were not disproved by the results, if they were not proved either.
Cuellar, Jose B., and John Weeks. "Minority Elderly Americans: A Prototype for Area Agencies on Aging."

The general purpose of this project was to discover and explain the needs of minority elders relative to the receipt of public benefits and services in San Diego, California. The San Diego Area Agency on Aging's commitment to implement the findings of this project makes the project applied rather than basic research. Thus, attention is focused on methodological and policy issues rather than on theoretical questions. Issue areas and findings range across wide gamut of the social and health concerns of the minority elderly in San Diego.
This project was to carry out a survey of 1,269 Blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Whites, and represent data on both health status and health insurance coverage. The report looks at the physical health status of these older people, but also examines the relationship between physical health and prescriptions of age.
Program/Project Summaries; Unannotated
Program/Project Summaries, Unannotated


"Hot Meals for the Elderly," Senior Citizens Association of Los Angeles County.


LULAC - ABRAZAR Advocacy Project, Villa, Peter (P.I.), LULAC Programs on Aging, Phoenix, Arizona.

"Minority Aging," Stanford, E. Percil (P.I.), San Diego, California.


"Nutrition Enhancement Among the Low Income Elderly: An Experiment," Council of Elders, Inc.


"Patterns of Aging on Welfare," California Department of Social Welfare.


"A Project to Develop, Test, and Apply a Methodology for Designing and Implementing Tribal-operated Multi-Service Delivery Systems for Elderly Native Americans," University of New Mexico.

"Project MASP: Health Fact Sheet," Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, October, 1979, Vol. 1, No. 10, 9 pages.

"Proposal to Conduct an Analysis of Minority Elderly Populations in Colorado that Will Provide the Division of Services for the Aging with Necessary Updating Information for Planning Services," Interstate Research Association.


Scanner, Service Center for Aging Information, "Project MASP (Minority Aging and Social Policy)," Retirement Fact Sheet, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, October, 1979, Vol. 1, No. 10, 9 pages.

"State Local Aging Project for Comprehensive Services in Las Cruces, New Mexico," New Mexico Health and Social Services.

"Statewide Model Project Program," Wood, K. Rose (P.I.), Santa Fe, New Mexico.

II. DATA AND INFORMATION BASES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION BASES

B. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS RELATED TO AGING

1. General Listing
2. Annotations
II. DATA AND INFORMATION BASES

The Asociacion Nacional searched the following data bases in compiling this section of the Guide:

Service Center for Aging Information (SCAN), Andrus Gerontology Exchange (AGEX), National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), National Clearing-House on Mental Aging (NCMH), Med-Line (MESH), National Technical Information (NTIS), Psychological Abstracts (Psyc), Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Public Affairs Information Guide (PAIS), and Dissertation Abstracts (DISS). In addition, several libraries in the Los Angeles area were extremely helpful in our manual searches.

These data bases are useful sources for information about aging in general, as well as Hispanic gerontology. Government organizations that deal with aging are included in this section.

We attempted to be as comprehensive as possible in the data base search; nevertheless, we recognize that the above list does not contain all sources of data on the Hispanic elderly.
A. GENERAL INFORMATION BASES
ACTION is the federal agency responsible for coordinating volunteer programs involving older people. These include Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Foster Grandparents, and Green Thumb. An informative and helpful newsletter -- Inter-Action -- describes developments on a regular basis.

**ANNOTATION:**

The Administration on Aging administers programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965 and its subsequent amendments. These include: Title VII nutrition programs; Title III aid to state and area agencies on aging; research and demonstration programs; and training grants. The magazine Aging, published by the AoA, is an essential resource. The AoA also regularly publishes a variety of booklets, pamphlets, and other publications bearing on programs and services for older people. Its National Clearinghouse on Aging provides data analysis and dissemination, public information, and technical assistance.

| SOURCE OF REFERENCE: | 
| STUDY AVAILABLE: | 
| STUDY SITE: | 
| SPONSORING AGENCY: | 
| FUNDING AGENCY: | 
| GRANT NUMBER: |
ANNOTATION:

Members of the American Association of Homes for the Aging (AAHA) include voluntary non-profit and governmental homes for the aging, other interested individuals, and organizations. It exists to provide a unified means of identifying and solving common problems to protect and to advance the interests of the residents served. The AAHA participants, in liaison with the government in developing plans for training of home administrators, conduct institutes and workshops on current concerns, such as accreditation, financing, the meaning of institutional life, and planning for future residents.

