

Community Health Chapter 9 Test Notes: Working With the Nation's Elderly

Multiple Choice

1. People in the United States are considered old when they reach the age of: A. 85. B. 75. C. 65. D. 55. E. 45. Ans: C Page: 242
2. Those individuals who are 85 years of age and older have been referred to as: A. young old. B. middle old. C. old old. D. oldest old. E. all of the above are correct Ans: C Page: 242
3. The study of aging from the broadest perspective is known as: A. ageism. B. gerontology. C. geriatrics. D. agology. E. all of the above are correct Ans: B Page: 242
4. The fastest growing age group in the United States is the: A. old. B. young old. C. middle old. D. old old. E. none of the above are correct Ans: D Page: 242
5. The base of the theoretical age pyramid represents: A. the oldest and fewest number of people. B. high mortality. C. limited life expectancy. D. the youngest and largest number of people. E. none of the above are correct Ans: D Page: 244
6. The baby boomers include those individuals who were born between: A. 1926 and 1944. B. 1936 and 1954. C. 1946 and 1964. D. 1956 and 1974. E. none of the above are correct Ans: C Page: 246
7. The baby boomers will begin to turn 65 in: A. 2011. B. 2016. C. 2021. D. 2031. Ans: A Page: 241
8. The greatest immigration in the United States occurred between the: A. end of the Civil War and the beginning of the Great Depression. B. end of World War I and the beginning of the Great Depression. C. end of the Great Depression and the beginning of World War II. D. end of World War II and the beginning of the Vietnam War. E. none of the above are correct Ans: A Page: 246
9. _____ is a comparison between those individuals whom society considers economically productive and those it considers economically unproductive. A. Dependency ratio B. Youth dependency ratio C. Elderly dependency ratio D. Support ratio E. none of the above are correct Ans: A Page: 247
10. By the year 2050, the elder white population is expected to: A. increase. B. decrease. C. double. D. triple. E. stay about the same Ans: B Page: 249
11. The state with the greatest number of elders living in it is: A. California. B. Florida. C. Texas. D. Arizona. E. None of the above are correct Ans: A Page: 250
12. Elders depend most heavily on what source of income? A. public assistance B.

earnings from jobs C. social security D. income from assets E. none of the above are correct Ans: C Page: 251

13. What percent of elders may live in single-family homes? A. 6 B. 20 C. 26 D. 35 E. 75 Ans: E Page: 251

14. Homes of elders, on average, have all of the following characteristics except: A. older B. lower value C. greater need for repair D. less likely to have central air conditioning E. more likely to have telephones Ans: E Page: 251

15. Which of the following is not considered an impairment? A. emphysema B. hearing loss C. limited mobility D. cataracts E. all of the above are considered impairments Ans: A Page: 252-253

16. Elder abuse and neglect are serious concerns among elders. Which of the following statements is not true about elder abuse and neglect? A. Male elders are abused at a higher rate than female elders. B. Elders 80 years and older are abused more often than younger elders. C. Almost 90% of identified perpetrators of abuse and neglect are family members. D. Victims of self-neglect are usually depressed, confused, or extremely frail. E. all of the above are true Ans: A Page: 254

17. Which of the following is (are) problems faced by caregivers? A. decreased personal freedom B. lack of privacy C. constant demands on their time and energy D. all the above E. just A and B Ans: D Page: 242

18. Which of the following statements about Medicare is not true? A. It was created in 1965 and took effect in 1966. B. It is biased toward hospital care. C. Most elders who are covered by Medicare have additional, supplementary private insurance. D. Medicare is helpful for such needs as eyeglasses and hearing aids. E. Medicare Part D is for medication reimbursement. Ans: D Page: 261

19. According to Atchley, which of the following would not be included in the ideal solution to the transportation needs of elders? A. fare reductions or discounts for all public transportation B. subsidies to ensure adequate scheduling and routing of present public transportation C. subsidized taxi fares for the disabled and infirmed D. building of mass transit systems in all major metropolitan areas E. funds for senior centers to purchase and equip vehicles to transport elders properly Ans: D Page: 263

20. The services and facilities available to elders were greatly improved by which amendments to the Older Americans Act of 1965? A. National Nutritional Program for Seniors B. The State and Area Agencies on Aging C. Title II D. Title IV E. none of the above are correct Ans: B Page: 263

