

First Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of
Action on Ageing

United States of America

April 2007

Section I: Introduction

This report is in response to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) request for information on progress UNECE Member States have made in implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) 2002. . Following the UN Secretariat suggestion to Member States, this report will:

1. Indicate the priority areas for review; and
2. Identify other laws, regulations, institutions, policies, and programs that have been introduced or altered in response to the MIPAA.

Section II: Background

The United States of America affirms its commitment to the themes addressed in the MIPAA. In her address to the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, the Assistant Secretary for Aging, Josefina G. Carbonell, stated:

“For the United States Government, the continued improvement in the lives of older Americans and their families is a priority. ...We are committed to strengthening and modernizing our health insurance program for the elderly, improving access to health care, expanding prescription drug benefits, and preventing diseases.”

The body of this report (Section III) highlights major initiatives being advanced that address Priority Area 2 of the MIPAA – Advancing Health and Well Being into Old Age. Section IV provides highlights of progress made in Priority areas 1 – Older Persons and Development- and 3 – Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments. Section V highlights major initiatives of civil society, AARP in particular.

Initiatives in Priority Area 2 include:

- Empowering our citizens by giving them more choices and greater control over their own health—and their health care—including more control over the types of benefits and services they receive and the manner in which those benefits and services are delivered.
- Moving towards a more balanced system of long-term care which respects the wishes of the individual and which dismantles the bias toward institutional care in favor of home and community-based services.
- Changing our reimbursement policies to make prevention benefits more widely available, and promoting the rapid translation of research into practice.
- Encouraging more competition in health and long-term care and greater involvement by the private commercial sector in offering new products and services to a growing private-pay market.

The United States is experiencing unprecedented growth and diversity in its aging population. By 2030, almost 20 percent (approximately 71.5 million) of all Americans will be 65 or older. Those aged 85 and older are the most rapidly growing segment of our population. As our post-Second World War “baby boom” generation ages, this number is expected to increase even more. At the same time that these demographic changes are occurring, we are also witnessing sweeping and fundamental transformations in the way we think about and deliver health and long-term care.

Our system of long-term care is supported by a variety of public and private sources, with the largest share coming from the personal contributions and efforts of family caregivers. Families account for nearly 80 percent of all the long-term care provided in the United States. Today nearly 21 percent of all American households have taken on some form of caregiving responsibility. Many Americans, mostly women, are caring for both children and or/aging parents.

The economic value of this informal care is significant. The Department of Health and Human Services has estimated that replacing informal long term care services for seniors with professional care would cost as much as \$306 billion a year.

When it comes to public financing for long-term care, our largest source of funding comes from Medicaid – a joint federal/state program that provides health care to people who have limited incomes and assets or who are disabled.

When Medicaid was enacted in 1965, it was designed as a program for poor families. Because it was the only public source of financing for nursing home coverage, it quickly became our nation’s long-term care program and it helped to create a system of care for our seniors that is dominated by expensive nursing homes. Nationally, institutionally based care accounts for as much as 70 percent of long-term care spending in Medicaid and some states are spending over 90 percent of their long-term care budgets on nursing home care. This approach to long-term care does not reflect the overwhelming preference of older people to receive care at home, and it is also a financially unsustainable policy.

Bottom Up Approach

Providing the elderly, their families and professional advocates an opportunity for input is at the core of our approach to programs and services for adults as they age and for persons with disabilities. In addition to the elderly, their families, and persons with disabilities, our stakeholders include federal, state, and local governments, business and industry, national and local organizations and coalitions, non-profit organizations, health and social welfare organizations and academic institutions. This “Bottom Up” approach is described below.

Local and National Planning Activities: The Older Americans Act

In the United States, our foundation for addressing the issues of aging is the Older Americans Act (OAA), further described in Section III. The OAA has always been based upon a philosophy of planning from bottom to top. Our programs are created through the priorities set at the national level together with the needs expressed in states and local communities.

Our state and local planning offices are required to submit plans of action showing the types of services they plan to create and provide, based upon citizen input, advisory committees, and public hearings. The state and local advisory committees are representatives of communities, the public and private sector and consumer groups. In addition, federal officials hold “listening sessions” around the country to provide input on needs of older persons. This “bottom up” model has proven successful for over 40 years and has resulted in community based services that respond to the needs of local citizens. This approach is also consistent with the methods discussed for the follow-up to the MIPAA.