AAHA has several publications and sponsors an annual convention.
The American Association of Retired Persons - National Retired Teachers Association (AARP-NRTA) has a membership of 6,700,000 persons 55 years of age or older, whether or not retired. Their aim is to improve every aspect of living for older people. The organization has a library and several publications, including NRTA Journal and AARP Modern Maturity. Action for Independent Maturity (AIM) is a division of AARP for persons 50 years of age. AIM has its own magazine, Dynamic Maturity. Its offices are located at 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
The AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION has prepared teaching materials, anticipating the spread of gerontological training through universities and professional schools. It has a special committee to improve relations between welfare departments and older people.
Established in 1978, the Andrus Gerontology Center (AGEX) offers a computerized search and retrieval system for gerontological information. Available services are computer tapes of bibliographical citations on special topics; bibliographies based on user request in hard-copy format; publication lists of Center-published materials on selected topics; and reprint requests service of journals and technical literature authored by the Center faculty, staff, and researchers. A fee is charged for services rendered.
The Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores is a private, non-profit corporation serving all segments of the older Hispanic population in the United States. The Asociacion seeks to articulate and to meet the needs of the Hispanic elderly through research, training and technical assistance, employment programs, community care systems, information dissemination, media projects, and model projects. The Asociacion's national office is in Los Angeles; it has regional offices in New York City, Miami, and Washington, D.C.
Another source of demographic information. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) specializes in data about income, employment, and expenditure patterns.
This office publishes the Current Population Reports, an essential resource for those seeking data about older people in localities, states, and regions. The Reports include data about education levels, housing, income, employment, voting records, and marital status of older people. Special reports also concentrate on minority groups. Another source for this kind of data is the state office on aging and local area agencies on aging. Many of the Current Population Reports are on file in local libraries, especially those connected with colleges and universities.
In addition to taking the census every ten years, the Bureau has conducted, and continues to conduct, several analytical studies on the elderly. These include the Omaha Feasibility Study; Minority Elderly Study; living arrangements of the elderly, tabulated for all 50 states; a guide to centennial census on data and the elderly; long-term care needs and institutional availability in all 50 states; and income maintenance for 87 counties in Minnesota.
The Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) is the complete data base on educational materials, consisting of two main files: Resources in Education (RIE), which is concerned with identifying the most significant and timely education research reports; and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE), and index of more than 700 publications of interest to every segment of the educational profession. ERIC indexes a wealth of document types: research reports, evaluation studies, curriculum guides, lesson plans, bibliographies, course descriptions, theses, journal articles, pamphlets, and other "fugitive" materials. Most items, aside from journal articles, can be purchased from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) in paper copy or microfiche. There are approximately 650 locations throughout the country having ERIC microfiche. Most are open to the public. A fee is charged for services rendered.
Of particular relevance is Section 20 -- Gerontology and Geriatrics. Nearly every aspect of human medicine, including topics in the basic biological sciences with some emphasis on human medicine, is covered. An outstanding feature is its unusually complete coverage of articles on drugs and potential drugs. This data base provides access to periodical articles, books, monographs, dissertations, and conference proceedings. It indexes articles from more than 3,500 primary journals from 110 countries. A fee is charged for services rendered.
Established in 1976, through a grant from the Administration on Aging, the Gerontological Information Program (GRIP) actively collects information on various aspects of aging to support research; program planning, development, and evaluation; and the multi-faceted areas of service delivery. Services are free.
The Gerontological Society is a professional organization composed of those interested in improving the well-being of older people by promoting scientific study of the aging process, publishing information about aging, and bringing together all groups interested in older people.

The Society publishes the *Journal of Gerontology* and *Gerontologist*. 

