Counseling Older Persons. Searchlight Plus: Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas. 58+.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

84-400-83-0014

223p.

ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259.

Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

Annotated Bibliographies; *Counseling Techniques; *Counseling Theories; *Counselor Training; Models; *Older Adults; *Gerontological Counseling

This information analysis paper is based on a computer search of the ERIC database from November 1966 through May 1984 and on pertinent outside resources related to counseling older persons. Following the brief introduction, the historical development of gerontological counseling is discussed. Major issues in gerontological counseling are addressed, including the counseling needs of older persons, attitudes and agism, death and dying, assessment, and preparation, training and employment for gerontological counselors. Major strategies for working with older persons are described, including individual and group counseling, peer and paraprofessional counseling, specialized techniques for impaired older persons, and applications of counseling theories to older persons. Successful and model programs and techniques are highlighted. Future trends in gerontological counseling are delineated, and implications for counselors are proposed. A printout of the computer search is provided, including bibliographic citations and abstracts. (MCF)
COUNSELING OLDER PERSONS

Jane E. Myers

Searchlight Plus: Relevant Resources In High Interest Areas. 58+

AN INFORMATION ANALYSIS PAPER
Based on a computer search of the ERIC database
November 1966 through May 1984
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

A Searchlight Plus is an information analysis paper based on a computer search of the ERIC database from 1966 to the present and on pertinent outside resources. The paper reviews, analyzes and interprets the literature on a particular counseling topic and points out the implications of the information for human services professionals. The purpose of the Searchlight Plus is to alert readers to the wealth of information in the ERIC system and to create a product that helping professionals will find practical and useful in their own work.

Included with the paper is a printout of the computer search, which provides complete bibliographic citations with abstracts of ERIC journal articles and microfiche documents. Journal articles cited in the paper are identified by EJ numbers and are available in complete form only in their source journals. Microfiche documents are cited by ED numbers and are available in paper copy or microfiche form through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. (Details are provided on the colored cover sheets at the back of the publication.) Documents may also be read on site at more than 700 ERIC microfiche collections in the United States and abroad.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction and Purpose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Gerontological Counseling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Issues in Gerontological Counseling</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerontological Counseling Approaches and Strategies</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful and Model Programs and Techniques</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Trends and Implications for Counselors</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional References</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The changing demography of the United States has had an impact on all facets of our society, including the counseling profession. One of the most significant changes, often referred to as "the greying of America," is the rapid increase in numbers of older persons. When America declared its independence in 1776, every 50th American was over the age of 65. This represented only 2% of the population, or some 2.5 million persons. By 1900, the numbers had grown to 3.1 million, or 4% of the population, or one in every 25 persons. Today some 26.6 million persons are "older." They represent over 11% of the population, or "Every Ninth American" (Brotman, 1982, p. 1).

Current population projections indicate that this trend will continue and the median age in our population will increase. It is estimated that over half of our population will be over age 50 by the year 2000 (Butler & Lewis, 1983). This half of the population includes many persons in need of mental health interventions. Butler and Lewis (1983) reviewed mental hospital and psychiatric hospital admissions data and concluded that the incidence and severity of mental health needs increases dramatically with advancing age. Conflicting data from a recent NIMH survey involving interviews with a random sample of adults indicates that the incidence of psychiatric problems decreases substantially after age 50. Apparently, older persons are overrepresented in clinical psychiatric populations.

Counselors have a professional responsibility to help meet the mental health needs of older persons. To do so most effectively, we need continually to assess, reassess, examine, and evaluate our base of knowledge concerning this population. Only through such periodic, reactive reviews can we determine ways to be proactive in meeting the increasing mental health needs of an expanding segment of our population (Myers, 1984a).
The purpose of this Searchlight Plus is to provide such a review, and in so doing to update the previous reviews completed in the ERIC database system (see ED 181 394, ED 105 366, ED 082 112, ED 061 572). Throughout the paper the terms "older persons," "older people," "aged persons," "elderly individuals," and so forth will be used interchangeably. The terms refer to persons aged 60 and above, a usage consistent with that of the U.S. Administration on Aging. The study of these persons is defined as "gerontology," as distinguished from geriatrics, which refers to a specialized medical practice with aged individuals. "Gerontological counseling," sometimes termed "gerocounseling," refers to the specialty within the counseling profession of working with older persons. A "gerontological counselor," then, is a professionally trained counselor who also has specialty training related to work with older people.

Gerontological counseling and counselors are the focus of the information discussed in this paper. The first section describes the historical development of the specialty, followed by an extensive mid-section discussing major issues in gerontological counseling. Counseling approaches and strategies appropriate to the older population are then reviewed, along with successful and model programs and techniques. The concluding section addresses future trends and implications of this information for counselors.

DEVELOPMENT OF GERONTOLOGICAL COUNSELING

An historical view of the counseling profession indicates an initial focus on the needs of school-age populations and young adults entering the work force. Disabled persons of working age were soon included as professional clientele. Within the past thirty years, an increasing emphasis on life span development has brought counselors out of traditional school settings and into community agencies, where they work with a broad variety of clients. Interest in work with older persons has followed this trend, but more slowly.

Interestingly, the earliest literature on counseling for older persons is found in the areas of vocational rehabilitation and employment services (ED 035 763, ED 023 225, ED 023 060, ED 016 111). These articles appeared between 1966 and 1967 and aroused little interest throughout the profession. Six years later, three articles appeared which suggested that older persons could benefit from counseling services (EJ 084 139, EJ 067 624, EJ 056 512).
The greatest impetus to the development of gerontological counseling occurred in 1975 and may be primarily attributed to two individuals. Blake, writing alone (EJ 120 620) and in concert with Kaplan (EJ 129 196), noted that older persons were "the forgotten and ignored of (the counseling profession)" (p. 156). Salisbury (EJ 114 059) simultaneously published a study indicating that only 18 or 6% of all counselor education training programs offered even an elective course in counseling older persons. Schmidt (EJ 137 729) soon followed up with a suggestion for a thorough review of the literature on aging, with implications for counselors, while Odell (EJ 147 861) noted that counselors should be in the forefront as change agents to help mature adults over what amounts to one-third of a lifetime. Moreover, Sinick (EJ 149 996, ED 109 588) noted primary needs for counseling older persons in relation to careers, retirement, and dying. A new professional specialty thus was launched, and the need for gerontological counselors continues to grow (Glass & Grant, 1983).

In the late 1970's, both the counseling profession and the federal government became increasingly attuned to the mental health needs of older people. A variety of federal agencies began to sponsor research and demonstration programs in this area. Most notable were two special national projects funded by the Administration on Aging and conducted by the American Personnel and Guidance Association (APGA, now renamed as the American Association for Counseling and Development, AACD). The first project developed curriculum materials for preservice preparation of professional counselors (Ganikos, 1979; Ganikos et al., 1979). The second developed curriculum materials to train paraprofessional and peer counselors, including a manual for the design of training programs as joint efforts between counselor educators and service providers in community agencies (Myers, 1981a; Myers, Finnerty-Fried, & Graves, 1981; Myers & Ganikos, 1981).

Increasing interest in older persons throughout the counseling profession led to the publication of numerous special issues of journals addressing this population. These included the Personnel and Guidance Journal (Sinick, 1976), Counseling and Values (EJ 238 297), Journal of Employment Counseling (Ganikos, 1980), Journal of Rehabilitation (Myers, 1981b), The School Counselor (Capuzzi, 1982), Measurement and Evaluation in Guidance (Myers & Rimmer, 1982), and The Counseling Psychologist (Blake & Ganikos, 1984). These special issues addressed the needs of older persons in a variety of areas and helped to identify the major issues in gerontological counseling.
MAJOR ISSUES IN GERONTOLOGICAL COUNSELING

The major issues in gerontological counseling revolve around the question of whether older persons are different from persons of other ages. Though the answer is far from simple, it is accurate to say that older persons are more like persons of other ages than they are different. The problems that they have are of the same type as other individuals face (EJ 238 298); however, the degree to which these problems are experienced varies. Older persons tend to be faced with an increasing array of needs at the same time that they are experiencing a decreasing array of resources to meet those needs. It is important for counselors to understand the unique aspects of needs among older people (ED 182 678), even in areas where needs are shared in common with persons of other ages.

One of the major issues in the field relates to these special needs and life circumstances of older persons, and to how counselors can best help to meet these needs. Counseling needs of older persons are discussed below, within the framework of characteristics and concerns of the older population. Other major issues in this section include attitudes and agism, death and dying, and emerging subgroup issues. The remaining issues relate to assessment of older persons and to roles, preparation, training, and employment for gerontological counselors.

Counseling Needs of Older Persons

Myers (ED 174 907) reviewed the literature in gerontology and defined a framework for viewing characteristics of older persons in relation to their needs for counseling interventions. This framework arbitrarily divides the concerns of older individuals into four areas which are interrelated and interdependent (EJ 250 831). These include environmental concerns, activity needs, personal concerns, and interpersonal concerns. The extent to which older people are meeting needs in these areas is reflected in their level of satisfaction with life (Edwards & Klemmack, 1973; Lohmann, 1977).

Environmental Concerns of Older Persons. Environmental concerns is a general descriptor which identifies relatively concrete, tangible needs of older persons that affect their daily activities and capacity to live independently. These arise in large part from the interactive effects of life circumstances, such as declining health, reduced
income, restricted social contacts, and reduced access to resources (ED 174 907). Three major areas of concern here are responses to environmental needs, difficulties with obtaining service, and resource management.

It is relatively undisputed that environment is a major determinant of life satisfaction among older persons (EJ 291 082). Material well-being, including home, food, possessions, conveniences, and security, often appears as the dominant factor in determining quality of life (Flanagan, 1982). The literature in social gerontology is replete with examples and explanations of how the lack of these life components leads to an inability to live independently, with subsequent loss in all aspects of functioning, both physical and mental (Butler, 1974).

Independent living projects for older persons stress the need for home care services to facilitate independent living in community settings for as long as possible. A major difficulty in planning such projects is the lack of a clear definition of older people's needs, as well as effective means of meeting these needs (EJ 224 974). Examples of home services include housing information and assistance, help with housekeeping and chores, and assistance with shopping and meals preparation (EJ 189 965). The number one need in most surveys, however, is transportation and escort service (see Cull & Hardy, 1973).

Service needs such as these require the older person, with or without an advocate, to access the network of community resources. Information and referral programs are an excellent means of linking individuals in need with services, though these programs are not uniformly available (see Myers & Ganikos, 1981). Social services, while often needed, are also not uniformly available. Legal services, in particular, are an area in which the demand far exceeds the available resources (ED 038 791).

The close relationship between physical and mental health is becoming increasingly apparent. Environmental factors often have a direct effect on physical health and therefore on mental health. Consequently, counselors must address these concerns as part of a holistic approach to working with older people. An advantage to dealing with them is the improved rapport which results when concrete assistance is provided by the counselor (e.g., arranging transportation for medical appointments). Moreover, such actions set the stage for more in-depth interventions—when are hungry, in physical pain, or distracted by legal complications (see Myers, 1981b, 1983d)?
Activity Needs. Retirement and withdrawal, whether voluntary or not, occur to some extent in the lives of most older persons. Retirement is a "crisis" in the meaningful use of time (Havighurst, 1961). Denied access to paid work activities, and removed from the mainstream of society, many older people are faced with the need for meaningful activities and involvement. Counselors working with older persons must develop strategies for facilitating preretirement and retirement planning, career and work planning and placement (EJ 223 418), and use of leisure time. Educational programs are a significant component in each of these three areas.

Retirement. It is well-known that persons who retire to a planned life circumstance have fewer adjustment difficulties than those who fail to plan (EJ 029 924). The "retirement years" are as significant for non-working spouses as for persons who have worked throughout their lives. The importance of preretirement planning for all individuals cannot be overemphasized. Preretirement counseling is preventive in nature, while postretirement counseling often is remedial or palliative. The latter usually deals with specific problems, while the former tends to focus on informational, educational, and planning strategies (EJ 147 860). The counselor's role in both instances is to facilitate adjustment to an identical set of life circumstances and issues: the real and significant drop in income, loss of work and career status and identity, loss of social roles, and reduced access to resources. The needs and/or activities of older persons may change at this time, and counseling may be required to effect successful adjustment (ED 177 382).

A variety of approaches to preretirement planning may be found in the literature (see ED 259 541 for a review of several major programs). While some are based in industry (EJ 149 182), others are community or education based (EJ 090 748, ED 112 478, ED 069 275). Most include a structured educational component, counseling, and an emphasis on planning (EJ 092 329). Group counseling has proven to be an effective approach (EJ 140 167), as has peer counseling (EJ 247 852). The general goal in all instances is to help older persons define or solve problems for which they presently lack either the appropriate knowledge or skills (EJ 147 851, ED 177 381).

Retirement can be, and for many older persons actually is, a positive developmental stage (ED 109 588). When problems in adjustment are encountered, they typically arise from attitudes toward work and retirement (EJ 236 136, EJ 220 972, EJ 163 909). These, in turn, have an impact on self-concept. Ease of retirement adjustment correlates
highly with level of education (EJ 084 231, ED 056 269) and the degree of choice in when to retire (EJ 281 272). Adjustment is similar for middle class women regardless of whether they worked outside the home prior to reaching retirement age (EJ 153 412).

Counselors dealing with retirement issues must have an accurate perception of retired life (EJ 220 973), and must understand the social and personal issues faced by retirees in order to help them plan and make successful adjustments (EJ 220 975, ED 149 182). They should be aware of recent legislative and regulatory actions impacting retirement (EJ 281 272), such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). Perhaps most important is the need for counselors to be aware of their own attitudes and biases in relation to retirement and work roles (EJ 233 807).

Work. The various functions that work fulfills in the lives of individuals—e.g., income, status, meaning—do not lose salience at the time of retirement. Research continually shows that older persons, when given the opportunity to do so, often choose to continue working in some capacity. Certainly they have useful skills and talents that should not be "put out to pasture" (EJ 175 233). However, various barriers exist to make employment difficult for them (ED 016 111).

Some of the major issues for older workers are prejudice, obsolete skills, lack of education, and attitudinal problems (ED 023 060). Age discrimination in hiring practices continues in spite of federal legislation prohibiting such actions (EJ 103 667). Employment testing often discriminates against older job applicants (EJ 070 327). Fortunately, interventions are possible and many have proven effective in meeting the employment needs of older persons.

A variety of specialized employment programs have been developed to provide counseling, referral, training, and placement for older workers (EJ 238 238, EJ 221 092, EJ 221 089, EJ 215 558, EJ 102 168, EJ 024 244, ED 140 176, ED 035 763). The role of the counselor is central in all of these programs. Counselors can help older persons assess their abilities and relate them to the job market, and sometimes use testing as part of the assessment process (EJ 122 378, EJ 112 129, EJ 003 770). In addition to job placement, counselors have opportunities to assist older clients with career exploration and planning for new careers (EJ 149 996). Effective counseling requires thorough knowledge of the special needs and characteristics of older workers, including slower reaction times and decreased physical strength (EJ 029 692).
Many older persons have physical disabilities that affect their ability to work and create needs for specialized assistance in employment seeking (EJ 122 584, ED 023 225; Myers, 1983d). Vocational rehabilitation programs traditionally have not provided assistance to older disabled workers (ED 102 388; Myers, 1982). Counselors need appropriately specialized training programs (ED 074 323), as well as knowledge about laws and placement opportunities relating to both older and handicapped workers (EJ 221 090). Older people who are too severely disabled to maintain employment can be helped to find satisfying ways to use their time.

Leisure. Because of the important role of work as a source of self-satisfaction and self-definition, the transition from work to leisure may be difficult for older persons (EJ 221 091). Moreover, the types of leisure activities they pursue have an impact on their life satisfaction (EJ 14 218). Leisure counseling can assist older persons in making satisfactory adjustments (EJ 221 091, EJ 127 389). Techniques for leisure counseling with older persons include awareness, values clarification, and examination of the meaning of activities (EJ 166 852; Myers, 1983c). The Milwaukee Leisure Counseling Model offers additional strategies for use with the older population (EJ 166 853, EJ 166 851, ED 132 798). A key element in most of these strategies is education.

Education. Education in this context has a dual meaning. In one sense, it refers to educational techniques used by counselors as intervention strategies. In the other, it refers to educational opportunities for older persons outside the counseling interaction. Education for the leisure of retirement is an integral part of retirement preparation programs (EJ 141 940).

The issues involved in providing educational opportunities for older persons have been discussed extensively in the literature on adult education (see EJ 039 092, ED 206 236). What is most relevant here is the need for counselors to provide appropriate services to older students, whose needs for both information and counseling may be ignored (ED 180 551, ED 169 427). This includes advocacy for program planning to meet these needs (ED 110 132). Counselors can assist older persons with career and vocational exploration to help them retire "to" rather than "from" their lifelong careers (EJ 146 177, ED 212 900). They may find that more extroverted and intuitive older people will respond more readily to educational suggestions and pursuits (ED 215 110). Certainly, the variety of personal and interpersonal concerns discussed below will affect the readiness of older persons to participate in educational endeavors.
Personal Concerns. Personal concerns of older people include both physical and psychological dimensions. Common among these are one's changing biological health and needs, possible changes in personality, developing support networks, and coping with loss. All of these have an impact on life satisfaction, or a sense of psychological well-being in old age.

Physical Concerns. Declining physical strength and health is both common and “normal” among older persons. Virtually all studies of life satisfaction yield strong positive correlations of this variable with perceived health (Edwards & Klemmack, 1973; Flanagan, 1982). It is well-known that one's physical condition is far less important in determining adjustment than is one's attitude toward that condition. Though counselors cannot provide medical treatment, they can help older people to understand their physical changes and to adjust to them in a satisfying manner (EJ 291 082, EJ 250 831, ED 167 757, ED 165 756, ED 064 566).

Psychological Concerns. One of the major questions that gerontological psychologists have studied is whether there exist age-related changes in the structure of intellect and personality. Such changes are hypothesized because adult development requires a continuing ability to adjust and cope with new life experiences (EJ 147 848, EJ 147 847, ED 181 189).

Costa and McCrae (EJ 146 223) found that openness to new experiences differed with advancing age in a population of adult men. Panton (EJ 160 146) found that MMPI responses of aged prisoners were more neurotic and less psychotic than responses of younger prisoners. Other researchers using the MMPI with prisoners noted that greater age differences were associated with greater personality differences in multiple clinical areas (EJ 153 409). These studies all used cross sectional data, which can give spurious results if age-related changes are implied. The age differences are notable, but may disappear if longitudinal data are used. In other words, personality changes may occur, but the research is equivocal.

Changes in the structure of intellect also seem to occur over time, with marked declines in performance items on intelligence tests, including visual reproduction on the Wechsler scales (EJ 241 973). Much of this is due to slowed reaction times resulting from physical changes with advancing age. Attempts to relate personality changes to performance on cognitive tasks by older persons have been largely unsuccessful (EJ 151 115), as have attempts to substantiate age-related personality changes (EJ 273 949, EJ 148 721).
There are, however, some changes with advancing age that affect the ability of older persons to cope and adjust, as evidenced by the fact that the incidence of mental illness increases dramatically with advancing age (Butler & Lewis, 1983). As an example, the suicide rate among all groups of people is highest for older white men (Robins, West, & Murphy, 1977). While this phenomenon has been variously explained, there seems to be a complex relationship between two primary variables. One is the increased stress and loss that older persons experience—loss of spouse, friends, jobs, social roles, health—and the other is the lack of mental health services available to meet their needs (Myers, 1983a; Myers, Murphey, & Riker, 1981).

**Interpersonal Concerns.** Interpersonal or social concerns may be variously described using concepts such as support networks or support systems. In general they refer to relationships with others, such as spouses, children, other family members, and friends, as well as to group memberships, including multigenerational and peer groups. Some special considerations in each area are discussed below. For more information, the reader is referred to ED 190 105 and to the February, 1983, special issue of The Gerontologist, "Symposium: Aging and the Family, Informal Support Systems."

High satisfaction with life for older persons correlates highly with the following variables: being "younger," currently married, having frequent visits with neighbors, phoning others, and knowing large numbers of neighbors (Edwards & Klemmack, 1973). Flanagan (1982) determined that the single, dominant factor determining quality of life over the lifespan is the presence of a spouse. The second most important factor is having children. Lowenthal and Haven (1968) found that the presence of one single confidant is the crucial factor that mitigates for or against successful adjustment to aging.

The changing life circumstances and needs of older persons can create abrupt changes in family relationships, with resultant needs for adjustment. For those older persons who become more frail, although a minority of the population, increasing assistance is needed with daily living in order to maintain independence. This places great demands and strain on caregivers (EJ 199 220, EJ 188 376). When older persons are cared for in the home, numerous difficulties can arise. At an extreme, family violence and elder abuse may occur; indeed, it is increasingly prevalent (ED 226 291). Often the entire family becomes the unit of treatment (EJ 190 105, EJ 190 101, ED 229 697,

10
Family involvement is essential at all times, even after treatment programs for older people have been implemented (EJ 265 590).

The use of small groups with caregivers for frail elderly persons has proven to be an effective means of intervention (EJ 285 168, EJ 268 029, ED 156 933). Family therapy for older persons and their families is increasingly needed (EJ 242 068), though the newness of the field leaves many gaps in suggestions for successful strategies (see EJ 259 065 as an example). One promising approach is the identification of counselor roles in working with this group (EJ 043 762, ED 218 567). Counseling services are also a major need for adult children of older persons.

**Attitudes and Agism**

Attitudes toward older persons have been studied extensively. In the United States, as well as in many other countries, these attitudes are predominantly negative (Harris & Associates, 1974; Kilty & Feld, 1976; McTavish, 1971). They approximate attitudes toward members of other minority groups in terms of both general content and overall effect, leading Butler (1974) to coin the term "agism" to describe the situation. Agism is similar in nature to racism, sexism, and handicappism. The prevalent attitudes are often based on negative stereotypes, and they always result in devaluation and lowered status for older persons. Unfortunately, older people tend to internalize these negative attitudes (Dulcey & Ardila, 1976), and the subsequent effect on their self-concepts is similarly negative. "Gerontophobia," an unreasonable fear of growing old, developed in the U.S. in the late 18th century and has grown in remarkable proportion since that time (Fisher, 1977).

A review of the relevant literature shows the universality of these negative attitudes. They exist, for example, among both children (Murphey & Myers, 1982; Nishi-Strattner & Myers, 1983; Seefeldt, Jantz, & Galper, 1977) and university students (Dulcey & Ardila, 1976). Attitudes tend to be negative among rehabilitation counselors (Rasch, Crystal, & Thomas, 1977), gerontological practitioners (EJ 200 856), and mental health professionals (EJ 292 369). Clergy in one study tended to have less negative attitudes, though ministering to older persons was not their favorite pastime (EJ 137 721).
Attempts to change these negative attitudes have met with limited or no success. Burdman (1974) found that attitudes of rehabilitation counseling trainees became worse after exposure to a course in gerontology. Bear and Guy (1976) found that male subjects rated older people more favorably than did females. Labouvie-Vief and Baltes (EJ 129 178) were able to improve perceptions of adolescent females slightly through empathy training.

Negative attitudes toward older people are encouraged by popular media, for example, through jokes and humor (Davies, 1977; Richman, 1977), and are deeply ingrained in society. Ponzo (EJ 253 476) discusses three key components of prejudicial attitudes based on age: restrictiveness ("act your age"); distortion ("you can't do that"), and prejudice ("being old is always bad, sad...").

An example of how age biases affect the lives of older persons is in the area of sexuality. Commonly accepted myths lead us to believe that older persons have neither any interest in nor the capability for sexual relationships/ activity. These myths are also held, to a great extent, by older people themselves, although a physiological base for them is lacking (Berezin, 1976). As a result, many older people either do not engage in sexual activities or feel guilty when they admit to having sexual desires (Kaas, 1978). Often, counseling is needed to help older persons accept "new" norms for sexual behavior that allow them to express and satisfy their sexual needs and desires (EJ 142 710).

Additional myths about older people which are commonly believed and which have a negative impact on them, individually and collectively, include the following erroneous statements: intelligence declines with age; older people cannot learn new things; older people are unproductive workers; most old people are unhappy; most old people are very lonely; most old people live in nursing homes; and most old people want to live with their children (Palmore, 1977). Many more misconceptions about older people exist and are widely believed, even among counselors; for example, that many or even most older people want to disengage as a preparation for dying. To counteract the impact of these beliefs, counselors must have accurate information about older people, about death and dying, and about the characteristics and concerns of specific subgroups of the older population.
Dying and Death

Attitudes toward dying and death have been studied extensively and generally seem to be negative. Widespread fears of dying exist (Montefiore et al., 1973), and these have an impact on attitudes toward older people (EJ 270 874). For younger persons, death is a distant, carefully avoided reality. For older persons, the advent of death is too close to be successfully avoided, and anxiety about it has been found to exist regardless of cultural or ethnic origin (EJ 233 742).

