

- Ableism, 108
- Abuse: alcohol, 69, 74, 75, 76, 162, 171;
drug, 72, 74–76, 86, 162; financial, 162
- Acculturation, 56, 64, 76, 120, 121, 156, 163,
166, 167, 181
- Acculturation stress, 51–52
- Active aging, 13
- Affordable Health Act, 64
- African Americans: Alzheimer's disease
in, 70; boomer percentage in, 48;
broad category grouping of, 181;
caregiving and, 126; charitable giving
in, 143; cultural transmission role of,
130–31; death by firearms risk in, 78;
diabetes projection, 67; disabilities
and, 71, 172; dividend income access,
97–98; education levels and, 96;
401(k) programs access, 99; geographic
distribution, 41, 53; health, religious
institutions and, 145, 157; health
disparities, 59, 65, 66; health insurance
coverage among, 80; hepatitis C in,
72; HIV/AIDS in, 73; hospice care
and, 174; housing crash impact on,
95; hypertension in, 68; incarceration
rates in, 128; increase projection, 49, 55;
insufficient financial resources of, 101;
interdependence among, 25; interest
income access, 97; kinship care in,
127–28; life expectancy rates, 38, 62;
low Social Security payments by, 92;
median age for, 54; median income
for, 89; mental sharpness and, 141;
multigenerational households and,
127; in nursing homes, 172; obesity
projection, 67; pension plans, 99,
102; in physically demanding jobs,
89; population size, 55; poverty rates,
87; prescription drug poisoning,
76; retirement challenges, 88–89;
retirement preparedness, 101, 102; San
Francisco boomer population, 41; small
businesses and, 143; smoking cessation
programs, 76; Social Security and, 29,
90, 91, 93; subgroups, 48; unbanked,
93–94; unemployment rates, 88;
vascular disease, 70; veterans of color,
6–7, 78, 84–85; volunteerism and, 136,
142, 146; wealth transfer to children, 7,
85, 95, 98
- African American women: asset-driven
interventions for, 153; health, religious
institutions and, 145; hypertension, 68;
innovative community participatory
research approach toward, 167; intimate
partner violence in, 77; life expectancy
rates, 62; obesity and diabetes, 67; pre-
retirement wealth accumulation in, 93;
volunteerism in, 142
- Age differences, boomer generation, 9
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act,
97
- Ageism, 10–14, 71, 85, 97, 107–8
- Age warfare, 21, 183–84
- Aging: deficit perspective on, 107–9, 179;
described, 11–14, 140; healthy aging,
12, 148–49; healthy aging initiatives,
170–71; immigrants and, 51; as social-
cultural construct, 178–79
- AIDS, *see* HIV/AIDS

- Alaskan Natives, *see* American Indian/
Alaskan Natives
- Alcohol abuse, 69, 74, 75, 76, 162, 171
- "ALMOST 'NO NEGRO VETERAN
... COULD GET A LOAN':—" article, 6
- Alternative and complementary medicine, 166
- Alzheimer's disease, 44, 64, 69–70, 129–30, 161, 162, 168
- America, browning and graying of, 9, 54–56, 159, 181, 182
- American Association of Retired Citizens' survey, 52
- American Indian/Alaskan Natives:
boomer percentage in, 48; broad category grouping of, 181; charitable giving in, 143; death by firearms risk in, 78; depression in, 68; geographic distribution, 41, 53; health insurance coverage among, 80; hospice care and, 174; increase projection, 49, 55; interdependence among, 25; life expectancy rates, 62; mental sharpness and, 141; population size, 55; Social Security and, 29, 91, 93; subgroups, 48
- Anti-aging industry, 11–12
- Antibiotics, 75
- Arenas, assets perspective and, 122–23
- Asian Development Bank, 114
- Asians/Pacific Islanders: acculturation stress study, 51; alcohol abuse, 76; boomer percentage in, 48; broad category grouping of, 181; caregiving and, 126; charitable giving in, 143; education levels and, 96; geographic distribution, 41, 53; giving circles, 144; grandparent knowledge and skills models, 128; health care issues, 82; health insurance coverage among, 80; hospice care and, 174; housing crash impact on, 95; increase projection, 49; interdependence among, 25; interest income access, 97; invisibility, 55–56; kinship care in, 127–28; life expectancy rates, 62; median age for, 54; median income for, 89; as "never" beneficiaries, 52–53; in nursing homes, 172; pension plans, 99; population size, 41, 55; poverty rates, 87; retirement preparedness of, 101; San Francisco boomer population, 41; small businesses and, 143; Social Security and, 29, 90, 91, 93; subgroups, 49; suicide rates, 77; undocumented boomers, 49–50