Local and National Planning Activities: White House Conferences on Aging

A future-oriented planning process used in the United States, and outlined in the OAA, is the White House Conference on Aging (WHCoA). These conferences are held approximately every ten years and are designed to provide input and recommendations to the President and Congress. They are models of citizen participation to develop and evaluate policies and programs. Stakeholders include local communities, academic institutions, business and industry, national and local organizations, non-profit organizations, and federal, state and local governments.

The first official conference was held in 1961, and the most recent conference in December 2005. These conferences lay the foundation for legislation and programs, such as the enactment of Medicare, Medicaid and the OAA.

The input process for the 2005 WHCoA included more than 400 events convened around the country and involved more than 130,000 citizens. Over 3,000 people participated in the conference, including 1200 delegates representing every sector of society. Forty-two International Observers also attended from twenty three countries.

Delegates discussed, debated and agreed upon 50 resolutions to send to the President and Congress to help guide the national aging policies for the next ten years and beyond. In addition, thousands of Implementation Strategies were developed. For the full report, go to www.whcoa.org. The three top priorities are:

- The reauthorization of the OAA within six months of the WHCoA (this has been achieved);
- The development of a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for affordable and accessible long term care including caregiving support; and
- The importance of mobility and transportation options for older Americans.

Evaluations have shown that the OAA has created flexibility, policies, programs and services that respond to the needs identified by consumers through our “bottom up” process.

Section III provides further details on how the United States is realigning its health and long-term care systems to give consumers more choice and control.

Section III

Review of Changes since the Second World Assembly on Ageing 2002: Advancing Health and Well Being into Old Age

This section will provide more details on how the Federal government is leading the way in responding to many of the actions recommended by the MIPAA pertaining to advancing health and well being into old age. As mentioned in Section II, we are in the process of transforming and rebalancing our long-term care system. We have made impressive strides to empower individuals to make informed choices; target our resources to high-risk individuals; and build prevention into community-living. Some of our significant activities to date include:

President Bush's New Freedom Initiative

One of the first official acts President Bush took when he came into office was to create the New Freedom Initiative. This initiative outlined his vision for maximizing the independence and dignity of people with disabilities of all ages in the United States. Central to that vision is a fundamental rebalancing of our system of long-term care and supports to emphasize providing care in the least restrictive setting and on giving people more choices and control over their care options. Our system has been biased toward more expensive institutional care – the opposite of what older people and their families want. The fundamental goal of this initiative is to remove barriers that prevent people with disabilities of all ages from living independently at home and fully integrated in their communities. Since 2001, the Department of Health and Human Services, with the support of Congress, has provided states and communities with a variety of new tools to help them advance the goals and values embedded in the New Freedom Initiative.

The Older Americans Act

In the United States, our foundation for addressing the issues of aging is the Older Americans Act (OAA) – national legislation created in 1965 as part of a comprehensive package of social welfare legislation designed to combat poverty. The OAA complemented Medicare, which provides insurance coverage for healthcare, and Medicaid, which provides health, long-term care and nursing home care for low-income or impoverished individuals.

The overall goal of the OAA is to enable older individuals maintain their dignity and to live independently in their own homes and communities for as long as possible. The OAA established a national infrastructure of home and community-based services and established the Administration on Aging (AoA) within the Department of Health and Human Services to serve as a “Federal Focal Point” on issues related to aging.

The OAA provides leadership and support through the Department of Health and Human Services to a nationwide network of organizations and individuals whose mission is to enable older citizens to remain in their own homes and communities as long as possible. In the last few years, the Aging Network has taken on a central role in the transformation of health, and most importantly long-term care services in the United States.

The OAA provides about \$1.5 billion in funding each year to the states, and leverages at least twice that amount, to support a wide range of social services, such as home-delivered meals, adult day care, specialized transportation services, and the like.

The newly reauthorized OAA, which governs the work of the AoA, advances the President's New Freedom initiative and also affirms the commitment to health promotion and disease prevention, value and ownership. The OAA embeds the principles of the Administration's Choices for Independence initiative. The legislation modernizes community based long-term care systems to further empower consumers to manage their own care and make choices that will allow them to avoid unnecessary institutional care and live healthy lives in the community.

