one is writing a report to make sure that all has been covered. Helpful scales are frequently included (e.g., Rancho Los Amigos Cognitive Scale). Individual chapters cover beginning the interview, mental status, questions about symptoms, beginning the report, background information, referrals, behavioral observations, responses to examination, presentation of self, affect, personality, activities of daily life, relationships, vocational skills, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment plans. One especially useful section is that on medical conditions which can imitate depression, dementia and anxiety. Good indexing and referencing makes this a particularly easy to use tool.

TLB


The authors lay out a framework for understanding residential environments by analyzing data from over 300 group settings. In order to systematically make comparisons, the researchers developed a multidimensional instrument known as the "Multiphasic Environmental Assessment Procedure" (MEAP). Moos has a noteworthy reputation outside of gerontology. He has authored several impressive environmental instruments that receive exceptional reviews in Buros. For Moos and Lemke, Group Residences for Older Adults is a continuing example of outstanding scholarship that has practical applications. The authors must be applauded for their work.

The authors divide the monograph into four sections. These include:

1. Conceptual Overview and Description of the Sample—The authors lay out the theory and their research standards. This section would be of particular interest to researchers and students. Nursing home administrators and architects would probably merely skim this section. The most serious problems of the monograph can be found here. It does not have the level of clarity as other chapters. For example, after studying Figure 1.1, I discovered that it added little to the text and only frustrated me. The effort seemed a waste of time. Please do not judge this monograph by the first chapter. It is a valuable piece of work.

II. Understanding the Program Environment—The authors include four chapters which are very meaty. They report results from their use of the
Physical and Architectural Features Checklist (PAF), The Policy and Program Information Form (POLIF), The Sheltered Care Environment Scale (SCES), and demographic data collected. The systematic comparison of proprietary versus nonprofit is the most intriguing section of the book. Most readers of Clinical Gerontologist would rank this monograph as a low priority on their reading list—except the section of chapter six which offers this thoughtful comparison.

III. Application for Program Evaluations—As the section's title aptly indicates, the authors demonstrate how the data can be used in the decision-making process. In particular, the authors examine the relationship between program features and social climate. Later they examine the impact of program factors on residents both on the individual and facility levels. They illustrate how the MEAP can be used to understand individuals and groups. Most importantly, they give direction on how to improve residential settings.

IV. Applications for Program Planning and Design—I think that parts of this section should be presented earlier. I found that the authors clearly articulate their objectives here—objectives which are absent from the preface or chapter one. In fact, I have recommended Moos and Lemke's work to others, but have suggested that they read chapter 12 first. This chapter is much less dry then the rest of the book. I wish the authors could demonstrate the same kind of enthusiasm throughout the entire monograph.

Group Residences for Older Adults is not the type of monograph that would greatly interest the typical reader of Clinical Gerontologist. However, it is an excellent example of the competent use of research methods. Thus, it becomes an excellent resource for graduate students to learn about research methods. Any campus that offers a gerontology specialty must include this monograph in the library's collection. In addition, it is an extremely critical monograph for those involved in planning or building a new facility for elderly residents. An appropriate audience would include owners of nursing homes, nursing home administrators, those who serve on boards-of-directors, and, of course, architects. This audience will find Moos and Lemke's work a valuable asset.

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