Counseling for persons who are frail and/or dying is a relatively new area of concern, as is grief or bereavement counseling. Specific approaches to working with older persons in these contexts are described in several articles. Aslin (ED 094 278) discusses the need for counselors to facilitate adjustment to aging concurrently with the development of a realistic perspective toward death. Kemp (1984) describes peer group counseling as an effective way for counselors to learn with older clients how best to prepare for the inevitability of death. Wass and Myers (EJ 270 874) describe psychosocial aspects of death among older persons and discuss a variety of implications of this information for counselors.

Additional information on counseling for dying and death may be found in the literature on hospice programs. The hospice approach provides families with an opportunity to participate in the dying process, and allows counselors an opportunity for continuity throughout dying, death, and survivor bereavement (ED 200 842).

Emerging Issues for Subgroups

Several major subgroups of the elderly population have received attention in the literature. These groups have common characteristics and needs that lend themselves to specialized counseling interventions. The older groups described below include ethnic minorities, women, disabled and institutionalized individuals, homosexuals, rural residents, and substance abusers.

Older Ethnic Minorities. Counselors need to be sensitive to culturally different clients and to their position of "double jeopardy." These individuals are a minority within a minority, subject to discrimination from multiple sources (EJ 147 857). Their quality of life may be poor, being affected by factors such as income, health, crime, nutrition,
transportation, and housing (EJ 268 001). The problems of older Black persons have been studied more extensively than those of other ethnic minorities (EJ 231 645, EJ 167 398, EJ 147 846), but increasing attention is being paid to the unique concerns of older American Indians (ED 231 587, ED 125 818) and Hispanics (ED 229 465).

**Older Women.** The problems of aging are sometimes referred to as the problems of women, because women far outnumber men in the older population. Widowhood and bereavement have become almost "natural attributes" of an older woman's life because of the greater life expectancy for women than for their spouses (ED 076 893). Many older women provide care for their disabled husbands for some time prior to death, with resultant strain and low morale (EJ 199 220).

Attempts have been made to study factors that impact the mental health of older women and to provide appropriate interventions (EJ 249 632, EJ 231 658). Examples include widow-to-widow programs that have been effective in dealing with bereavement issues (ED 076 893) and other group counseling programs that have dealt with general issues of concern to older women (EJ 197 504). Intervention programs must take into consideration the individual differences among women and provide diversity to attend to individual needs (EJ 147 856, ED 221 802). The various roles that women can assume are important issues, as well as the impact of traditional and changing values (EJ 257 509). Occupational opportunities and restrictions, especially those associated with mid-life reentry into the work force, must be considered (EJ 003 770). Minorities within this minority, such as older American Indian women, have additional unique needs (ED 125 818). Other minority groups with special needs are those older women who have never had children (Myers & Navin, 1984) and those who divorce after many years of marriage (EJ 233 796).

**Disabled Older Persons.** It has been estimated that over 85% of all older persons have one or more chronic physical illnesses that limit their ability to engage in daily living activities (Blake, 1981). While mental and physical health are strongly interrelated, a large proportion of older people also have significant mental health problems.

Much of the literature relating to older disabled individuals concerns rehabilitation of these persons for employment (see EJ 221 090, EJ 062 469, ED 106 111, ED 023 225; Myers, 1981b, 1983d, in press; Navin & Myers, 1983). Those who are unable or do not want to work may need assistance with independent living, and their families may benefit from interventions as well (EJ 188 376). Speech, hearing, and vision problems are common occurrences among members of the older population (EJ 122 584, EJ 059 037, EJ 050 953).
A major issue in dealing with older people is the necessity for differentiation between organic brain disease, which is not currently amenable to treatment, and depression, which is potentially treatable and reversible (EJ 246 803). The impact of misdiagnosis has serious implications for life and health (EJ 229 750). Unfortunately, the differential diagnosis of Alzheimer's and related organic diseases is complex, lengthy, and extremely difficult (EJ 274 064).

**Institutionalized Older Persons.** Less than five percent of older persons reside in long-term-care institutions, while another 10 to 15 percent need assistance in living independently (Blake, 1981). Many have a primary diagnosis of senile dementia, a potentially treatable condition (see Myers, 1981b). Specialized approaches to treatment, such as social skills training (EJ 231 633) and reality orientation (EJ 277 775; Myers, in press) have been used with these persons with some degree of success. Preadmission counseling in these settings is an important need to help prevent rapid deterioration (EJ 173 188).

Additional specialized programs have been developed for those older people living in other institutional settings. These include persons in foster home environments (Rhode Island University, 1969), and those residing in prisons (EJ 169 317).

**Homosexual Older Persons.** The special needs of older homosexual persons have been identified and described (EJ 264 043). Specialized approaches to help meet these needs have also been explored (see EJ 264 043, EJ 262 865). While traditional counseling approaches may be appropriate, older persons with concerns relating to homosexuality may be expected to have a variety of complicating characteristics, including strong traditional values that prohibit openness in discussing sexual concerns.

**Older Rural Residents.** Older persons residing in rural areas must face the problems of rural isolation in addition to those of aging (Myers, 1984b). Outreach and cooperative services are needed to locate and assist these persons in meeting their physical and mental health needs (ED 204 698). In-home counseling is a particularly expensive service to provide, but one which is greatly needed (ED 219 199).

**Older Substance Abusers.** Chronic abuse of medications is common among older persons and may be "iatrogenic," or physician induced (Jernigan, 1981). Also common but hard to diagnose is alcohol abuse; a major problem of older persons, it is extremely difficult to treat (EJ 243 665).
Assessment of Older Persons

While counseling for older people is a relatively new area of involvement, attention to assessment issues with this population is of even more recent advent. A variety of issues about the special assessment needs of older people have been raised, including tailoring any instruments and testing sessions to the needs and capabilities of older people, as well as revalidating and renorming present instruments (Rimmer & Myers, 1982). Studies of response styles of older persons indicate potential differences that can impact assessment outcomes (EJ 249 697, EJ 122 296). A recent special issue of Measurement and Evaluation in Guidance (Myers & Rimmer, 1982) provides a state-of-the-art view of testing for older people. It includes reviews of available instruments, testing needs, and issues in areas such as life satisfaction, death and dying, counseling needs of older persons, leisure assessment and retirement maturity.

A variety of attempts have been made to determine the usefulness of available psychometric instruments with older people. Lacks and Storandt (EJ 266 815) used the Bender Gestalt to assess possible brain damage in older people. Newmark et al. (EJ 266 805) and Britton and Savage (EJ 003 066) examined the use of the MMPI in psychiatric evaluation of elderly individuals, while Fillenbaum and Pfeiffer (EJ 146 022) investigated the validity of the Mini-Mult for this purpose. Fitzgerald, Pasewark, and Fleisher (1974) compared the efficiency of the Gerontological Apperception Test and the Thematic Apperception Test for determining difficulties of older persons. The TAT has also been used in comparison with the TCB, Themes Concerning Blacks, to evaluate potential intervention needs of minority individuals (EJ 261 178).

Special scales, such as the GULHEMP, have been developed to assess work potentials and skills of older persons. These scales include both physical and mental capacities as part of the evaluation. Special work attitude scales for older workers are also available (ED 092 769). Vocational interest inventories have been found useful in career counseling with older persons in general, and with older women in particular (ED 095 369).

The measurement of life satisfaction has been an important concern (EJ 291 082), and a variety of assessment instruments have been developed specifically for use with older individuals. The most widely used is the Life Satisfaction Index, though several others are increasingly being implemented (see Lohmann, 1977; Myers & Rimmer, 1982). The Older Persons Counseling Needs Survey (ED 174 907) was also developed specifically as an adjunct for counselors.
Assessment with older people generally involves a multidimensional approach designed to evaluate numerous facets of behavior, mental status, and capacity for independent living and psychological growth. Examples of the use of psychological batteries for these purposes may be found in several sources (EJ 270 924, ED 140 110). The purpose of these batteries often is to differentiate "normal" from pathological processes (ED 140 110), or to define indices of capacity in older individuals (EJ 224 974). A major problem arises in organizing complex data to be relevant and meaningful and to describe accurately the individuals being evaluated (ED 123 515).

Difficulties with psychometric assessments often are circumvented through the use of non-test methods. For example, the study of observed behavioral mannerisms may be used to determine possible adjustment problems and assess their seriousness (EJ 245 344). Anxiety can be detected and treatment plans developed using clinical interviews (EJ 269 553). The efficacy of non-test methods is directly correlated with the skills of the person conducting the assessment. These, in turn, are related to his or her training and experience in working with older people.

Roles, Preparation, Training, and Employment of Gerontological Counselors

One of the more exciting aspects of the specialty of gerontological counseling is that roles for counselors are still in a developmental stage. Counselors new to this specialty can still seek out new settings, populations and subpopulations, and can define their potential roles and skills to new audiences. In this section, some of the roles defined to date are discussed. It should be noted that potential roles for counselors exist in relation to all the counseling needs and major issues discussed throughout this paper (see also ED 182 678).

Johnson and Riker (EJ 259 175) identified seven goals and 21 roles as essential for counselors working with older persons, giving priority to the preventive aspects of interventions. A major preventive aspect, as discussed in an earlier section, is preretirement counseling, an area which numerous authors advocate as a priority need for older populations (ED 112 987). Retirement education is a major component, which may or may not be provided within educational settings. In addition, the increasing numbers of older students have given rise to new roles and programs for gerontological counseling, especially in community colleges (ED 192 822, ED 180 551, ED 130 737, ED 112 987).
Counselors working with older persons will find themselves performing traditional functions such as vocational, career, and employment counseling, but with specific knowledge of the needs of older adults required for successful interventions (EJ 221 087, EJ 090 833, ED 209 615). Strategies related to work and/or retirement counseling will vary depending on the mandatory or voluntary nature of the retirement choice (EJ 220 975).

Somewhat traditional for counselors in general, yet very much an emerging area in work with older people, is that of family counseling. Major roles exist for gerontological counselors to help older people and their families cope with the aging process (ED 218 567), including such specific concerns as adjustment to nursing home placements (ED 156 933) and preventive interventions for elder abuse (ED 226 291, ED 225 644).

Less traditional roles could include assisting older people with concrete needs such as housing, social services, information and referral, and social involvements (EJ 189 965, EJ 158 405, ED 174 907, ED 165 755). Successful outcomes will necessitate interfacing with other helping professions, such as occupational therapy (EJ 115 144) and social casework (EJ 273 949, EJ 204 334).

The broad range of roles for gerontological counselors has important implications for professional preparation programs. Linking training in gerontology and counseling has become a profession-wide concern (Myers, 1984a). Within the past decade, preservice training programs offering coursework in gerontological counseling have proliferated, increasing from only 18 in 1975 to over 130 in 1983 (Myers, 1983b). Concomitant with this increase in courses has been greater attention to training issues and curricula (EJ 238 298, EJ 209 159; Myers, 1981a). Certain competencies and specific knowledge are necessary; for example, familiarity with state and federal legislation affecting older people (ED 122 752).

The recent advent of gerontological counseling has implications for inservice training as well, since most practicing counselors did not have access to gerontology training in their graduate coursework. Preservice training programs (ED 163 356) and correspondence courses (EJ 153 323) can provide the necessary information for practicing counselors. In addition, a variety of short term training programs and curricula have been developed to meet inservice training needs (EJ 259 135, ED 192 133, ED 158 198; Myers, 1981a).
It is difficult to discuss training without simultaneously considering the potential for employment. Given the newness of the specialty in terms of practice and preparation, and the need for counselors to define appropriate roles, the question of employment opportunities certainly is viable. Fortunately, recent research indicates that most persons trained to work with older people are, in fact, employed in settings where they can utilize their skills (Myers & Blake, 1984). Techniques that have proven to be effective are discussed in the next section.

**GERONTOLOGICAL COUNSELING APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES**

Although work in this area is also relatively new, a variety of approaches and strategies for working with older persons have been proposed. Some of the major strategies are discussed here, including individual and group counseling, peer and paraprofessional counseling, applications of generic and other theories to counseling with older people, and specialized techniques for impaired older persons. Model programs using these techniques are discussed in a later section. Before discussing techniques or programs, however, it is helpful to review some general considerations involved in counseling with older people.

**General Considerations in Counseling Older People**

There is general agreement that training in traditional or generic counseling skills is necessary for all practicing professional counselors. In addition, those counselors wanting to work with older persons need specialized training and preparation, as discussed above (Myers, 1981a, 1983b). O'Brien and others (EJ 197 499) note that the use of basic helping skills with older persons is essential, but that additional strategies specific to the needs of older people are also required for counseling effectiveness. Salmon (EJ 238 299) notes that these strategies need to be comprehensive, and that the quality of life for older persons can best be improved using a multifaceted approach. He suggests the need to include leisure, retirement, and education, among others, in any counseling programs for older people.
The establishment of rapport with older individuals, as noted earlier, is dependent to some extent on the willingness of the counselor to become involved in the older person's daily living concerns. Another significant factor is the counselor's age; older persons tend to prefer older helpers, with the exception of physicians (EJ 238 342). The level of communication is also affected by these age preferences (EJ 222 437). For example, it has been found that older persons tend to self-disclose at a higher rate and level when interacting with counselors whose ages are similar to theirs (ED 221 774). French and Thorson (ED 155 522) suggest that rapport may be obtained with older clients when counselors make an effort to treat each client as an individual, worthy of dignity and respect, and to listen, observe and empathize before beginning additional interventions.

Before rapport can be established, or even attempted, older persons must express a willingness for counseling involvement. In general, older persons tend to be less knowledgeable than younger people about the availability of mental health services, and also less willing to use such services (EJ 261 213). They value independence, including the self-sufficiency shown in dealing with one's own emotional distress (see Myers, 1981b; Myers, Murphey, & Riker, 1981). Not only is service utilization low, the availability of mental health services for older persons is inadequate to meet the needs that do exist (ED 172 056; Myers, 1983a).

**Group Counseling with Older Persons**

The smallest group implemented with older persons typically involves a married couple, or an older person and another relative, often an adult child (ED 156 933). Retirement can create new strains on a relationship, as older persons begin to relate in a new way simply because they are spending more time together. Counseling can help to ease the transition (EJ 181 050). Counseling older couples in relation to sexuality may be conducted for individual couples (EJ 142 710) or in multiple couple programs (EJ 269 584, EJ 182 988).

Numerous other support and therapy groups have been initiated for older persons. They tend to differ for institutional populations as opposed to those who are community-living (see ED 046 137). Within institutional settings, a high proportion of the elderly residents are mentally frail and/or impaired, either organically or functionally or both. Common group techniques for use with these persons include reminiscing, reality therapy, remotivation, and
resocialization (EJ 236 230, ED 225 195). Support groups for the relatives of frail elderly persons also are needed (EJ 268 029, EJ 256 011, ED 156 933).

Group methods are effective in treating loneliness and isolation and improving social interaction skills (EJ 253 497, EJ 236 230), as well as in helping older persons and their families cope with loss (ED 200 885). Insight-oriented therapies were shown to be slightly more effective than behavioral approaches in treating noninstitutionalized older persons in one study (EJ 177 249), while cognitive behavioral therapies were shown to be effective in another (ED 211 867). Group work within day care programs can help to prevent or postpone institutionalization (EJ 129 069). Correspondingly, groups for healthy older adults can help to stimulate continued learning, growth, and development, and positive attitudes toward aging (EJ 291 067, EJ 245 452, EJ 209 155).

**Peer Groups for Older Persons**

Becker and Zarit (ED 142 904) suggest that human relations skills improve as people age, which is a strong argument in favor of training older persons to be facilitative helpers. Given the dearth of professional mental health services, the training of paraprofessional and peer counselors is a potentially effective means of meeting the mental health needs of older persons (EJ 137 727; Myers, 1981a). General considerations in selecting and training older adults as peer counselors have been identified (EJ 261 217), and a variety of training packages have been developed and used successfully with the older population (see EJ 186 441, ED 223 787, ED 208 307, ED 206 939, ED 174 871; Myers, 1981a; Myers & Ganikos, 1981; Myers, Finnerty-Fried, & Graves, 1981).

Older persons have been trained as individual peer counselors and paraprofessional group leaders (EJ 137 727). They have proven to be effective helpers in a variety of programs, including structured support groups for health education (EJ 256 064), nutrition education (EJ 280 667), and memory strengthening (ED 210 594). Through visitation programs, older peer counselors have helped to improve self-esteem and morale of both homebound (EJ 291 083) and institutionalized older persons (ED 234 307, ED 057 326). Homebound, visually disabled persons have been helped with problem solving and coping strategies through peer telephone support networks (EJ 259 080).
Older peer counselors have been involved in career and vocational counseling through projects in community agencies (ED 210 603) and educational settings (ED 132 252). They have served as role models for nontraditional students (ED 130 214) and as peer advisors on consumer issues (EJ 210 514). They have also been used successfully to assist social service agencies in dealing with abuse and neglect (ED 198 224). It appears that older persons can be trained as effective aides regardless of the particular counseling approach or therapy implemented in a given setting.

Applying Counseling Theories and Therapies to Older Persons

Older persons are an extremely heterogeneous and diverse population, and counselors must remain flexible in determining their needs and selecting appropriate interventions (ED 189 492). The experience, attitudes and biases of the counselor will have a great impact on therapeutic outcomes (EJ 249 704). It is possible to apply any of the traditional counseling therapies to older persons, and some examples of attempts to do so are given below. Certain approaches to work with older persons which have received more in-depth study and use are also discussed.

Individual psychotherapy has proven to be effective with older adults (EJ 152 696). Both behavioral and cognitive therapies have been used in treatment of depression (ED 189 492), as well as more humanistically oriented approaches (ED 172 083). Multimodal behavior therapy has helped to reduce the incidence of reported problems in group counseling endeavors (EJ 259 125). Families have been taught behavior management strategies to help them cope with impaired older individuals (EJ 275 948). Behavioral techniques such as reality orientation, remotivation, and resocialization have been used effectively with confused older persons in institutional settings (EJ 277 775).

Within health care environments, models for identifying and overcoming learned helplessness have been explored (EJ 275 908, ED 174 874). The importance of crisis intervention techniques for use with older persons has been emphasized based on the large number of stressful events to which older persons are exposed (ED 225 063).

Career development theories have been reviewed as a potential means of helping understand and meet the needs of older people (EJ 221 088, ED 193 573). Basic concepts of career development and career counseling have been used successfully to help older persons make meaningful occupational choices (ED 132 252). Assertion training may be used effectively alone or in combination with career and other counseling strategies (EJ 135 715).
Social network theory has been applied to work with older persons to help in analyzing relationships and needs for social interaction and support (EJ 257 508). This approach is helpful in working with multiple problems faced by older adults (ED 179 863). There is some evidence that older persons who remain active and involved (i.e., have effective social networks) have less need for counseling intervention (EJ 220 744). Life enrichment programs represent attempts to insure meaningful involvements among older persons (EJ 254 839).

A major therapeutic technique used with older persons is life review, identified by Butler (1974) as a universally occurring phenomenon related to life satisfaction in older individuals. Reminiscence has been used in attempts to improve cognitive functioning (Hughston & Merriam, 1982) and to treat depression and low self-esteem, though positive outcomes have not always been evident (EJ 257 503). One application of this approach, Life Enhancement Counseling, has proven effective in treatment of depression and feelings of meaninglessness among elderly Cuban individuals (EJ 275 017, EJ 252 048, ED 203 207, ED 198 224).

SUCCESSFUL AND MODEL PROGRAMS AND TECHNIQUES

A number of successful programs for providing counseling to older persons have been described in the literature. Some are similar to programs for persons of other age groups, while others have unique features that reflect the special concerns of older individuals. Myers and Salmon (1984) reviewed such counseling programs nationwide, and assessed both the shortcomings and potentialities of current efforts. The approaches described here are not meant to be exhaustive of the possibilities, but rather to give a flavor of the diversity of strategies that have been implemented.

Paraprofessional and peer counseling programs, discussed earlier, have been an effective avenue for interventions with older persons (EJ 186 441). In addition to those programs already mentioned, paraprofessionals have been used for outreach, needs assessment, and service linkage with isolated older persons (ED 064 566, ED 057 326).
One type of program which depends to a great extent on volunteers, or trained paraprofessionals, is the Hospice. The hospice concept provides for a team approach to medical and psychosocial services for terminally ill individuals and their families. Older widows have been trained as effective hospice volunteers (EJ 246 774), and hospice nurses have responded positively to communication skills training (ED 203 148). Support programs and mental health training for hospice staff and volunteers are essential aspects of care in this work, which tends to be demanding and stressful (EJ 229 727, EJ 274 082, ED 179 885).

In addition to volunteer experiences, many older persons want to become involved in paid work activities. A variety of successful counseling programs designed to help older workers have been developed, including the Referral/Employment Network for Elderly Workers (RENEW) (EJ 215 558), the Alpine Project for assisting chronically unemployable older workers (ED 134 872), Project HIRE (ED 196 487), and the Adult College Career Employment Support Services (ACCESS) (ED 212 900). Numerous career transition programs involving counseling for older people have been implemented (EJ 193 768, ED 193 573, ED 177 382, ED 132 252), as well as programs oriented more specifically to job training and placement (EJ 261 162, EJ 030 617, ED 035 763). Evaluations of programs designed for training and placement of older workers tend to be positive (ED 035 763).

Although training is a major component of vocationally oriented counseling programs, educational experiences for older persons are much more diverse in nature. Counseling and educational programs for older learners, especially in community college settings, are increasing in number (ED 234 826, ED 202 492, ED 201 353, ED 196 490, ED 194 128, ED 187 362, ED 181 959, Ed 136 852, ED 132 252). Four-year institutions are becoming increasingly involved in programs for older persons (EJ 256 172), such as Project 60 at Cleveland State University (ED 236 960) and the Elderhostel programs which are held at many college campuses throughout the country (ED 147 575). Counseling is an integral aspect of educational program planning involving older persons (ED 103 614, ED 032 511).

Other, less traditional counseling and supportive strategies for meeting the mental health needs of older persons have been implemented. For example, counselors are developing more and better linkages with the medical profession, so that counseling within private medical practices is becoming a realistic and beneficial service (EJ 285 132). Intergenerational programs, involving interactions between older adults and children or adolescents, are
proving to have beneficial outcomes for both ends of the age spectrum (Murphey & Myers, 1982). One unique program involved older adults in a public housing project as adoptive grandparents for high school students with mental retardation (EJ 090 840).

Another novel, yet not so new, technique for impacting the mental health of older persons involves the use of pets as companion animals (EJ 285 173) and as adjuncts in psychotherapy to increase social interaction, provide comfort, and reinforce independence (EJ 242 003). Though the research on pet therapy is equivocal (Cusack & Smith, 1984), the potential for effective interventions is great.

FUTURE TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELORS

As the greying of our population continues, and the sheer numbers of middle aged and older persons continues to grow, counselors will increasingly be challenged to develop and utilize their helping skills with this population. It is not enough merely to react; rather, it is necessary that we be proactive in considering and planning for the future.

Naisbitt (1982), in his best selling book Megatrends, suggests important trends that have implications for counselors. Though he is only one of many futuristic writers, Naisbitt provides ideas that can be used in planning. The progression of society from an industrial base to an information base, the shift from centralization to decentralization, the movement from institutional help to self-help, and more—all have implications for the progress of our profession.

One means of being proactive is for counselors to be aware of and sensitive to the legislative process and the potential for legislation that will assist older persons. The most recent federal Vocational Education Act, for example, provides grants to educational institutions to establish model centers for vocational education for older persons (see ED 224 964). Manpower legislation affects employment opportunities for older people (ED 117 347).

The Older Persons Comprehensive Counseling Assistance Act has been introduced into the U.S. Congress several times over the past decade. If passed, it would provide funds for counselor training as well as counseling services to
numerous older persons (ED 146 490). Such legislation needs a groundswell of public support if it is ever to gain the support of legislators. Counselors who are concerned with meeting the needs of older persons must be willing to be active advocates for those needs, with policy makers as well as individual older adults.

Simultaneously, we have a professional responsibility to improve the delivery of counseling services to older persons in every way possible. Research to determine effective strategies for helping older persons is needed, including research on the differential effectiveness of various techniques with subgroups of the older population. Counselor training programs can be revised to incorporate known information about older persons as well as new information generated through continuing research and development efforts. Through experience, we will learn how best to serve older people, and through shared knowledge we will improve our services. Continuing examination of the database will help counselors to further define and clarify roles and functions so that, in turn, they can help older people live satisfying and fulfilling lives.
ADDITIONAL REFERENCES


29


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERIC Journal Article Number (EJ #)</th>
<th>AN EJ291083.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author of Article</td>
<td>AU Hoffman, Stephanie B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI Peer Counselor Training with the Elderly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO Gerontologist; v23 n4 p358-60 Aug 1983. 83.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG EN. IS CIJAPR84. CH CG525317. PT 141. AV UMI. YR 83.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB Describes a peer counselor training program for five older adult volunteers. Presents suggestions for advertising, screening, program format, and development of practice, and examines the role and helpfulness of the peer counselors who provided in-home counseling services. (JAC).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE AVAILABLE ONLY IN THE JOURNALS CITED. THE ARTICLES ARE NOT ON MICROFICHE.**
AN EJ292369.
AU Paink, Paul E.
TI influence of Client Age on Counselor Trainees' Assessment of Case Material.
LG EN.
IS C1JAPR84.
CH 50512178.
PT 143.
AV UMI.
YR 83.
MN Educational-Research. Higher-Education. Mental-Health-Programs.
AB Recently, a number of investigators have reported negative views or attitudes by professionals from various mental health fields toward aged clients. However, the graduate students who participated in this study were not significantly affected by their client's age. Perhaps professionals develop biases toward various client groups on the job. (RM).

