About the Pepper Institute on Aging & Public Policy

The Pepper Institute on Aging and Public Policy serves as coordinator and facilitator for the multidisciplinary work in aging issues at Florida State University. The resources of the Institute are used to support individual or collaborative research projects as well as graduate training and other educational initiatives campus wide. Current research projects include work and retirement, pensions, inequality, long term care, assisted living, technology and aging, dementia and care-giving, education and achievement, well-being, life satisfaction, the impact of Alzheimer’s Disease on families and communities, intergenerational relations, Social Security and health and aging.

The Institute administers the Master’s Degree in Aging Studies and the Certificate in Aging Studies programs to ensure that interested students have opportunities to earn the appropriate credentials to pursue professional work in the field of aging. The Institute also sponsors an extensive outreach program for mature adults. The Academy at FSU encourages elders to return to campus to continue to learn, while participating in research projects and intergenerational education at Florida State University.

From the Director

Dear Friends,

After 23 years at Florida State University and 8 years as Director of the Pepper Institute on Aging and Public Policy, I have been offered a new challenge at Pennsylvania State University, directing the Gerontology Center and working with the Hershey Medical School. It is with gratitude and pride that I turn over the duties of director to Dave Macpherson. I wish to thank all the wonderful colleagues with whom I’ve worked over the years and extend my best wishes for continued success. Institute Associates, Affiliates, students and staff have been instrumental in building the reputation of the Pepper Institute as one of the premier research centers on aging in the US.

During the 2002-2003 period, continued progress has been made in research, education and service. Our stature in health policy research has been enhanced by our research on long term care. Projects on assisted living facilities, conducted by Debra Street, Anne Barrett, and Jill Quadagno have been instrumental in the development and evaluation of Florida’s long-term care policy and practice. We have begun work on a large comparative project on workforce aging. Professor Charness and I will be contributing to the US piece on “Workforce Aging and the New Economy” as we examine employment in the information technology industry, with comparisons to Canada, Australia, and the European Union. Our overall research portfolio has continued to expand and shift toward higher impact federally funded projects.

Susan Lampman’s oversight of our educational programs has produced a popular and vital certificate program in aging studies, a promising start to our new master’s program, which will produce it’s first graduates during the coming year, and community excitement about the Academy at FSU, a life-long learning program that offers mature adults the opportunity to listen to an array of impressive lectures, share in discussions, and participate in other ‘mind expanding’ activities, while they make new friends and learn new things.

The 2003-2004 year will begin with a new director, Abba P. Lerner Professor of Economics David Macpherson, new faculty Associates and Affiliates, and a strong commitment to outstanding policy research and training. This report summarizes recent accomplishments that have made the Pepper Institute a center for excellence in research and education.

Best regards,

Melissa A. Hardy, Ph.D.
Director and Bellamy Professor of Sociology
An increasingly fragmented and costly health care system has been the target of considerable attention in recent decades. On the one hand, advances in health technology, medical knowledge, pharmaceutical products, and treatment protocols have made possible the successful management of many chronic diseases and increased life expectancy for those diagnosed at various stages of illness. On the other hand, the cost of health care has been rising rapidly while, at the same time, a growing number of Americans are frustrated by their inability to receive the care or services they require; insurance companies are concerned about costs so they are limiting rates of reimbursement for care and increasing premiums for coverage; and providers are upset and discouraged by what they perceive as too much interference in care decisions, too little appreciation of the complexity of their task, and insufficient financing to cover the costs of providing quality care. Limitations on insurance reimbursement, rising costs, the absence of any insurance coverage for a growing proportion of the population, waiting lists for federal or state services, and problems of access and transportation are some of the causes of this frustration among consumers.

However, policy-makers are also frustrated as they try to provide access to health care for an increasing number of people at the same time they are facing budget reductions. One proposed solution to these problems is a reorganization of health care such that questions of eligibility, the provision of a wide spectrum of treatment and services, and the funding streams available to support this enterprise are integrated and effectively managed through a coordinated and efficient system.