- Asset Assessments and Community Social Work Practice* (Delgado & Humm-Delgado), 154
- Asset-driven interventions: classification, 153–55; evaluation criteria, 155–58
- Assets (capital): challenges in using, 119–22; conceptual foundation, 107–23; needs addressed by, 118–19; religious/spiritual, 117, 144–45; types, 113–18; *see also* Community-focused assets; Family-focused assets; Policy, practice, and research implications
- Assets perspective (strengths perspective): deficit perspective compared to, 110, 111; described, 109–12; operationalizing, 122–23
- Assisted living, *see* Long-term care
- Assistive technology, 170
- "*Averting the old age crisis*" report, 16
- Baby boomer assets, *see* Assets
- Baby boomer generation: age differences in, 9; birth of, 5–8; diversity within, 8–10, 48, 180–81; generalizations about, 8, 10, 46, 86; generations before and after, 7; "giving" quality of, 21; heterogeneity of, 47–48, 48, 56, 78; historical overview of, 5–8; listening to elderly, 154; as monolithic cohort, 8, 159, 168, 181; national awareness, publications, 7–8; population size, 35–36; as scapegoat, 34, 107, 182, 184; "selfish" quality of, 5; silver tsunami metaphor, 9, 107, 184; size of, 4–5; Social Security crisis and, 16–20; variations within, 8–10, 48
- Baby boomer haters, 184
- Baby Boomers in Retirement: An Early Perspective* (Congressional Budget Office), 8

- Baby boomers of color: Alzheimer's disease and, 69–70; demographic focus on, 47–56; education levels, 96–97; generalizability of research results, 119; incarcerated, 43–44, 78, 128; intersectionality perspective on, 6; poverty rates, 87–90; unresolved issues, 177–85; as untapped resource, 15; wealth and income, 84–85; wealth transfer to children, 7, 85, 95, 98; *see also* African Americans; American Indian/Alaskan Natives; Asians/Pacific Islanders; Assets; Civic engagement; Demographic profile and trends; Immigrants; Latinos/as; Policy, practice, and research implications; Retirement
- Baby boomers* term, 7, 8
- Baby-Boomer Zero, 22
- Benevolent ageism, 11
- Bernanke, Ben, 34, 37
- Best practices, asset-driven interventions, 155; *see also* Evidence-based practice
- Biculturalism, 118
- Bilingual ability, 118, 120
- Biracial boomers, 56
- Birth, of boomer generation, 5–8
- Birth rates, 5–6, 19, 30, 45, 182
- Bisexuals, *see* Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender boomers
- Blacks, *see* African Americans
- Blaming-the-victim concept, 180
- Boomerang kids, 132
- Boomer International, 5
- Boomies, 7
- Bourdieu, Pierre, 116, 117
- Browning of America, graying and, 9, 54–56, 159, 181, 182
- Budget busters, 26
- Bulge, 5, 7
- Butler, Robert N., 11
- Capabilities approach, 110
- Capacity enhancement perspective, *see* Assets perspective
- Capital, *see* Assets
- Caregiving role: boomer percentages, 125–26; demand for, 126; LGBT boomers, 173; *see also* Family-focused assets
- Care receivers, 125, 168
- Casey-Kirschling, Kathleen, 22
- Cato Institute, 20, 41
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 30
- Charitable giving, 143–44
- Chinese Americans, 51, 55, 70, 76, 141
- Civic capital, 115
- Civic engagement: boomers of color and, 135–36; challenges, 147–50; defined, 135, 137–38; dimensions, 137–39; new models, 149–50, 163; principles, 139–40; rewards of, 140–46; supporting, 163–64; *see also* Community-focused assets
- Classism, 58, 66, 68, 108, 158
- Class warfare, 183–84
- Cocaine, 74
- Collectivism, *see* Interdependence perspective
- Commission to Modernize Social Security, 19