**CITATION:**

**SOURCE OF REFERENCE:**

**STUDY AVAILABLE:**

**STUDY SITE:**

**SPONSORING AGENCY:**

**FUNDING AGENCY:**

**GRANT NUMBER:**
CITATION:


DATE REVIEWED:

ANNOTATION:

Indexes public documents generated by the United States federal government, including congressional documents as well as those from various other government agencies and their departments. Indexes are arranged by sponsoring government agency, author, title, subject, and series report number. Searching is done online (for a fee) or manually. A fee is charged for services rendered.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE: 

STUDY AVAILABLE: 

STUDY SITE: 

SPONSORING AGENCY: 

FUNDING AGENCY: 

GRANT NUMBER: 

- 183 - 177
The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is a joint project of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and the Institute of Gerontology (IOG) at the University of Michigan. Funded by the AoA and the National Institute on Aging (DHHS), its principal goal is to facilitate the sharing and analysis of gerontological data to increase knowledge on aging and aged. The NACDA holdings comprise numerous computer readable data files and printed documentation related to the social, economic, and psychological well-being and health of the elderly.
CITATION:
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISPANIC ELDERLY. See "Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores."

DATE REVIEWED:

ANNOTATION:

SOURCE OF REFERENCE:

STUDY AVAILABLE:

STUDY SITE:

SPONSORING AGENCY:

FUNDING AGENCY:

GRANT NUMBER:
The National Center/Caucus on Black Aged is a private, nonprofit corporation that serves the Black elderly through the design and implementation of service delivery programs in the areas of health, housing, employment, education, professional training, and ongoing research. NC/CRA operates local chapters nationwide that help to carry out its aims.
The Center provides statistical data for the planning of national health care programs and develops and maintains statistical data collection systems. Provides technical assistance in training state and local personnel and participates in research with foreign countries.


For further information, contact Mary Grace Kovar or Sandy Smith at the above address.
The National Center for Voluntary Action (NCVA) is a non-governmental, nonprofit organization which promotes and supports volunteers and voluntary efforts. Its work includes assisting communities in development of Voluntary Action Centers; providing data on voluntary efforts everywhere through its clearing house; and sponsoring the Annual National Volunteer Awards. The NCVA publishes a free newsletter as well as numerous program descriptions that are relevant to work in the field of aging.
The National Council on the Aging (NCOA) is a voluntary agency that provides leadership services for organizations and individuals concerned with aid to the aging. It is non-governmental, nonprofit, and tax-exempt.

The National Council on the Aging sponsors the National Institute of Senior Centers (newsletter and bibliography available) and the National Institute on Industrial Gerontology, which publishes the journal, Industrial Gerontologist. An excellent catalogue describing these and other publications of the National Council is available.
The National Council of Senior Citizens is an organization of 3,000 autonomous senior citizens clubs, association, councils, and other groups with a combined membership of over 3,000,000 persons. It is an educational and action group which supports Medicare; increased Social Security; improved recreational, educational, and health programs; increased voluntary service programs; reduced costs on drugs; better housing; and other programs to aid senior citizens.
The Center provides information and research assistance to the staff of the NRTA and AARP and to other aging-related organizations. It has a library of approximately 6,000 volumes in the areas of social gerontology and retirement and a program of information analysis and computerized information retrieval.
The National Indian Council on Aging is a private, nonprofit corporation that acts as a forum for American Indians nationwide. The Council conducts research on the American Indian elderly, administers model projects, sponsors conferences, and provides technical assistance in its efforts to meet the needs of older Indians. The Council works with many Indian tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and non-Indian agency representatives and community groups.
The National Pacific/Asian Resource Center on Aging is a private, nonprofit corporation that seeks the improvement of health and social service delivery to the Pacific/Asian elderly in the U.S. The Center provides a centralized information clearinghouse on Pacific/Asian elderly; technical assistance on funding sources, policy implications, program management, staff development, and project evaluation to local communities and service providers; and research and analysis of national trends and policy decisions affecting Pacific/Asian older persons.

