Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation

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The Foundation World

- 72,000 Foundations in the US
- 95% of the funding comes from about 12% of them
- Foundation’s will give away about $300 billion this year, down from about $380 billion in FY 2008
- Only about 12% of all philanthropic giving in the US
- Less than 2% of foundation giving goes to aging.
Mission

The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation is dedicated to assisting the poor, primarily through operating and capital grants to direct service organizations. These grants are focused on meeting basic needs such as shelter, nutrition, health and socialization and on enhancing an individual’s ability to meet those needs. Within that focus, emphasis is placed on the elderly and Jewish communities.
Some basics

• Assets totaling approximately $2 Billion

• Among the 25 largest US foundations

• 2008 made over 340 grants totaling $100 million

• 33% of all funding goes to support programs and capital projects for low-income older adults about $36 million

• 2nd largest funder in the field of aging, largest foundation funder of services and capital
Older Adult Portfolio Goals

- Help older adults live dignified, meaningful, and engaged lives in the community
- Help older adults maintain their independence for as long as possible
Grantmaking Guidelines

• Grants to private nonprofits or in some cases public agencies
• Support for programs, general operations, and capital projects
• Provision of direct services
• Targeted to low-income populations
• Located in the US, Israel, and the FSU
  – In US, preference for Baltimore/Maryland, NE Pennsylvania, New York City, Hawaii
Principles for Prioritization

• Serve the poorest
• Serve the frailest
• Address the most basic needs
  – Food
  – Shelter
  – Help with activities of daily
  – Prevent or delay the onset of disability
• Build the Field
7 Priority Area

3 Capital
4 Non-capital
Priority Areas

1. Community-based supports to meet the most basic needs
   • Home care to help with activities of daily living, such as home health or personal care
   • Adult day programming that provides help with activities of daily living, health care, and medical monitoring
   • Food security including meal delivery, congregate meals, and food pantries
   • Interventions to delay the onset or progression of disability or dementia
Priority Areas

2. Informal caregiver support
   • Information and resources for unpaid caregivers, including friends and family
   • Respite
   • Caregiver Support Initiative

3. Training for professional long-term care workers
   • Promote sufficient supply of high quality direct service providers
   • Overlaps with workforce development goals to help individuals obtain and keep career track employment
Let’s Talk About NORCs

• Serving older adults where they live is a great idea!
• NORC programs have their roots in projects reaching back into the 80s, 70s, 60s and beyond
• The current iteration was a great funding vehicle, thank you UJA/Fed
Priority Areas

4. Access to benefits, enrollment in available federal, state, and local benefits programs
  • Food stamps, prescription drug subsidies, energy assistance, and other programs
  • Reduce the population of “eligible but not enrolled”
  • Leverage existing resources to help meet basic needs
The Challenge

• Keeping NORC programs relevant but making sure they serve the deepest needs
• Remembering that most older people do not live in NORCs
• That NORC programs are not an end in themselves but a means to an end
• This can only be accomplished through good evaluation…speak to Renee
Priority Areas

5. Community-based facilities

• Construction of senior centers, adult day cares, shared use sites, and other facilities

• Support for programs that help meet basic needs and provide community-based supports described above

• Should have a “person-centered” approach, which involves individuals in service planning and focuses on strengths and assets as opposed to deficits
Priority Areas

6. Affordable housing
   • New construction and rehabilitation of accessible housing
   • Home repair programs to keep homes safe and accessible

7. Residential care facilities implementing “culture change”
   • Make nursing homes, assisted livings, and other facilities less institutional and more home-like
   • Innovative models such as “Green House”
What about policy?

Harry Weinberg once said “While others solve the great problems of the world we will feed the hungry, house the cold and clothe the poor”.

The Foundation’s charter specifically requires that all of its funding go to fund services or capital projects. But does that mean the Foundation is not aware of or seeks to impact policy?
Advocacy?

The HJWFF impacts policy by supporting:

- Model programs
- Training
- Legal services
- Drawing attention to issues using rfps, participating in public discussions.
Leading issues in Aging

- Frailer populations in the community and entering older adult residences
- Growing need for professional caregivers 4 million by 2020, currently 2.5 million
- Growing need for support of volunteer caregivers
- Lack of affordable appropriate housing
- Lack of transportation options
- An increasingly complex services and benefits sector
- Inadequacy of post-”retirement” income, nearly 70% of those over 65 live on Social Security alone
- Inadequacy of acute health services and cost of drugs.
- Growing Boomer population as assets rather than liabilities
Answering those issues

• Boomer alternatives, re-engineered paid work and volunteer opportunities, development of an encore careers movement

• Retooling community based programming to accommodate frailer individuals, to the new NORCs with harder service provision in the community, but also to “negotiated risk”. Some excitement about the village concept

• Retooling residential programming to accommodate a wider range of ADLs and IADLs including the whole range of resident-centered care toward “negotiated risk” and away from “liability driven” care
Answering continued

• Rethinking transportation including peer support, new voucher programs, volunteer reimbursement and insurance programs

• Caregiver support programs including focused training and recruiting other volunteers using an asset based approach

• Intergenerational housing, co-housing, scattered site housing, renewed attention to the “In-law apartment”, renegotiating 202s

• Rethinking of poverty standard
Answering continued

• New iterations of Benefits Checkup, direct application, service navigators, one-stops

• Creation of caregiver recruitment efforts, baseline training curricula, employment modalities, collaborative service efforts

• Caregiver support programs offering training, rethinking respite, rethinking the use of technology, collaborative efforts outside the “aging network”
More Answers

- Increasing attention to pensions and pension rights pre-retirement
- Local collaborations with SSA to ensure all beneficiaries are receiving everything they are entitled to
- The return of the SHMOs
- Bulk drug purchasing, engagement of pharmacists
- Peer health educators, chronic self-care, nutrition and falls prevention programs, greater use of paraprofessionals
Thank you for all you do!

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