

and the aged, both among the student population at large and, in a more intensive way, among the various occupational groups which routinely deal with the aged and the elderly.

C. Increased support for non-governmental associations of older Canadians, which have already developed impressive resources of information to share with other Canadians, and which can claim significant achievements in educating older Canadians about themselves and giving them an articulate public voice.

D. The greater use of governmental research and other funding to foster the carrying out of primary research on aging and the current circumstances of Canada's aging and elderly. (See page 50.)

17. That future studies specifically address:

- impacts of age discrimination on young Canadians;
- the evolving concept of discrimination, and its implications;
- the adaptation of the workplace to the requirements of elderly workers, including the pro-rating of benefits for part-time work and the development of measures to foster its availability;
- the adequacy and fairness of financial services for the elderly; and
- the adequacy of pension levels, the security of private sector pensions, and the possible existence of age-based inequities in pension regulations. (See page 52.)