During the first part of 2003, Melissa Hardy and Debra Street, with the research assistance of Melissa Barnett, worked with Department of Elder Affairs and the Agency for Health Care Administration to consider ways to implement the legislative mandate for a managed, integrated long-term care system in Florida. Developing a model program that integrates both acute and long-term care services and combines a variety of separate funding streams can potentially address key problems with Florida’s health care system for the elderly, including its fragmentation, barriers to access, and delays in getting services to those who need them. But designing the right program, implementing it effectively, and easing the transition for both clients and providers are not simple tasks, and although Florida can benefit from the experiences of other states, we cannot simply transplant another state’s system in the Florida context.

Work on this contract with the Department of Elder Affairs was ended before the terms of the original contract were met so that the Department could reconsider the design options, the breadth of scope, the logistics, and the overall strategy for moving forward with a re-organized system. When states look to integrate care as a means of reducing costs, they tend to approach the integration as a financial issue; however, a large and crucial component of the integration must be to build an infrastructure that can meet the needs of a heterogeneous population within a capitated framework while preserving (at minimum) or improving access to quality health care. The problem with the health care system cannot be solved simply by new financing methodologies.

What is required is not simply a change in financial arrangements, but a shift in the culture of care.
Long-Term Care Initiative

One long-term care venue that experienced explosive growth during the 1990s was the assisted living (AL) industry. Assisted living offers semi-independent living arrangements for frail elders who need some assistance, but who do not require the level of care provided in nursing homes. Due to its recent growth, there are few systematic studies of the AL industry, facilities, and their residents to help inform policymakers about regulatory needs, resident characteristics, and financial status of the industry. Jill Quadagno and Debra Street have teamed with other Pepper faculty associates and graduate students to develop integrated research initiatives to fill the knowledge gap about the role of assisted living in long-term care.

An FSU Program Enhancement Grant (PEG) from the Florida State Research Foundation (awarded to Quadagno, Street, Barret and Bourgeois in 2001) provided seed money that is used to leverage additional externally-funded research support by establishing a center for long term care research. The Pepper Institute research team developed and pilot tested a range of data collection instruments for AL facilities, residents, and resident caregivers under a National Institute on Aging RO3 pilot grant (Quadagno and Street). A multi-year research contract (Quadagno, Street and Barrett) with the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) provides funds for a comprehensive study that will gather baseline data describing the characteristics of Florida assisted living facilities and their residents, with particular emphasis on Medicaid AL residents. Pepper Institute researchers are currently in the field in the data collection phase of the project, with preliminary results from this study expected by spring 2004. Another ongoing AHCA-funded AL research initiative (Quadagno and Street) involves the evaluation of a pilot program implemented by the Florida Department of Elder Affairs that helped Medicaid nursing home residents transition from nursing homes to assisted living facilities using Medicaid waivers. Preliminary findings indicate that, not only has the state saved millions of dollars by facilitating the transition for this group of frail elderly, but also that the transition from nursing homes to assisted living arrangements maintained or improved the quality of life for most participants.

FSU Study Ties Health and Wealth To Feelings About Age

Anne Barrett, assistant professor of Sociology and Pepper Institute associate, found that health inequality is the primary reason why people of lower socioeconomic classes have older age identities. Compared with the more advantaged, poor people are more likely to classify themselves as “old” or “elderly” and feel older than their chronological age.

While previous studies have made the connection between socioeconomic status and age identity, sociologists have offered different reasons for the connection. But Barrett’s study, published in the Journal of Gerontology, points to health as the main factor. “People in lower socioeconomic classes have worse health and less favorable predictions of future health and that contributes to their older age identities,” she said.

Barrett used data from the National Survey of Midlife Development to conduct her study of 2,864 adults between the ages of 25 and 74. Factors such as income, education level and perceived level of financial well-being determined socioeconomic status. She looked at how the respondents compared their health to others their age, their evaluation of the changes in their energy level, figure, physical fitness and weight over the past five years, their perceived control over their health and their expectation of their health in 10 years. They also were asked about the number of chronic health conditions they experienced and their parents’ health.

