Where Do Gerontologists Work?
Employment Locations of Applied Gerontologists

**Advocacy Organizations**
- Memberships Organizations
- Research Organizations

**Community Agencies**
- Senior Centers
- Retirement Communities
- Adult Day Care/Health Programs

**Corporations**
- New Service or Product Development
- Private Consulting
- Marketing of Products
- Management of Organizations

**Government Agencies**
- Federal and State Legislative
- Planning or Transportation Agencies
- Area Agencies on Aging

**Health Facilities**
- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Diagnostic and Assessment Centers
- Community Clinics
- Hospices
- HMO’s

**Living Arrangements**
- Retirement Communities
- Congregate Homes

**Research**
- Universities and Colleges
- Government Agencies
- Corporations

**Mental Health Facilities**
- VA and State Hospitals
- Homebound Programs
- Day Treatment Programs
- Community Mental Health Centers

**Rehabilitation and Job Placement**
- State Rehabilitation Agencies
- Job Retraining and Placement Agencies

**Social Service**
- Family Service Agencies
- Departments of Social Service
- Senior Centers
- Church Related Agencies

What Do Gerontologists Do?
Job Roles of Applied Gerontologists

**Administration and Policy**
- Design structure, motivate and supervise the activities of staff members
- Determine, monitor and modify organizational expenditures
- Coordinate activity within the organization and with other organizations
- Conduct analyses of current and proposed programs
- Increase public awareness of needs and services
Direct Service
- Access client needs
- Provide services directly to the older client and family
- Coordinate services with other agencies and institutions
- Work to assure the older client and their family that the services are appropriate and of high quality
- Evaluate and modify the services needed
- Conduct outreach to expand and enhance client base
- Carry out advocacy on behalf of older persons

Education and Training
- Plan and conduct educational programs for older persons, their caregivers and families
- Plan and conduct continuing education programs for paraprofessionals and professionals interested in servicing the elderly
- Instruct preprofessionals
- Intergenerational programs

Program Planning and Evaluation
- Identify the needs of the community
- Plan the programs and facilities
- Determine the level and timing of funds required
- Develop the staffing and management plans
- Determine the evaluation plan for the program
- Consult with other agencies and programs
- Coordinate with other programs

Research
- Design and carry out evaluations and academic studies to clarify aspects of aging and program interventions

(The previous information was compiled by Marti A. Klein of the Andrus Gerontology Center and modified by Dr. Cheryl Osborne and Janelle Thurber of the CSUS Gerontology Program).