AN EJ291083.
AU Hoffman, Stephanie B.
TI Peer Counselor Training with the Elderly.
SO Gerontologist; v23 n4 p358-60 Aug 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS C1JAPR84.
CH 50525317.
PT 141.
AV UMI.
YR 83.
AB Describes a peer counselor training program for five older adult volunteers. Presents suggestions for advertising, screening, program format, and development of practice, and examines the role and helpfulness of the peer counselors who provided in-home counseling services. (JAC).

AN EJ291082.
AU Lewton, M. Powell.
TI Environment and Other Determinants of Well-Being in Older People.
LG EN.
IS C1JAPR84.
CH 50525318.
PT 140; 150.
AB Describes four sectors comprising "the good life": behavioral competence, psychological well-being, perceived quality of life, and objective environment. Assessment approaches for each sector are described and empirical evidence is presented regarding interrelationships among them.

Presented at the 35th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society, Boston, November 20, 1982. (JAC).
Recent legislative and regulatory actions have made retirement policies more complicated. Six major elements appropriate for retirement policy review are addressed: normal-age benefits and goals, mandatory retirement, early retirement, phased retirement, auxiliary retirement savings programs, and retirement counseling. (MLW.)

AB Describes a nutrition education program for the elderly in which 22 older adults were recruited and trained as peer educators to create interest in nutrition and serve as liaisons between peers and sound sources of nutrition information. Participants (N=933) reported that sessions were interesting and provided useful information. (Author/JAC.)

AB Suggests that since the population of older persons is growing, psychologists must be trained to serve as consultants for the development of health and social services, social security plans, housing, and other programs. (Author/AOS.)

AB Examined aspects of a nursing home staff's work in the application of reality orientation (RO) to confused patients. Argues that, in the application of RO and similar behavioral therapies, a clear analytic separation between patients' problems and the work of caregivers cannot be justified. Caregivers may help constitute problems. (Author/JAC.)

AB Cognitively impaired elderly are often cared for by their families, but little clinical intervention has been aimed at helping families to cope with behavior problems. Families may benefit from learning behavior management strategies successfully utilized with institutionalized elderly. Several case examples are discussed. (Author/RC.)
AB Relates the theory of learned helplessness to the losses of aging, and describes a brief experiential training program for service providers, teaching interpersonal skills useful in working with the depressed elderly. Focuses on reducing helplessness by allowing the elderly to have impact within the counseling interaction.

AN EJ275017.
AU Szapocznik, Jose; And Others.
TI Life Enhancement Counseling and the Treatment of Depressed Cuban American Elders.
Dec82.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG504974.
PT 080.
YR 83.
AB Data identified client variables (age, sex, length in U.S. education) and treatment variables (life enhancement counseling, medication, number of sessions) that are differentially predictive of treatment effectiveness with depressed Hispanic elders. Extent of life enhancement counseling and medication were significantly predictive of treatment outcome while client variables were not.

AN EJ275017.
AU Szapocznik, Jose; And Others.
TI Life Enhancement Counseling and the Treatment of Depressed Cuban American Elders.
Dec82.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG504974.
PT 080.
YR 83.
AB Data identified client variables (age, sex, length in U.S. education) and treatment variables (life enhancement counseling, medication, number of sessions) that are differentially predictive of treatment effectiveness with depressed Hispanic elders. Extent of life enhancement counseling and medication were significantly predictive of treatment outcome while client variables were not.

AN EJ275017.
AU Szapocznik, Jose; And Others.
TI Life Enhancement Counseling and the Treatment of Depressed Cuban American Elders.
Dec82.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG504974.
PT 080.
YR 83.
AB Data identified client variables (age, sex, length in U.S. education) and treatment variables (life enhancement counseling, medication, number of sessions) that are differentially predictive of treatment effectiveness with depressed Hispanic elders. Extent of life enhancement counseling and medication were significantly predictive of treatment outcome while client variables were not.

AB Summarizes a national survey of the hospice community. Results indicated that the hospice community is attempting to meet the mental health training needs of its paid staff members and volunteers. However, more than half expressed a need for further training and a more systematic and comprehensive curriculum. (Author)

AN EJ274084.
AU Storandt, Martha.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v16 n1 p1-8 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG523721.
PT 080; 070.
YR 83.
ID Alzheimers Disease. Senile Dementia.
AB Reviews causes of dementia in later life, especially the Alzheimer's type, its prevalence, the characteristic structural changes, and hypothesized causes. The hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease represents accelerated aging is described. Treatment issues are discussed, primarily in terms of supportive environments, differential diagnosis, and assistance to the caregiver. (Author)

AN EJ274084.
AU Storandt, Martha.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v16 n1 p1-8 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG523721.
PT 080; 070.
YR 83.
ID Alzheimers Disease. Senile Dementia.
AB Reviews causes of dementia in later life, especially the Alzheimer's type, its prevalence, the characteristic structural changes, and hypothesized causes. The hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease represents accelerated aging is described. Treatment issues are discussed, primarily in terms of supportive environments, differential diagnosis, and assistance to the caregiver. (Author)

AN EJ274084.
AU Storandt, Martha.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v16 n1 p1-8 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG523721.
PT 080; 070.
YR 83.
ID Alzheimers Disease. Senile Dementia.
AB Reviews causes of dementia in later life, especially the Alzheimer's type, its prevalence, the characteristic structural changes, and hypothesized causes. The hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease represents accelerated aging is described. Treatment issues are discussed, primarily in terms of supportive environments, differential diagnosis, and assistance to the caregiver. (Author)

AN EJ274084.
AU Storandt, Martha.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v16 n1 p1-8 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG523721.
PT 080; 070.
YR 83.
ID Alzheimers Disease. Senile Dementia.
AB Reviews causes of dementia in later life, especially the Alzheimer's type, its prevalence, the characteristic structural changes, and hypothesized causes. The hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease represents accelerated aging is described. Treatment issues are discussed, primarily in terms of supportive environments, differential diagnosis, and assistance to the caregiver. (Author)

AN EJ274084.
AU Storandt, Martha.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v16 n1 p1-8 1983. 83.
LG EN.
IS CJMAY83.
CH RG523721.
PT 080; 070.
YR 83.
ID Alzheimers Disease. Senile Dementia.
AB Reviews causes of dementia in later life, especially the Alzheimer's type, its prevalence, the characteristic structural changes, and hypothesized causes. The hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease represents accelerated aging is described. Treatment issues are discussed, primarily in terms of supportive environments, differential diagnosis, and assistance to the caregiver. (Author)
The Skilled Social Work Role in Home Care.
SOCIAL WORK; v27 n8 p527-29 Nov 1982. Nov82.
LG EN...
IS CIJAPR83.
CH CG623534.
PT 080; 055.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
AB Proposes that social workers have specialized, skilled roles in the
home health care system and that future legislative and reimbursement
patterns must reflect these skills. Concludes social workers can
work autonomously within an interdisciplinary framework, with other
members of the home-care team. RC.

AN EJ270924.
AU Erber, Joan T.; Dye, Carol J.
TI A Profile of the Newly-Admitted Nursing Home Resident.
SOCIAL WORK; v15 n4 p307-13 Nov 1982. 82.
LG EN.
IS CURES83.
CH CG623449.
PT 080; 143.
YR 82.
Psychological-Evaluation.
AB Recently admitted nursing home residents received a battery of
psychological tests and were rated on a number of behavioral indices.
Results revealed the morale/anxiety dimension was independent of
cognitive competency, internally controlled residents were rated high
by others in behavioral competency, and self-rating scales measure
something independent of other tests. (Author).

AN EJ270874.
AU Wass, Hannelore; Myers, Jane E.
TI Psychosocial Aspects of Death among the Elderly: A Review of the
Literature.
LG EN.
IS CURES83.
CH CG623399.
PT 080; 131.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
ID Mourning.
AB Reviews the research dealing with psychosocial aspects of death among
the elderly, and discusses implications for counseling in the
following areas: talking about death, fears, suicide, attitudes and
bereavement. A variety of counseling methods are suggested. Grief
is defined as a constructive process which results in transition.
(JAC).

AN EJ269584.
AU Capuzzi, Dave; Gossman, Larry.
TI Sexuality and the Elderly: A Group Counseling Model.
SOCIAL WORK; v7 n4 p251-59 Nov 1982. Nov82.
LG EN.
IS CURES83.
CH CG623232.
PT 080; 140; 141.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
AB Describes a 10-session group counseling model to facilitate awareness
of sexuality and the legitimacy of its expression for older adults.
Considers member selection, session length and setting, and group
leadership. (Author/MTF).

AN EJ269553.
AU Sallis, James F.; Lichstein, Kenneth L.
TI Analysis and Management of Geriatric Anxiety.
SOCIAL WORK; v16 n3 p197-211 Nov 1982. 82.
LG EN.
IS CURES83.
CH CG623201.
PT 080; 140.
YR 82.
Physical-Disabilities. Stress-Variables.
AB Reviews the prevalence, negative health implications, and clinical
management of geriatric anxiety. Proposes an interactive model of
geriatric anxiety whereby physical disease and anxiety processes
enter into reciprocal stimulation as a function of diminished
capacity to withstand stress and hypervigilance of stress
symptomatology. Outlines potentially useful psychological
treatments. (Author).

AN EJ268029.
AU Hartford, Margaret E.; Parsons, Rebecca.
TI Groups with Relatives of Dependent Older Adults.
LG EN.

PAGE 78
AB Discusses work with small groups of care-taking relatives of frail, dependent older adults. Considers repetitive themes of concern expressed by the caregivers and their dependent relatives and some of the changes in attitudes and approaches of participants during and after the groups' experiences. (Author).

AB Provides normative data on the Bender Gestalt Test (BGT) with a sample of 334 normal older adults. Showed that these older adults do not perform on the BGT in a manner that can be called brain damaged. Use of the cut-off score developed with younger persons appears appropriate. (Author).
TI The Unseen Minority: Older Gays and Lesbians.
LG EN.
IS CIJCT82.
CH CG522599.
PT 080; 070.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
MJ Adjustment-to-Environment. Aging-Individuals.
Stereotypes.
AB Suggests the helping professions ignore older homosexual men and
women, groups that have special strengths and needs. Describes the
institutional, legal, emotional, and medical problems older
homosexuals face and discusses how social workers can provide
services to these groups. (Author).

AN EJ262865.
AU Dulaney, Diana D.; Kelly, James.
TI Improving Services to Gay and Lesbian Clients.
LG EN.
IS CIJSEP82.
CH C0522467.
PT 080; 070.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
Lesbianism.
State-of-the-Art-Reviews.
ID Homophobia.
AB Examines the gap in the theoretical and clinical training of social
workers in helping the homosexual client. Proposes specific
approaches for improving services to clients who are gay or lesbian.
Discusses other neglected clients including heterosexual spouses,
children of a homosexual parent, and aging homosexuals. (Author/RC).

AN EJ261213.
AU Priddy, J. Michael; And Others.
TI Seeking Help for Emotional Concerns: An Examination of Age
Differences.
SO Counseling and Values; v26 n3 p203-12 Apr 1982. Apr82.
LG EN.
IS CIJAUG82.
CH CG522408.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
MJ Age-Differences. Attitudes. Behavior-Patterns.
Counseling-Services. Older-Adults.
MN Comparative-Analysis. Mental-Health-Programs. Use-Studies.
AB Compared attitudes and help-seeking strategies of older adults (N=39)
with younger age groups in regard to using mental health services and
other help sources. Results indicated that older participants were
less knowledgeable about the availability of mental health services
and were less likely to utilize them. (RC).

AN EJ261178.
TI Culture-Specific Testing Part II.
SO Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel and Guidance; v10 n2
LG EN.
IS CJAGB82.
CH C0522371.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
Older-Adults. Oral-History.
ID Thematic Apperception Test. Themes Concerning Blacks Test.
AB Contains four articles focusing on the Thematic Apperception Test
(TAT) and Themes Concerning Blacks (TCB). Compared use of the TAT
and TCB with Black children. Used the TCB and oral history to
identify values of older Black adults. Compared TCB and TAT response
characteristics in Black males and females. (RC).
AN EJ261162.
AU Smith, S. Mae; Golden, Bonnie J.
TI Vocational Services for Older Adults or "I Want to Work, But . . . "
LG EN.
IS CIJAUG82.
CH CG522355.
PT 080; 141.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 82.
Job-Search-Methods. Middle-Aged-Adults. Older-Adults.
AB Describes a program designed to meet the needs of adults over 55 who are unemployed or underemployed. The program includes 12-hour Job readiness workshops, mini-workshops, and an employment information showcase. Participant evaluation and feedback indicated the format and staff efforts have been successful. (Author/JAC).

AN EJ259175.
AU Johnson, Richard P.; Riker, Harold C.
TI Counselors' Goals & Roles in Assisting Older Persons.
LG EN.
IS CIJJUL82.
CH CG522211.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
AB Identified the essential goals and appropriate roles of counselors engaged in assisting older persons. A national panel of gerontological counseling experts specified, confirmed, and assigned priority to the seven goals and 21 roles most valuable as guidelines for professional counselors serving the elderly. Experts favor a preventive approach. (Author).

AN EJ259135.
AU Lopez, Martita A.; Silber, Sara L.
TI Counseling the Elderly: A Training Program for Professionals.
LG EN.
IS CIJJUL82.
CH CG522171.
PT 080; 142.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.

AN EJ259125.
AU Zgliczynski, Susan E.
TI Multimodal Behavior Therapy with Groups of Aged.
LG EN.
IS CIJJUL82.
CH CG522161.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
AB Evaluated the use of a Multimodal Behavior Therapy (MBT) orientation in group counseling of aged subjects. MBT techniques centered on identifying problems of group members and defining how the problem affected the person. Results indicated that group-counseled aged subjects showed a significant reduction in reported problems. Includes recommendations. (RC).

AN EJ259080.
AU Evans, Ron L.; Jaureguy, Beth M.
TI Phone Therapy Outreach for Blind Elderly.
SO Gerontologist; v22 n1 p32-35 Feb 1982. Feb82.
LG EN.
IS CIJJUL82.
CH CG522116.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
AB Self-help groups of elderly persons (N=42) who had been blind for several years, met by phone for short-term problem solving and discussion of coping methods. Results indicated task-centered assignments helped the majority meet their goal of decreasing feelings of hopelessness and increasing social activities outside of the home. (Author).
AN EJ269065.
AU Johnson, Elizabeth S.; Spence, Donald L.
TI Adult Children and Their Aging Parents: An Intervention Program.
SO Family Relations; v31 n1 p15-22 Jan 1982. Jan82.
LG EN.
IS CIIJUL82.
CH CG522101.
PT 080: 141: 142.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
Parent-Child-Relationship.
ID Support Groups.
AB Developed a program to support adults concerned about their aging parents. Specific objectives were to: develop educational materials, provide a group milieu, and train participants in communications techniques. Results indicated the program had limited positive results in contrast to no, or slightly negative change for the delayed treatment group. (Author).

AN EJ257509.
AU Meadow, Mary Jo, Ed.
TI Value Issues in Counseling Women.
SO Counseling and Values; v26 n2 p84-149 Feb 1982. Feb82.
LG EN.
IS CIIJUN82.
CH CG521987.
PT 080: 055: 140: 070.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 82.
AB Contains eight articles related to counseling women and change, including: (1) the impact of traditional values on counseling women, (2) problems of midlife women, (3) women's victimization, and (4) counseling women to be whole persons. Also focuses on women as housewives, working women, and religious women. (RAC).

AN EJ257508.
AU Eddy, John.
TI A New College Student Service Area: A Senior Citizens' Counselor.
SO Southern College Personnel Association Journal; v3 n4 p38-40 Fall 1981.81.
LG EN.
IS CJJAY82.
CH CG521986.
PT 080: 140; 070: 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
ID Social Networks. Support Groups.
AB Discusses the needs of older adult students in higher education counseling and programming. Notes the advantage of older adult role
models for younger students. Suggests resources for college student personnel. (RC).

AN EJ256064.
AU Campbell, Ruth; Chenoweth, Barbara.
TI Health Education as a Basis for Social Support.
LG EN.
IS CILMAY82.
CH CG521843.
PT 080; 141.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
MJ Health-Education. Older-Adults. Peer-Counseling.
Program-Descriptions. Program-Effectiveness. Workshops.
AB Describes the "Peer Support System," which involved older people in the provision of improved mental health services, including education and service identification. The program consisted of recruiting and training 48 peer counselors, and conducting monthly health education workshops. Funded by the Administration on Aging, the project served 2,600 people. (Author).

AN EJ256011.
AU LaBarge, Emily.
TI Counseling Patients with Senile Dementia of the Alzheimer Type and Their Families.
LG EN.
IS CILMAY82.
CH CG521497.
PT 080; 070; 056.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
Severe-Disabilities.
ID Alzheimer's Disease.
AB Discusses symptoms of Alzheimer Disease and suggests client-centered counseling techniques to use with patients and family. Considers the disease's effect on family relationships relative to stage of family development. Examines the adjustment of the caregiving spouse. Offers practical suggestions for coping. (RC).

AN EJ254839.
AU West, Helen L.; Ernst, Marvin.
TI The Life Enrichment Program for Older Adults: An Alternative Educational Model.
SO Educational Gerontology; v7 n2-3 p257-74 Sep-Oct 1981. 81.
LG EN.
IS CILMAY82.
CH CG521735.
PT 080; 140.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
Self-Actualization.
Student-Educational-Objectives. Volunteer-Training.
ID Life Enrichment Activity Program.
AB Reviews an experimental educational program designed to provide experiential activities related to learning needs and potentials of older adults. The nature of the format allowed participants maximum opportunity to identify and achieve personal learning goals. Evaluation showed older adults respond meaningfully to programs designed to meet their needs. (Author/JAC).

AN EJ253476.
AU Ponzo, Zander.
TI Counseling the Elderly: A Lifetime Process.
LG EN.
IS CILMAR82.
CH CG521451.
PT 080; 070.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
AB Discusses aspects of age prejudice including age restrictiveness, age distortion, and ageism. Considers social changes related to age prejudice. Describes a University of Vermont course in age prejudice. Includes a table listing cognitive, affective, and behavioral objectives for the reduction of age discrimination. (RC)

AN EJ252048.
AU Szapocznik, Jose; And Others.
LG EN.
IS CIJFEB82.
CH CG521353.
PT 080; 140; 142.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
AB Reports research results on a counseling approach designed to enhance the meaningfulness of life for elders with a sample of Cuban-Americans. Results indicated significant improvement in functioning occurred along all dimensions evaluated, and the model was sensitive to both age and cultural characteristics. (Author/RC)

AN EJ250831.
AU Myers, Jane E.; Loesch, Larry C.
TI The Counseling Needs of Older Persons.
SO Humanist Educator; v20 n1 p21-35 Sep 1981. Sep81.
LG EN.
IS CIJAN82.
CH CG521173.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
ID Older Persons Counseling Needs Survey.
AB Discusses an instrument developed to assess the counseling needs of older persons. The Older Persons Counseling Needs Survey was administered to (N=107) older persons. Results of a statistical analysis indicated that older persons have a variety of counseling needs that are all approximately at the same need level. (RC)

AN EJ249697.
AU Hayslip, Bert, Jr.
TI Verbosity and Projective Test Performance in the Aged.
LG EN.
IS CIJDEC81.
CH CG521101.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
ID Holtzman Inkblot Technique.
AB Investigated the extent to which response length influences Holtzman Inkblot Technique (HIT) scores in (N=102) elderly. Results suggest that response length has a pervasive effect on HIT scores and bears out the productivity of effects found in previous research with younger age cohorts. (JAC)
AB Describes and analyzes a pilot social work education program in the mental health of older women. It discusses developmental activities related to planning, implementation, and evaluation of the model. The preliminary outcomes of this five-year project may offer some guidelines and alternatives for training professionals. (Author).

AN EJ248898.
AU Milgrom, Peter; And Others.
TI A Study of Treatment Planning: Periodontal Services for the Elderly.
LG EN.
IS CIJNOV81.
CH HE514616.
PT 080; 143.
YR 81.
AB A study undertaken to explore how dentists use patient data to plan treatment is presented. Three hundred forty-six general dentists used oral and general health findings to determine periodontal treatment for seven prototypic elderly patients. The results indicated that oral hygiene and major medications best discriminated between treatment plans. (MLW).

AN EJ246803.
AU Wheeler, Eugenie G.; Knight, Bob.
TI Morrie: A Case Study.
LG EN.
IS CIJCT81.
CH CG520827.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
AB Presents a case study demonstrating successful behavioral treatment of a depressed older man using group and conjoint therapy. Two major issues in dealing with the aged are discussed: dealing with resistance to therapy, and distinguishing between disability due to organic brain syndrome and that due to depression. (Author/RC).

AN EJ245452.
AU Rappole, George R.
TI Guiding the Older Learner: A Use of the Personal Inventory.
LG EN.
IS CIJSEP81.
CH CG520685.
PT 080; 140; 141.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 81.
AB Suggests that the older learner, in either formal or informal study programs, benefits by participation in small group guidance sessions that are based on the personal inventory procedure. Two programs of this type were used in credit and noncredit classes with success. (Author).
Many older adults react to old age with empirically identified distinguishable mannerisms. Using these mannerisms, or behavior patterns, as a basis for rapport, gerontologists can: (1) uncover causes of adjustment problems; (2) assess seriousness of problems; and (3) implement counseling suggestions. (Author/JAC).

Review of literature on information and referral (I & R) reveals little empirical work has been published, although issues involved have been discussed for 25 years. I & R functions agreed upon in the literature are summarized. Specific researchable questions are raised for joint consideration by researchers, practitioners, and planners. (Author).

A major problem of the elderly, alcoholism, has received little emphasis in counseling literature. This article presents physiological, sociological, and psychological aspects of alcoholism as they apply to the elderly. Conclusions and recommendations for counselor education programming are discussed. (Author).

A survey of case histories, anecdotal evidence and pilot studies shows that, as therapeutic adjuncts, pets animals facilitate rapport and enrich the treatment milieu. Pets enhance the lives of their owners in the community. Pet-facilitated psychotherapy can increase social interaction, provide comfort, and reinforce feelings of independence. (Author).

A family therapy model that utilizes the Bowen theory systems framework. The framework is adapted to the family of procreation, which takes on increased importance in the lives of the elderly. Family therapy with the aged can create more satisfying intergenerational relationships and preserve independence. (Author).
The literature reveals a marked decline in performance on the Visual Reproduction subtest with increasing age. Both level of education and intelligence seemed to exert a substantial influence on performance which may be significant in clinical evaluations. (Author).

For all occupations except clergyman, a relationship between the age of the respondent and preferred age of the professional existed. Older individuals preferred older service providers with one exception, their physician. Highly educated respondents preferred younger physicians. (Author).
the needs of the labor market. Applications of the panel approach to older workers, probationers, and clergy are reported. (Author).

AN EJ236230
AU Capuzzi, Dave; Gross, Doug.
TI Group Work with the Elderly: An Overview for Counselors.
LG EN.
IS CIJAPR81.
CH CG519818.
PT 080; 141.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 80.
ID Reality Therapy.
AB Loneliness and isolation of older adults can be treated with group therapy. Group methods such as reality orientation, remotivation, reminiscing and psychotherapy groups can increase social interaction but require special consideration of environment, scheduling and individual limitation as well as counselor training. (JAC).

AN EJ236136.
AU Goudy, Willis J; And Others.
TI Changes in Attitudes toward Retirement: Evidence from a Panel Study of Older Males.
LG EN.
IS CIJAPR81.
CH CG519724.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 80.
ID Canada.
AB Changes in retirement attitudes tend to be relatively insignificant. Selected occupational categories differ, however, as do employed and retired persons at end of the 10-year study. Also, results vary somewhat by the measures used to measure attitudes toward retirement, with more negative attitudes toward personal dimensions. (Author).

AN EJ233807.
AU Sinick, Daniel.
TI Counseling toward Retirement.
SO Texas Personnel and Guidance Journal; v8 n1 p5-9 Spr 1980. 80.
LG EN.
IS CIJMAR81.
CH CG519498.

PT 080: 070.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 80.
AB Counselors have an important role in providing help with the transition from preretirement planning to postretirement adjustment. They must examine their own bias and suggest alternatives to the worker role such as part time employment, hobbies and activism. (JAC).

AN EJ233798.
AU Langelier, Regis; Deckert, Pamela.
TI Divorce Counseling Guidelines for the Late Divorced Female.
LG EN.
IS CIJMAR81.
CH CG519487.
PT 080; 055.
YR 80.
ID Canada.
AB Offers counseling guidelines for the female who divorces after 20 years or more of marriage, based on a 1977 study of late divorced female Canadians. Research emphasizes six major life adjustment areas: emotions; divorce grounds; finances and budgeting; children; life-style change; and independence. (Author).