One of our major initiatives builds on the fact that the Aging Services Network is viewed by older people and their families as a "trusted source of information". In 2003, we partnered with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to launch the **Aging and Disability Resource Center program**. Under this program we have provided over \$40 million in funding to the states to set up "single points of entry" to long-term care at the community level to make it easier for consumers and their families to learn about the options that are available in their communities.

These Centers also provide consumers with streamlined access to publicly supported long-term care programs by consolidating multiple client-intake, assessment and care planning procedures into single, integrated systems of access.

Together with federal science agencies, we are enlisting the Aging Network in the nation-wide deployment of low-cost evidence-based prevention programs that have proven effective in reducing the risk of disease, disability and injury among the elderly.

We are promoting strategies involving better nutrition and exercise, fall prevention and the self-management of chronic conditions that can empower seniors to take more control of over their own health and to reduce health costs.

Finally, OAA programs are assisting the President's initiatives to help seniors who are at high-risk of nursing home placement – but not eligible for Medicaid – to remain at home. This will give consumers the option of directing their own care and it will become the OAA nursing home diversion program.

Executive Order – Community-Based Alternatives for Individuals with Disabilities

This Executive Order directed federal agencies to evaluate and recommend ways to expand community-based services for individuals with disabilities.

We have provided our states with more flexibility under the Medicaid program, and have encouraged them to implement a new model of self directed care - **Cash and Counseling**. This self directed model gives clients control over individualized budgets to manage the types of services and supports they receive, and the manner in which they are provided, including the option of paying family members, as well as friends and neighbors, to help them stay at home.

Federal Agencies – Real Choice Systems Change

As part of the New Freedom Initiative, the President authorized funds for Real Choice System Change Grants to help design and implement improved ways of providing community supports and services to enable children and adults of any age who have a disability or long term illness to live and participate in their communities. Over the last five years, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the part of the Department of Health and Human Services that administers the grants, has provided over \$300 million in funding to help states realize essential changes to their systems of care to make them more consumer-directed and more supportive of community-living.

Congressional Action – Deficit Reduction Act

The **Money Follows the Person** initiative, included as part of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 is an essential part of our comprehensive, coordinated strategy to assist states, in collaboration with stakeholders, to make widespread changes to their long-term care support systems. Seventeen states are being assisted in their efforts to further reduce their reliance on institutional care while developing community-based long-term care opportunities, enabling the elderly and people with disabilities to fully participate in their communities. This initiative will provide \$1.75 billion in new funding over five years to support state efforts to transition people out of nursing homes and back into the community.

The “**Own Your Future Campaign**” - a federal/state partnership of the Department of Health and Human Services and the National Governors Association – is designed to increase awareness about the importance of planning ahead for one’s long-term care. To date, we have supported campaigns in 14 states, and we plan to reach all states within the next four years.

The National Clearinghouse for Long Term Care Information. This is the first federal web site designed to specifically help consumer plan ahead for their long-term care. It is developed by the Department of Health and Human Services and found at http://www.longtermcare.gov/LTC/Main_Site/index.aspx.

Leveraging Public Funding with Private Financing Approaches. The looming retirement of the baby boom generation presents a number of challenges to our current financing system for long-term care. Its current reliance on public funds will be tested to the limit as 70 million Americans enter retirement. One of our strategies we are using to prepare is the development of private/public financing options. The goal of these options is to encourage Americans to make planning for long-term care a part of their overall retirement planning. Currently, only about 4 percent of Americans age 45 and older with incomes of \$20 thousand or more have long-term care insurance coverage. The DRA enables all states to offer such an incentive through a program entitled the Partnership for Long-Term Care. This program encourages the use of private long-term care insurance by offering Medicaid as a form of re-insurance. The program is designed to make private coverage more affordable and, therefore, expands the number of people able to purchase coverage.

A second financing approach is the use of reverse mortgages. This permits people of age 62 years and older to use the equity in their homes for health and long-term care services.

Prevention and healthy aging

Just as Medicaid and the OAA have undergone significant changes in the past five years to better reflect the needs and preferences of consumers and to improve sustainability, Medicare, too, has undergone a transformation.

Medicare now covers a variety of preventive benefits, including a complete physical exam when people first join Medicare, screening for a variety of diseases such as cancer so they can be detected and treated early, and, of greatest note, prescription drug coverage.