The study underscores the need to address the reasons why poorer people have poorer health such as limited access to health care and greater exposure to stressful conditions that can impair health.
Technology in Aging

Gerontechnology 2002: Creative Use of Technology for Better Aging

Gerontechnology — the development and utilization of new technologies for older people — is a rapidly developing area of cognitive science, computer technology, kinesiology, ergonomics and bio-behavioral health. In an effort to promote better collaboration in this area between US and international scholars, the 4th Triennial conference of the International Society for Gerontechnology was held November 9-12, 2002, in Miami Beach, marking the first time that the conference occurred outside of Europe. Chief organizers were Professor Neil Charness (Psychology Department and Pepper Institute Associate) Florida State University, Professor Wendy Rogers and Professor Arthur D. Fisk, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Professor Sara Czaja, University of Miami. Some of the themes of conference presentations concerned the use of technology to address needs of older adults in the areas of housing (domotics), caregiving, life-long learning, leisure activities, mobility, and health care (telehealth).

A collection of state-of-the-art presentations included:

- keynote addresses by speakers from Canada, the US, Holland, Germany, South Africa, Brazil, and Japan, with presentations by the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, the Herman Bouma Foundation, and the Alzheimer’s Association;
- featured symposia, including one describing the work of the Center for Research and Education on Aging and Technology Enhancement (CREATE), a center that spans the campuses of Florida State, Georgia Tech, and the University of Miami,
- 74 paper and 21 poster presentations.

Participants from all over the world attended the conference. A special issue of the journal *Gerontechnology* containing the full set of conference abstracts and many of the keynote addresses was published and distributed at the meetings. Florida State University was well represented at the conference. The Pepper Institute Director, Professor Melissa Hardy, served as Session Chair for one of the paper sessions, and FSU postdoctoral and graduate students (Dr. Patricia Holley, Michael Tuffiash, Tiffany Jastrzembski) presented posters. Professor Charness gave the welcoming address and also presented a paper in the CREATE symposium. Readers interested in learning more about Gerontechnology can view issues of the journal at www.gerontechjournal.net.

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Dr. Zaven Khatchaturian, Alzheimer’s Association & Dr. Neil Charness, Psychology Professor and Pepper Institute Associate at Florida State University

Dr. Hiroyuki Umemuro, Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Dr. Herman Bouma, Professor Emeritus, Technical University of Eindhoven and the new President of the International Association for Gerontechnology
Technology in Aging

Workforce Aging in the New Economy: A Comparative Study of Information Technology Employment

Technology has also been transforming the workplace, and as the demography of the labor force changes and older workers comprise a proportionately larger share of those employed, we need to understand how these two trends—an aging workforce and a workplace that is changing in technological sophistication—will change employment opportunities and labor relations. In a collaborative project, supported by $3 million from the Social Science and Humanities Council of Canada through its Initiative on the New Economy Program, researchers at FSU will participate in putting together the US piece of this puzzle.

Working with Professor Julie McMullin, an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario and project PI, and the UNC Institute on Aging, Professors Neil Charness and Melissa Hardy will conduct the U.S. component of this large, multi-national study of aging and information technology in the workplace. The collaborative cross-national study involves researchers at eight universities, various labor groups, technology organizations, government agencies and IT companies. The U.S. team includes Professors Victor Marshall (PI for the US team) and Dean Joanne Marshall, of the University of North Carolina and partners, Mr. Claude Snow, with EDS; Debbie S. Brantley, NC Division of Aging, Department of Health and Human Services; and Dr James W. Grosch, Research Psychologist with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Charles F. Longino Jr., Reynolds Professor of Gerontology at Wake Forest University.