AN EJ233742.
AU Myers, Jane E.; And Others.
TI Ethnic Differences in Death Anxiety among the Elderly.
SO Death Education; v4 n3 p237-44 Fall 1980. 80.
LG EN.
IS CIJMAR81.
CH CG519433.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 80.
AB Black elderly males display the greatest death anxiety, followed in decreasing order by Black females, White females, and White males. The overall effects attributed to sex were not significant, nor were there any significant interactions. (Author).
AN EJ231658.
AU Oltman, Andrew M.; And Others.
TI Structure of Depression in Older Men and Women.
LG EN.
IS CIJFEB81.
CH CG519273.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 80.
MJ Anxiety. Depression-Psychology. Older-Adults. Sex-Differences.
ID Life Satisfaction.
AB Elderly men and women shared common dimensions of anxious depression and general dissatisfaction. There might be a third dimension for women—sleep impairment. Implications for diagnosing depressive syndromes in the elderly were discussed. (Author).

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AN EJ231645.
AU Downing, Ruppert A.; Copelan, Elaine J.
TI Community Education for the Black Elderly.
LG EN.
IS CIJFEB81.
CH CG519260.
PT 080; 141.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 80.
ID Counselor-Client-Relationship. Older-Adults.
AB Describes the development and implementation of a conference designed to facilitate the interaction of Black elderly and social service agency personnel. Black elderly individuals articulated their social service needs and social service providers were sensitized to the needs of these clients. (Author).

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AN EJ231633.
AU Lopez, Martita A.
TI Social-Skills Training with Institutionalized Elderly: Effects of Precounseling Structuring and Overlearning on Skill Acquisition and Transfer.
LG EN.
IS CIJFEB81.
CH CG519248.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint: UMI.
YR 80.
AB Results indicate: (1) medium overlearning enhances skill transfer; (2) high overlearning decreases skill acquisition and transfer; and (3) precounseling structuring has no effect on acquisition or transfer. The method evaluated is effective in teaching social skills to institutionalized elderly. (Author).
There is no accepted definition of "needs" of the elderly. Perceptions vary with age, professional role, relationships, and time. The wide range of methodologies presents problems. Research instruments are being refined. The use of index of incapacity measures offers the best data base for planning needed services. (Author/REI).

Results suggest that chronological age and maturity affect preferences. The level of communication is critical. Age and, to a lesser degree, facilitation impress female subjects. Males appear more affected by facilitation. (Author).

Older workers have suffered in public policy priorities because old-age pensions were means of getting the old to retire making room for the young. The history of employment counseling for older persons is reviewed. As the baby boom of the 1950s becomes the senior boom, prospects are better. (Author/BEF).
Leisure counseling helps older persons find self-satisfaction and adjust to their situations. Suggestions for effective leisure counseling are presented. (Author/REF).

Career development theory, highly developed for younger persons, can help counselors work with older persons. Career development theories of Super, Tiedeman, Holland, Blau, Ginsberg, and Krumboltz and developmental theories of Levinson, Gould, and Neugarten are reviewed. Concepts from these theories can enhance effectiveness of counseling older persons. (Author/REF).
disposition, and affect x disposition interaction. The relative
costs of the components to happiness were found to rank:
affect, lg. interaction, lg. disposition. Implications for
counseling practices are discussed. (Author/BEF).

AN EJ220744.
AU Harris, John Ewing; Bodden, Jack L.
TI An Activity Group Experience for Disengaged Elderly Persons.
LG En.
IS CIJSEP80.
CH CG517679.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 78.
Interpersonal-Relationship. Older-Adults.
ID Social Relations.
AB Tested the activity theory (which proposes that elderly persons
remain in active contact with their environment) and disengagement
theory (which suggests adjustment comes through reduction of activity
and social contact). Disengaged elderly were identified. Subjects
demonstrated significant improvement over the untreated control
subjects. Results supported the activity theory. (Author/BEF).

AN EJ219879.
AU Somers, Anne R.
TI The "Geriatric Imperative" and Growing Economic Constraints.
LG En.
IS CIJAUG80.
CH HE512433.
PT 080; 150; 120.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 80.
Medical-Services. Older-Adults.
Medical-Education. Physician-Patient-Relationship.
ID Cost Containment. Long Term Medical Care. Medicare.
AB The challenge of geriatric medicine in an era of limited resources is
addressed. Focus is on containing the costs of health care in
several neglected areas of geriatrics: stroke, long-term care,
patient and family counseling, and death. (UMD).

AN EJ215558.
AU Ard, John V.; Barbour, Charles.
TI Georgia's "Older Worker Specialists."
SO WorldAge; v4 n2 p8-12 Feb 1979. Feb79.
IS CIJUN80.
ID Georgia.
AB Describes the Referral/Employment Network for Elderly Workers (RENEW) in Georgia funded by the Department of Labor under Title IX of the Older Americans Act. The program recruits and trains older people (over age 55) to help other seniors find jobs. (MF).

AN EJ209155.
AU Capuzzi, Dave; Fillion, Nancy G.
TI Group Counseling for the Elderly.
IS C1JFEB80.
CH CG518757.
PT 080; 140.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 79.
AB Purposes of the group counseling experience are to accept the aging process as a natural consequence of living, to promote understanding that a positive attitude toward aging can increase chances of enjoying later years, to provide members with information about community resources, and to develop a support system. (Author).

AN EJ204334.
AU Sherman, Susan R.; Newman, Evelyn S.
TI Role of the Caseworker in Adult Foster Care.
IS CIJNOV79.
CH CG516562.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 79.
MJ Caseworkers. Counselor-Role. Foster-Homes. Older-Adults. MN Geriatrics. Humanistic-Education. Older-Adults. AB Examines the interaction between caseworker, caretaker, and client in foster care placement of the elderly and offers suggestions for strengthening the worker's role. Interaction between caseworker, caretaker, and client needs strengthening. Caseworkers need a sound understanding of their own role and of the expectations held by agency, caretaker, and client. (Author/BEF).

AN EJ201464.
AU Reid, A. H.; And Others.
TI Dementia in Ageing Mental Defectives: A Clinical and Neuropathological Study.
IS CIJSEP79.
CH EC114445.
PT 080; 143.
AV Reprint UMI.
YR 78.
The study was aimed at establishing the prevalence and clinical features of the psychoses of senescence (senile, presenile, and cerebral arteriosclerotic dementias) in 15 mentally retarded patients over the age of 45. (SBH).

AN EJ200856.
AU Hickey, Tom; And Others.
TI Attitude Instrument Analysis: An Examination of Factor Consistency across Two Samples.
SO International Journal of Aging and Human Development; v9 n4 p359-75 1978-79. 78.
IS CIJSEP79.
CH CG516182.
PT 080; 142.
YR 78.
MJ Counselor-Attitudes. Test-Validity.
Research-Projects.
ID Opinions About People (OAP).
AB The factor analytic model of the practitioner-oriented "Opinions about People" was tested with a population of gerontological practitioners. An analysis eliminated nine items not warranting inclusion in the instrument, redistributed the factors, and brought out a completely new factor. (Author).

AN EJ199220.
AU Fengler, Alfred P.; Goodrich, Nancy.
TI Wives of Elderly Disabled Men: The Hidden Patients.
SO Gerontologist; v19 n2 p175-83 Apr 1979. Apr79.
IS CIJAGU79.
CH CG515022.
PT 080; 143.
YR 79.
Physical-Disabilities.
AB Elderly wives caring for disabled husbands have special needs and problems. Through interviews it was discovered that morale scores of disabled husbands and their wives were associated; although morale was generally low, it was possible to dichotomize the wives into high and low morale groups. (Author).

AN EJ197504.
AU Capuzzi, Dave; And Others.
TI Group Counseling for Aged Women.
IS CIJUL79.
CH CG515824.
PT 080.
YR 79.
MN Gerontology. Program-Descriptions.
AB A group counseling program for aged women was conducted. Results of these efforts are presented for purposes of sharing the proposed program sequence, describing what took place during the group sessions, conveying comments and reactions offered by group participants, and summarizing what was learned about facilitation groups for aged women. (Author).

AN EJ193768.
AU Boren, Noni; And Others.
TI A Career Transition Program for Older Persons.
IS CIJAY79.
CH CG515527.
PT 080.
YR 79.
AB Because persons over 45 are not adequately served by American educational institutions, a model program was designed to help older persons seeking second careers in the health care field to make realistic career decisions. This program combined classroom work and field experience with individual and group counseling. (Author/LPG).

AN EJ19O10S.
AU Brubaker, Timothy H; And Others.
TI Forum on Aging w’s Family: Discussions with F. Ivan Nye, Bernice L. Neugarten and Da., and Vera Mace.
This paper represents an attempt to lessen the schisms between family sociology, gerontology, and family practice. An interview format is used to illustrate one way through which specific issues may be addressed. (Author).

The nature of crisis states, developmental characteristics of the older family, and reemerging family conflicts are each explored as they affect family mobilization in times of crisis. Specific recommendations are offered for minimizing barriers to effective family crisis work. (Author).

Home economists could and should design and manage services for families who must care for handicapped and elderly members, says a home economist with personal knowledge of the need for caretaker survival support. She discusses some of the problems and mentions several specific areas for development. (MF).

This study examined effects of a group sexual enhancement program for elderly couples. The three two-week phases, pretreatment with no therapist contact, education on human sexual functioning in aging people, and communication exercises-sexual techniques, were methods to improve communication and increase enjoyment of sexual contact. (Author).
Refocusing indicates a more accurate view of a developmental-emergent process. The preretirement age is a new era in which couples as individuals can begin to experiment with different rhythms and patterns of life. (Author).

Two approaches to group psychotherapy for the noninstitutionalized elderly are described and compared. One paradigm was based upon a behavioral orientation while the other was insight-oriented. The group treated with an insight orientation showed greater overall improvement, although only one measured difference was statistically significant. Research recommendations are made. (Author).

The basic supposition of this paper is that older prisoners possessing unique characteristics necessitate a specific program designed to meet their particular needs. The development of an experimental therapeutic program for such older prisoners is described. (Author).

Males (N = 170) aged 24 to 91 years were measured on daydreaming and related mental activity. An earlier derived factor of "Neurotic-Anxious Absorption in Daydreaming" was found in this sample and had a negative correlation with chronological age, suggesting a decrease with increasing age. (Author).
Specific problems which distinguish the Black aged from other aged groups are detailed. Discussion of program needs and realities concludes that programs have lagged far behind needs. More Black professionals interested in aging are needed, as well as more state and federal funding for counseling services. (Author/SMR).

The experiences of a Milwaukee area avocational counseling program for the elderly may be helpful to others wishing to start such programs. (MB).

Analysis of MMPI test differences between 120 aged inmates (age 60 and above) and a representative population sample of 2,561 male inmates revealed that the mean test profiles of both groups were indicative of a behavior disorder, with aged inmates presenting more neurotic and less psychopathic responses. (MB).
AB Counselors need to help the elderly satisfy their emotional needs by assisting them with housing, retirement activities, and social activities and relationships. (Author/HLM)

AN EJ153409.
AU McCready, Charles; Mensh, Ivan N.
TI Personality Differences Associated with Age in Law Offenders.
SO Journal of Gerontology; 32; 2; 164-167. Mar 77.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511636.
YR 77.
AG Age-Differences. Older-Adults. Gerontology.
ID Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
AB This study compared the MMPI profiles of law offenders (N=362) at different ages to examine personality changes associated with aging and to assess certain clinically derived impressions about patterns of personality disturbance in older vs. younger offenders. The greater the age difference between groups, the larger were the personality differences. (Author).

AN EJ153323.
AU Lumaden, D. Barry; And Others.
TI Correspondence Instruction for the Professional Development of Practitioners in the Field of Aging.
SO Educational Gerontology; 2; 1; 5-13. Jan 77.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511745.
YR 77.
MN Higher-Education. Instructional-Programs. Research-Projects.
AB This study determined what is available in the field of aging through correspondence instruction at accredited institutions in the United States and Canada. There were 85 institutions offering correspondence instruction surveyed; 51 of these institutions (60 percent) offer correspondence instruction courses that are related to the field of aging. (Author).

AN EJ152899.
AU Brink, T. L.
TI Psychotherapy after Forty.
SO MH; 60; 2; 22-4. Sum 76.
IS CIJE1977.
CH AA524079.
YR 76.
AB Three case studies illustrate that there are resources available to help the older adult cope with his or her life situation, and suggestions are given as to how and where to seek competent professional help. (RV).
AB The growing proportion of older persons in the population offers counselors opportunities to exercise their expertise and to reap further rewards of professional service. Helping professionals must become expert regarding the counseling needs of older persons and special considerations and emphases in meeting these needs. (Author).

AN EJ148721.
AU VanderPlate, Cal; Fitzgerald, Joseph M.
TI Personality Factors and Perceived Peer Personality as Predictors of Social Role Variables in the Aged.
SO Human Development; 19; 1; 40-48. 76.
IS CIJE1977.
CH PS505199.
YR 76.
MN Interpersonal-Relationship. Perception. Personality. 
ID Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire. Social Role. Social Role Rating Scale.
AB Aging literature contains many references to the importance of both real and perceived personality factors to the aging process. The individuals over age 60 in this study were asked to indicate their past and present levels of role participation and present role involvement, and to respond to parts of a personality inventory. (MS).

AN EJ147861.
AU Odell, Charles.
TI Counseling for a Third of a Lifetime.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 55; 3; 145-147. Nov 76.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511362.
YR 76.
AB Counselors should be in the forefront as change agents and as practitioners reaching out to middle-aged and older persons as a new challenge. (Author).

AN EJ147860.
AU Lombana, Judy H.
TI Counseling the Elderly: Remediation Plus Prevention.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 55; 3; 143-144. Nov 76.
IS CIJE1977.

AN EJ147857.
AU Vontress, Clemmont E.
TI Counseling Middle-Aged and Aging Cultural Minorities.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511358.
YR 76.
AB Not only must counselors be sensitive to the culturally different client, they must be aware that the middle-aged or aging minority group member constitutes another minority, a minority within a minority. (Author).

AN EJ147856.
AU Berry, Jane.
TI Counseling Older Women: A Perspective.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 55; 3; 130-131. Nov 78.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511357.
YR 76.
AB This article briefly delineates the major problems of older women who feel "over the hill" and suggests ways that counselors can be increasingly effective in their efforts to understand and work with these women. (Author).

AN EJ147852.
AU Manion, U. Vincent.
TI Pre-retirement Counseling: The Need for a New Approach.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 55; 3; 119-121. Nov 76.
IS CIJE1977.
CH CG511353.
YR 76.
The author presents a pre-retirement counseling model which combines both planning and counseling aspects by emphasizing individual responsibilities for planning. As part of the process, peer counseling is utilized in identifying problems and possible solutions. (Author).

AB Elderly blacks have many needs and counselors must be trained to deal with their specific problems. (Author).

AB The nature of leisure participation among retirees and the effect of "types" of leisure on life satisfaction were the subject of this study. Isolate activities were found to be most prevalent. Life satisfaction appeared to be influenced by activity "type", number of
activities, and participation-enjoyment congruence. (Author).

AN EJ146177.
AU Sheppard, N. Alan.
TI Career Education for Older People.
SO Educational Gerontology; 1; 4; 399-412. Oct 76.
IS CJE1977.
CH CG511136.
YR 76.
AB Career education directed at training older people to work in human services, is viewed as a viable concept. It can help older adults "retire to" rather than "retire from" and help them help themselves, their peers, and others. This paper encourages new and/or second careers for many older people. (Author).

AN EJ146022.
AU Fillenbaum, G. G.; Pfeiffer, E.
TI The Mini-Mult: A Cautionary Note.
SO Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology; 44; 5; 898-703. Oct 76.
IS CJE1977.
CH CG510981.
YR 76.
ID Mini Mult.
AB Information from nearly 1,000 community residents 65 and over indicates that although the Mini-Mult has validity and the rate of responding to it is good, there are significant sex and race-related differences in answering, and scale scores tend to be somewhat unstable and unduly elevated. (Author).

AN EJ142710.
AU Cleveland, Martha.
TI Sex in Marriage: At 40 and Beyond.
SO Family Coordinator; 25; 3; 233-240. Jul 76.
IS CJE1977.
CH CG510889.
YR 76.
ID Sex Counseling.
AB The article considers the importance of the sexual dimension of marriage during middle age and beyond. "Traditional" and "New" norms concerning sexual behavior are examined. Implications for marriage counseling are discussed. (Author).

AN EJ141940.
AU Weiss, Caroline R.
TI Learning and Planning for Retirement.
SO Journal of Physical Education and Recreation; 47; 3; 51-2. Mar 76.
IS CJE1978.
CH SP504620.
YR 76.
AB Education for the leisure of retirement is discussed from the perspectives of considerations related to leisure in later life, the delivery of preretirement counseling and information, and the current status of education for leisure in schools. (GVW).

AN EJ137729.
AU Schmidt, Lyle D.
TI Issues in Counseling Older People.
SO Educational Gerontology; 1; 2; 187-192. Apr 76.
IS CJE1976.
CH CG510230.
YR 76.
MN State-Of-The-Art-Reviews.
AB This article provides an identification and brief discussion of some issues in counseling older people. A thorough review of the literature on aging, with implications for counseling, is strongly recommended. Paper presented at 53rd Annual Meeting of American Psychological Association, Chicago, September 1976. (Author).

AN EJ137727.
AU Waters, Elinor; And Others.
TI Peer Group Counseling for Older People.
SO Educational Gerontology; 1; 2; 167-189. Apr 76.
IS CJE1976.
CH CG510226.
YR 76.
AB Psychological services are largely unavailable for older people who want help in coping with their interpersonal problems. The Continuum Center of Oakland University selects, trains, and supervises older men and women, who serve as paraprofessional group leaders in a

AN EJ137721.
AU Longino, Charles F.; Kitson, Gay C.
TI Parish Clergy and the Aged: Examining Stereotypes.
SO Journal of Gerontology; 31; 3; 340-345. May 76.
IS CIJE1976.
CH CG509853.
YR 76.
MN Research-Projects. Role-Perception.
ID Pastoral Counseling.
AB Hypotheses concerning clergymen's enjoyment of their pastoral contacts with older parishioners are examined. The hypotheses test the idea that ministers do not enjoy pastoral contacts with the elderly and that these contacts reflect the clergymen's ageist preferences and concern with instrumental over expressive values. Results are discussed. (Author).

AN EJ135915.
AU Flowers, John V.; And Others.
TI Assertion Training.
SO Counseling Psychologist; 5; 4; 3-103. 75.
IS CIJE1976.
CH CG509989.
YR 76.
ID Assertion Training.
AB All the articles of this journal discuss assertion training. The purpose of assertion training, the role of trainers, specific procedures for performing assertion training, and approaches to specific groups, such as women or the aged, are discussed. (EJT).

AN EJ134194.
AU Rustam, Herbert.
SO New York State Personnel and Guidance Worker; 11; 1; 2-6. Win 76.
IS CIJE1976.
CH CG509820.
YR 78.
ID National Home Care Act (s). 1975.
AB A representative of the APGA presents a strong endorsement of the National Home Care Act of 1975. (HMV).
independent living. (Author).

AN EJ127463.
AU Wolfe, Bee R.; Wolfe, George.
TI Exploring Retirement in a Small Group.
SO Social Work; 20; 6; 481-484. Nov 75.
IS CIJE1976.
CH CG509488.
YR 75.
MN Individual-Development. Program-Descriptions.
AB There is a growing need for men and women to prepare for a significant period of living after they leave the work force. This article describes a seminar approach using group processes to aid preretirees and retirees. (EJT).

AN EJ127389.
AU Covers, Robert P.
TI Avocations' Counseling: Gateway to Meaningful Activity.
SO Counseling and Values; 20; 1; 36-41. Oct 75.
IS CIJE1978.
CH CG509412.
YR 75.
AB Avocational counseling is defined as helping people to choose meaningful leisure activities. The author describes instruments for assessing avocational interests, discusses various procedures used during avocational counseling and describes target groups which might benefit from such counseling. Various attitudes toward leisure held by different groups are presented and discussed. (SE).

AN EJ122378.
AU Tomita, Kiku.
TI Counseling Middle-Aged and Older Workers.
SO Journal of Employment Counseling; 12; 3; 100-105. Sep 75.
IS CIJE1976.
CH CG509106.
YR 75.
AB Case studies are cited in which applicants were assisted by the counselor in assessing their experience and abilities and relating them to the job market. Types of cases discussed are retirees wanting to return to work, homemakers reentering the business world, and men and women seeking a change of occupations. (Author).
AB The article discusses the occupational therapist's role in helping the older person adjust to the changes and challenges of later life. (JS).

AN EJ114059.
AU Salisbury, Hal.
TI Counseling the Elderly: A Neglected Area in Counselor Education.
SO Counselor Education and Supervision; 14; 3; 237-238. Mar 75.
IS CIJE1975.
CH CG508490.
YR 75.
OL Older-Adults.
MN Higher-Education. Research-Projects.
AB Training counselors to work with the elderly may well be an untapped area in counselor education. The author investigates the lack of preparation for counseling senior citizens in the counselor education curriculum. (Author/HMV).

AN EJ1112129.
AU Tomita, Kiku.
TI Counseling Middle-Aged and Older Workers.
SO Industrial Gerontology; 2; 1; 45-52. W 75.
IS CIJE1975.
CH CIE502477.
YR 75.
AB Employment counselors can play an important role in helping mature job seekers obtain work. Case studies are cited where applicants were assisted by the counselor in assessing their experience and abilities and relating them to the job market. Testing may be a useful tool in the assessment process. (Author).

AN EJ090840.
AU Stevens, Clarice N.
TI Counseling The Aged In A Public Housing Project.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 52; 3; 189-193. Nov 73.
IS CIJEABST.
CH CG5056813.
YR 73.
AB The author tells how she approached community agencies to procure existing counseling services and to implement new ones. She also opened channels of communication between various groups (among residents, between housing management and residents, etc.). Retarded high school students became involved in meeting needs of the elderly and an adoptive grandparent policy was begun. (EK).

AN EJ090833.
AU Gellman, William; Murov, Herman.
TI The Broad Role Of The Community Agency Counselor.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 52; 3; 157-159. Nov 73.
IS CIJEABST.
CH CG5056808.
YR 73.
AB The authors discuss trends affecting community sponsored agencies counseling persons with work-related problems. They cite qualifications and functions of counselors in these agencies. Opportunities for expansion in this area will be limited, they say, in the early 1970's and most openings will be due to replacements. For the long run they predict expansion to meet society's needs for vocational assistance. (Authors/EK).

AN EJ090748.
AU Morkert, Carpenter E.
TI Pre-Retirement Education: A Community Responsibility.
SO Adult Leadership; 22; 7; 233-5. Jan 74.
IS CIJEABST.
CH CIE500430.
YR 74.
AB Organizational pre-retirement planning increases stress in middle-aged employees, but programs in pre-retirement education initiated by community colleges in cooperation with local companies can be very successful. (MS).

AN EJ084231.
AU Steer, Robert A.
TI The Actual And Retrospective-Occupational Self-Concept Dimensions Of Retired Educators.
SO Journal of Vocational Behavior; 3; 4; 465-473. Oct 73.
IS CIJEABST.
CH CG506272.
YR 73.
MJ Career-Choice, Career-Counseling, Older-Adults, Self-Concept.
MN Follow-up-Studies, Self-Evaluation.
AB A 20-item adjective checklist was used by 118 retired educators to describe their actual and retrospective self-concept ratings for middle-aged and preretired occupational roles. Seven common dimensions were identified: (1) tability, (2) Conventionality (3) independence (4) practicality (5) status (6) confidence and (7) cleverness. The results suggested that the retired educators had used the same dimensions in describing their actual and retrospective-occupational self-concepts. (Author).

AN EJ084139.
AU Pressey, Sidney L.
TI Age Counseling: Crises, Services, Potentials.
IS CIJEABST.
CH CG506180.
YR 73.
MJ Adult-Counseling, Counseling-Effectiveness, Counselor-Characteristics, Counselor-Client-Relationship, Older-Adults.
MN Personal-Care-Homes.
AB This final of two papers regarding the values of the older counselor in dealing with the elderly stresses the distinctive contributions that he may make if he himself is resident in an institution of the old. (Author).

AN EJ062469.
AU Currie, Lawrence E.
SO Rehabilitation Research and Practice Review; 2; 2; 17-24. spr 71.
IS CIJDECT72.
CH VT803963.
YR 71.
MJ Adjustment-To-Environment, Counselor-Role, Rehabilitation-Counseling, Retirement, Vocational-Rehabilitation.
MN Hobbies, Leisure-Time, Middle-Aged-Adults, Older-Adults.
Research-Reviews-Publications.

AN EJ058037.
AU Harless, Edwin L.; Rupp, Ralph R.
TI Aural Rehabilitation of the Elderly.
SO Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders; 37; 2; 267-73. May 72.
IS CIJOCY72.
CH EC041850.
YR 72.
MJ Counseling, Hearing-Impairments, Lipreading, Older-Adults, Services.
MN Program-Descriptions.