- Community-based interventions: *Asset Assessments and Community Social Work Practice*, 154; challenges of, 135; quality-of-life outcomes among Alzheimer's disease family caregivers (study), 161; socioecological perspective and, 137
- Community development, social work practice and, 136–37
- Community-focused assets, 135–50; as cultural assets, 116–18; intergenerational neighborhoods, 136; *see also* Civic engagement; Policy, practice, and research implications
- Community gardens, 115
- Community leaders, identifying, 120
- Community service, *see* Civic engagement
- Complementary and alternative medicine, 166
- Congressional Budget Office, 8, 26
- Context: community as, 136–37; social work practice and, 135
- Contraceptives, oral, 75

- Cost of Living Adjustment Index, 27
- Cost of living adjustments, 27
- Costs, health care, 60–64
- Council on Social Work Education, 155
- Crack, 74
- Critical gerontology perspective, 12, 111
- Cultural assets, 112–13, 116–18; *see also* Community-focused assets; Family-focused assets
- Cultural barriers, 120–21; *see also* Language
- Cultural brokers, 120
- Cultural competence, 47, 79, 122, 140, 165–66, 167, 171; *see also* Social justice values
- Cultural humility perspective, 171
- Culturally appropriate criterion, asset-driven interventions, 156
- Cultural transmission, 130–31
- Culture-of-origin involvement, 118
- Cumulative disadvantage, 100
- Death, hospice care and, 174–75
- Deficit perspective: aging and, 107–9, 179; assets perspective compared to, 110, 111; on boomer health, 59; on boomers of color, 15, 22, 107, 110, 175; on immigrants, 51–52; *see also* Assets perspective; Generational equity perspective
- Delgado & Humm-Delgado, *Asset Assessments and Community Social Work Practice*, 154
- Dementia, 64, 69, 70, 129, 161
- Democratic participatory principles, 123, 149, 153, 159, 166
- Demographic profile and trends, 35–56; birth rates, 5–6, 19, 30, 45, 182; boomers of color, 47–56; browning and graying of America, 9, 54–56, 159, 181, 182; destiny compared to, 20, 44–45, 46, 185; geographic distribution, 39, 40, 41, 53–54; graying and browning of America, 9, 54–56, 159, 181, 182; heterogeneity of boomers, 47–48, 56, 78; household composition, 36–37; life expectancy rates, 26, 27, 37–38, 62, 102; limitations of, 35, 44–46, 47–48; marital status, 36–37; mortality rates, 37–38; newcomers, 49–53; overview, 35–36; predictions, 41–43, 44–46; racial and ethnic distribution, 48–49; role of, 35; undocumented boomers, 49–53
- Depression issues, 68
- Destiny, demographics compared to, 20, 44–45, 46, 185
- Diabetes prevention, 67, 69, 161
- Digital divide, 169–70
- Disabilities, 26, 32, 42–43, 65, 71, 81–82, 91, 126, 127, 172
- Discrimination: ableism, 108; ageism, 10–14, 71, 85, 97, 107–8; classism, 58, 66, 68, 108, 158; *see also* Baby boomers of color; Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender boomers; Racism; Women
- Disease-based model, *see* Medical model
- Diversity, within boomer generation, 8–10, 48, 180–81
- Divorced boomers, 37
- Documentation and funding, assets usage and, 121
- Dominos, 131
- Downturn, economic, *see* Recession of 2008
- Drug abuse, 72, 74–76, 86, 162
- Drugs, financial, 162
- Ecological perspective, 111, 164–65; *see also* Socioecological perspective
- Economic and political importance, of immigrants, 41–42, 50–51, 182–83
- Economic assets, 115
- Economic downturn, *see* Recession of 2008
- Economy, informal, 32, 89, 115
- Education: levels, boomers of color, 96–97; social work education, 155, 168–69, 184–85
- Effectiveness criterion, asset-driven interventions, 156
- Elderly, *see* Ageism; Aging; Baby boomer generation; Baby boomers of color
- Embodied state, cultural assets, 116–17
- Emerging practices, asset-driven interventions, 155

- Employment: unemployment, 4, 17, 87–88, 101, 147–48; wealth and, 96–97
- Empowerment: ageism and, 108; assets perspective and, 109, 111, 122, 128; civic engagement and, 140; medical model and, 59; mentoring and, 142