The project calls for a series of sixteen new case studies at selected firms in the information technology sector (four each in Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, and the European Union) as well as the use of existing data on employment and earnings in each country. Initial papers researching a set of background issues are almost complete.

Specifically, the research team will be examining:

- Discrimination based on age, gender, race and ethnicity in the IT workforce;
- Relationships between employers and employees in IT firms - are they good places to work?
- Specific skill sets required for IT work;
- The portion of older workers, women, and ethnic and racial minority groups currently employed in the IT sector, and
- How IT employers deal with major events in employees’ lives, such as the school-to-work transition, marriage and parenting.

Highlights of 2002-2003

Dr. Marie Cowart Retires

After a notable career as a practitioner and a scholar in the fields of health care and aging, and as Dean of the College of Social Sciences, Marie Cowart stepped down as Dean on June 30, and will retire in the early Fall of this year.

Dr. Cowart became the Director of the Pepper Institute in 1985 and five years later joined the faculty of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning in the College of Social Sciences, specializing in Health Systems Planning and Aging Policy. She received the Professor of Excellence Award in 1998 and was appointed Interim Dean of the College of Social Sciences in 1999 and Dean in 2000. Dr. Cowart has been the recipient of numerous grants to investigate a broad array of research topics in the fields of health care and aging and has published her research on these topics in six books and a number of academic journals.

Dr. Cowart’s tenure as Dean saw the College of Social Sciences initiate new graduate programs, add new faculty, and vastly increase the receipt of external research funds. She will be remembered as Dean for her collegial manner, her administrative acumen, and her personal charm and grace.
A major concern for the elderly is their perceived failing memory. Older adults may have trouble remembering names, appointments, and events from the past. This is unsettling for them because they think it may be a sign of the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease. This poses a challenge for researchers: How can older adults be reassured that it is unlikely they have Alzheimer’s disease, and how can older adults learn easier access to memories that include events and names?

Katinka Dijkstra, an assistant professor in the Department of Psychology and the Pepper Institute on Aging and Public Policy at FSU, started a series of studies on the organization and access of autobiographical memories, personal memories of events in the past, to find ways to make these memories more accessible. Over the past two years, Katinka Dijkstra and her research assistants asked younger and older adults to retrieve personal memories from different times in their lives, for example, from an eventful period. The underlying idea was that specific memories from a lifetime period could be easier to retrieve than other memories because these memories are part of a larger thematic and temporal memory structure, for example World War II. Memories retrieved outside a lifetime period, for example, memories retrieved on the basis of a cue word, would not have the benefit of the thematic, temporal organization. In particular older adults could benefit from this context-facilitated form of retrieval because they have a larger pool of memories to choose from and experienced events that happened a longer time ago.

Results from two studies, one study conducted in the form of face-to-face interviews and one study conducted using a computer for memory retrieval, indicated that memories were retrieved faster within a lifetime period than without. Both younger and older adults demonstrated the benefit of the context. Retrieval time was measured in the first study by timing the response time with a stopwatch and in the second study through a key press on a computer. To examine the organization and accessibility of memories further, autobiographical memories were coded after retrieval for the occurrence of landmark events (life changing events), self-relevance, and emotionality. Based on their greater pool of memories and larger time distance to the event, older adults were expected to come up with landmark events to a greater extent, and have higher self-relevance and emotional intensity ratings compared to younger adults. This is exactly what was found.

The results of these studies will not only help us gain a deeper insight in memory processes in younger and older adults, but eventually can be used to design a memory-training program to facilitate memory retrieval in older adults. For example, context-based memory retrieval and memory retrieval based on (emotionally) salient and self-relevant components of information to-be-remembered, could help older adults and potentially persons with Alzheimer’s disease, gain to remember names, appointments, and events from the past.
Educational Programs

Master’s Degree in Aging Studies

The Master’s in Aging Studies offered at Florida State University integrates the strengths of various discipline perspectives to provide a multidisciplinary approach to the study of aging. Students develop skills in policy research and development and in program administration and evaluation with special emphasis on information about special programs designed to serve the needs of older adults. The degree program fosters an understanding of the complexity of aging issues and the effects of aging policy on the health and welfare of people of all ages in our society.