Additionally, Medicare recipients can now choose from a number of private plans to find the one that best serves them - and these private plans are competing for seniors' business. The result is that seniors are saving money and getting the coverage they want. The results are:

- Over 90 percent of people with Medicare (38 million) have drug coverage;
- They are receiving this coverage at a cost that is at least 25 percent less than what was initially estimated; and
- Beneficiary satisfaction rates exceeded 80 percent.

The Aging Network, a highly visible and trusted community source of information for older people, partnered with CMS to successfully implement the new Prescription Drug Benefit, Part D, under the Medicare program. Affiliates of the Aging Network provided the vast majority of the education, outreach and individualized counseling to the 38 million seniors who were provided access to the benefit.

Building on the success of the prescription drug program, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services is now turning its energies to a national educational campaign to inform seniors about the other preventive benefits available through Medicare.

Section IV

Summary of Changes since the Second World Assembly on Ageing 2002: Older Persons and Development and Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments

Introduction

While the AoA has the primary Federal responsibility for advocating for the elderly and for providing home and community-based services, a number of other Federal departments and agencies have programs targeting or serving the elderly in their program areas. The following discussion summarizes many of the Federal initiatives taken since the 2002 MIPAA in the areas of housing, employment, transportation, and civic engagement.

Employment

Employment of Older Workers

Title V of the Older Americans Act established the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), which is operated through the U.S. Department of Labor (DoL). The SCSEP provides low-income persons age 55 or older with opportunities to remain in or re-enter the workforce, usually through community service employment. Since its inception, this program has helped over one million people enter the job market each year by providing workforce services to older Americans and exploring ways for older workers to respond to the rapidly changing skills demands of business

Recent enhancements to the SCSEP will help to integrate the full spectrum of services available to older workers and to increase the range of training services offered to them. The DoL is streamlining the program to achieve more efficient administration and better labor market outcomes for older workers, including placement in private sector employment with earnings growth potential.

The **National Employ Older Workers Week** showcases the SCSEP efforts. It provides an opportunity to increase awareness and focus on development of innovative strategies for tapping into this underutilized labor pool that can help address the challenge posed by potential worker shortages.

Long-Term Care Workers

In light of the growing demand for caregivers, DoL is investing in training for the healthcare industry's long-term care sector under the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative. DoL will make awards to support industry-driven training solutions that address the long-term care sector's workforce challenges. Chief among them are high turnover rates and the need to build a cadre of skilled workers for the future.

Transportation

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) is committed to ensuring transportation safety and security for older Americans. Among the highlights since 2002:

In 2003, the DoT released *Safe Mobility for a Maturing Society: Challenges and Opportunities*, a set of transportation strategies to address the needs of the older population. Strategies include:

1. Building safer, easier-to-use roadways and walkways;
2. Improving systems for assessing competency of older drivers and pedestrians;
3. Creating better, easier-to-use public transportation services; and,
4. Targeting state and local action plans.

The Department has been actively implementing these strategies through demonstration programs, policies, and other tactics that are designed to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and to ensure safe mobility of older people.

Executive Order on Human Services Transportation Coordination

In 2004, President Bush signed this Executive Order creating the Federal Interagency Council on Access and Mobility (CCAM). Under this order, eleven Federal departments and agencies joined together with the leadership of the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to improve transportation service delivery for older adults, people with disabilities, and individuals with lower incomes.

This effort launched the *United We Ride* (UWR) initiative to enhance human service transportation coordination, creating a “One Call” simplified access systems for older adults and other human service program customers. Currently a major demonstration initiative is underway in eight U.S. sites. Policy statements on coordinated transportation planning at the local level and encouraging sharing transportation vehicle resources have also been developed. A widely accessible web site provides one-stop information on federal programs, useful practices and transportation tools to better meet the transportation needs of older adults and other target populations.

To implement these activities, FTA and AoA are working together to address transportation issues unique to older adults. They have established a *National Center on Senior Transportation* and are cooperating on a number of activities to support improved public transportation and specialized transportation services, including a new senior transportation resources tool kit for communities.