- Enclaves, gerontic, 39
- Engaging, *see* Reaching and engaging
- English, *see* Language
- Entitlement crisis, 4
- Entitlement reform, 181
- Epilogue, 177–85
- Ethnic subgroups, *see* Racial and ethnic subgroups
- European social insurance programs, 30
- Evidence-based practice, 119, 155, 156, 183
- Expressive family support, 128–30
- Expressive needs, assets and, 118
- Falls, 68–69
- Families: challenges, 131–34; composition changes, 131–32; financial stressors, 133–34; health issues and, 132–33; immigration issues, 133; importance of, 124–26, 134; sharing physical space issues, 132
- Familismo*, 129–30
- Family-focused assets, 124–34; as cultural assets, 116–18; cultural transmission, 130–31; family support, 128–30; financial support, 130; grandparents raising grandchildren, 126–28; overview, 124–25
- Family gerontological perspective, 131–32
- Federal expenditures, 21–23, 94
- Federal Reserve Board chairman Bernanke, 34, 37
- Fellner, Jamie, 44
- Fertility rates, 37, 45
- Filipinos, 51, 55, 76
- Financial abuse, 162
- Financial crisis, *see* Recession of 2008
- Financial future, of nation, 179–80
- Financial indicators, 83–103
- Financial literacy, 93, 162–63
- Financial stressors, families, 133–34
- Financial support, families, 130
- First Boomer, 22
- Food deserts, 171
- Formal community leaders, 120
- Formal efforts, civic engagement, 142
- 401(k) plans, 29, 83, 84, 90, 99
- Fractures prevention, 162
- Funding and documentation, assets usage and, 121
- Gambling, 71–72
- Games, cultural transmission and, 131
- Gay boomers, *see* Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender boomers
- Generalizations: about boomer generation, 8, 10, 46, 86; about research results in boomers of color, 119
- Generation 2000, 7
- Generational equity perspective: described, 15, 18, 20–23; economic output and, 32–33; individualist perspective, 20, 24, 31–32, 90, 132, 171–72, 179; social insurance reform and, 31–34; Social Security reform and, 20–21, 31–34; *see also* Deficit perspective; Intergenerational equity perspective
- “Generational Warfare: The Case Against Parasitic Baby Boomers” article, 184
- Generation X, 7
- Generation Y, 7
- Geographic distribution, 39, 40, 41, 53–54
- Gerontic enclaves, 39
- Gerontology: critical gerontology perspective, 12, 111; family gerontological perspective, 131–32; *see also* Aging; Social work practice
- G.I. Bill, 6, 7, 58
- Gingrich, Newt, 29
- Giving circles, 144
- “Giving” quality, of boomers, 21
- Global “social protection floor” initiative, 24
- Golden years, 77, 85, 102
- Grandparents raising grandchildren, 126–28
- Graying of America, browning and, 9, 54–56, 159, 181, 182
- Gray Panthers, 147

- Gray warriors, 9
- Great Depression, 5, 8, 45
- Great Expectations: America and the Baby Boomer Generation* (Jones), 8
- Greedy geezers, 179
- Guiding principles and values, assets perspective, 122
- Hallucinogens, 74
- Hartford Geriatric Social Work Institute, 169
- Hashish, 74
- Hawaiians, Native, 49, 53
- Health disparities: health needs and, 64–79; prevention strategies, 161–62; racism and, 58–59
- Health fears poll, 64
- Health issues, 66–79
- Health issues, family's importance to, 132–33
- Health needs, 57–82; deficit perspective, 59; disparities and, 64–79; health care costs, 60–64; medical workforce needs, 79; overview, 57–58; socioecological perspective on, 57; uninsured boomers, 79–82
- Healthy aging, 12, 148–49
- Healthy aging initiatives, 170–71
- Healthy foods, access, 171
- Hepatitis C, 72
- Heroin use, 74, 76
- Heterogeneity, of boomers, 47–48, 56, 78
- Hispanics, 42, 90, 92
- History, cultural transmission, 130–31
- "History is the lie that we can all agree on," 5
- HIV/AIDS, 66, 72–74, 129, 161
- Home assets, 94–95
- Homeless boomers, 42, 78, 95, 153, 167
- Home loans, 6, 58, 93, 94
- Homicides, 77
- Homophobia, 108, 174
- Hormone replacement drugs, 75
