

Gerontology Competencies Related to Health Literacy

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Source: Wendt PF, Peterson DA, Douglass EB (1993). *Core Principles and Outcomes of Gerontology, Geriatrics and Aging Studies Instruction*. Association for Gerontology in Higher Education (AGHE) Publication and SAGE-CCGG Competencies Work Group.

- ◆ *Establish rapport and sustain effective working relationships with a wide range of older adults (including those with behavior problems, mental illness and dementia) and their family and caregivers.*
- ◆ Use knowledge of contexts to access resources, to frame interventions and to organize individual, family and community efforts.
- ◆ Develop and implement programs and services for individuals, families and communities across the service continuum
- ◆ *Incorporate into treatment and service planning the relationship of race, ethnicity, and culture on health status, health belief, help-seeking behaviors, health practice (i.e., traditional medicine), and health outcomes.*
- ◆ Understand the variety of contexts within which aging can be examined and their implications for practice.
- ◆ Identify how older persons are affected by the person-environment interaction.
- ◆ *Identify how policies, regulations, and programs differentially impact older adults and their caregivers, particularly among historically disadvantaged populations (e.g., women and elders of color)*
- ◆ Demonstrate appropriate socialization, including behavioral and organizational protocols, use of resources, and professional responsibilities
- ◆ Advocate for necessary services and resources