AN EJ056512.
AU Buckley, Mary.
TI Counseling the Aged.
SO Personnel and Guidance Journal; 60; 9; 755-768. May 72.
IS CIJAUG72.
CH RH 7C2G.504349.
MJ Counseling.
AB The author describes her counseling style with the aging, which is designed to provide an atmosphere of understanding and sharing in order to foster their growth. (Author).

AN EJ050953.
AU Wallace, Eugene L.
TI Communication Problems of the Chronically Ill and Aged in the Institutional Setting.
IS CIJAPR72.
CH RE503637.
YR 71.
MJ Communication-Problems, Hearing-Therapy, Institutionalized-Persons.
Older-Adults. Speech-Therapy.
Rehabilitation-Counseling. Rehabilitation-Programs.

AN EJ043762.
AU Mace, David R.; Olson, David H.
TI The Family Specialist-Past, Present, and Future.
IS CIJE1971.
CH CG503562.
YR 71.
MJ Family-Sociological-Unit. Family-Role. Older-Adults. Young-Adults.
MN Family-Counseling. Specialists.
AB Two family specialists talk about their fields and express their opinions on the role of the family. (BY).

AN EJ039092.
TI Other issues Concerning Education for the Aging.
SO Florida Adult Educator; 21; 10-1. Spr 71.
IS CIJE1971.
CH AC501308.
YR 71.
MJ Adult-Education. Educational-Objectives. Older-Adults.
AB Outlines some minor issues concerning education for the aging. (AIa)

AN EJ030617.
AU Bessette, A. Harvey.
SO Vocational Guidance Quarterly; 19; 2; 127-130. Dec '70.
IS CIJE1971.
CH CG502253.
YR 70.
VN Vocational-Schools.
MN Educational-Programs. Educational-Resources. Motivation.
School-Counseling.
AB The private vocational school is well suited to the retraining of older unemployed adults, and should be encouraged by government grants to undertake more small group training of this type, as well as implementation of its counseling staff to provide assistance to these trainees. (CJ).

AN EJ029924.
AU Bogdonoff, Morton D.
TI The Human Need for an Appointment with Tomorrow.
SO Vocational Guidance Quarterly; 19; 2; 104-107. Dec '70.

IS CIJE1971.
CH CG502249.
YR 70.
Retirement.
AB A physician speaks of the need for people approaching retirement to plan for continued involvement in activities as a preventive measure to ward off the retirement syndrome. Reprinted with permission from Archives of Internal Medicine, volume 124, 1969. (CJ).

AN EJ029692.
AU Britton, Jean O.
TI Training and Counseling of the Older Worker.
SO Journal of Employment Counseling; 7; 4; 137-141. Dec '70.
IS CIJE1971.
CH CG501249.
YR 70.
Labor-Utilization. Older-Adults.
AB Problems of training, retraining, and counseling older workers are examined in terms of some of their characteristics, such as slower work habits, decreased physical strength, adaptability, and lack of self-confidence. Ways to compensate for possible handicaps through training and counseling are suggested. (Author).

AN EJ024244.
TI No One Under 60 Need Apply.
SO Manpower; 2; 8; 28-32. Aug '70.
IS CIJE1970.
CH VTS01878.
YR 70.
Older-Adults.
MN Employment-Opportunities.
ID Over 60 Counseling and Employment Service.

AN EJ003770.
AU Remold, Michael J.; and others.
TI Occupational Opportunity for the Mature Woman or Mother Wore a Beanie.
SO Personnel Guidance; 49; 8; 194-97. 69 Apr.
IS CIJE1969.
CH CG500362.
YR 69.
Vocational-Adjustment.
Self-Concept.
AN EJ003066.
AU Britton, Peter G.; Savage, R. Douglass.
TI The Factorial Structure of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory from an Aged Sample.
SO J Genet Psychol; 114; 13-17. 69 Mar.
IS CIJE1969.
CH AA501261.
YR 69.
MJ Age. Factor-Analysis, Older-Adults. Personality-Change.
ID Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
AN ED221802
AU Gotz, Margaret; And Others.
TI Health and Mental Health of Older Women in the 1980's: Implications for Psychologists.
LG EN.
GS U.S. California.
IS RIEMAR83.
CH CG016229.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 070; 150.
LV 1.
NT 11p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association (62nd, Sacramento, CA, April 7-11, 1982).
YR 82.
AB The 1980's may be remembered as the decade of the older woman, due in part to demographics and also to public awareness heightened by the women's movement. If psychology is to exert a constructive force towards the optimization of mental health of older women, it is essential for psychologists to be aware of the limits of current knowledge and the role of stereotypes in shaping both knowledge and the lives of older women. Typical myths about older women focus on those dealing with financial status, institutionalization, mental and physical health, and sexuality. Individual differences among these women reveal the need for more diversity in intervention programs and more attention to individual needs. (JAC).
This quarterly journal contains abstracts of 150 of the documents recently included in Project SHARE automated database. (Project SHARE is a national clearinghouse for improving the management of human services.) The journal is divided into four parts: the abstracts themselves arranged in alphabetical order by title, a list of personal and corporate authors, an alphabetical list of documents, and a subject index. The index lists abstract numbers under specific subject categories. The categories of the index are alphabetically arranged and include cross-references between conceptually related index terms and cross-references from synonyms to the preferred terms. Some of the topics covered in the material abstracted include the following: abused children, abused wives, acutely ill persons, human services planning, linkages, agency accountability for funds, agency accounting methods, community relations, alcohol abuse counseling, agency evaluation, budgeting, case management, child placement services, client advocacy, college/university research centers, community services, computerized services, planning for the elderly, physically disabled persons, economic development, disadvantaged persons, employment counseling, job development services, fund raising, group homes, health services, some assistance services, service delivery, social welfare, management by objectives, mental health services, minority groups, priority of needs, personnel administration, personnel development and training, vocational education, transportation services, and cooperative joint planning. Information on how to order documents is provided. (KJC)

AN ED 234828.
LG EN.
GS U.S. New York.
IS RIEPEB84.
CH JC830412.
PR EDRS Price - MF 01/PC04 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV 1.
NT 79p.
YR 83.
ID TARGET AUDIENCE: Administrators, Practitioners.

05/22/84
1986 - MAY 1984 (BOTH)
This nine-part report reviews the activities and programs of the Division of Continuing Education and Extension Services of New York City Technical College for 1982-83. Following introductory material examining the effects of second-year resource reductions, enrollment declines, space scarcity, staff development activities, credit possibilities for continuing education courses, and urgent concerns for 1983-84, subsequent sections detail activities, enrollments, participant characteristics, outcomes, and prospects for the future for specific college programs. These sections focus on: (1) tuition courses and programs, including contract programs with local businesses; (2) the Adult Vocational Counseling Center, which offers programs in study and test-taking skills, resume writing, job interviewing, and stress management, as well as career information and evening seminars; (3) the Vocational Training Program for Deaf Students; (4) Non-Traditional Vocational Programs for Women; (5) Project STRIDE, a clerical and data entry training program; (6) Adult Literacy and Learning Programs, including the Adult Learning Center, the City University of New York General Education Development Program, and the Correction Education Program; (7) the Urban League Training Program, which offers programs in clerical skills and human services; (8) the Institute of Study for Older Adults; and (9) the Multi-Family Housing Energy Conservation Program. Finally, statistical summaries of tuition-based and grant-funded programs are provided.

---

AB This journal provides abstracts of 150 documents included in the database of Project SHARE, a National Clearinghouse for Improving the Management of Human Services. These documents are on subjects of concern, interest, and importance to those responsible for the planning, health services, administration, counseling services, personnel management, vocational rehabilitation, services for the elderly and disabled, and day care. Abstracts, arranged in alphabetical order by title, include this information: author, publication date, number of pages, order number, availability, and a summary of content. Other parts of the journal are an alphabetical list of personal and corporate authors, an alphabetical list of document titles, and a subject index. The index is a guide to the abstracts by specific subject category with cross-references from synonyms to preferred terms.

---

AB Research on the use of paraprofessionals and trained volunteers for visitation programs with elders is limited. To determine the effects of a visitation program on nursing home residents and their college student and elder visitors, and to explore the effectiveness of special training for such visitation, nursing home residents (N=25) visited with 12 trained or 13 less trained college student visitors for 7 weeks. Of those residents, four visited with trained community elders for the next 7 weeks. Statistical analyses showed that residents' depression and self-esteem improved significantly over the first period, and regressed to pretest levels in the next. A measure of counseling skills supported the effectiveness of training since trained students showed greater skills, and residents' increase in self-esteem correlated significantly with visitors' counseling skills. Students improved significantly in counseling skills, knowledge of aging, and attitudes toward elders. Elder visitors improved significantly in knowledge of aging.

---

AN ED231587.
IN San Francisco State Univ. Calif. BBB12281.
TI The Urban Indian.
AB A pathological phenomenon repeatedly observed in some families is the most desperate efforts toward the most unpleasing parents made by the most rejected middle-aged children. Counselors working with these families find the daughters compulsively seeking the affection and approval their mothers have historically withheld. The aged and even senile mothers maintain the abandoning behavior pattern while the daughters fruitlessly pursue their appreciation and validation. While the daughters' self-esteem suffers the blows of repeated insult, they resist relinquishing their one-down position as though it were addiction. Case studies show that the only way of stopping this destructive game is through individual therapy and major change in the daughters' attitudes and behavior. It is necessary that the daughters recognize the futility of their efforts, experience the loss of nurturing they never had, grieve as needed, and accept reality. They can be helped to face their terror of being in limbo alone and to free themselves from old injunctions if they are sufficiently motivated to achieve the pay-offs of autonomy with its risks and unknowns. In effect, the daughter and her therapist join in reparenting and setting her free from the strands of doubt and hopelessness that bind her. (Author/NGAS)
relationships) approaches for individual and family therapy; and (5) inservice staff training. A second program, the ongoing Model Project for Enhancing Meaning of Life for Hispanic Elders, has developed and is applying a model counseling approach that attempts to make life more meaningful for the Hispanic elderly through exploration of the client's life, values, and feelings by the client and counselor; a review of the client's ecological system; and the formulation of treatment interventions and new experiences based on the reviews. This journal issue discusses activities, outcomes, and research findings of the two programs, and describes the Spanish Family Guidance Center's present status and future plans. (M.J.)

An ED228379.
In Office of Vocational and Adult Education (ED), Washington, DC. Clearinghouse on Adult Education. (EDE000029).
Ti Catalog of Adult Education Projects, Fiscal Year 1982.
Lg En.
Gs U.S. District of Columbia.
Is RIESEP83.
Ch CE032573.
Gv Federal.
Pr Edrs Price = MF01/PC18 Plus Postage.
Gs U.S. Arizona.
Ls RIEAUG83.
Ch CE035259.
Pr Edrs Price = MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
Av University of Arizona Continuing Education, 1717 E. Speedway, #1201, Tucson, AZ 85719 ($10.00).
Ls RIESEP83.
Mn Adult-Education. Adult-Programs. High-School-Equivalency-Programs. Program-Development. State-Programs.
Mn 310 Project. Adult Education Act.
Ab This catalog of adult education projects for fiscal year 1982 is the fifth in a series of annual listings of education projects funded by states under Section 310 of the Adult Education Act. Included in the catalog are descriptions of 255 developmental activities in the following program areas: adult basic education, administration, adult performance level and life skills, assessment and testing, counseling, competency-based adult education, community linkage, correctional education, dissemination and diffusion, evaluation, employability, English as a second language and bilingual education, general educational development, high school diplomas, adults with learning disabilities, older adults, recruitment, staff development, and tutoring. Each abstract contains the following components: the project's title, the name and address of a project contact person, program objectives, a brief description of the project, funding information, the target audience of the project, descriptions of any project-developed products, and an evaluation. Appended to the report are indexes of project titles, subjects, projects by states, and project-developed products. (MN).
AN ED228291.  
AU Brady, Mary Louise, Comp.  
IN California Polytechnic State Univ. San Luis Obispo. Library.  
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.  
Bibliography Series Eight.  
LG EN.  
GS U.S. California.  
IS RIEJUNB3.  
CH CG016484.  
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.  
PT 131.  
LV 1.  
NT 24p.  
YR 82.  
ID Elder Abuse. Family Violence.  
AB This selective bibliography contains information on material dealing with domestic violence in the home with a special emphasis on child abuse, that may be obtained in the Robert E. Kennedy Library at California Polytechnic University. The bibliography is divided according to different forms of abuse, e.g. emotional child abuse, incest/sexual abuse and elder and wife abuse. Sections on counseling and treatment, shelters, foster homes, the role of the school, and measurement tools as well as a section on children's literature are included. Both print and non-print materials are listed, with emphasis on books and journal articles. The information dates from 1976-1982, and is organized alphabetically by author or title within each section. The bibliography also presents a list of organizations concerned with family violence and a selected list of printed abstracts, e.g. Psychological Abstracts, Sage Family Studies Abstracts, and journals which cover the issues of abuse and family violence.  

*******************************************************************************  
AN ED225644.  
AU McBroom, Elizabeth, Ed.  
IN University of Southern California, Los Angeles. School of Social Work. (BBB2095B).  
SO Social Work Papers; v18 Spr 1981. 81.  
LG EN.  
GS U.S. California.  
IS RIEJUNB3.  
CH CS504054.  
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.  
PT 120; 150.  
LV 1.  
YR 82.  
AB Group settings offer the elderly a unique outlet for interpersonal communication and can alleviate social isolation and aloneness. Group cohesiveness and instillation of hope are two curative factors in the group setting. Persons working with the elderly must be aware of their special problems and also be sensitive to their own age bias. Group work with the elderly can be divided into four main levels: (1) reality orientation, which attempts to make the client aware of the present; (2) remotivation, which is highly goal oriented; (3) remotivation, which is past oriented; and (4)
psychotherapy, conducted by a trained professional for self-awareness, self-acceptance, and a sense of personal continuity. While very little experimental research has been conducted in the area of group work with the elderly, one study did assess the interaction of group workers and members in a behavior modification group. Another study found problem solving useful in increasing social skills. Group work with the elderly will likely expand rapidly in the near future, because of its economic and interpersonal benefits. As the increasing numbers of older people gain more information about group functioning, they will probably find participation and leadership in such groups more acceptable. 


AB A basic tenet of this paper is that the concept of crisis and crisis intervention with older persons: State of the Art and Clinical Applications. 

AN ED225063. 

AU Duffy, Michael. 

AN ED224964. 

AN ED223822. 


IS RIEJUN83. 

GS U.S. District of Columbia.. 

PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS. 

CH CE034335. 

IS RIEMAY83. 

SN Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, Md Project SHARE. 

GS U.S. Maryland.. 

LG EN.. 

AB The discussion in this hearing, centering on extension of the appropriations under the Vocational Education Act of 1983, focuses on the Older Americans Vocational Education Act, which authorizes $2 million per year for grants to educational agencies and institutions to establish model centers for vocational education for older persons. Testimony includes statements and prepared statements, letters, and supplemental materials from eight individuals representing the American Association of Retired Persons; the Institute of Lifetime Learning; Wave III Associates; two Representatives in Congress; and the Connecticut Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education. (YLB). 

AB The basic idea of this paper is the concept of crisis and crisis intervention with older persons: State of the Art and Clinical Applications. 

AN ED225063. 

AU Duffy, Michael. 

AN ED224964. 

AN ED223822. 


IS RIEJUN83. 

GS U.S. District of Columbia.. 

PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS. 

CH CE034335. 

IS RIEMAY83. 

SN Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, Md Project SHARE. 

GS U.S. Maryland.. 

LG EN.. 

AB The discussion in this hearing, centering on extension of the appropriations under the Vocational Education Act of 1983, focuses on the Older Americans Vocational Education Act, which authorizes $2 million per year for grants to educational agencies and institutions to establish model centers for vocational education for older persons. Testimony includes statements and prepared statements, letters, and supplemental materials from eight individuals representing the American Association of Retired Persons; the Institute of Lifetime Learning; Wave III Associates; two Representatives in Congress; and the Connecticut Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education. (YLB). 

AB The discussion in this hearing, centering on extension of the appropriations under the Vocational Education Act of 1983, focuses on the Older Americans Vocational Education Act, which authorizes $2 million per year for grants to educational agencies and institutions to establish model centers for vocational education for older persons. Testimony includes statements and prepared statements, letters, and supplemental materials from eight individuals representing the American Association of Retired Persons; the Institute of Lifetime Learning; Wave III Associates; two Representatives in Congress; and the Connecticut Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education. (YLB). 

AB The discussion in this hearing, centering on extension of the appropriations under the Vocational Education Act of 1983, focuses on the Older Americans Vocational Education Act, which authorizes $2 million per year for grants to educational agencies and institutions to establish model centers for vocational education for older persons. Testimony includes statements and prepared statements, letters, and supplemental materials from eight individuals representing the American Association of Retired Persons; the Institute of Lifetime Learning; Wave III Associates; two Representatives in Congress; and the Connecticut Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education. (YLB).

AB Project SHARE.

This journal provides abstracts of 150 documents included in the data base of Project SHARE, a national clearinghouse for improving the management of human services. These documents are on subjects of concern, interest, and importance to those responsible for the planning, management, and delivery of human services. Abstracts, arranged in alphabetical order by author, include this information: title, publication date, number of pages, order number, availability, and a summary of content. Other parts of the journal are an alphabetical list of corporate authors, an alphabetical list of document titles, and a subject index. The index is a guide to the abstracts by specific subject category with cross-references from synonyms to preferred terms. This issue also contains lists of documents, in alphabetical order by title, in the January, April, and July 1982 journals. The 1982 cumulative (subject) index is also provided. (YLB).

**************************

AN ED223787.

AU Strelow, Ann C.

TI Objectives and Teaching Methods Used in Older Adult Peer Counselor Training.

LG EN.

GS U.S. Minnesota.

IS RIEPABs.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

PT 042; 143.

NT 1. 1982.

PR EDUPR Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

PT 070; 150.

LV 1.


AB The 1980's may be remembered as the decade of the older woman, due in part to demographics and also to public awareness heightened by the women's movement. If psychology is to exert a constructive force towards the optimization of mental health of older women, it is essential for psychologists to be aware of the limits of current knowledge and the role of stereotypes in shaping both knowledge and the lives of older women. Typical myths about older women focus on those dealing with financial status, institutionalization, mental and physical health, and sexuality. Individual differences among these women reveal the need for more diversity in intervention programs and more attention to individual needs. (JAC).

**************************

AN ED221774.

AU Somervill, Christine Z.

TI Effects of Therapist Self-Disclosure and Age on Elderly Client Disclosure.

LG EN.

GS U.S. Illinois.

IS RIEPABs.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

PT 143; 150.

LV 1.

NT 7p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (88th, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, September 1-5, 1980). YR 80.

There is growing recognition of the importance of counseling for the elderly. However, the effectiveness of various therapeutic techniques with a geriatric population has yet to be determined. Age of the therapist as a potential variable affecting self-disclosing behavior was assessed to determine the effect of counselor self-disclosure on client self-disclosure. Subjects were 60 female geriatric patients who viewed 1 of 8 videotapes in which the age of the counselor and amount of self-disclosure was varied. With one exception, the prediction that a subject's self-disclosing behavior would be differentially affected by the therapist's age or the level of self-disclosure was unsupported by the data. Subsequent interviews did reveal, however, that therapist age was significant when the subject was allowed to choose the topic of discussion. The findings suggest that older adults tend to disclose at a higher level when interviewed by a therapist of their relative age. (Author/CA)
AB A study was conducted to provide additional information for understanding the participation of older adults in educational activities. The general hypothesis was that a significant relationship exists between personality type and extent of participation in education of older adults. Questionnaires collected information from 52 volunteers from the Wilder Senior Citizen's Center and Wilder Senior Aide Program in St. Paul, Minnesota. Instruments used were the Kiersey Temperament Sorter (KTS), a 70-item questionnaire to ascertain personal preferences of the respondent, and the Abbreviated Leisure Activities Survey (ALAS) that measures extent of participation. Findings showed that the older adult subjects were all involved in learning activities. On the KTS the majority of subjects scored high on the extroversion scale and low on the perception scale. The more extroverted and intuitive older adult was found to participate more in educational activities than persons scoring low on these variables. Implications and recommendations resulting from study findings concerned planning programs that appeal to extroverted and introverted personality types, planning educational experiences incorporating traits of intuitions, focusing programs on practical hands-on learning experiences, and teacher understanding of people's personality types. (Survey instruments and data are appended. J YLB.

******************************************************************************

An ED212900
AU McGrew, Lee
Ti Adult College Career Employment Support Services: ACCESS. Emeritus Career and Vocational Exploration
LG EN
GS U.S. California
IS RDJUL82
CH CE031533
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage
PT 141
LV 1
NT 16p
YR 82
ID Adult College Career Employment Support Services.
AB A part of the Adult College Career Employment Support Services (ACCESS), the minicourse entitled Emeritus Career and Vocational Exploration has been designed to facilitate the entry or reentry of older persons into the workforce as paid or volunteer workers. Organized into two four-week modules, the course offers participants assistance in self-assessment and development of self-merging and job search skills. In the modules, participants complete self-assessment inventories to evaluate their ability, skills, education, experience, and life situations. Also explored are national and local employment problems and opportunities and current part-time and full-time employment practices (including flextime, compressed work weeks, job sharing, phased retirement, job redesign, sabbaticals, job reassignment, self-employment, and volunteer opportunities). After completing these self-assessment and explorational activities, participants develop a portfolio that includes a resume, exhibits, references, and other self-merging instruments. (MN).
This paper describes the planning and implementation of a veterans' hospital career center program that offers a comprehensive career counseling, vocational assessment, vocational rehabilitation planning, job placement, and follow-up program to inpatients and outpatients, under the direction of a counseling psychologist. Recruitment of volunteer staff and the planning of the career center, adopted from the career education model found in school settings, are discussed. The training of volunteers is described and the use of counselor educators and career education and counseling program staff from the community is reviewed. Unique problems faced in training retired volunteers with an average age of 70 are presented. Other key elements of successful program development and management using volunteers are reviewed, including: (1) the development of a community base for vocational rehabilitation; (2) documentation; (3) volunteer openness to direct supervision; (4) difficulties faced by older volunteers in comprehending the complexities of vocational and psychological assessment; and (5) the use of social activities to foster cohesiveness and group identity among volunteers. (NRR).
becomes cohesive. The need for adequate question and answer time following the lectures is also stressed. Premises, activities, and resource materials are listed for each small group session. The order of topics for small group sessions reflects the program's efforts to build upon previous sessions and to introduce more complex concepts. The presentation of the program is described in the concluding section and participants' reactions are given. Several forms and relevant materials are included in the appendices. (NREDB).

TI Assisting the Older Job Seeker: A Counselor Training Manual.
IN Virginia Commonwealth Univ.
AU Romaniuk, Jean Gasen; And Others.
AN ED209615.

AN This training manual is designed to increase the interviewing, concluding section and participants' reactions are given. Several forms and relevant materials are included in the appendices. (NREDB).

AN ED209839.
AU Ater, E. Carolyn, Ed.
IN Texas Tech. Univ. Lubbock. School of Home Economics. (BBB03237).

AN This manual is intended for use by senior adult peer advisors (age 80 and over) engaged in helping relationships in providing consumer education to other senior adults. The advisory procedures are based on a problem solving approach which incorporates the development of a self-help concept. Chapter 1 provides information on consumer...
advising. It presents advising steps with examples and briefly discusses group sessions. Three references for additional information on the helping relationship are given. Chapters 2-16 contain information in outline form on these topics: appliances; clothing; credit; death and burial; food; frauds, gyps, and deceptive schemes; housing; insurance; health care; money management; recreation and leisure; safety in the home; shopping strategies; social services; and transportation. Since the manual is designed for use in a broad geographic area, a Local Information Supplement at the end of each chapter provides examples of what resource list is also included. At the end of the manual is a guideline chapter to aid in development, implementation, and evaluation of a Senior Citizen's Consumer Program. (YLB).

***************************************************************

AN ED206236.
AU Nuwe, Millicent E.
LG EN.
GS U.S. Ohio.
SN Cleveland State Univ. Ohio. (BBB09442).
IS RIEJAN82.
CH HE014304.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
PT 131.
LV 1.
NT 28p.
YR 81.
AB A compilation of data-based literature from 1950 through 1980 on the characteristics and needs of non-traditional students is presented. Non-traditional students are defined as those older than 18-22 years of age/individuals who, because of special characteristics and needs, have rarely in the past pursued degrees in higher education. The first part of the bibliography covers "Research Identifying Non-Traditional Students" and offers information on student characteristics and needs. Part II, "Research on Specific Types of Non-Traditional Students," focuses on the following types: graduate, special studies, older adults, women, handicapped, adults (general), and foreign students (English as a second language). Part III, "Research on Issues Related to Non-Traditional Students," covers the areas of outcomes, counseling, academic/career, and access. It is suggested that colleges and universities will become more interested in the non-traditional student as traditional enrollments continue to decline. Annotations selected for this bibliography were selected from studies that used the most valid sampling for their data and presented information and/or conclusions having significant implications for collegiate educators concerned with non-traditional learners. (LC).