- Hospice care, 171, 174–75
- Household composition, 36–37
- Housing bubble collapse, 87, 94–95
- Human assets, 114–15
- Human service organizations' role, 164–67
- Humm-Delgado & Delgado, *Asset Assessments and Community Social Work Practice*, 154
- Hypertension issues, 67–68
- Immigrants: aging and, 51; boomers-immigrants social contract, 18; demographic forecasting and, 45; importance, economic and political, 41–42, 50–51, 182–83; Medicare and, 61–62; Social Security challenges, 52; stressors for, 133; undocumented boomers, 18–19, 36, 44, 49–53, 79–80, 118, 133
- Impact criterion, asset-driven interventions, 156
- Incarcerated boomers, 43–44, 78, 128
- Income, *see* Wealth and income
- Indians, *see* American Indian/Alaskan Natives
- Individualist perspective, 20, 24, 31–32, 90, 132, 171–72, 179
- Individual versus organizational relationships, assets usage and, 121–22
- Inflation, 27, 62
- Informal community leaders, 120
- Informal economy, 32, 89, 115
- Informal efforts, civic engagement, 142
- Informational needs, assets and, 118–19
- ING Retirement Research Institute survey, 101
- Inhalants, 74
- Inherited wealth, 98
- Innovative criterion, asset-driven interventions, 158
- Institutionalized state, cultural assets, 116–17
- Instrumental family support, 128–30
- Instrumental needs, assets and, 118
- Intangible assets, 116
- Interdependence perspective (collectivism), 24–25, 31–32
- Interest income access, 97–98
- Intergenerational equity perspective: described, 23–25; interdependence perspective, 24–25, 31–32; social

- insurance reform and, 31–34; *see also* Assets perspective; Generational equity perspective
- Intergenerational neighborhoods, 136
- Internet use, 170
- Intersectionality perspective, on boomers of color, 6
- Intragenerational equity, *see* Intergenerational equity perspective
- Investment income, 95–96
- Invisibility: Asian boomers, 55–56; boomer newcomers, 46; boomers of color, 9, 10, 46, 47; LGBT boomers, 10; making the invisible visible, 9, 180; undocumented baby boomers, 49
- Invisible capital, 113, 116
- Invisible epidemic, 75
- IRA accounts, 99
- Islanders, *see* Asians/Pacific Islanders
- Japanese Americans, 51, 55, 121
- Jones, Landon, 8
- “Justice Between Generations: Unless a Number of Trends Are Soon Reversed, the Baby Boomers Are Headed for a Disastrous Retirement” article, 3
- Keogh accounts, 99
- Kinship care, 127–28
- Knowledge, cultural transmission, 130–31
- Korean Americans, 51, 55, 132
- Labor intensity, assets usage and, 119–20
- Language: acculturation and, 51–52, 56, 64, 76, 120, 121, 156, 163, 166, 167, 181; assets perspective and, 109–10; barriers, 70, 120; bilingual ability, 118, 120; English language deficiencies, 79, 81, 82; language dominance, 52, 120; preferences, other than English, 52, 177, 178; role, in shaping opinions and perspectives, 109–10, 184; senior centers and, 165
- Latinos/as: alcohol abuse, 76; Alzheimer’s disease in, 70; boomer percentage in, 48; broad category grouping of, 181; caregiving and, 126; charitable giving in, 143; cultural transmission role of, 131; death by firearms risk in, 78; disabilities and, 71; education levels and, 96; *familismo* in, 129–30; geographic distribution, 41, 53; health, religious institutions and, 157; health care issues, 82; health insurance coverage among, 80; Hispanics, 42, 90, 92; HIV/AIDS in, 73; hospice care and, 174; housing crash impact on, 94–95; incarceration rates in, 128; increase projection, 49; insufficient financial resources of, 101; interdependence among, 25; interest income access, 97; kinship care in, 127–28; life expectancy rates, 62; low Social Security payments by, 91–92; median age for, 54; median income for, 89; mental sharpness and, 141; Mexican Americans, 55, 68, 72, 80, 172, 174; multigenerational households and, 127; as “never” beneficiaries, 52–53; in nursing homes, 172; pension plans, 99; population size, 55; poverty rates, 87; retirement preparedness of, 101; San Francisco boomer population, 41; small businesses and, 143; smoking cessation programs and, 76; Social Security and, 29, 52, 90, 91, 92, 93; subgroups, 48; suicide rates, 77; unbanked, 93–94; undocumented boomers, 49–50; unemployment rates, 88