NPARCA maintains a liaison office in Washington, D.C.
Established in 1946 and becoming a clearinghouse in 1964, NTIS offers public access to government publications and data files. The data base consists of government-sponsoring research, development and engineering reports plus analysis, journal articles, and translations prepared by federal agencies, their contractors, or grantees. Also includes approximately 560,000 items in the areas of science, technology, economics, business, health planning, urban and regional development and planning, energy conservation, and social problems. Over 300 federal government agencies are represented by NTIS. An advantage of NTIS is that it provides, in most cases, a document delivery service for a small fee. Searching is done manually or on-line. A fee is charged for services rendered.
Established in 1967, this data base provides evaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines. Over 950 journals, technical reports, monographs, and other scientific documents are covered. About 30% are bibliographic citations or annotations used to cover books, secondary sources, articles peripherally relevant to psychology, or articles that can be represented adequately in approximately 30-50 words. There are 16 major classification categories, plus subsections of some categories. Searching is done manually or on-line. A fee is charged for services rendered.
The Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS), established in 1975, covers the whole range of the social sciences with emphasis on contemporary public issues and the making and evaluating of public policy. Worldwide in geographic scope, it lists publications in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish. PAIS provides access to periodical articles, books, pamphlets, and federal, state, and local government documents, as well as to publications of public and private agencies, yearbooks, and directories. It indexes over 1,000 journals and 8,000 monographs a year.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE:

STUDY AVAILABLE:

STUDY SITE:

SPONSORING AGENCY:

FUNDING AGENCY:

GRANT NUMBER:
ANNUAL REPORT:

Retrieval dissemination service, established in 1972, of the world's scientific and technical literature for scientists, educators, and clinical practitioners. Subject areas include life sciences, clinical medicine, physical and clinical sciences, nutrition, and social and behavioral sciences. Data sources include 500,000 articles indexed from more than 3,000 journals.

The Science Citation Index (SSCI) has a special feature of searching for authors and tracing articles that have cited these authors. This service provides easy access to newly-published articles through the subject relationships established by an author's reference to prior publications.
The committee and its standing sub-committees publish a constant series of hearings, studies, and working papers throughout the year. An essential resource is Developments in Aging, an annual summary of federal action in the field of aging and a compendium of the committee's activities. Developments is published at the beginning of each year and covers the previous year. Hearings and reports are usually available free of charge. Interested parties should write and ask to be placed on the committee's mailing list.
The Service Center for Aging Information (SCAN) is a national information system for the field of aging in the form of a machine-readable bibliographic data base. SCAN provides referral service to other clearinghouses, data bases, and information services and technical assistance for both information systems and discipline focus. Documents are available in microfiche and photocopy.

The National Clearinghouse on Aging has recently taken over the activities of the KWTC/ASTRA Training and Educational Resources program, formerly at Duke University's Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. Key Word Indexed Collection (KWIC) is designed to assist trainees and educators in the identification of resources for training. Analysis and Selection of Training Resources in Aging (ASTRA) maintains a network of experts who review the training and educational material received at KWIC.
The Office of Research and Statistics publishes valuable reports about trends in the aging population of the United States. It also publishes the Social Security Bulletin, which also includes a comprehensive annual report on the Social Security Program.
B. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS,
General Listing and Annotations
Government Documents


DATE REVIEWED:  March, 1981

ANNOTATION:

Deals with legal barriers to eligibility and full utilization of federal programs by elderly Mexican-Americans. Focuses on issues of low income and health, indicating that services may be inaccessible because of a variety of factors, which include lack of transportation, poor health, language barriers, or the attitudes of those providing the services.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE:  DAIS

STUDY AVAILABLE:  Government Printing Office

STUDY SITE:  U.S.

SPONSORING AGENCY:  U.S. Senate

FUNDING AGENCY:  N.A.

GRANT NUMBER:  N.A.

ANNOTATION:

Outlines the demographic, economic, and social situation of the Cuban exile community in the United States as of 1971. Building on available government statistics, the paper addresses needs of the Cuban elderly and makes a series of proposals for changes in the U.S. Cuban Refugee Program, then in operation. Appendices include a history of the refugee program.
III. GERONTOLOGY CENTERS
III. GERONTOLOGY CENTERS

This section lists the major gerontology centers in the United States. It includes university-based sites and other centers. These centers provide an academic focal point for the study of aging and for training professionals in this field.
III. Gerontology Centers

Adams State College. Department of Cultural and Sociological Studies, Alamosa, Colorado 81101.