The Master’s in Aging Studies is a 36-credit applied degree program with a core set of courses (18 credits) and a wide range of electives within four areas of concentration (12 credits). Students may choose to focus in one area of concentration or may select across the diverse set of course offerings. The four areas of concentration include: Aging Policy, Evaluation, and Research; Administration in Aging; Health Care and Aging; and Epidemiology and Aging. There are two options for completing the degree requirements. Students may select to work in a supervised work experience in a professional organization involved in research, training or direct service in aging, or students may choose to work with a major professor to develop a final thesis paper (6 credits).

The first cohort of students was admitted in the Fall Semester 2002, and we are currently recruiting our next cohort of scholars who want to build their careers in the field of aging. Three students started the program in the first group and it is anticipated that our first student will graduate in December of 2003. Currently there are four students enrolled in the program.

Students completing the curriculum of the Master’s Degree in Aging Studies will be able to:

• Analyze public policy involving dynamics of aging and longevity,
• Evaluate program delivery systems in terms of access, quality and availability,
• Direct and manage organizations and programs for the elderly,
• Evaluate program effectiveness,
• Collect and analyze research data,
• Link research findings to policy recommendation,
• Understand the social, economic and political forces that have shaped policy and services for the elderly, and
• Assess program functioning relative to population aging.

Graduates of the Master’s Degree in Aging Studies will assume leadership positions in research, administration, planning, implementation and evaluation of programs designed to improve the lives of older adults and their families. Special opportunities exist for study in a wide range of areas including: pension and income security; health policy; access to health care and health care financing; social welfare and social security reform; end-of-life issues; aging and social policy and successful aging.
The Certificate in Aging Studies provides an educational credential documenting the additional training and experience the student has received in the field of aging. The Certificate may be awarded at the graduate or the undergraduate level and is recorded on the official university transcript. Working professionals can earn the Certificate by enrolling in the university as special students. Whether the area is health care, long-term care or adult day care; product design, medical research or nutrition; law education or real estate; recreation, finance or government service, our aging population will create both challenges and opportunities for students building careers in tomorrow’s labor market. The Pepper Institute administers and awards the Certificate on behalf of the Florida State University College of Social Science.

To earn the Certificate in Aging Studies, students must complete a total of twelve credits and satisfy requirements in both coursework and an internship working in the community with an agency serving older adults. During the 2002-2003 students contributed 2,875 hours of community service to agencies serving the elderly. These services were provided in Orlando, Tampa, Tallahassee and the surrounding areas.

A total of 87 students were enrolled in the Certificate Program and 21 students earned their Certificate during the 2002-2003 academic year. Students earning the Certificate in Aging Studies were from five colleges and 8 departments throughout the university. Professionals already employed or seeking employment in the aging network also enrolled in and earned their Certificate as special students.

Brittney Dodson
Certificate in Aging Studies Intern

Brittney Dodson looked forward to graduating Spring 2003 with her Bachelor's Degree. As a Psychology major with a Communications minor, Brittany’s long-term goals include a graduate specialist degree in Rehabilitation/Mental Health Counseling, specializing in Geriatrics. In order to enhance her general education at Florida State University, she enrolled in the Certificate in Aging Studies program offered through the Pepper Institute. Spring semester 2003, Brittany fulfilled her internship requirement by volunteering with the Alzheimer Resource Center (ARC) which works closely with the Memory Disorder Clinic at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital.

Saturdays were spent at the Alzheimer Resource Center working in their Respite Program and also helping out with seminars and special events during the week. Every other week, Brittney enjoyed working at the Memory Disorder Clinic where she was able to attend and observe assessments and diagnoses for elderly clients and their families. “I’ve been able to work with the different doctors, social workers, psychologist, and more to get a feel for the process that’s involved with diagnosis. I can’t describe how excited I am to be a part of this. I think this experience is really going to help me in the future and enable me to build upon what I’ve learned to help the progression of this field,” shared Brittney when interviewed during the spring semester of 2003.