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) boomers, 10, 73, 108, 173–74
- Life expectancy increase, 26, 27, 37–38, 62, 102
- Listening, to elderly, 154
- Loans, home, 6, 58, 93, 94
- Longevity increase, 3, 11, 26, 37, 54, 58, 126, 127, 130, 183
- Long-term care, 171–75
- Making the invisible visible, 9, 180
- Marijuana, 74
- Marital status, 36–37
- Means-testing reforms, 27–28
- Median income, 89
- Medicaid, 23, 60, 100

- Medical model (disease-based model), 59, 137
- Medical workforce needs, 79
- Medicare: cost increases, 15–16, 23; decision making for, 30; entitlement crisis and, 4; European social insurance and, 30; generational equity perspective on, 31–34; immigrants and, 61–62; intergenerational equity perspective on, 31–34; life expectancy increase and, 38; payroll tax cap and, 28; privatization efforts, 60; retirement age increase and, 26; rights-based social vulnerability and, 33; social work values and, 182; uninsured boomers and, 79–82
- Medication abuse, *see* Drug abuse
- Me generation, 5
- Mentoring, 142
- Methadone treatment, 76
- Mexican Americans, 55, 68, 72, 80, 172, 174
- Millennials, 7
- Minimum benefits, 92
- Mississippi Gulf disaster, 139
- Monolithic cohort, boomers as, 8, 159, 168, 181
- Mood stabilizers, 75
- Mortality rates, 37–38
- Mortgages, 94, 95
- Music, quality of life and, 123
- Mutual funds, 86, 99
- Mutuality, 129, 140, 146
- NAACP campaign, “ALMOST ‘NO NEGRO VETERAN . . . COULD GET A LOAN’: —” article, 6
- National Council on Aging, 101, 137–38, 139–40, 145–46
- National debt, Social Security and, 19
- National Social Work Association’s Code of Ethic, 178
- Native Americans, *see* American Indian/Alaskan Natives
- Native Hawaiians, 49, 53
- Negotiable social contracts, 33
- Neighborhoods, 135–36; *see also* Community-focused assets
- Neoconservatives, 20
- “Never” beneficiaries, 52–53
- Never-married boomers, 37
- Newcomers, 18, 42, 45, 46, 49–53, 56, 79–80, 81, 119, 120, 166, 183
- Nursing homes, 69, 139, 165, 171–75
- Nutrition and physical activity initiatives, 161
- OASIS organization, 161
- Obesity issues, 69, 162
- Objectified state, cultural assets, 116–17
- operationalization, of assets perspective, 122–23
- Oral contraceptives, 75
- Oral health needs, 78
- Oral history projects, 130–31
- Organizational benefits, civic engagement, 145–46
- Organizational versus individual relationships, assets usage and, 121–22
- Pacific Islanders, *see* Asians/Pacific Islanders
- Participatory action research, 167–68
- Participatory democratic principles, 123, 149, 153, 159, 166
- “Pay as you go” approach, 16, 17
- Payroll tax cap increase, 28–29
- Pension plans, 16, 98–99
- Perry, Rick, 20
- Physical activity and nutrition initiatives, 161
- Physical assets, 115
- Physical space, sharing, 132
- “Pig in the python” phenomenon, 5
- Poisoning, prescription drugs, 76
- Policy, practice, and research implications, 159–75; civic engagement support, 163–64; community as focus, 160–61; digital divide, 169–70; financial literacy and retirement counseling, 162–63; healthy aging initiatives, 170–71; human service organizations’ role, 164–67; participatory action research, 167–68; prevention programs, 161–62; social work education, 155, 168–69, 184–85

- Political and economic importance, of
immigrants, 41–42, 50–51, 182–83
- Political assets, 115
- Ponzi Scheme, 20
- Population, surplus, 59
- Population percentages, 35–36, 41–43, 55
- Postvolunteering, 138
- Poverty rates, boomers of color, 87–90
- Practice arenas, 122–23
- Practice methods, 123; *see also* Asset-driven
interventions
- Predatory loans, 93
- Predictions, demographic, 41–43, 44–46
- Prescription drug abuse, 72, 74–76, 86, 162