Albany State College. Department of Sociology, Albany, Georgia 31702.

All-University Gerontology Center. Syracuse University, 926 S. Crouse Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210.

Bishop College. Center on the Study of Aging, 3837 Simpson Stuart Road, Dallas, Texas 75241.

Boston University School of Medicine. 15 Stoughton Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02118.


Center for Gerontology. University of Oregon, 1597 Agate Street, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

Center for the Study of Aging. School of Social Work, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 1935, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35486.

Center for Studies in Aging. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Texas State University, Box 6152, N.T. Station, Denton, Texas 76203.
College of Human Development. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 94112.

Committee on Human Development. University of Chicago, 5730 S. Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637.


Department of Psychology. Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

Duke University Medical Center. Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, Durham, North Carolina 27710.

Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007.


Fisk University. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Florence Heller Graduate School. Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.

Gerontology Committee. Family Life Department, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.


Institute on Aging. University of South Florida, 4204 Fowler Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33620.

Institute on Aging. Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Institute of Applied Gerontology. Saint Louis University, 3550 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

Institute of Gerontology. University of Michigan - Wayne State University, 543 Church Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

Institute of Gerontology. University of Michigan - Wayne State University, 856 Mackenzie Hall, 5050 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

Institute of Gerontology. Federal City College, 1343 H Street, N.W., 12th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.


Midwest Council for Social Research in Aging. Institute for Community Studies, 2 W. 40th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 66111.


Our Lady of the Lake College. Worden School of Social Service, 411 S.W. 24th Street, San Antonio, Texas 78285.
Philadelphia Geriatric Center. 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19141.

School of Public Affairs. 314 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

School of Public Affairs and Community Service. University of Nebraska at Omaha, Box 688, Downtown Station, Omaha, Nebraska 68101.

School of Public Health. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.


Stephen Smith Geriatric Center. 4400 W. Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Teachers College. Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

University of Rhode Island. Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

Worden School of Social Service. Our Lady of the Lake College, 411 S.W. 24th Street, San Antonio, Texas 78,085.
IV. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF AGING
IV. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF AGING

The following list includes the 22 members of the Leadership Council of Aging Organizations and non-member minority aging organizations. These agencies provide many kinds of services to the elderly. They are an excellent source of information on all aspects of aging in America.
List of National Organizations in Aging

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOMES FOR THE AGING
1050 17th Street, N.W., Suite 770
Washington, D.C. 20036

David C. Crowley, Executive Vice President
Lawrence F. Lane, Director of Public Policy

AFL-CIO/SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Larry Smedley, Associate Director

ASOCIACION NACIONAL PRO PERSONAS MAYORES
1730 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 401
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Carmela G. Lacayo, President/Executive Director
Hon. Nelson Diaz, Esq., Chairperson of the Board

ASSOCIATION FOR GERONTOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION
1835 K Street, N.W., Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20006

Elizabeth B. Douglass, Executive Director
Dr. Joseph H. Britton, President

CONCERNED SENIORS FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 1213
Washington, D.C. 20036

Charles L. Senci, Executive Director
Robert Samuel, National Field Director

GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY
1835 K Street, N.W., Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20006

Janice Caldwell, Executive Director
Paul Nathanson, Esq., Chairman, Public Policy
GRAY PANTHERS
3635 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA  19104
Thelma V. Rutherford, Chairperson

LEGAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY
1511 K Street, N.W., Suite 540
Washington, D.C.  20005
David Marlin, Executive Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C.  20024
Raymond Mastalish, Executive Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MATURE PEOPLE
918 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.  20006
John Daly, Director of Governmental Relations

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
1533 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.  20036
Michael C. Nave, President
Jack Goldberg, Vice President

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNITS ON AGING
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Suite 208
Washington, D.C.  20024
Daniel Quirk, Executive Director
Diane Justice, Program Associate

