ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DEPEND ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, ALL DIMENSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO “CHALLENGED.”

Organizations which provide social services in Japan. These organizations are voluntary organizations and are no longer seeking new volunteers. Bivariate analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the organization types and volunteer outcomes. “Achiever” type organizations are highly represented by older volunteers. The benefits of older volunteerism have been well-documented stating that older adults’ lives are improved and enhanced through volunteerism. However, evidence is lacking as to how older volunteerism contributes to the older volunteer organizations. 155 volunteer organizations which recruit older volunteers based on their organizational capacity. Surveys were mailed to 500 volunteers. This study investigates the types and characteristics of non-profit volunteerism. Findings from cluster analysis showed that there are types of volunteer organizations which depend on government programs, all dimensions of organizational capacity to “Challenged.” of organizations ranging from “Achiever” which excelled in...
attention for its potential to rectify socioeconomic inequality. However, the degree to which the plan addresses the nuanced challenges faced by older Black Americans (e.g., higher rates of poverty) is unclear. Therefore, the objectives of this analysis were to: a.) assess the plan’s potential to reduce inequality among older Black Americans, and b.) evaluate its capacity to address inequality over the life course and subsequent generations. Before the qualitative analysis began, a coding scheme was developed surrounding cumulative disadvantage theory. For example, codes addressing economic disparities, healthcare barriers, and intergenerational wealth transfer were developed. From there, the 12-page document was deductively coded by the author using this scheme. The findings suggest that the NAARC’s 2023 revision is considerably comprehensive, providing strategies to address socioeconomic inequality on structural levels (e.g., funds for entrepreneurial development, criminal justice reform). Even so, the plan needs work to fully address the needs of today’s older Black adults. To maximize the plan’s impact on older Black Americans, the NAARC could incorporate long-term care provisions, family-centered support systems, and long-term services and supports. This analysis has significant implications for the NAARC’s plan and continued fight for reparations. To maximize its impact on older Black Americans and promote intergenerational equity, policymakers should consider inclusive provisions for a demographic most directly haunted by the legacies of slavery and Jim Crow.