

- I. Introduction: Aging:
- II. Aspects of Aging
 - a. Social gerontology
 - b. Aging
 - c. Biological aging
 - d. Psychological aging
 - e. Social aging
- III. Sociological Theories of Aging
 - a. Functionalism
 - b. Disengagement Theory
 - c. Activity Theories
 - d. Conflict Theories
 - e. Life Course Perspective
- IV. The Aging U.S. Population
 - a. Growth
 - i. 80% of Americans can expect to live past 65.
 - ii. U.S. Population over age 65:
 1. 1900 3.1 million
 2. 1950 12.3 million
 3. 2000 34.9 million
 4. 2050 67.4 million
 - iii. young old
 - iv. old old
 - v. oldest old
 1. One of the fastest growing segments of the US population is those over 85.
 - b. Economics of aging
 - i. Social Security
 - ii. Medicare
 - iii. Differences in subgroups
 - c. Social isolation
 - d. Ageism
 - e. Elder abuse
 - f. Health problems
 - g. Lifelong learning
- V. The Politics of Aging
 - a. Medicare and Social Security

b. Generational equity

VI. Aging across the World

VII. Summary and Conclusions

- a. Implications for: work, retirement, living arrangements, care-giving, transportation, marriage, etc.
- b. We must adjust to the aging of the population.
- c. We must balance the needs of different generations.