- Prevention programs, 161–62
- Prison challenges, *see* Incarcerated boomers
- Private retirement accounts, 29, 30, 31, 33,
86, 90, 98–99
- Private wealth, *see* Wealth and income
- Privatization: Medicare, 60; pension, 16;
Social Security, 29–30, 33, 60
- Productive aging, 12–14, 140; *see also* Civic
engagement
- Promising practices, asset-driven
interventions, 155
- Prudential studies, 102, 143
- PTSD, 44
- Quality of life: anti-aging industry and,
11–12; civic capital and, 115; factors that
influence, 3; financial security and, 101;
music and, 123; physical assets and, 115;
poverty and, 87; prevention programs
and, 162; volunteering and, 146; wealth
and, 83
- Race warfare, 183–84
- Racial and ethnic subgroups, 9–10, 48–49;
see also African Americans; American
Indian/Alaskan Natives; Asians/Pacific
Islanders; Latinos/as
- Racial disparities, 172, 178
- Racial segregation, 6, 7, 48, 53–54, 58, 68,
88, 89, 93, 95
- Racism: African American women with
diabetes and, 67; ageism and, 108;
classism and, 58, 66, 68, 108, 158; deficit
perspective on health and, 59; health
disparities and, 58–59; hypertension
and, 68; National Social Work
Association's Code of Ethic and, 178;
socioecological perspective on, 178;
veterans of color, 6–7, 78, 84–85
- Reaching and engaging, 148, 157, 159, 160,
164, 166, 169, 175, 180–81, 185
- Recession of 2008: financial drain by
boomers and, 3, 4; financial security
and, 101; health insurance coverage and,
80; household size increase and, 132;
housing bubble collapse, 87, 94–95;
impact of, 87–88; intergenerational
transfer of inheritance and, 98;
investment income and, 95–96; late
retirement and, 55; pension plans and,
99; “The Road to retirement: The
Recession and Its Aftermath Spell
Insecurity and Hardship for Millions of
Americans,” 83; Social Security and, 17,
25, 29; suicide rates and, 78
- Reciprocity, 25, 54, 114, 134, 142
- Rejuvenation products, 11, 179
- Reliability criterion, asset-driven
interventions, 156
- Reliance, on Social Security, 90, 90–93
- Religious/spiritual assets, 117, 144–45
- Reminiscence, 130
- Research, *see* Policy, practice, and research
implications
- Resiliency, 66, 110–11, 114, 127, 129, 131
- Retirement: African Americans and,
88–89, 101, 102; age increase, 26–27,
28; Asians/Pacific Islanders and, 101;
*Baby Boomers in Retirement: An Early
Perspective*, 8; communities, LGBT
boomers and, 173–74; counseling,
162–63; golden years, 77, 85, 102; ING
Retirement Research Institute survey,
101; Latinos/as and, 101; negative
changes from, 3–4; as viable option,
100–102; women and, 102
- Retirement accounts, private, 29, 30, 31, 33,
86, 90, 98–99
- Retirement programs, *see* Medicare; Social
insurance; Social Security

- Retrenchment, 26
- Reverse mentoring, 142
- Reverse mortgages, 95
- Rights-based social vulnerability, 33
- "The Road to retirement: The Recession and Its Aftermath Spell Insecurity and Hardship for Millions of Americans," 83
- SAMHSA, *see* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
- Sandwich Generation, 126
- San Francisco, baby boomer population, 41
- Savings, 97–98
- Scalability criterion, asset-driven interventions, 156
- Scapegoat, boomer generation as, 34, 107, 182, 184
- "Selfish" quality, of boomers, 5
- Senior centers, 165
- Senior Financial Stability Index, 101
- Settings, *see* Arenas
- Sexist views, 108
- Sexual orientation, boomer generation, 10
- Sharing physical space, family challenge, 132
- Silent generation, 5
- Silver century, 9
- Silver tsunami metaphor, 9, 107, 184
- Small businesses, 143
- Small is beautiful, 33
- Smoking cessation programs, 76, 161
- Social assets, 113–14
- Social contracts, 18, 25, 33
- Social-cultural construct, aging as, 178–79
- Social insurance, 30, 31–34, 181–82
- Social justice values, 12, 24, 25, 59, 109, 122, 123, 137, 159, 166, 180, 182, 184–85; *see also* Cultural competence
- "Social protection floor" initiative, 24