In 2006, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) released its *Older Driver Plan* that responds to many specific components of the MIPAA. It covers research, outreach, and other program activities. Key areas include improving screening and assessment, improving licensing, educating medical providers, conducting better education and outreach activities, and conducting other research to address older driver safety.

NHTSA has a long-standing effort to improve the availability of screening and assessment of older drivers through medical providers and other key groups such as licensing and aging services providers. The Agency has educational materials available regarding vehicle adaptations for persons with disabilities; materials regarding vehicle adaptations for older people will be released in 2007.

The **Federal Transit Administration** continues to promote formula based funding to States for capital grants to non-profit and public transportation organizations for public transportation projects that will meet the special needs of older persons or persons with disabilities. The FTA legislative policies and requirements help to coordinate transportation services for older people and provide reduce fares of older adults. Recent legislation authorized funding of mobility managers to assist older adults find rides, coordinate transportation providers and funding sources and aid individuals with trip planning.

Housing

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) faces two unique senior housing challenges: housing seniors of limited means and housing those with some level of accumulated assets. HUD's programs, where appropriate, promote community-based living opportunities for the elderly and persons with disabilities, and make supportive services available to residents of rental housing, enabling them to live as independently as possible in the most integrated setting.

HUD operates a number of programs either targeted specifically to the elderly or in which the elderly can participate. HUD's *Section 202 and Section 811* programs for elderly households and persons with disabilities are unique among HUD programs in providing the only construction financing program for affordable supportive housing for the target population. HUD hopes to strengthen the programs by working collaboratively with HHS to increase the availability of assisted living facilities for low-income seniors, especially through coordination with states that have Medicaid waivers.

The overall aging of the population, and the commensurate need for senior housing, has prompted HUD to make some changes in a variety of its programs, including Section 202 which provides affordable housing units, many with supportive services.

Since 2002, HUD continues to add new units of Section 202 housing. Funding will provide: construction of new units, congregate services, service coordinators, funding to convert projects to assisted living, and funds to renew and amend existing contracts.

In the FY 2008 budget, the Department proposes an innovative demonstration program aimed at increasing the production of Section 202 units. HUD's FY 2008 budget includes a demonstration project to utilize housing tax credits and other housing resources (tax-exempt bond financing, HOME Program, private grants, etc.) to expand production under the Section 202 program.

HUD, through the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), has a reverse mortgage insurance program targeting senior homeowners. The ***Home Equity Conversion Mortgage*** (HECM) enables senior homeowners to convert the equity in their homes into tax-free income. FHA-insured mortgages account for over 90 percent of the reverse mortgage market.

This program once served primarily single women, presumably widows, who had very little or no income and nowhere to turn for help. The program continues to grow in size and has slowly shifted over the past decade to attract more couples with higher incomes and more expensive homes. The HECM program has a statutory limit of 275,000 loans that FHA can insure. HUD is working to permanently eliminate this cap.

HUD is also proposing a legislative change that would permit HECMs for home purchase. One of the best ways to serve seniors well is to permit them to move to alternative housing, whether it's a senior community that offers appropriate amenities and services or simply a smaller, easier-to-maintain home. A legislative change would permit FHA to offer a HECM product that would enable seniors to purchase a home and tap into the equity in their old one in a single transaction.

Corporation for National and Community Service: Encouraging Civic Engagement and Volunteerism for and by the Elderly

Volunteers of all ages have traditionally been the backbone of community services in the non-profit sector. Thousands of volunteers, including the elderly, support services provided under the Older Americans Act.

The Corporation for National Service's Senior Corps supports three major programs for volunteers age 55 and over: RSVP, ***Senior Companion Programs and Foster Grandparent Program***. Baby Boomers also serve in AmeriCorps*VISTA and AmeriCorps*State and National programs.

The Corporation plans to support communities as they capture the talents, skills, energy, and experience of Baby Boomers and older Americans to meet local and national needs. Over the next five years, the Corporation will build on its experience recruiting Boomers in national service programs by: 1) assessing how the skills of this group can be tapped; 2) strengthening support for engaging Boomers in Senior Corps programs; 3) exploring strategies for increasing the participation of Boomers in AmeriCorps; and 4) encouraging collaboration between Senior Corps and AmeriCorps in promoting service and volunteerism among Baby Boomers as they reach the traditional retirement age.