***************************************************************

AN ED204698.
AU Neely, Margery A.; And Others.
TI Cooperative Services for the Rural Frail Elderly.
LG EN.
GS U.S. Kansas.
IS RIEDEC81.
CH CG015322.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
PT 140; 141; 150.
LV 1.
YR 81.
AB These three papers describe a cooperative outreach program designed to counsel older rural residents about available community services through the use of a door-to-door information effort. The packaging and delivery of the training conference for the outreach workers involved in the outreach project are described in the paper highlighting the work of the American Personnel and Guidance Association Division of Continuing Education. Responsibilities of the various participants, including the local community, the university community, and the Area Agency on Aging, are also outlined. Although geographically specific, these materials suggest a model for outreach services to the elderly. (YLB).
alternative to pharmacotherapy is Life Enhancement Counseling, a
consulting approach matching therapeutic techniques to client
characteristics and providing an age-appropriate and culturally
sensitive treatment model for alleviating depression. Elderly
subjects (N=100), mostly Hispanic Americans, completed two sets of
measures of functioning in pre- and post-therapy. Outcome analysis
indicated that significant improvement in functioning occurred along
dimensions of psychosocial functioning. Results showed that,
among this Cuban-American sample, outcome was inde- pendent of client
variables; two treatment variables, extent of Life Enhancement
counseling and medication, were signifi- cantly predictive of treatment outcome. In many cases, the difficulties of the elderly
were amenable to psychosocial intervention both with and without
pharmacotherapy. These results support the concept that many
psychological difficulties of the elderly are potentially reversible
rather than inevitable consequences of aging. (Author/NR8).

---

AN ED203148.
IN HCS, Inc. Potomac, Md. (BBB19273).  
TI Hospice Education Program for Nurses. Health Manpower References.  
LG EN..  
GS U.S. Maryland.  
SN Health Resources Administration (DHHS/PHS), Hyattsville, Md. Div. 
of Nursing. (BBB19279).  
IS RIENOV81.  
CH CE023284.  
GV Federal.  
PR EDRS Price - MF09/PC47 Plus Postage.  
PT 055.  
AV Superintend of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, 
Washington, DC 20402.  
LV 1.  
NT 1.153p.  
YR 81.  
Postsecondary-Education. Teaching-Guides.  
AB This publication contains a curriculum to prepare nurses for delivery of
hospice care for the terminally ill. It provides training manuals for
dimensions of both participant and facilitator in a preservice or inservice
Hospice Education Program. Each manual (participant and facilitator)
includes nine modules: (1) Hospice Care Concept; (2) Communication
Skills; (3) Concepts of Death, Dying, and Grief; (4) Family Dynamics
and Family Counseling; (5) Managing Personal and Organizational
Stress in the Care of the Dying; (6) Understanding the Process of
Dying and the Death Event Itself; (7A) Pharmacology; (7B) Pain and
Symptom Management; (8) Interdisciplinary Team; and (9) Ethical and
Legal issues in the Care of the Terminally Ill. The participant
manual may contain any or all of the following purposes and goals,
module content, learning objectives, module outline, informational
materials and/or articles, learning activities, exercises, and
bibliography. The facilitator manual provides a detailed outline of
each of the nine modules and a step-by-step description of the
methods to be used in module presentation. These instructions
include a sequential outline of lecture material, discussion points,
large and small group exercises, and audiovisual presentations.
Appendixes to the facilitator manual include Guidelines for the
Clinical Practicum and Evaluation with pretests, posttests, and
evaluation for module, course, teacher, and practicum. (YLB).
This paper presents the hospice as an alternative method of caring for the dying, with emphasis on bereavement follow-up care of the family. Components of this approach are described in terms of: (1) the delivery of care through a physician-directed team supported by nurses, social workers, pastoral, volunteers, and consultants; (2) the maintenance of the patient's quality of life through control of physical, emotional, and spiritual symptoms; and (3) the emphasis on a holistic approach to death. (Author/KMF).
Implications of Research on the Geriatric Voice

By Benjamin, Barbaranne J.

The first section of the paper contains a selected bibliography of materials concerning geriatric voice, including literature on the need for research on how aging affects the voice, the physiological changes that produce voice changes; the perceived characteristics of the geriatric voice, such as slow rate, imprecise articulation, hoarseness, and laryngeal tension; and the objective measurement of the aged voice. The second section briefly describes an original research project on the geriatric voice that has implications for communication specialists.

Pre- and post-test interviews and assessments of the older workers measured the degree of the foster grandparent's perspective on the family. Findings revealed that significant changes in the abuse and neglect situations took place as well as measured changes in the older workers' morale and job satisfaction.

The Life Enhancement Counseling Model was developed specifically for the treatment of the problems of meaninglessness and purposelessness among depressed Cuban elders. The model is based on psychosocial development and ecological theoretical orientations. A life review approach is used to help the depressed individuals identify unfinished business and resolve regrets and self-reproachments, and to identify capabilities or interests that they are not presently using. Once these strengths have been identified, the potential for reenacting them is assessed. Depending upon the assessment, directive counseling and ecological intervention strategies are carried out that may lead to the reenactment of the past strengths.

The New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) utilized 33 participants of Federal Older Worker Employment Programs as paraprofessional aides to caseworkers. These DYFS foster grandparents were in-home services to families suspected of abusing or neglecting their children. During the 15-month demonstration period 97 families were served. Pre- and post-test interviews and assessments of the older workers measured the degree of the foster grandparent's perspective on the families.

Findings revealed that significant changes in the abuse and neglect situations took place as well as measured changes in the older workers' morale and job satisfaction. (Author)
Florida clinic, was evaluated by measuring its effect on 44 Cuban elders. Data indicated that the counseling method was highly effective with depressed older adults when meaninglessness of life was a critical target problem. (Author/AVK).

AN ED 1964490.
AU Charles, Richard F.
TI A Special Programs Adapted Curriculum Approach: Older Adult Education.
LG EN.
GS U.S. California.
IS RIEMAY81.
CH JC810033.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
PT 150; 141.
LV 1.
YR 81.
ID California.
AB Project HIRE is a special program conducted by Middlesex Community College since October 1978 to help people 65 years of age and older find paid employment. The specific goals of the project, as it was originally conceived, were to: (1) open three intake centers; (2) register clients at the centers; (3) provide career counseling; (4) offer workshops in writing resumes and job-seeking skills; (5) locate jobs for clients; (6) place clients; (7) act as an advocate for the rights of older citizens; (8) publicize the project in area media; (9) maintain records and prepare monthly reports; (10) provide the community with a bank of skilled workers; and (11) utilize interns and volunteers. After initial publicity efforts, which included media coverage and mailings to area employers and service agencies, client interview and job matching processes were developed which eventually placed 106 clients in jobs ranging in pay from $3.10 to $5.00 an hour. In all, 390 older adults were added to the active client file, 1,460 employers were contacted, 409 jobs were developed, and 17 people were registered in the skills bank. The project was encumbered by the occasional imbalance between job applicants and openings, the lack of jobs sufficiently interesting and remunerative, and the time-consuming nature of client follow-up. The project now operates with a greatly reduced staff and has therefore eliminated its counseling component and restricted intake, matching and follow-up activities. (JP).

AN ED 194128.
IN American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Washington, D.C. (BBB07317).
LG EN.
GS U.S. District of Columbia.
IS RIEMAR81.
CH JC800542.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
PT 021; 141.
LV 1.
NT 40p.
YR 80.
AB Highlights are presented of a national conference conducted to share specific models for community college programs for older adults and to devise financial and political strategies to ensure the continuation of these programs. After discussing the conference design, the report presents a summary of Bentley Lipscomb's keynote address on the economic factors affecting the demand for education among older adults. This is followed by descriptions of program models developed at community colleges to provide: senior peer consultant training, companion health aide training, mentor-based peer counseling for re-entry women, career and educational counseling services, and a senior handicraft cooperative. In these descriptions, special emphasis is placed on the problems encountered in program implementation and on the feasibility of replicating the programs at other colleges. The second general session, focusing on the re-authorization of the Higher Education Act and the implications of Title I provisions for older adults, is then summarized. Next, the report presents the highlights of four workshops dealing with tuition policies for older adults, adult learning needs, changes in retirement patterns, and the impact of demographic and socioeconomic changes on older adult education. The final sections describe the closing general session, present a discussion of funding and policy issues, and address challenges for the future. (JP).

An ED 1936753.
AU Doty, Leilani, Ed.
TI Using Career Development Theory to Help Older Persons.
LG EN.
IS RIEMAR81.
GS U.S. Florida.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
LV 1.
PT 141; 150.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV 1.
YR 79.

ID California. Extended Opportunity Programs and Services. AM After discussing the conference presentation, this report presents relevant enrollment data and plans of action for recruiting and retaining minority students are presented in a student affirmative action plan for the California community colleges. After introductory material outlining the goals of student affirmative action and the legal responsibility of state and district educational authorities to achieve these goals, the Plan examines underrepresentation of ethnic minorities, women, those with low incomes, handicapped individuals, and older adults in community college enrollments. The need to correct this underrepresentation through improved access, retention, institutional commitment is then discussed, followed by suggested plans of action for: (1) expanded efforts in outreach, recruitment, and admissions; (2) more responsive counseling, student affairs, basic skills and tutorial services; (3) the continued development of special programs and financial support for underrepresented students, such as the Extended Opportunity Programs and Services; and (4) improved faculty, staff, and student awareness of underrepresented students and their preferred modes of learning. (JP).

An ED 192133.
AU Underhill, Jane, Ed.
TI Skills for Adult Guidance Educators. Package 3: Retirement and specific psychosocial theories from which counseling strategies are derived. (CS).

AN ED 192133.
IN California Community Colleges. Sacramento. Board of Governors.
BBB4688.
TI Student Affirmative Action Plan for the California Community Colleges.
LG EN.
GS U.S. California.
IS RIEFEB81.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV 1.
NT 36p.; Part of table 6 and the appendix have been deleted due to irreproducibility.
YR 79.

ID California. Extended Opportunity Programs and Services.
Leisure Counseling.

LG EN.

GS U.S. Oregon.


IS RIEFEB81.

CH CE026730.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

PT 051; 052.

AV Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Office of Marketing, 710 S.W. Second Ave. Portland, OR 97204 ($3.90, complete set of fourteen volumes, $61.00).

LV 1.

NT 19p; For related documents see CE 026 726-739.

YR 75.


AB This package is the third of twelve in the Skills for Adult Guidance Educators (SAGE) system, which provides instruction in a set of necessary competencies specifically designed for adult education counselors, teachers, and paraprofessionals. The materials provide a process for developing and implementing counseling and guidance programs unique to different target populations, program settings, and local conditions. Contents include four modules which pertain to two role statements. The role statements describe the trainee objectives to demonstrate (1) ability to counsel with client regarding leisure time and avocational activities (2 modules) and (2) ability to counsel with client regarding leisure time and avocational activities (2 modules). Each module contains some or all of the following information: topic, learning objective, rationale, preassessment, learning activities, postassessment, and appended materials (supplemental activities, tape transcripts, and articles). (YLB).

*****************************************************************************************************************

AN ED192120.

AU Miller, Lorna M. Ed.

IN Wisconsin Univ. Madison, Univ. Extension. (ZOU94850).


LV EN.

GS U.S. Wisconsin.

IS RIEFEB81.

CH CE026783.

PR EDRS Price - MF05 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

PT 131; 141.

AV Lorna M. Miller, State Administrator. Title 1, HEA. University of Wisconsin-Extension, 432 North Lake St. Madison, WI 53706 ($18.00).

LV 2.

NT 803p; For a related document see ED 180 348. Available in paper copy due to marginal print quality.

YR 80.


Human-Resources. Natural-Resources.


ID Higher Education Act Title I.

AB This comprehensive volume of innovative continuing education programs contains complete descriptions of some 750 cross-indexed projects in four general areas—human resource development, natural resource development, economic development, and community development—directed at community problems that can benefit from adult education. It brings together summaries of recent (1975) continuing education activities funded by Title I, Higher Education Act, which were implemented in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A table of contents and state index facilitate selection of community service and continuing education activities by program categories, clientele, and geographic areas. Exemplary projects, as designated by the Title I State Administrators, have also been identified. The format for each abstract is as follows: project title; duration; participants; number served; project summary; methods and resources; institutionalization, spin offs, and future plans; materials developed; project director and address; and Title I Higher Education Act State Administrator. (YLB).

*****************************************************************************************************************

AN ED1829492.

AU Gallagher, Dolores; Thompson, Larry W.

TI Conceptual and Clinical Issues in the Psychotherapy of Elderly Depressed Persons.

LG EN.

GS U.S. California.

IS RIEDEC80.

CH CG014517.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

PT 010; 143; 150.

LV 1.

NT 18p; Paper presented at the Society for Psychotherapy Research (Toronto, Canada, June 1978). Best copy available.

YR 78.


AB Numerous studies report that depression is the most common psychiatric disorder of the elderly. According to the behavioral view, depression results from inadequate, ineffective or insufficient positive reinforcement. In contrast, the cognitive position sees depression as a result of negative thinking about oneself, one's experience, and the future. Both behavioral therapy and cognitive therapy can successfully be used as effective therapeutic tools with depressed elderly persons. However, it is unlikely that either of these treatments is adequate or sufficient to treat all depressions of old age. Great variability is a consistent finding in research on
the aging, which makes it necessary to remain flexible in determining the problem and selecting an intervention appropriate for the client. Additionally, it is necessary that the therapist feel that older persons can learn new behaviors and cognitions, and that they can respond to the same therapeutic principles as younger persons.

The final section discusses: (1) the funds awarded to the individual college districts for fiscal year (FY) 1979; (2) the number of students in Adult Basic Education, Life Skills, English as a Second Language, Vocational, and Employer Skills courses; (3) the special student groups involved, including senior citizens, minorities, women, and veterans; (4) the number of students by race, sex, and age; and (5) the number of students served in programs other than remedial/developmental programs. The final section also includes detailed instructions for presenting the module in a workshop setting as well as the facilitator’s roles and functions, and the criteria used in assessing the participants’ achievement of module objectives. (Author/HEM).

This three-part report summarizes the accomplishments of Illinois’ Disadvantaged Student Grant Program, through which public community colleges receive special funds for aiding educationally disadvantaged students on the basis of enrollment in remedial and developmental courses. Part I presents anecdotal accounts of exemplary student achievements which describe the goals, educational levels, and personal needs of students who have benefitted from the program by, for example, passing the General Educational Development test or improving their basic skills, as well as the recruitment efforts, outreach programs, and special services made possible by the funding. Part II discusses: (1) the funds awarded to the individual college districts for fiscal year (FY) 1979; (2) the number of students in Adult Basic Education, Life Skills, English as a Second Language, Vocational, and Employer Skills courses; (3) the special student groups involved, including senior citizens, minorities, women, and veterans; (4) the number of students by race, sex, and age; and (5) the number of students served in programs other than remedial/developmental programs. The final section summarizes funding and student data and anticipates FY 1980 program allocations. The report also provides a brief history of the program and its funding since its inception in 1973. (JP).

---

AN ED182678.
AU Cook, Patricia; Stewart, Ellen.
IN American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, Cali. (CIO02000).
Ti Counseling Needs of the Older Adult. Module 44.
LG EN.
GS U.S. California.
IS RIEJUL80.
CH CG014220.
PR EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
PT 143. 110.
LV 2.
NT 113p.
YR 80.
Listening Skills. Older Adults. Problem Solving.
Skill Development.
ID Aging.
AB This staff development module is part of one of three groups of career guidance modules developed, field-tested, and revised by a six-state consortium coordinated by the American Institutes for Research. This module, designed for helping professionals who work with older adults, attempts to help participants: (1) examine personal biases about older adults; (2) understand critical issues facing older adults; (3) identify strengths and weaknesses in listening and attending behaviors; and (4) apply problem solving strategies in helping others. The module format consists of an overview, goals, objectives, outline, time schedule, glossary, readings, skill development activities, and bibliography. A Coordinator’s Guide is also included with detailed instructions for presenting the module in a workshop setting as well as the facilitator’s roles and functions, and the criteria used in assessing the participants’ achievement of module objectives. (Author/HEM).

---

AN ED181959.
AU Kolen, Janice M.
IN Essex County Coll. Newark, N.J. (BB080793).
LG EN.
GS U.S. New Jersey.
IS RIEJUN80.
CH JCBO0080.
PR EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV 1.
NT 11p.
YR 80.
MV Adult Education. Counseling Services. Extension Education.
Off-Campus Facilities. School Community Relationship.
Two Year Colleges.

---
The West Essex Extension Center (WEEC) provides a variety of educational services to adults in an off-campus setting. The typical WEEC credit student is a white, female, non-veteran, residing in Essex County, who is attending part-time and for the first time. There is equal probability that the student is married or single. The courses offered for academic credit encompass both career and technical programs, as well as elective courses of general interest. Many courses are offered to meet the needs of continuing education (including pre-collegiate) students, with the major exceptions being the Criminal Justice and Pre-Nursing curricula. The non-credit offerings are in the areas of the arts, personal finance, and test preparation. Advisement and counseling are conducted at WEEC to meet both academic and personal needs. Other specialized services include those for senior citizens and those offered in conjunction with local high schools. The Title I, Project WHY (Women Help Yourselves) Grant Program is also based at WEEC and has sponsored several conferences, seminars, and events. In addition, WEEC has developed cooperative relationships with community groups such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Essex Theatre Company, and a Center for Continuing Education. Several goals of WEEC have not yet been met or have been discarded after reevaluation of community needs, e.g., to serve as a Bilingual Counseling Center. (AYC).

--

AN ED1181394, AU Zawada, Mary Ann.
IN ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich. (RBB02305).
LG EN.
GS U.S. Michigan.
IS RIEJUN80.
CH CCO14178.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
PT 021: 120.
LV 1.
NT 106p.; For a related document see CE 023 436.
YR 79.
NT 87p.; Best copy available.
MR 131.
State-of-the-Art-Reviews.
ID Aging.
AB This continuing ERIC/CAPS series, entitled Searchlight Plus, consists of two components: first, an in-depth review of cited materials, including prime issues and trends, and implications for helping professionals; and, second, citations from an ERIC computer search on the topic. Series topics are selected in response to user requests. Presented in the review section are counseling styles with respect to the aged, age bias, health problems, and the need for continuing education and training of the aged to help them maintain their dignity and independence. (Author/CKJ).
Despite the growing number of older students (age 50 or over) attending two-year institutions, counseling services relevant to their needs are often overlooked. These needs are especially acute because they often stem from the disengagement of long established social roles, such as the loss of a job through retirement, the loss of loved ones through death, and the loss of self-direction through institutionalization. Students with these problems require alert counselors trained to listen attentively and to use proxemics, nonverbal communication, and object language in the counseling process. Yet surveys indicate that no special programs for counseling older students currently exist at community colleges, and research shows that there is little information about the functioning of counseling services at two-year colleges in the professional literature. Administrative action is therefore required at the college level to assure that elderly students receive psychological as well as academic counseling. When counselors provide both services, the student will feel more comfortable in discussing personal problems, because the regularly scheduled interviews incorporated into the academic process will provide for a closer relation between counselor and student. References to relevant research studies are provided throughout the document. (JP)

**Social Network Approach to Working With Elderly Clients: Training Manual for Mental Health Professionals.**

This manual, geared for mental health professionals, demonstrates that social network intervention provides an excellent framework and set of tools for working with the multiple problems of older adults. Social networks are "family" groupings of client, family members, friends and other community supports. The intervention focuses on bonding and strengthening such "family" systems into a network that helps improve the overall quality of life for the elderly. Topics and exercises include: (1) mental health service delivery problems; (2) assessment and intervention stages of the social network approach; (3) special intervention techniques helpful in working with the elderly; and (4) issues on the quality of life for the elderly. (Author/BBB03070).
AB Retirement is a recent phenomenon, with accompanying financial stress as income drops, and psychological strain from a loss of career identity. However, individual differences in attitudes and expectations vary with age, education, income, and between retirees and non-retirees. Needs after retirement may remain the same as in pre-retirement while activities drop; or activities may remain the same but needs may change, or both activities and needs may change. Successful retirement may require professional or lay counseling which recommends different methods of keeping active. Additional advice may be obtained from various organizations and agencies. Experts observe individual differences among increasing numbers of people planning early retirement, while among workers over age 65, there are also differences between those from the lowest income to those from the highest. The value and importance of pre-retirement planning and counseling are heavily stressed. (L.S.)

---------------------------
AN ED177381
AU Miller, Gary M. Ed.
IN South Carolina Univ. Columbia School of Education. (UZOB0400).
TI Carolina Counselor 1979.
YR 79.
LA EN.
IS RIEMAR80.
CH CG013803.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
PT 020.
LV 1.
NY Tp.
YR 79.
AB Abstracts of documents relating to the planning, management, and delivery of human services are provided in this Journal. The Journal is divided into four parts: abstracts, arranged in alphabetical order by title; an alphabetical list of authors; an alphabetical list of documents; and a subject index. Each document citation includes ordering information. (J.H.)

---------------------------
AN ED174907
AU Myers, Jane E.
TI Counseling Needs of Older Persons.
YR 78.
LA EN.
IS RIEFEB80.
SN Department of Health Education and Welfare. Washington D.C.
AN ED174907.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
PT 130: 022.
LV 1.
NY Tp.
YR 79.
AB This anthology contains eight papers given at a symposium which brought faculty and graduate students together to share their interests and views about the counseling profession. It explores a wide variety of topics: the need for pre-retirement counseling, the views of elementary counselors regarding their responsibilities in working with the parents of disabled children; ideas for counselors who wish to have career counseling and placement programs at a minimal cost; Christianity and counseling from a person perspective.
Older Adults.
Psychological-Needs. Surveys.
AB The Older Person's Counseling Needs (OPCN) Survey is used as an instrument to assess counseling needs of older persons in relation to their major life concerns. Four key areas of concern have been identified. These include personal, interpersonal, activity, and environmental concerns. These four areas have been subdivided to achieve 27 basic concerns of the elderly. The 54-item OPCN Survey assesses needs for counseling and attitudes towards needs for counseling in relation to these 27 areas. The survey, administered to a representative sample of 850 older persons in North Florida, reveals that certain groups of older persons have significantly higher needs for counseling than other groups and are thus identified as being "at risk" in terms of the provision of immediate counseling services. The importance of this information is related to further development and use of the OPCN Survey in the three major areas of selection, individual counseling, and program evaluation. (The survey instrument is not included.) (Author/PJC).

***************************************************************

AN ED174874.
AU Solomon, Kenneth.
TI Social Antecedents of Learned Helplessness In the Health Care Setting.
LG EN..  
TD RN.
MN Behavior-Patterns.  Counselor-Attitudes.
YR 78.
VR 78.
Research-Reviews-Publications.
ID Learned Helplessness.
AB The literature on attitudes of health workers toward the elderly suggests these variables as contributing to the elderly patient's perception of helplessness in the health care setting. First, the health worker may age-stereotype the elderly person as dependent, low in competence, and unlikely to respond to treatment. Secondly, the disparity in status between the health professional and patient leads to interpersonal distance, and the "professional-patient role" reinforces submissive behavior on the part of the patient. Lastly, in conformity to the "sick role" the older person may relinquish responsibility for his/her actions. The relative prevalence of chronic or disabling health conditions among the elderly make them most vulnerable to the helplessness-engendering conditions of the health care setting. (Author).

***************************************************************

AN ED174873.
AU Dory, Frances Jemmott; Briggs, H. Carson.
TI Building Self-Help Groups Among Older Persons: A Training Curriculum to Prepare Organizers.
LG EN..  
TD RN.
AB This curriculum guide is designed to assist anyone involved in the organization of self-help mutual aid groups among older persons, based on the assumption that those to be affected must be involved. There are four major sections in the guide which speak to background issues; training of organizers in terms of their roles and functions; four crucial areas of development of self-help mutual aid health and mental health, safety, consumer education, and aid for the homebound; and supplemental resources of training ideas and techniques. Each of the training designs is organized according to its purpose, objectives, techniques, materials, expected outcomes, training, and resources. Suggestions for content format and training techniques are also provided. (Author/HLM).

***************************************************************

AN ED174871.
AU Baum-Baicker, Cynthia.
TI Dynamic Treatment of the Aged.
LG EN..  
TD RN.
MN Gerontology. Models.
AB A humanistically-oriented dynamic approach for the treatment of depression in older persons is presented. A multi-level therapeutic model of treatment is discussed in detail. Included are initiation of the therapeutic relationship, specific tools for problem-solving.
relationship building, and insight, termination, transference, and countertransference issues. (Author).