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NUTRITION AND AGING
SERVICES PROGRAMS
Rensselaer County Nutrition Program
County Office Building
1700 7th Avenue
Troy, NY.  12180
Tom Abbott, Director
UNITED AUTO WORKERS/RETIRED MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT
8731 East Jefferson Street
Detroit, MI  48214

Dorothy Walker

URBAN ELDERLY COALITION
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Suite 205, West Wing
Washington, D.C.  20024

Pearl Somaini-Dayer, Executive Director

WESTERN GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY
785 Market Street, Suite 616
San Francisco, CA  94103

Gloria Cavanaugh, Executive Director
Martha Holstein, Associate Director
V. PERIODICALS

A. Research
B. Practice, Services, Training
C. Newsletters
D. Popular and Consumer Issues
V. PERIODICALS

The periodicals cited in this section cover many aspects of gerontology: research, service delivery, training, conferences, consumer issues, and other topics.
Periodicals Relating to Research

AGE (Quarterly). American Aging Association, Inc. University of Nebraska Medical Center, 42nd and Dewey Avenues, Omaha, Nebraska 68105.


American Demographics (Monthly, except July/August, November/December). P.O. Box 68, Ithaca, New York, New York 14850.


American Journal of Sociology (Bi-monthly). University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637.


Dissertations Abstracts International, Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences (Monthly). University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Experimental Aging Research (Bi-monthly). Beech Hill Enterprises, Inc., Box 29, Mount Desert, Maine 94660.


Journal of Human Resources (Quarterly). University of Wisconsin Press, Journals Department, Box 1379, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.


Journal of Broadcasting (Quarterly). Broadcasting Education Association, School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.


Psychological Reports (Bi-monthly). Box 9229, Missoula, Montana 59807.


Rural Sociology (Quarterly). Rural Sociological Society, c/o Frank O. Leuthold, Treasurer, 325 Morgan Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916.


Social Science Quarterly (Quarterly). University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, Texas 78712.

Periodicals Relating to Practice, Services, and Training


Demography (Quarterly). Population Association of America, Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.


Journal of Nursing Education (9/year). Charles B. Slack, Inc., 6900 Grove Road, Thorofare, New Jersey 08086.


Long-Term Care and Health Services Administration Quarterly (Quarterly). Panel Publishers, 14 Plaza Road, Greenvale, New York 11548.


Nutrition Today (Bi-monthly). Nutrition Today, Inc., 101 Ridgely Avenue, Box 465, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.


Newsletters

Aging Research and Training News (Monthly). Care Reports, Inc., 4865 Cordell Avenue, Suite 218, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.


Center Reports on Advances in Research (Quarterly). Duke University, Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, Box 3003, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina 27710.


Minority Aging Exchange (Quarterly). San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.


Periodicals Relating to Popular and Consumer Issues


Horizon (Quarterly). United Methodist Homes of New Jersey, 71 Clark Avenue, Ocean Grove, New Jersey 07756.

Mature Years (Quarterly). Graded Press, United Methodist Publishing House, 201 S. 8th Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee 37202.

Modern Maturity (Bi-monthly). American Association of Retired Persons, 215 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90802.

Pension World (Monthly). Communication Channels, Inc., 6285 Barfield Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.


VI. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AGING
VI. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AGING

The following unannotated bibliography list resources for general gerontology as well as Hispanic aging. Entries concerning Hispanic gerontology in particular are preceded by an asterisk. The publications contained herein deal with research and other information on physical and mental health, housing, employment, education, crime, legal issues, nutrition, retirement, social services, transportation, and other topics in relation to aging.
VI. Selected Bibliography on Aging


American Association for the Advancement of Science. *Aging: Some Social and Biological Aspects*. 


Andrus Gerontology Center. Faces of Aging, University of Southern California, 1974.
Andrus Gerontology Center. *Technical Bibliographies on Aging*, University of Southern California.


*-------, The Spanish-speaking Elderly in Nursing Homes, A Dade County, Florida, Overview (unpublished), 1976.


Barrett, James H. Aged-Psychology, Miami/Dade Community College.


Beyer, Glenn H., Housing the Aged in Western Counties. Programs, dwellings, homes, geriatric facilities.