- Social Security: boomer impact on, 16–20; cost of living adjustments, 27; entitlement crisis and, 4; European social insurance and, 30; generational equity perspective on, 20–21, 31–34; immigrants and, 52; intergenerational equity perspective on, 24, 31–34; life expectancy increase and, 38; means-testing reforms, 27–28; national debt and, 19; optimistic future for, 20; privatization efforts, 29–30, 33, 60; recession and, 17, 25, 29; reform, 25–30; reliance on, 90, 90–93; retirement age increase, 26–27, 28; rights-based social vulnerability and, 33; social work values and, 182; tax on benefits, 28
- Social spending, 21–23, 94
- Social value perspective, 111
- Social vulnerability, 33
- Social work education, 155, 168–69, 184–85
- Social work practice: community development and, 136–37; context's importance in, 135; cultural assets paradigm and, 118; evidence-based, 119, 155, 156, 183; *see also* Asset-driven interventions; Assets; Assets perspective; Policy, practice, and research implications
- Social work values, 182
- Socioecological perspective, 57, 111, 112, 123, 137, 164–65, 167, 168, 175, 178, 185
- Spiritual/religious assets, 117, 144–45
- "Sponging Boomer" article, 20–21
- Statins, 75
- Stereotypes, 13, 108; *see also* Discrimination
- Stimulants, 75
- Strengths perspective, *see* Assets perspective
- Subgroups, *see* Racial and ethnic subgroups
- Substance abuse, 72, 74–76, 86, 162
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), 74
- Suicide rates, 77–78
- Surplus population, 59
- Sustainability criterion, asset-driven interventions, 157–58
- Tan, Edwin, 138–39
- Tax: payroll tax cap increase, 28–29; on Social Security benefits, 28
- Terrorism, 184
- Third Way, 29
- Title V of the Older Americans Act's Senior Community Service Employment Program, 147–48
- Tobacco smoking issues, 76
- Traffic accidents, 78

- Tranquilizers, 75
- Transgender boomers, *see* Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender boomers
- Transmission of cultural history and values, 130–31
- Tsunami, silver, 9, 107, 184
- Unbanked boomers, 93–94
- Unconventional arenas, 122–23
- Undocumented boomers, 18–19, 36, 44, 49–53, 79–80, 118, 133
- Unemployment, 4, 17, 87–88, 101, 147–48
- Unforeseen events, demographics and, 46
- Uninsured boomers, 79–82
- United Nations, “social protection floor” initiative, 24
- Unmarried boomers, 37
- Unresolved issues, 177–85
- Untapped resource, 15
- Unworthy working-age adults, 32
- Values: cultural transmission of, 130–31; guiding principles for assets perspective, 122
- Variations, within boomer generation, 8–10, 48
- Vascular disease, 70
- Veteran Loan Program, 6, 58
- Veterans of color, 6–7, 78, 84–85
- Viagra, 75
- Vietnamese Americans, 51, 55, 141
- Vietnam War, 8
- Violence issues, 77, 78
- Voltaire, 5
- Volunteering: African Americans and, 136, 142, 146; categories of, 138; as civic capital, 115; new approaches, 137; *see also* Civic engagement
- Warfare metaphor, 21, 180, 183–84
- Wealth and income, 83–86, 93–98
- Wealth-based social vulnerability, 33
- Wealth transfer, to children, 7, 85, 95, 98
- Welfare, 28, 30
- Why Survive? Growing Old in America* (Butler), 11
- Widowed boomers, 37
- Women: aging experience for, 125; birth rates, 5–6, 19, 30, 45, 182; civic engagement models for, 163; depression in, 68; empowerment for, 146; gender-specific services for, 102; HIV-related stigma among, 73; hypertension in, 67, 68; job displacement, from World War II, 7; life expectancy rates, 62, 102; lower birth rates, 19; marital status, 37; mentoring opportunities, 142; poverty rates, 101; retirement challenges, 102; sexist views, 108; suicide rates, 77; unemployment rates, 88; violence challenges, 77, 78; wealth accumulation in, 93; *see also* African American women
- Workforce crisis, 4
- Working-age adults, 32
- World Bank report, “*Averting the old age crisis*”, 16
- World War II, 4, 5, 7, 8, 22, 45
- Worthy working-age adults, 32
- Youthfulness, obsession with, 11–12, 179