**************************
AN ED172058.
AU Karls, James M.
TI Community Mental Health Care of the Elderly: Policy Making and Implementation.
LG EN.
GS U.S. California.
IS RIEO1979.
CH CG013481.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
PT 150; 143.
LV 1.
YR 78.
AB Low rates of service to older persons in community mental health programs were investigated in 20 California county government sponsored programs. County administrative officers, mental health advisory board members, directors, clinic supervisors, and clinical staff were surveyed through a mailed questionnaire. Levels of awareness of problems of the older population, familiarity with relevant government policy, perception of the community's priority for elders, and personal priority for elderly and attitude toward them were explored. The study controlled for urban/rural locale and for the availability of alternate services. Results indicated that perception of communities' priorities for providing service was significant. Awareness of problems of elders and of relevant governmental policies, especially federal, was generally low. Attitude toward aged was highly positive among all respondents but, in contrast, personal priority for service to elders was lowest. Among policy formers, directors and advisory board members tended to be more important in developing services to elders. (Author).

**************************
AN ED165757.
AU Benson, Lawrence P.
IN North Carolina Univ. Chapel Hill. Extension Univ. (BBB16431).
TI Maintaining Good Health in Late Life. A Training Manual Developed for the N.C. Governor's Coordinating Council on Aging.
LG EN.
GS U.S. North Carolina.
IS RIE01979.
CH IR006694.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
PT 050.
LV 1.
NT 101p.; For related documents, see IR 006 699-694 ; Paris marginally legible due to print quality.
YR 75.
AB This training manual for personnel who work with older adults is designed to create awareness and knowledge of health maintenance for older Americans. Increasing awareness of the health needs of the aging, and fostering understanding of biological, psychological, and sociological aging processes, and of positive attitudes toward health care and protection of the aged, are covered in the initial sessions. An awareness of housing problems, how these problems affect health maintenance, the relationships between environmental safety and leisure activity with health maintenance, and geriatric nutrition needs are also stressed. Finally, an understanding of the older person's view of death is fostered. Step-by-step instructions for
procedures and objectives are included. A list of materials needed for each session is also included, along with a resource directory for obtaining films which are recommended for use in several sessions. (Author/MBR).

-----------------------------

AN ED165756.
AU Hall, Nancy M.
IN North Carolina Univ. Chapel Hill. Extension Univ. (BBB16430).
LG EN.
GS U.S. North Carolina.
SN North Carolina Governor's Coordinating Council on the Aging, Raleigh. (BBB16431).
IS RIEJUN79.
CH IR006893.
PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
PT 050.
LV 2.
NT 90p.
YR 75.
AB This training manual for social action practitioners delivering direct service to older persons provides basic helping principles and concepts for carrying out such duties as giving and obtaining information, determining and evaluating various needs, locating and making use of appropriate resources, and keeping information records on older clients and worker activities. Divided into five two-hour training sessions, objectives include sensitizing workers to many aspects of the feelings of older persons, and improving interviewing and referral techniques. Objectives, procedures, and teaching notes are provided for each session along with a listing of materials needed. (Author/MBR).

-----------------------------

AN ED165755.
AU McCullough, James S.
IN North Carolina Univ. Chapel Hill. Extension Univ. (BBB16430).
LG EN.
GS U.S. North Carolina.
SN North Carolina Governor's Coordinating Council on the Aging, Raleigh. (BBB16431).
IS RIEJUN79.
CH IR006892.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
PT 050.
LV 1.
NT 46p.
YR 75.

-----------------------------

Older-Adults.
AB This manual, designed for use in training staffs of local agencies which counsel elderly clients on housing problems, is organized into five sessions dealing with the social and economic factors of finding adequate physical shelter. Sessions deal with acquainting participants with the most critical issues in housing for the elderly; developing and applying a checklist of important locational factors in elderly housing; acquainting with the hidden costs of different housing types; introduction to the process of providing housing counseling services; and acquaintance with relocation problems for the elderly. Each session includes a list of objectives, materials, and handouts. All sessions are extensively outlined illustrating the specific procedure and time it should take to accomplish each objective. Readings are included for copying and use as handouts in several of the sessions. (Author/MBR).

-----------------------------

AN ED164965.
IN Aspen Systems Corp. Germantown, Md. (BBB14135).
LG EN.
GS U.S. Maryland.
IS RIEJUN79.
NO CN: 100-5-0179.
CH CE019537.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
PT 131.
LV 1.
NT 205p.; The title indexes may not reproduce well due to small print in the original document; For a related document see ED 160 780. YR 78.
ID Social Security Act Title XX.
AB To provide information on subjects of concern to those in planning, management, and delivery of human services, this journal presents 149 abstracts from literature in the human services field. The journal is divided into five parts: the abstracts themselves, arranged in alphabetical order by title, with bibliographic and availability information; an alphabetical list of authors; an index of 1978.
materials: an alphabetic list of documents; and cumulative subject index. The indexes provide a guide to the abstracts by specific subject category. Categories are listed alphabetically and include cross-references between conceptually related index terms and cross-references from synonyms to the preferred terms. Specific numeric citations follow the preferred index terms. Document accession and ordering numbers appear on the left and as the last line of each citation. (Volume 3, no. 3, of this journal is available in ERIC as ED 160 770.) (CSS)

AN ED163356.
AU Hughes, Benjamin C.; Barnard, Linda S.
TI A Look at Senior Citizens Programs in the United States.
IS RIEMAY79.
PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage.
PT 143.
LV 1.
YR 78.
MJ Community-Programs.
AV ERIC/CAPS, 210B School of Education, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109 ($2.00).

AN ED158198.
AU Teseny, Diane J.; And Others.
TI Basic Adult Services: A Model Curriculum.
LG EN.. GS U.S. New York.
IS RIEJAN79.
PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
PT 050.
AV State University of New York, Continuing Education Project, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222 ($6.00).
LV 2.
NT 453p.
YR 78.
MJ Age, Counselor-Training, Gerontology, Older-Adults.
MN Adult-Education, Adult-Educators.
AV State University of New York, Continuing Education Project, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222 ($6.00).

AN ED153854.
AU Benjamin, Libby.
TI Searchlight: Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas. Counseling for Preretirement.
LG EN.. GS U.S. Michigan.
The objective of this paper is to evaluate a model of intervention for child roles and responsibilities. The research sample was selected from the members of the Gerontological Society. Six forms of the final research instrument were created, each containing three of the nine behavioral mannerisms. Each mannerism appeared twice on two of the six forms. Combinations of any two stereotypes appeared only once in the six forms.

The nine mannerisms treated stereotype and (2) recommend the best way to attain rapport with and resolve the problems of each group, and (3) suggest motivating appeals for making changes. Regardless of type of behavior senior citizens exhibited, there were three universal rules that the gerontologists laid down for the rapport and counseling process:

1. Individual people deserve individual attention. (2) Every person, irrespective of state of mind or background, must be treated with dignity and respect. (3) Listen, observe and empathize before making suggestions. Recommendations for each of the mannerisms are presented. (Author)

AN ED156933.
AU Brandwein, Carole; Postoff, Rena.
TI A Didactic and Therapeutic Model of Intervention in Working with Adult Children of Aged Parents.
IS RIEDEC78.
CH CG012521.
PR EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
PT 999.
LV 2.
NT 26p. ; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility.
YR 77.
Program-Descriptions. Self-Care-Skills.
AB This study presents a set of opinions on how to obtain rapport with and give preliminary counseling to individuals who have adopted distinct and different aging mannerisms. The nine mannerisms treated stereotype and (2) recommend the best way to attain rapport with and resolve the problems of each group, and (3) suggest motivating appeals for making changes. Regardless of type of behavior senior citizens exhibited, there were three universal rules that the gerontologists laid down for the rapport and counseling process:

1. Individual people deserve individual attention. (2) Every person, irrespective of state of mind or background, must be treated with dignity and respect. (3) Listen, observe and empathize before making suggestions. Recommendations for each of the mannerisms are presented. (Author)

AN ED149182.
AU Lumsden, D. Barry.
IN Ohio State Univ. Columbus. ERI Clearinghouse on Career Education (BBB15261).
TI Retirement Education. Information Series No. 112.
PA 08.
IS RIEJUN78.
NO CN: 400-76-0122.
CH CEG04691.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 131.
AV National Center for Research in Vocational Education Publications, Ohio State University, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210 (IN 112, 123, 35, quantity and series discount).
LV 1.
NT 23p.
YR 77.
AB Drawing from extensive resources in the area of retirement and gerontology, this information analysis paper, which discusses preparation for retirement and advanced age, has three primary objectives: (1) to assess the psychological effects of retirement on the individual, (2) to assess retirement conditions and attitudes that affect the individual's adjustment to retirement, and (3) to
identify and discuss preretirement learning experiences that further the effective and successful adjustment to retirement. Intended for adult educators, middle-aged persons, and business/industry personnel managers, discussion centers mainly on the content (affective and cognitive) of preretirement education programs with a brief discussion of the educational needs of older adults, and appropriate educational practices. The following topics are covered: Work vs. Retirement, Adjustment to Retirement, Planning Retirement Education, and Needed: A New Approach to Planning. The terms "work" and "retirement" are defined and surveys of attitudes toward work and retirement are discussed, along with studies relating data on preretirement attitudes and preretirement planning and counseling programs. An exploration of the implications of research for planning programs of preretirement education is also provided. The need to alter stereotypes and to form favorable attitudes about aging and the aged is stressed. A partial bibliography of literature of attitudes and aging, and a partial bibliography of literature of preretirement education programs are appended. (TA).

AN ED 1457955.
IN American Coll. Testing Program, Iowa City, Iowa. (BBBD6578).
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
LV 3.
NT 87p.

First Session.
Committee on Aging: House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress.

AN ED 1464690.
TI Guidance and Counseling for the Elderly. Hearing Before the Select Committee on Aging: House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session.

AN ED 145969.
TI Reorganization of the Office of Human Development. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session.

AN ED 145969.
TI Reorganization of the Office of Human Development. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session.

AN ED 145969.
TI Reorganization of the Office of Human Development. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session.

AN ED 145969.
TI Reorganization of the Office of Human Development. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session.
Ti The Use of Older Volunteers as Peer-Counselors.

AU Becker, Francolse M.; Zorn, Steven Ft

AN ED 142904.

AB While research usually emphasizes the decrements of older persons,

results have been found to be related to effective counseling.

Results show that older adults can be trained in the kind of

warmth, which have been found to be related to effective counseling.

Following the training course in a mock interview.

Carkhuff's developmental model, with modifications to include

learning new interpersonal skills needed for counseling, extending the previous

results obtained in the counseling of younger clients.

A control group of 11 other volunteers

were chosen randomly from the remaining group. The experimental group

received 10 training sessions in counseling skills based on

Carkhuff's developmental model, with modifications to include

information on the aging process. All Ss were evaluated prior to and

following the training course in a mock interview. Responses were

rated on the dimensions of empathy, genuineness and non-possessive

vocabulary, which have been found to be related to effective counseling.

Results show that older adults can be trained in the kind of

interpersonal skills needed for counseling, extending the previous

data in the training of young counselors into the training of older

persons. (Author).

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AN ED140110.

AU Braverman, Joseph.

TI Primary Prevention for the Senior Citizen: The Preparation for

Retirement Program.

IS RIENOV77.

CH CG011448.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

PT 050.

LV 2.

NT 1Bp. ; Paper not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of

original document.

YR 76.


Social-Attitudes.

ID Carkhuff Training Model.

AB While research usually emphasizes the decrements of older persons,

increases in human relations skills may be among the observable gains of

aging. The present study, conducted in the Counseling Center of the

Andrus Gerontology Center, evaluated the potential of using older

volunteers as peer counselors. Subjects were 11 persons from a

larger pool of older adult volunteers who were enrolled in a

counselor training program. A control group of 11 other volunteers

were chosen randomly from the remaining group. The experimental group

received 10 training sessions in counseling skills based on

Carkhuff's developmental model, with modifications to include

information on the aging process. All Ss were evaluated prior to and

following the training course in a mock interview. Responses were

rated on the dimensions of empathy, genuineness and non-possessive

vocabulary, which have been found to be related to effective counseling.

Results show that older adults can be trained in the kind of

interpersonal skills needed for counseling, extending the previous

data in the training of young counselors into the training of older

persons. (Author).

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AN ED140167.

AU Braverman, Joseph.

TI Primary Prevention for the Senior Citizen: The Preparation for

Retirement Program.

IS RIENOV77.

CH CG011448.

PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

PT 050.

LV 2.

NT 1Bp. ; Paper not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of

original document.

YR 76.


Social-Attitudes.

ID Carkhuff Training Model.

AB While research usually emphasizes the decrements of older persons,

increases in human relations skills may be among the observable gains of

aging. The present study, conducted in the Counseling Center of the

Andrus Gerontology Center, evaluated the potential of using older

volunteers as peer counselors. Subjects were 11 persons from a

larger pool of older adult volunteers who were enrolled in a

counselor training program. A control group of 11 other volunteers

were chosen randomly from the remaining group. The experimental group

received 10 training sessions in counseling skills based on

Carkhuff's developmental model, with modifications to include

information on the aging process. All Ss were evaluated prior to and

following the training course in a mock interview. Responses were

rated on the dimensions of empathy, genuineness and non-possessive

vocabulary, which have been found to be related to effective counseling.

Results show that older adults can be trained in the kind of

interpersonal skills needed for counseling, extending the previous

data in the training of young counselors into the training of older

persons. (Author).

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AN ED140110.

AU Braverman, Joseph.

TI Primary Prevention for the Senior Citizen: The Preparation for
A brief description of the three-day evaluation procedure at the Center (which includes physical, social, and psychological services), the team conference, and the family conference is included. The presentation focuses on the on-going process of evaluating available test instruments and either accepting, rejecting, or revising these for use with this particular population as well as the implementation of new, broad-range tools in the assessment package. The paper also describes the usefulness of the latter, in helping to make decisions in regard to treatment and/or alternative living arrangements for the elderly community residents served. (Author/J.L.J.)

AN ED136852.
AU Rapoole, George H.
SN Texas Coll. and Univ. System, Austin. Coordinating Board. (BBB0061). Texas Governor's Committee on Aging, Austin. (BBB05080).
IS RIEJUG77.
PR EDRS Price – MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
AV Publications, University Center for Community Services, Box 5344 NT Station, Denton, Texas 76203.
LP 1.
NT 24p.
YR 76.
MJ Adult-Programs. Enrichment-Activities. Older-Adults.
ID Texas.
AB This document presents a general overview of The Community College Program for Elderly Texans, a program funded through state-allocated federal funds and local contributions, and available to the elderly at no cost. The program embodies a wide variety of activities, such as classroom studies, informational lectures, counseling, and group meetings, which are intended to overcome or ameliorate the social isolation of the elderly. The majority of programs at each of the 16 participating community colleges fit into those activities classified as recreational, social, or cultural, with the most popular being those involving arts and crafts. In all areas, however, interest and enthusiasm of participants are high. Several of the Texas community colleges make counseling services available to the elderly while all of the participating institutions provide some form of transportation services. In addition to serving the needs of the elderly, it is noted that the various programs have heightened the awareness of the public with regard to the activities available for the elderly. While the program was initially established as a demonstration, it has become a permanent program at many of the colleges. A brief bibliography, a statistical portrait of the elderly in Texas, and a list of participating colleges is appended. (JDS).

AN ED131672.
IN Jewish Vocational Service. Chicago, Ill. (BBB06075).
TI The Alpine Project (A Test of Three Techniques for Assisting Chronically Unemployable Older Workers). Final Report.
IS RIEJUL77.
CH CG011043.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 141.
AV National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road. Springfield, Virginia 22151 (HC $3.00, MF $.95, order number PB-199 (178).
LV 3.
NT 199p.
YR 71.
AB The project was designed to test the feasibility of a variety of service techniques to assist chronically unemployed older workers in obtaining employment. Individuals between the ages of 45-65 who were unemployed for at least 15 months were eligible for the project. The clients were assigned to three basic groupings: (1) a rehabilitation workshop for evaluation, work adjustment, group counseling and job referral, and placement service; (2) a prevocational training and group counseling program with job-hunting and subsequent referral and placement services; and (3) a vocational counseling program with immediate referral and placement service. (Author).

AN ED132798.
IN Iowa Univ. Iowa City. Recreation Education Program. (BBB14053).
TI Vocational Counseling for the Elderly.
IS RIEJUL77.
CH EC092367.
PR EDRS Price – MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 050.
LV 1.
NT 21p: A project of the National Institute on New Models for Community Based Recreation Programs and Services for Handicapped Children and Youth (Milwaukee, Wisconsin); For related information see EC 092 362-372.
YR 76.

ID Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

AB Presented are duplications of the responses given by Avocational Counseling for the Elderly (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) as part of a project to collect, share, and compile information about, and techniques in the operation of 18 community action models for recreation services to the disabled. Model programs are categorized as consumer, clientele, recreation and leisure services, parks and recreation, rehabilitation, and voluntary health agency models. Reported are program services in the following areas: the population served (men and women 55 years and older); primary activities (retirement leisure planning, leisure counseling, avocational information, and referral); primary facilities used (public and private facilities throughout the area); staffing (a project director, an avocational counselor, a research assistant, a follow-up interviewer, and five college students); total budget ($74,201) and primary sources of support (federal funds from the Administration of Aging); and values and goals achieved through the program (to demonstrate the impact of avocational counseling with the elderly). A copy of the completed survey form is also provided. (SBH).

******************************************************************************

AN ED132252.
AU Najarian, Michael.
IN Massachusetts State Dept of Education, Boston.
TI Project Reach (Career Guidance and Counseling Utilizing Retired Personnel).
SN Massachusetts State Board of Regional Community Colleges. Boston.
IS REIAPR77.
CH CE008364.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV I.
NT 22p.
NR 76.


ID Massachusetts. Project Reach.
AB Project Reach is based on the assumption that youth, adults, and other target populations will be assisted to a significant degree in knowing more about occupations and in making occupational choices more effectively through the planned interaction with trained retired resource counselors. The project will address three major problem areas: the need for work-oriented counselors, realistic and current occupational information, and the need for a meaningful student-counselor ratio through which the student can be provided with the opportunity to obtain data to make meaningful occupational choices. The Board of Regional Community Colleges (Massachusetts) proposes to implement the concepts and methodology developed through Project Reach in a minimum of three community colleges. At each of the colleges selected, the project will function in or in close relationship with the existing guidance and counseling offices. Initial and operational phases of the project are described, and a work plan schedule and target dates are outlined for a 12-month period. Project evaluation, and results and benefits expected are also described. A listing of project director, key project staff, and advisory committee members is included. (TA).

******************************************************************************

AN ED131247.
AU Healer, Ch., and Others.
IN Education Development Center, Inc. Newton, Mass. (BB05967).
TI Burn Injuries: Causes, Consequences, Knowledge, Behaviors.
IS REIAAP77.
NO CH CPSC-C-75-0107.
CH CE009364.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 141.
LV I.
NT 324p.
NR 76.

AB This report covers Phase I of the Burn Injury Education Demonstration Project, a four-phased project designed to explore the feasibility of using educational intervention strategies to increase knowledge and appropriate behaviors and attitudes to reduce the number and severity of burns. Phase I involved a comprehensive needs assessment conducted to determine the patterns of burn accidents, profiles of burn victims, and the current state of knowledge, deficits, and misconceptions with regard to the prevention and emergency treatment of burn injuries. Two major research activities are discussed: Collection of burn data and educational diagnosis. Burn accident data are presented in two formats -(1) State Burn Incidence Data, derived solely from burn reports received from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, and (2) Burn Victim Profile Data, derived from accident investigations and interviews with burn victims. The educational diagnosis data are based on the results of several instruments (a criterion-referenced test, a telephone survey, and home interviews) and the organized according to the nature and extent of knowledge, and the behavior and practices of the sample populations. Both burn incidence data and the results of the educational diagnosis are presented for six sample age groups: Children under 3 years of age and their parents, children aged 3 to 8, children aged 9 to 12, adolescents aged 13 to 19, adults aged 20
to 59, and elderly persons aged 60 and above. (Author).

---

AN ED130737.
AU Roelfs, Pamela J.
TI Teaching and Counseling Older College Students.
SO Findings; v2 n1 1975. 75.
IS RIEMAR77.
CH JC760620.
PR EDLRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PTE 143.
LV 1.
NT 5p.
YR 75.
MJ Adult-Students. Conventional-Instruction. Student-Attitudes.
Student-Needs. Two-Year-Colleges.
MN Adult-Counseling. Community-Colleges. Older-Adults.
Participant-Satisfaction. Questionnaires. Student-Characteristics.

AB Students 22 years of age and older clearly have counseling needs and instructional preferences that differ from those of college-age students. These conclusions were reached after a survey of 6,500 students in 27 diverse junior/community colleges. Among the major findings of the study were: (1) older students were less likely to experience academic problems than their college-age counterparts, tended to carry less heavy academic loads, and tended to be more motivated; (2) older students may need encouragement that their aspirations are realistic; (3) program uncertainty seemed widespread among college-age students while only a few older students were uncertain about educational goals; (4) older students preferred instructor-centered instruction while college-age students preferred student-centered instruction; (5) college-age students were the most likely to feel unchallenged by their classes while students over 30 were six times as likely as students under 22 to be satisfied with instruction; and (6) older students generally spent more time studying than college-age students. The growing numbers of older students appear certain to require increased emphasis on quality of instruction and new approaches to counseling, particularly to help students budget time and balance their on- and off-campus roles. (Author/JDS).

---

AN ED130214.
AU Montes, Delia; Ortega, Ludy.
TI Retention of the Nontraditional Student Through Peer Modeling.
IS RIEMAR77.
CH CGG10896.
PR EDLRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PTE 141.
LV 1.

---

YR 76.
Nontraditional-Students. Outreach-Programs. Peer-Counseling.
Retention-Psychology.
Program-Descriptions. Student-Personnel-Services.

AB An innovative program known as "ASTW," a system that works, was designed to assist the non-traditional student in a university setting. The program goal is retention of the non-traditional student through counseling and learning assistance. Peer Counselors play a key role in the total program operation. They are the paraprofessionals who participate directly with the professional staff in determining program needs, the deliverers of services to students, the evaluators of the program, and often times, the creators of innovative techniques and projects to better serve the non-traditional student. These two papers describe the program and present the model used in its implementation. (Author/CKJ).
employment status of Indian women; the Phoenix Indian women; and a
counseling center for women. (JC).

AN ED 123515.
AU Kleban, Morton H.; And Others.
TI Use of O-Type Factor Analysis with the Aged.
SN National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md. (LYR56987).
IS RIEOCT75.
NO GN: MI-19585.
CH CG010547.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 143.
LV 1.
YR 75.
MJ Behavioral-Science-Research.
YR 75.
Research-Projects. Speeches.
AN This paper explores O-Factor Analysis as a method of organizing data on a large array of variables to describe a group of aged Ss. Forty-seven males, specially selected for their good health (Mean Age: 71.8; SD: 4.8) were measured on 550 biological and behavioral variables. A O-Factor Analysis was calculated, using a S by variable matrix, which is the transpose of the common R-Factor Analysis. Sixteen O-Factors resulted which were then correlated with the original variables so as to give content meaning to each factor. Seven of the 16 derived O's were associated with verbal intelligence performance. The content of the factors offered a means of describing each S's characteristic functioning. Since the results are extensive, only results on the first O-Factor were reported. An analysis showed the Ss to be distributed between "haves" and "have-nots" in relation to physical and mental well-being. Thus, the "haves" were more intelligent, better adjusted, younger, happier, faster reacting, with better hearing, and healthier. The "have-nots" showed evidence of CNS deterioration. It was concluded that O-Factor Analysis provides factors through which the individual in a group of aged Ss can be described, thus condensing a large body of data. Analysis of the first factor showed how the Ss can be grouped with specific differentiating characteristics. (Author).

AN ED 127252.
AU Whalen, Luclle.
IN State Univ. of New York, Albany. School of Library Science.
BBB 815.
TI Information Needs of Persons Working with the Aging.
IS RIESEP76.
CH IR003360.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
PT 10.
LV 1.
NT 37p.

AN ED 119057.
AU Turner, Joseph G.
TI Counseling Needs for Three Generational Families.
IS RIEJUL76.
CH CG010363.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
PT 143.
LV 1.
YR 75.
AN A developmental model is proposed and incorporated with exchange theory to further explain the position of the second generation in considering dependency needs of both the first and third generations. What literature exists deals primarily with dependency needs of children or at best, attitudes toward older people. Questions are raised and some answers suggested to encourage research focused on behavioral responses to the increasing dependency needs of older persons, therefore, offering further assistance to counselors and families. (Author).

AN ED 117347.
AU Wirtz, Willard.
TI The Boundless Resource: A Prospectus for an Education/Work Policy.
IS RIEJUL76.
CH CE005968.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 010.
AV E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003 ($7.95 plus $.50 postage and handling, 2-49 copies, 10 percent
discount, 50 or more copies, 40 percent discount, available to organizations and associations on order of 50 or more under special arrangements with the distributor.

LV 3.
NT 205p
PR EDHS Price
CH JC750538.
IS RIEFEB76.
PA 95.
AN ED109588.
AU Sinick, Daniel.
IN ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, MI. (BBB02305).
TI Counseling Older Persons: Careers, Retirement, Dying.
PA 95.
IS RIEDEC75.
NO CN: NIE-C-400-75b-0017.
CH CG400129.