Busse, Ewald W. *Behavior and Adaptation Later in Life*.


*------, Factors in Utilization of Services by the Mexican-American Elderly, unpublished monograph, HEW, Administration on Aging, American Institute for Research, Palo Alto, California.

------, "Life Style and Location Within the City," Gerontologist, 15, 1 Part 1, 1975. pp. 27-34.


*Case, Fred E. Minority Families in the Metropolis, Graduate School of Business, California State University, Los Angeles, 1966.


- 291 -

*Citizens Planning Council of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc. The Urban Elderly Poor: Racial Bureaucratic Conflict, AoA Grant 93-P-75060, available from SCAN Central Control Facility: # CF 000552. n.d.


Clark, Frederick Le Gros. Aging in Industry, 1971. An inquiry based on figures, devised from census reports into the problem of aging under the conditions of modern industry.


*--, "Patterns of Aging Among the Elderly Poor in the Inner City," The Gerontologist, Spring, 1971, Part 2.


*Coles, R.C. *The Old Ones at New Mexico*, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1974.


Conference on Behavioral Research Utilization and Environmental Policy, Housing and Environment for the Elderly, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1971. *University of Miami.*


Congress' National Conference on Alternatives to Americans, Alternatives to Institutional Care for Older Americans, Practice and Planning, 1972. *University of Miami.*


----- (ed.).  Housing for the Elderly, Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 1973.


Entine, Alan, (ed.). *American in Middle Years: Career Options and Educational Opportunities*, the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 1975.

------, et al, (Comps.). *Perspectives on Mid-Life: A Selected Bibliography*, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1977.


Feeney, Floyd, and Adrianne Weir. The Prevention and Control of Robbery: A Summary, University of California at Davis, Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, February, 1974.


Florida, Citizen Advisory Committee on the Aged. Looking at aging in Florida and the activities and programs affecting them. U. of Miami.


Residential Environments for the Functionally Disabled, AoA Grant 93-P-75141, available from SCAN Central Control Facility: # CF 000735. n.d.

---


---, Selected Papers from the National Conference on Congregate Housing for Older People, 1st, Washington, D.C., November 11-12, 1975, AoA Grant 90-A-717, available from SCAN Central Control Facility: # CF 000780. n.d.


*---, Modified Work Statement: Community Centered Project for the Chicano Aged, AoA Grant 93-P-55924, available from SCAN Central Control Facility: # CF 000170. n.d.

---, Third Year Continuation of Project 93-P-55924. A Community Centered Project for the Chicano Aged, AoA Grant 93-P-55924, available from SCAN Central Control Facility: # CF 000207. n.d.

Irving, R. Socialization to Old Age. (MDCC).


Jaber, F.G. Late Life: Communities and Environmental Policy.


Kent, J. A Descriptive Approach to a Community, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), Boulder, 1971, a videotape lecture.


Kibie, Susan H. Group Work with the Aged. University of Miami.


Kleemeier, Robert Watson. Aging and Disease, New York, 1961, a research perspective into the meaningful use of time. University of Miami.


*-------, "Why Have Hispanic Senior Programs Been Getting the Butt End?" Somos, 1 (5), October, 1978.


Lebow, Jay L. "Consumer Assessment of the Quality of Medical Care," *Medical Care,* Vol. XII, No. 4, April, 1974. pp. 328-337.


*Lewis, Frankie Bilberry (Daymont West Community Mental Health Center), and Bernard G. Riegel (Wright State University, School of Medicine, Department of Community Medicine). "Minority Aging," paper presented at a conference conducted by Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, May 10, 1979.


Morgan, James N. Effects of Aging on Housing and Living Arrangements, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, National Institute of Mental Health Grant R01-MH-22660, May, 1977.


*Moore, Joan W. "Death and Bereavement Among Mexican-Americans," OMEGA.


*-------, "Mexican-American," The Gerontologist, Spring, 1971, Part II.


Moss, Bertram B. Caring for the Aged. (MDCC).