Her participation in the Certificate Program and especially her internship experience have proved invaluable for her continued learning in the field of aging. “I’ve learned so much from my interactions with the aging population. Taking courses on subjects that you are interested in is definitely a way to learn more about the topic but actual real life interactions are what make the difference in whether you will retain that information and make it your own. It gives you a chance to “live the lesson” so to speak. This internship has given me an opportunity to do just that.”
Outreach

The Academy at FSU

At Florida State University, opportunities for lifelong learning are provided by the Pepper Institute through The Academy at FSU, a program for mature adults. The Academy encourages intellectual curiosity, validates individual achievement, utilizes leadership qualities, enhances research opportunities and promotes intergenerational communication between elders and traditional college-aged students.

The heart of the program is the six-week academic session presented each fall and spring semester. From anthropology to zoology, the Academy offers a wide spectrum of courses. Deans, department chairs, new faculty and members of the Academy all contribute by teaching classes. Dr. David Darst, FSU Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and recent Academy instructor shares, “This is what ‘teaching’ is about — the stimulating interchange of ideas and speculations with intelligent, attentive participants.”

In addition to academic classes, the program offers brown-bag lunch lectures, field trips, an art and culture group, a book club, special event celebrations, and a new writer’s group introduced this spring. Some of the many activities this year included a tour of the Governor’s Mansion, a backstage tour of the FSU production of “Chicago,” and a trip to scenic Wakulla Springs. Among the brown-bag lunch lecturers were Leon County School Superintendent, Bill Montford; General Chairman of Springtime Tallahassee, Broward Taff; and author Grace C. Nash who lectured on “Human Triumphs During WWII.”

Throughout the year Academy members have the opportunity to help faculty and doctoral candidates with assignments and research studies. Recent projects involving Academy members include: a question and answer forum with students from the College of Medicine; participation in a doctoral study through the Department of Communication Disorders; a “computer pals” project with School of Social Work undergraduate students; and work on an autobiographical memory study with research scientist, Katinka Dijkstra, through the Department of Psychology.

Internship programs from various Departments and Colleges also place student interns with the Academy program. The most recent intern, from the Pepper Institute’s Certificate in Aging program, worked closely with seniors and helped manage daily program operations.

The Academy program is financed through membership dues and is self-supporting.

Fall 2002 Classes
- After Empire: The Impact of the Collapse of the Soviet Union
- Senior Power
- Southern Male Writers
- Orchestra: The Instruments and Their Music
- Microbiology in Everyday Life
- Drawing out the Artist Within You

Spring 2003 Classes
- Global Changes, Local Conflicts
- Interpretation of Symbols
- Open Literature of the Renaissance
- Cosmology: Earliest Myths to Latest Scientific Theories
- Advertising Influence in Our Lives
- Conditions of Sleep
- Scaring Ourselves to Death: Gothic Fiction from 1796-1990
Awards, Honors and Recognitions

Anne E. Barrett, Ph.D.
First Year Assistant Professor Award, Summer 2002.

Michelle Bourgeois, Ph.D.
Appointed by Governor Bush to the Florida Department of Elder Affairs Alzheimer Disease Initiative, 2002.

Robert Brooks, M.D.

Neil H. Charness, Ph.D.
Editorial board, 2003+ Psychology and Aging.
Editorial board, 2001+ Gerontechnology.

Melissa A. Hardy, Ph.D., Director
Nominated to run for Chair of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Section of the Gerontology Association of America.
Inducted into Phi Kappa Phi, 2002.

James Hinterlong, M.S.W., Ph.D.
First Year Assistant Professor Award, Florida State University, 2003.
Washington University Center for Aging Proposal Development Support Award, 2002.

Melonie Heron, Ph.D.