AB Representing a group effort by the author and the National Manpower Institute, the prospectus focuses on ways to improve the integration of the traditionally separate worlds of work and education—ways to break up the "time traps" of education for youth, and work for adults. It especially speaks for the 16-19 year old population, working women, workers needing training or retraining, minority group members, and people over 60. Part 1, Youth, discusses the 20 percent youth unemployment rate, the mismatch of competency development and available jobs, and the necessity of "infusing" liberal arts and vocational education. Part 2, The Career Years, explores work in light of improving the quality of life, not merely expanding the Gross National Product, and perceives the imminence of the revolution against the injustices toward older people. Part 3, The Prospect, grapples with the economic and political questions involved in instituting education-work policy. Some features of the proposed changes may include: establishment of Community Education-Work Institutes and a Work Institute, an Occupational Outlook and Career Information reporting system of national/local information, increased career counseling, youth community work/service programs, unemployment insurance law revision, and elimination of age structures in public education. (EA).

AN ED112478.
AU Schuchat, Theodore.
IN Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, Bloomington, Ind. (BBB062824).
TI Planning the Rest of Your Life. Fastback Series. No. 61.
IS RIEFEB76.
CH EA007512.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 010.
AV Phi Delta Kappa, Eighth and Union, Box 789, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 ($0.50 single copy, $3.00 set of 6, $18.00 complete set of 66; Quantity discounts; Payment must accompany orders of less than $5.00).
LV 3.
NT 25p.
PR EDHS Price
CH JC750538.
IS RIEFEB76.
PA 95.
AN ED112478.
AU Schuchat, Theodore.
IN Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, Bloomington, Ind. (BBB062824).
TI Planning the Rest of Your Life. Fastback Series. No. 61.
IS RIEFEB76.
CH EA007512.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 010.
AV Phi Delta Kappa, Eighth and Union, Box 789, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 ($0.50 single copy, $3.00 set of 6, $18.00 complete set of 66; Quantity discounts; Payment must accompany orders of less than $5.00).
LV 3.
NT 25p.
PR EDHS Price
CH JC750538.
IS RIEFEB76.
PA 95.
AN ED112478.
AU Schuchat, Theodore.
IN Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, Bloomington, Ind. (BBB062824).
TI Planning the Rest of Your Life. Fastback Series. No. 61.
IS RIEFEB76.
CH EA007512.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 010.
AV Phi Delta Kappa, Eighth and Union, Box 789, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 ($0.50 single copy, $3.00 set of 6, $18.00 complete set of 66; Quantity discounts; Payment must accompany orders of less than $5.00).
LV 3.
NT 25p.
PR EDHS Price
CH JC750538.
IS RIEFEB76.
PA 95.
AN ED112478.
AU Schuchat, Theodore.
IN Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, Bloomington, Ind. (BBB062824).
TI Planning the Rest of Your Life. Fastback Series. No. 61.
IS RIEFEB76.
CH EA007512.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
PT 010.
AV Phi Delta Kappa, Eighth and Union, Box 789, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 ($0.50 single copy, $3.00 set of 6, $18.00 complete set of 66; Quantity discounts; Payment must accompany orders of less than $5.00).
LV 3.
NT 25p.
PR EDHS Price
CH JC750538.
IS RIEFEB76.
PA 95.
The focus of this monograph is on three areas of counseling with older clients: career counseling, retirement counseling, and counseling regarding death and dying. The portion on career counseling includes reasons older persons change careers, obstacles they are likely to face when seeking employment, myths surrounding the employability of older persons, and suggestions on the use of testing in career counseling older persons. Retirement counseling examines the social image and role of the retired person, plus work, volunteer, and leisure time activities. Retirement counseling emphasizes retirement as a positive developmental stage. Included is a brief discussion of practical lifestyle concerns specific to retired persons. Counseling surrounding death and dying, including Kubler-Ross' five stages of dying, potential suicides, and death survivors is examined. Trends and issues regarding problems of aging, a bibliography of readings related to older women, and appendices of periodicals and organizations concerned with older persons are included. (JS).

---

The compendium of addresses and resource documents taken from reports of three Institutes on Education for Aging held at Florida State University, 1969, 1971, and 1972 is offered as a general guide for those wishing to initiate educational programs for the aging. The document provides practical program suggestions and the views of authorities within the field. Illustrative material is oriented to Florida and the southeast but is generally applicable in other regions. The physiological, psychological, and sociological aspects of aging are reviewed and second career planning for older adults discussed in the first section, while the second section deals with education, counseling, the learning process and some of the teaching problems encountered. The final section offers suggestions in program planning and includes: procedural steps; needs assessment; establishing priorities and utilizing resources; program planning and program evaluation. Contributors were: T.Rich, F. B. Thigpen, N. W. Copping, L. M. Sielki, L. L. Webber, H. Y. McClusky, M. E. Miller, G. F. Aker, S. Hand, and A. Hendrickson. (MMV).
Sex—Discrimination. Vocational-interests.

AB The study, a literature review, examines the critical factors affecting re-entry women's access to jobs and their chances of obtaining and retaining work at a level appropriate to their capacities. An examination of the re-entry woman deals with socialization and self-concept, changing attitudes, and new expectations. Bias against women among the professionals to whom they turn for aid is documented, and the potential danger of placing a sex—fair interest inventory in the hands of a sex—biased counselor is pointed out. New concepts concerning the re-entry woman as student, in the work force, as family member, and as achiever are cited and recommended to counselors interpreting interest inventories. The discrimination against women desiring training for a second career is discussed. The paper examines selected material from various inventories as examples that are seen to affect the usefulness of an interest inventory in relation to the reentering woman. Language, items, instructions, and interpretive materials are discussed, and recommendations are made for each area, as well as for counselor education and for research. (AJ).

AN ED094278.
AU Aslin, Alice L.
TI Counseling with the Elderly: Dealing with Death and Dying.
IS RIE DEC74.
PR EDRS Price CG009011.
CH CE001510.

The study: a literature review, examines the critical factors affecting re-entry women's access to jobs and their chances of obtaining and retaining work at a level appropriate to their capacities. An examination of the re-entry woman deals with socialization and self-concept, changing attitudes, and new expectations. Bias against women among the professionals to whom they turn for aid is documented, and the potential danger of placing a sex—fair interest inventory in the hands of a sex—biased counselor is pointed out. New concepts concerning the re-entry woman as student, in the work force, as family member, and as achiever are cited and recommended to counselors interpreting interest inventories. The discrimination against women desiring training for a second career is discussed. The paper examines selected material from various inventories as examples that are seen to affect the usefulness of an interest inventory in relation to the reentering woman. Language, items, instructions, and interpretive materials are discussed, and recommendations are made for each area, as well as for counselor education and for research. (AJ).

江

AN ED0082112.
AU Kopita, Ronald R. Comp.; Shill, Karen.
IN ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich. (BBB02305).
TI Employing the Older Worker: Matching the Employee to the Job.
IS RIE FEB74.
PR EDRS Price—MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
AV Impact Publications, School of Education Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 ($1.00).
CH CE001101.

The paper examines selected material from various inventories as examples that are seen to affect the usefulness of an interest inventory in relation to the reentering woman. Language, items, instructions, and interpretive materials are discussed, and recommendations are made for each area, as well as for counselor education and for research. (AJ).

江

AN ED092769.
AU Koyi, Leon F.
TI Employing the Older Worker: Matching the Employee to the Job.
IS RIE NOV74.

AB The study, a literature review, examines the critical factors affecting re-entry women's access to jobs and their chances of obtaining and retaining work at a level appropriate to their capacities. An examination of the re-entry woman deals with socialization and self-concept, changing attitudes, and new expectations. Bias against women among the professionals to whom they turn for aid is documented, and the potential danger of placing a sex—fair interest inventory in the hands of a sex—biased counselor is pointed out. New concepts concerning the re-entry woman as student, in the work force, as family member, and as achiever are cited and recommended to counselors interpreting interest inventories. The discrimination against women desiring training for a second career is discussed. The paper examines selected material from various inventories as examples that are seen to affect the usefulness of an interest inventory in relation to the reentering woman. Language, items, instructions, and interpretive materials are discussed, and recommendations are made for each area, as well as for counselor education and for research. (AJ).

江
This updated search of the ERIC system, "Dissertation Abstracts," and the journal literature yielded 17 documents which focus on methods of viewing the aging and the extent to which programs and counselors themselves are effective in contributing to the enrichment of the later years. (SD.)

This teaching guide, to be used with the "Employability Plan Reference Manual," is for use in training the older worker specialist to write a sequential plan for using appropriate services to solve applicants' vocationally relevant problems. The following areas are covered: (1) summary of process for developing employability plans; (2) preparation for teaching--list of materials and equipment needed, description of plan-writing practice, sample worksheet for plan-writing practice; (3) teaching objectives; and (4) detailed teaching outlines. Copies of training forms and transparencies are included in an appendix. (KM.)

This teaching guide, to be used with the "Employability Plan Reference Manual," is for use in training the older worker specialist to write a sequential plan for using appropriate services to solve applicants' vocationally relevant problems. The following areas are covered: (1) summary of process for developing employability plans; (2) preparation for teaching--list of materials and equipment needed, description of plan-writing practice, sample worksheet for plan-writing practice; (3) teaching objectives; and (4) detailed teaching outlines. Copies of training forms and transparencies are included in an appendix. (KM.)
AB Many needy elderly residents of New York City are unable to secure ID New York.
MN Disadvantaged.
YR 71.
NT 43p.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.

AB This follow-up study of participants in the Career Workshop of the Pacific Heights Adult School is based on 117 responses to 453 questionnaires mailed in the Spring of 1971. Responses were analyzed by categories and numerical responses to the questions asked. The categories were: age, education, employment, occupations, occupations and education, years on job, different jobs, student use of other services, and positive and negative statements. Results of the study show: (1) more women than men seek counseling; (2) the Career Workshop is the only counseling available to many adults; (3) there is a movement from job to job by those of high school and college experience, with both seemingly working in the same occupations; (4) the Career Workshop is of great value to adults of all educational levels. Three appendixes contain: A. Statement of the Problem; Questionnaire Schedule; B. Tables of participants' responses; C. Evaluation—Career Workshop 1971. The schedule for the eight meetings of the workshop concludes the report. (DB).

AN ED057348.
AU Moberg, David O.; And Others.
TI Spiritual Well-Being: Background (and) Issues.
IS RIEAPR72.
CH AC012211.
PR EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
LV 1.
NT 69p.
YR 71.
ID Meals on Wheels.

AB This paper on Spiritual Well-Being provides information for leaders concerned with the problems of older people. The first four sections of the paper discuss: the need for religious organizations and society to develop and promote services and programs that will contribute to the spiritual needs of the elderly; goals proposed by previous groups and conferences; information on knowledge available in this area; and vital gaps in meeting such needs. The fifth section identifies several major issues relevant to the spiritual well-being of older people. The purpose of the issues is to focus discussion on the development of recommendations toward the adoption of national policies. A bibliography is provided. (Author/DB).
This booklet gives detailed accounts of mental health programs in operation around the nation. A total of nine different types of activities is included. "Helping Children" describes a program whereby students from nearby colleges give troubled children, at home, an experience in friendship by serving as big brothers or sisters. "Helping the Troubled" gives an account of various projects conducted at clinics to give patients counseling and other individually tailored instruction. "Helping Young Adults and Families" describes projects in which citizens serve as probation aides to a court, which assigns a counselor to each minor offender, and as substitute parents for troubled youngsters. "Helping the Elderly" relates how volunteers help elderly neighbors by visiting them in their homes and in nursing homes and by running a sheltered workshop. In "Senior Citizens Volunteer," an account is given of projects involving elderly and retired volunteers in community service. "Emergency Telephone Services" discusses these 24-hour services that are manned in more than 180 areas in the United States as part of suicide prevention programs. "Community Involvement Programs," "Citizen Action on Drug Abuse," and "Helping Alcoholics" describe various community service programs. (CK).

Social-Problems
AB The Social Sciences, as they relate to the aged and the aging, are discussed. Social gerontology seeks to discover the role of the social environment as a determinant of aging and of the behavior and position of older people in society. In the United States, some 20 million people are over 65 years of age, and the median age of the elderly has risen to age 73. There are suggestions that there may be a direct relationship between successful adjustment in old age and educational attainment. It is estimated that about one-sixth of the elderly are functionally illiterate and only five percent are college graduates. It is believed that the solutions to the complex problems in gerontology will require the application of research techniques of practically every scientific discipline. A program in Cleveland, Ohio, utilizes retirees as "Gatekeepers" who act as liaison between health personnel and the elderly in the neighborhood. Communities need to offer a variety of alternatives to match the varied needs of individual needs among our aged and aging population. Services should include prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of health problems, and rehabilitation services. Each individual should be offered education tailored to his needs. (DB).

The Social Sciences, as they relate to the aged and the aging, are discussed. Social gerontology seeks to discover the role of the social environment as a determinant of aging and of the behavior and position of older people in society. In the United States, some 20 million people are over 65 years of age, and the median age of the elderly has risen to age 73. There are suggestions that there may be a direct relationship between successful adjustment in old age and educational attainment. It is estimated that about one-sixth of the elderly are functionally illiterate and only five percent are college graduates. It is believed that the solutions to the complex problems in gerontology will require the application of research techniques of practically every scientific discipline. A program in Cleveland, Ohio, utilizes retirees as "Gatekeepers" who act as liaison between health personnel and the elderly in the neighborhood. Communities need to offer a variety of alternatives to match the varied needs of individual needs among our aged and aging population. Services should include prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of health problems, and rehabilitation services. Each individual should be offered education tailored to his needs. (DB).
AB The major objective of this study was to examine the experience of four projects in Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee, and Buncombe County. North Carolina in counselling and placing in jobs older hard-core unemployed workers. Originally the programs were designed to train the hard-core unemployed over 50 years of age. Generally the emphasis was changed from on-the-job training to counselling, job development and placement, and from selecting the most disadvantaged to selecting the least disadvantaged in the over-50 age group. There was little evidence that the program provided significant economic gains in employment or income, even though the participants expressed the opinion that they were pleased with the various programs. (BC).

AN EDO325111.
AU Hendrickson, Andrew; Aker, George F.
IN Florida State Univ. Tallahassee. Dept. of Adult Education. (BB00915).
TI Education for Senior Adults.
IS RIEF870.
CH AC005564.
P. EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
LV 1.
NT 113p.
YR 69.
MJ Adult-Education. Adult-Programs. Age. Leadership-Training.
Older-Adults.
Community-Programs. Community-Resources. Fine-Arts.
AB The major objectives of the Education for Senior Adults Leadership Development Institute were: (1) to give a deeper understanding of the characteristics of senior adults; (2) to give a sense of the richness and variety of activities that could be built into a program for the aging; (3) to provide help in problems of organizing and administering educational programs for the aging; and (4) to motivate participants to use what they learn when they return to their communities. Addresses covered: an overview of education on aging; sociological aspects of aging; recreational contributions to education of older adults; physiology of aging; the role of the arts in the education of the aging; the place of the church in the continuing education of the aging; what it means to teach older adults; counseling of older adults; a comprehensive and coordinated community approach in planning education programs for older persons; and use of the library and other community resources. A general section given on evaluation, emphasizes the relationship between evaluation and goals. This is followed by a copy of three evaluation forms used during the institute and a bibliography. (ill).
Recent selected literature on problems encountered by the disabled worker aged 55 years and over is reviewed. Aspects considered include the background to and nature of the problem; displacement, unemployment, and retirement; pension problems; legislation; opportunities of the older disabled worker; expanding vocational opportunities for the older disabled person; vocational counseling; education and training; sheltered workshops; placement; volunteer services and crafts; and community programs. Ten generalizations are drawn from the literature and four recommendations are made. A bibliography cites 169 items.

AN EDD23080.
IN Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris (France), Social Affairs Div. (BG69985).
TI Promoting the Placement of Older Workers.
IS RIEMAR89.
CH AC003110.
PR Document Not Available from EDRS.
LV 3.
NT 89p.
YR 67.
MJ Career-Counseling, Employment-Services, Older-Adults, Services.
NT Unemployment.
MN Educationally-Disadvantaged, Followup-Studies, National-Programs, Publicize, Skill-Development, Vocational-Adjustment, Vocational-Rehabilitation.
FD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
AB Many older job seekers are victims of prejudice, workers in declining industries or areas, workers with out-of-date skills, poorly educated, or handicapped by attitudinal problems. Careful publicity helps make jobs available and aids in adjustment for older workers. The older worker should be offered special employment services only when he cannot find a job through normal channels; special counseling should revitalize the client, while rebuilding his self respect; and special services such as tests and vocational rehabilitation should supplement counseling. Followup of the client's vocational plan should see if it was carried out and if the client and employer are satisfied with the client's progress and work. Older workers can be retrained for new skills especially if speed of training progresses at an appropriate level. Employment offices should be told of any developments affecting older workers' employment as soon as possible; regular visits to employers by an employment counselor also help develop job opportunities. A national employment service should help become the chief source of aid for both worker and employer. (References are included. 1 (j).

AN EDD16111.
IS CUMREPT.
CH VT004180.
PR EDRS Price - MF10/PC31 Plus Postage.
LV 1.
NT 772P.
YR 66.
MJ Adult-Vocational-Education, Employment-Problems, Labor-Utilization, Older-Adults, Unemployment.
AB APPROXIMATELY 225 REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT, LABOR, AND FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE WHICH AIMED TO PROVIDE A COMMON PLATFORM FOR THE MOST INFORMED PEOPLE FROM MANY DISCIPLINES TO FOCUS ON THIS LARGELY UNEXPLORED AREA, IDENTIFY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS AND TECHNIQUES, AND IDENTIFY GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE AND SERVICES AND TO CHART DIRECTIONS FOR NEEDED RESEARCH AND ACTION. A TRANSCRIPT OF THE FOLLOWING PANEL AND WORKSHOP SESSIONS IS GIVEN--(1) COMMUNITY ACTION ON OLDER WORKER TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT--HOW TO GET IT AND MAINTAIN IT, (2) REACHING OUT TO FIND AND MOTIVATE THE HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED OLDER WORKER, (3) SELECTION FOR TRAINING--DO PRESENT PRACTICES MILITATE AGAINST OLDER WORKERS, (4) THE ROLE OF PERSONAL COUNSELING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES IN THE TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF DISPLACED AND DISADVANTAGED OLDER WORKERS, (5) NEW FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR OLDER WORKERS, (6) BASIC EDUCATION FOR ADULTS--ARE SPECIAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES NEEDED, (7) VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR ADULTS--DOES IT PAY, ARE SPECIAL TECHNIQUES NEEDED, (8) AGE RESTRICTIONS IN HIRING--SOME EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THEM, AND (9) EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR OLDER WOMEN--WHAT MORE IS NEEDED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS (1) A STAFF REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE FINDINGS, (2) CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY BY CHARLES E. ODELL, (3) "EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE OLDER WORKER" BY MILTON ROSENBERG, (4) "METHODS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR OLDER WORKERS IN FRENCH NATIONAL RAILWAYS," BY A. CONQUERET, AND A LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS. (EM).
ERIC SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

* Educational Resources Information Center
* National educational information system
* Network of sixteen subject-specialized Clearinghouses
* Database of documents and articles that are abstracted and indexed monthly

* Microfiche collection of unpublished educational materials not available elsewhere (paper copy and microfiche reprints available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service)

CAPS SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

* Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services
* Clearinghouse that selects, processes and produces materials in the area of the helping services and the preparation of professional and nonprofessional counseling personnel

* Helping services
* Counselor training, development, and evaluation
* Student characteristics and environments
* Family relationships

* Career planning
* Drug education/abuse
* Special populations (e.g., women, youth, dropouts; the aged, incarcerated, widowed, and divorced)

CAPS, 2108 School of Education, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259. (313) 764-9492
IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- ORDER BY ED NO. (6 digits)
  See Resources in Education (RIE)

- SPECIFY EITHER:
  Microfiche (MF)
  or
  Paper Copy (PC)

- ENTER UNIT PRICE
  (See Below)

- INCLUDE SHIPPING CHARGES
  (See Charts Below)

**UNIT PRICE SCHEDULE**

**MICROFICHE (MF)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER FICHE EACH ED</th>
<th>PRICE CODE</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5, up to 480 pages</td>
<td>MF01</td>
<td>$.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 481-576 pages</td>
<td>MF02</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 577-672 pages</td>
<td>MF03</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 673-768 pages</td>
<td>MF04</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each additional microfiche: additional 96 pages: .20

**PAPER COPY (PC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER PAGES EACH ED</th>
<th>PRICE CODE</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 25</td>
<td>PC01</td>
<td>$2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 50</td>
<td>PC02</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 75</td>
<td>PC03</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 to 100</td>
<td>PC04</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each additional 25 pages: 1.75

**CHARTS FOR DETERMINING SHIPPING CHARGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st CLASS POSTAGE FOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-8 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-14 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-21 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-27 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-32 Microfiche ONLY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.P.S. CHARGES FOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1lb</th>
<th>2 lbs</th>
<th>3 lbs</th>
<th>4 lbs</th>
<th>5 lbs</th>
<th>6 lbs</th>
<th>7 lbs</th>
<th>8 to 20 lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33-75 MF</td>
<td>76-150</td>
<td>151-225</td>
<td>226-300</td>
<td>301-375</td>
<td>376-450</td>
<td>451-525</td>
<td>526-1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1-75 PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
<td>MF or PC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
<th>Not to exceed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.59</td>
<td>$1.97</td>
<td>$2.36</td>
<td>$2.74</td>
<td>$3.13</td>
<td>$3.51</td>
<td>$3.90</td>
<td>$4.28-$8.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** - Orders for 33 or more microfiche and all paper copies PC will be shipped via United Parcel Service unless otherwise instructed.
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. PRICE LIST
The prices set forth herein may be changed without notice, however, any price change will be subject to the approval of the National Institute of Education, Contracting Officer.

2. PAYMENT
The prices set forth herein do not include any sales, use or similar taxes which may apply to the sale of microfiche or hard copy to the Customer. The cost of such taxes, if any, shall be borne by the Customer. Payment shall be made within thirty (30) days from date of invoice. Payment shall be without expense to CMIC.

3. REPRODUCTION
Express permission to reproduce a copyrighted document provided herein must be obtained in writing from the copyright holder noted on the title page of such copyrighted document.

4. CONTINGENCIES
CMIC shall not be liable to Customer or any other person for any failure or delay in the performance of any obligation if such failure or delay is due to events beyond the control of CMIC including, but not limited to, fire, storm, flood, earthquake, explosion, accident, acts of the public enemy, strikes, lockouts, labor disputes, labor shortage, work stoppages, transportation embargoes or delays, failure or shortage of materials, supplies or machinery, acts of God, or acts or regulations or priorities of the federal, state, or local government. It is due to failures of performance of subcontractors beyond CMIC’s control and without negligence on the part of CMIC, or if it is due to erroneous or incomplete information furnished by Customer.

5. LIABILITY
CMIC’s liability, if any, arising hereunder shall not exceed the cost of reproduction defects or in completeness. The quality of the input document is not the responsibility of CMIC. Best available copy will be supplied.

6. WARRANTY
CMIC MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

7. QUALITY
CMIC will replace products returned because of reproduction defects or in completeness. The quality of the input document is not the responsibility of CMIC. Best available copy will be supplied.

OTHER ERIC COLLECTIONS AVAILABLE FROM EDRS

STANDING ORDERS
Subscription orders of microfiche copies of all ERIC reports announced in each issue of Resources in Education average $180.00 per month.

BACK COLLECTIONS (Postage extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1966</td>
<td>$416.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1967</td>
<td>1252.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1968</td>
<td>1494.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1969</td>
<td>1521.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1970</td>
<td>1775.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1971</td>
<td>1838.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1972</td>
<td>1800.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1973</td>
<td>1673.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1974</td>
<td>1874.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1975</td>
<td>1963.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1976</td>
<td>1871.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1977</td>
<td>1944.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1978</td>
<td>2103.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1979</td>
<td>2128.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports in Research in Education for 1980</td>
<td>1995.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIM/ARM MICROFICHE COLLECTIONS (postage extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.186/fiche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLEARINGHOUSE MICROFICHE COLLECTIONS (postage extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.200/fiche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (postage extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.143/fiche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL PRODUCTS (postage included)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of Education Research Reports 1956 - 65</td>
<td>$474.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacesetters in Innovation, Fiscal Year 1966</td>
<td>168.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacesetters in Innovation, Fiscal Year 1966</td>
<td>205.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacesetters in Innovation, Fiscal Year 1968</td>
<td>131.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Documents on the Disadvantaged</td>
<td>391.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Documents in Higher Education</td>
<td>179.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower Research: Inventory for Fiscal Year 1966 and 1967</td>
<td>53.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower Research: Inventory for Fiscal Year 1968</td>
<td>53.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower Research: Inventory for Fiscal Year 1969</td>
<td>67.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL PRODUCTS (postage included)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information Analysis Products Bibliography 1975 - 1977</td>
<td>120.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>43.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>