*Moustafa, A. Taher, and Gertrude Weiss. Mexican-American Study Project: Health Status and Practices of Mexican-Americans, School of Public Health, University of California, Division of Medical and Hospital Administration, Los Angeles, 1968.


Housing and Living Arrangements for Older People, 1828 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, Order No. 502-72-14. n.d.


*Newquist, Deborah, and Fernando Torres-Gil. "Transportation and the Older Mexican-American: Sex Differences in Mobility Patterns and Problems," University of Southern California, Los Angeles, unpublished paper from Community Survey Study.


Nierstrasz, Fritz H. Building for the Aged, 1961, University of Miami.


- 365 -


Portnoy, Richard. The Aged and Their Families. U. of Miami:


*-------, and M. Simonin (eds.). Black and Mexican-American Aging, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1977.


Rosenberg, George S. The Worker Grows Old. Miami/Dade Comm. C.


Rothernberg, Robert E. Health in the Later Years. (MDCC).


Rubin, Ysidore. Sexual Life in the Later Years. (MDCC).


*Sparks, M. "Two Factor Theory of Retirement Satisfaction in the Mexican-American Community," Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Summer, 1971.

*Sparks, M. "Services to the Mexican-American Senior: Satisfying and Frustrating?," Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Summer, 1971.

Spiegelman, Mortimer. Ensuring Medical Care for the Aged. (UM).


*Stanford, Percil (ed.). Minority Elderly: Proceedings for Institute on Minority Elderly, Center on Aging, California State University, San Diego, 1974.


Steidl, Rose E. The Emergence of Environmental Design and Activity Management for the Aging. (UM).

Steinberg, R. M. A Longitudinal Analysis of 97 Area Agencies on Aging, Social Policy Laboratory, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1976.


Stonecypher, David D. *Getting Older, Staying Young*. (MDCC).


Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences. *Aging and the Brain*, Houston, Texas, 1972. (FIU). The proceedings of the fifth annual symposium includes bibliographies in age factor in disease congresses, geriatric (psychiatry) congresses, and in brain diseases.


*----*, Age, Health, and Culture: An Examination of Health Among Spanish-Speaking Elderly, a paper presented to the First National Hispanic Conference on Health and Human Services, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California (Social Organization and Behavior Laboratory Research Report), Los Angeles, September, 1976.

*----*, Bibliography on the Spanish-Speaking Elderly, Brandeis University, undated. (Unpublished manuscript)


Housing Assistance for Older Persons Through Outreach: Final Report, AoA Grant # CF 000675. n.d.


*----, Andrus Gerontology Center. Project MASP (Minority Aging and Social Policy): Health Fact Sheet, AoA Grant 90-A-1297; available from SCAN Central Control Facility; # CF 000892. n.d.

U.S. Administration on Aging. To Find the Way to Opportunities and Services for Older Americans, DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 75-20807.


*------, Persons of Spanish Origin in the U.S.: March, 1976,  
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 310,  


Selected References on Aging; 1959. (CG).

*------, Aged. Selected References on Aging. A bibliography compiled for the special staff on aging. (MDCC).


*------, Social and Rehabilitation Service. Administration on Aging. Facts and Figures on Older Americans, No. 2,  


Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey United States, 1974, National Health Survey, Series 10, No. 100, National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland; 1977.


U.S. Social Security Administration Division of Program Research, "Aged - Medical Care in U.S. The health care of the aged. Background facts relating to the financing problems."
Utile, a newsletter published by La Asociacion, "Los Viejos Utiles," Año 1, Numeros 4, 5, 8; Año 2, Numeros 10, 11, 13, y 15.


--- "Panel Discussion on Employment and Training." Anthony Gutierrez, Panel Chairman, Special Concerns Session on the Spanish-Speaking.

--- "Report to the Delegates from the Conference Sections and Special Concerns Sessions."

--- "The Mexican-American Elderly: Special Problems with Federally-Subsidized Housing."


--- 417 --- 

303


Wilson, Ronald Herman. The Aged Patient and His Challenge to Administration, 1959. University of Miami.

Winter, Ruth. Ageless Aging. How science is winning the battle to help you extend your healthy and productive years. Miami/Dade Community College.