Leonard LaPointe, Ph.D.
2002 Honors of the Academy of Neurologic Communication Disorders and Sciences
Elected into the Veterans Affairs Speech-Language Pathology Hall of Fame in Washington, D.C. for “outstanding contribution to the practice of Speech Language Pathology in the Department of Veterans Affairs.”

Mark Licht, Ph.D.
Director of Clinical Psychology for the Department of Psychology, Fall of 2002

Charles Ouimet, Ph.D.
2002: Cornerstone Award (with David Banks)

Lynn Panton, Ph.D.
First Year Assistant Professor (FYAP) Award, Summer 2002.

Jill Quadagno, Ph.D.
2001-2002, Alumni Distinguished Achievement Award, University of Kansas College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

John Taylor, Ph.D.
First Year Assistant Professor Program Summer Salary Award, 2002.

Although the Pepper Institute receives regular financial support from the College of Social Sciences, the work of the Institute is largely funded through contracts and grants. The figure below demonstrates how much our growth has been fueled by the external dollars our faculty generates. During the past year, these external funds accounted for almost 75% of our expenditures. In other words, for every $1,000 of work that was accomplished by the Institute, the state paid only $237. Given the current picture on Wall Street, that’s an impressive return on state investment.
Awarded Contracts and Grants

**Anne E. Barrett, Ph.D.**
First Year Assistant Professor Award ($10,000), Summer 2002.


Quadagno, Jill, Debra Street, and Anne Barrett. “Analysis of Medicaid AL Programs in the Context of Medicaid LTC Expenditures and NH Utilization Reduction”. Florida Agency for Health Care Administration. ($536,688), 2002-2004

Quadagno, Jill, Debra Street, Michelle Bourgeois, and Anne Barrett. “The Center for Long Term Care Research.” Program Enhancement Grant. Florida State University. ($99,928), 2002-2004

**Charles Barrientez, Ph.D.**
University COFRS award, for Summer 2003, $8,000.

**Michelle Bourgeois, Ph.D.**
2001-03 Irvine (PI), Bourgeois (Co-PI), Care for the Aged: A multimedia Staff Development Program, R44 AG144940-02, NIA.

1999-03 Camp (PI), Bourgeois (Co-PI), Spaced Retrieval: Intervention for Cognitive Impairment, 1 R01 NR04710-01, NIA

1998-03 Bourgeois (PI), Memory Disorder Clinic, Contract XZ811, State of Florida

**Robert G. Brooks, M.D.**

Principal Investigator: Center on Terrorism and Public Health: Grant from Harry T. Mangurian Foundation to establish Center and fund Center activities, Dec. 2001, $25,000.


Center on Rural Health Research and Policy: Blue Cross/Blue Shield endowment $750,000 to study and enhance rural health care in Florida, 2003.

**Neil H. Charness, Ph.D.**
National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Aging, 1999-2003, 1 PO1 AG17211-01, Co-Principal Investigator, Project CREATE (Center for Research and Education on Aging and Technology Enhancement). PI is Sara Czaja, University of Miami. ($379,784, direct costs)


Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (Canada), 2002-2006. “Aging Workforce In The New Economy”. Co-Principal Investigator, US Team. PI is Julie McMullin, University of Western Ontario, Canada. (~$460,000 direct costs for US component; ~$100,000 for FSU, shared with Dr. Melissa Hardy, co-PI)

**Melissa Hardy, Ph.D.**


**Melonie Heron, Ph.D.**
2003, Committee on Faculty Research Support (COFRS) Summer Research Award. $7,957. Florida State University.

**James Hinterlong, M.S.W., Ph.D.**
First Year Assistant Professor Award, Florida State University, Council on Research and Creativity. 5/8/2003-8/6/2003. Principal Investigator. Support for research on health disparities among black and white older adults and NIH R03 preparation.

**David A. MacPherson, Ph.D.**

Florida Legislature, 2/03-8/04, $175,000, “Child Support Guidelines, submitted 5/02, co-principal investigator, with Stefan Norrbin, Thomas McCaleb, and David Rasmussen.