Section V: Role of Civil Society in Implementing the MIPAA

Introduction

As described in Section II, Bottom Up Approach, civil society is intrinsically involved in planning of programs under the Older Americans Act. The AoA works closely with the Aging Network, comprised of 56 State Units on Aging, 655 Area Agencies on Aging, 236 Tribal and Native organizations representing 300 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal organizations, and two organizations serving Native Hawaiians, plus thousands of service providers, adult care centers, caregivers, and volunteers.

Many of these organizations have national organizations which are members of the Leadership Council of Aging Organizations (LCAO), a coalition of 53 national nonprofit associations dedicated to preserving and strengthening the well-being of America's older population and committed to representing their interests in the policy-making arena.

Activities of these organizations would fall within the purview of the MIPAA. As AARP is the largest NGO, representing the interests of 35 million people age 50 and over, the summary below will concentrate of some of their major accomplishments since 2002. These activities cross the three MIPAA priority areas.

Priority I: Older Persons and Development

Through the AARP Foundation, AARP led a large-scale fundraising effort providing disaster relief services to older victims of the 2005 Gulf Coast hurricanes. AARP provided 41 grants totaling almost \$1.6 million to local organizations in the affected areas, which provided food, shelter, health services, housing, and legal assistance.

AARP instituted a national hiring partnership with The Home Depot, the world's largest home improvement retailer, operating more than 1800 stores across North America. This National Hiring Partnership is designed to attract AARP members interested in using their experience and leadership working for a home improvement retailer. The Home Depot offers full and part-time benefits, tuition reimbursement, and a career with growth opportunities.

AARP continues to honor and highlight employers through Best Employers for Workers over 50 award that draws significant attention to the importance of older workers in the changing workforce.

Through a grant from the DoL, the AARP Foundation Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) helps job seekers improve their skills, obtain training, and find a job. Today, AARP SCSEP has nearly 80 project sites in 22 states and Puerto Rico. About 10,000 job seekers are enrolled at any one time.

AARP's recent intergenerational activities included a National Retired Teachers Association (AARP's Educator Community) partnership with the Chicago public schools to initiate Operation Pencil Box which provides school supplies for needy students. AARP also partnered with Faith In Action, the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, the National Council on the Aging, and Big Brothers Big Sisters, among others.

Priority II: Advancing Health and Well Being into Old Age

AARP, along with other NGOs, has actively helped implement the Prescription Drug Benefit, Part D, under the Medicare program. AARP developed a major campaign to inform and educate its members and others, especially low-income elderly, about the drug discount cards and the importance of enrolling in Medicare Part D.

AARP has done extensive work on a drug-affordability campaign and is working to reduce prices so prescription drugs are more affordable. The AARP Rx Watchdog Reports and research forums were instrumental in keeping the spotlight on rising drug prices. AARP continues lobbying for state and federal laws that would allow safe and legal prescription drugs to be imported from Canada and other nations.

Strengthening Social Security was a top priority in 2005. AARP played a leading role in this national debate on social security and embarked on a national campaign to ensure that Social Security remains secure for future generations of Americans.

AARP made progress, especially in the states, on home- and community-based services, improving quality in nursing homes, evidence-based research on prescription drugs and our multi-state walking campaign to promote physical activity.

Priority III: Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments

AARP created a framework for future progress on livable communities. It developed a mobility blueprint to guide thinking on transportation issues and helped win an extension of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

The AARP Foundation's Reverse Mortgage Project increased its outreach and continued to be the nation's leading source of information on reverse mortgages.

AARP developed a 5-year partnership with Fannie Mae, a private company operating under a congressional charter to increase the availability and affordability of homeownership for low, moderate, and middle-income Americans. The goals of this 5-year partnership with AARP are to: a) produce and preserve rental housing; b) work for policies supporting aging in place communities; and c) provide outreach for mortgage products. Fannie Mae is also working with its 55 partnership offices around the country to customize local strategies that will meet senior housing needs

Edwin, do you think we should add this? “The Global Aging Program focused on bringing international experiences to the United States.” If so, we should probably add something to the AoA piece. The MIPAA calls for regional follow-up and developed countries helping developing countries.

Conclusion

The United States has made significant progress since the Second World Assembly on Ageing in implementing many of the recommendations of the MIPAA. Future reports will indicate additional progress made in the MIPAA priority areas.