21. The availability of these services can be a critical factor enabling elders to live semi-independently and remain in their homes. A. meal service B. homemaker service C. adult day care D. respite care service E. all of the above are correct Ans: B Page:

264 True/False

22. True or false? Age is and always will be a relative concept. Ans: T Page: 242
23. True or false? Since the mid-1950s, both the number of elderly and the proportion in the total United States population has grown significantly. Ans: T Page: 244
24. True or false? The United States is one of the few countries in the world where the elderly population is growing. Ans: F Page: 244
25. True or false? Since the "baby boom years," American society has done little to adjust to the size and needs of the baby boom generation throughout the stages of the life cycle. Ans: F Page: 246
26. True or false? In the United States, the life expectancy of men and black Americans has always trailed women and white Americans, respectively. Ans: T Page: 246
27. True or false? Historically, in the United States, net migration has resulted in population gain; more people immigrate than emigrate. Ans: T Page: 246
28. True or false? The total dependency ratio was close to its lowest point in 1990 and is estimated to stay at about the same level until about 2010. Ans: T Page: 247
29. True or false? Most elder women remain married until they die. Ans: F Page: 248
30. True or false? Men who lose a spouse through death or divorce are more likely to remarry than women in the same situation. Ans: T Page: 248
31. True or false? The majority of noninstitutionalized elders live with someone else (spouse, relative, or friend). Ans: T Page: 249
32. True or false? Florida has the greatest number of elders. Ans: F Page: 250
33. True or false? Today, a larger percentage of elderly are impoverished than those under age 18. Ans: F Page: 251
34. True or false? Since only one-fifth of elder income comes from work earnings, they are economically more vulnerable to circumstances beyond their control. Ans: T Page: 251
35. True or false? Probably the single biggest change in housing needs of elders is the need for special modifications because of physical disabilities. Ans: T Page: 256

36. True or false? Continuing-care retirement communities (CCRCs) are a housing alternative for the well-to-do elders as well as the poor elders. Ans: F Page: 258

37. True or false? Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) can be used to measure functional limitations. Ans: T Page: 259

38. True or false? An informal caregiver can be a care provider, but not a care manager. Ans: F Page: 258

39. True or false? The need for personal care for elders is projected to decrease in the coming years. Ans: F Page: 260

40. True or false? Medicare provides almost universal health insurance coverage for elders. Ans: T Page: 261

41. True or false? Transportation is of prime importance to elders because it enables them to remain independent. Ans: T Page: 262 Short Answer

42. List at least **five myths of aging, and then explain why each is a myth.**

Ans: (1) After age 65, life goes steadily downhill. There is no magic age that defines such a point.

(2) Old people are all alike. Elders have many differences.

(3) Old people are lonely and ignored by their families. Most elders are regularly in contact with their families.

(4) Old age used to be better. It has only been in the past 50 years that people have been living to age 65, if people did live to be old; they were not treated any better than they are today.

(5) Old people are senile. Only about 5% are senile.

(6) Old people have the good life. Most elders still face many concerns.

(7) Most old people are sickly. Most live active lifestyles.

(8) Old people no longer have any sexual interest or ability. Sexual interest does not diminish with age.

(9) Most old people end up in nursing homes. Well below half of the people 65 and over live in nursing homes, homes for the aged, or other group quarters.

(10) Older people are unproductive. There is no consistent pattern to show superior productivity in any age group. Page: 243

43. Draw and label the theoretical age pyramid. Ans: picture of triangle; starting from the bottom going up—youngest and largest number of people; the middle—sloping sides indicate high mortality and limited life expectancy; and at the top—oldest and fewest people Page: 244

44. What are the three factors that affect the size and age of a population? Ans: (1) fertility rates, (2) mortality rates, and (3) the migration of individuals from one country to

another Page: 246

45. Explain the difference between the dependency ratio and the labor-force ratio. Ans: Labor-force ratios differ from the dependency ratio in that they are based on the number of people who are actually working and those who are not, independent of their ages. Page: 247-248

46. What are the six essential needs that determine lifestyles of people of all ages? Ans: (1) income, (2) housing, (3) personal care, (4) health care, (5) transportation, and (6) community facilities and services Page: 255-264

47. With regard to transportation needs, what three categories can be used to classify elders? Ans: (1) those who can use the present forms of transportation whether it be their own vehicle or public transportation; (2) those who could use public transportation if the barriers of cost and access were removed; (3) those who need special services beyond those available through public transportation Page: 262