**Lynn Panton, Ph.D.**
First Year Assistant Professor (FYAP) Award. The effects of a home-based resistance training program in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. $10,000.00, 5/02-8/02, Principal Investigator.

Committee on Faculty Research Support (COFRS) 2002 Award. The effects of a life-style physical activity training program in elderly women. $8,000.00, 5/02-8/02, Co-Investigator.

Agency for Health Care Administration. Exercise management for overweight middle-aged Women. Total award and cost sharing with Florida State University: $304,304.00. 1/03-12/04, Principal Investigator.

Agency for Health Care Administration. Physical activity campaign for Medicaid recipients in the state of Florida. Total award and cost sharing with Florida State University: $190,454.00. 1/03-12/04, Co-Investigator.

**Jill Quadagno, Ph.D.**
Awarded Contracts and Grants continued


**Penny Ralston, Ph.D.**

with Greenwood, B. Nutrition Education Initiative for FSU, Florida Department of Children and Families, $93,770. October 2002-September 2003


Advancing Multicultural Students in the Food and Nutritional Sciences, U.S. Department of Agriculture, $100,000. March 2003-April 2007

**John Reynolds, Ph.D.**

Association for Institutional Research (Research Grant Award): “Boys’ and Girls’ College Plans: Investigating the Changing In uences of Family and School Environments.” $28,041 (total costs). Principal Investigator. 6/01/01 - 5/31/02.

National Institutes of Health (NIA R03 AG18908): “The Problem of Attrition Bias in Panel Studies of Aging.” $70,332 (total costs). Principal Investigator. 1/01/02 - 12/31/02.

National Science Foundation (NSF SES 0137050): “Gender-Related Trends in Educational Expectations.” $47,304 (total costs). Principal Investigator. 8/01/02 - 7/31/03.

**William Serow, Ph.D.**


**Debra Street, Ph.D.**


Florida Department of Elder Affairs (Co-PI with Melissa Hardy). Research proposal to establish program criteria for “Managed Integrated Long Term Care Pilot Project.” 2003; $167,861.


Florida State University Research Foundation (Co-PI with Jill Quadagno, Michelle Bourgeois and Anne Barrett). Program Enhancement Grant for “Center for Long-Term Care Research.” 2002-2004; $99,922.


**John Taylor, Ph.D.**


**Tonya Toole, Ph.D.**

Maitland, C.G., & Toole, T. The effects of loading and unloading on gait and balance modulation in Parkinsonism. The Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare Foundation, Funded, 2001-3, $66,000.

Toole, T., PI, & Panton, L. Co-PI, A Life-Style Physical Activity Intervention to Improve Measurements of Strength, Balance, Functionality, and Mobility in Older Women, Summer COFRS grant, $8,000, funded.

**Linda Vinton, Ph.D.**

2003, Principal Investigator. “Evaluation of the Training to Stop Sexual Assault Against Older Women” ($10,000), Florida Council Against Sexual Violence.


Publications

BOOKS


CHAPTERS AND ARTICLES


Brooks RG, Mardon R, Clawson A. Revisiting the Rural Physician Workforce: A Survey of Primary Care Physicians in Florida. J Rural Health, Accepted for publication.


Watson SA, Brooks RG, Arnold T, Mason K, McKenzie C. Use of a Total Quality Management Model to Implement a Socially Responsible Policy in Public Organizations. J. Public Procurement. Accepted for publication.


Publications continued


Publications continued


Easton, Peter, Monkman, Karen and Miles, Rebecca. “Social Policy from the Bottom Up: Abandoning FGC in Sub-Saharan Africa”, conditionally accepted 12/02, Development in Practice


**Publications continued**


Associates of The Institute — 2002-2003

Melissa A. Hardy, Ph.D., Director of the Pepper Institute & Raymond F. Bellamy Professor of Sociology

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