Abstract

There is not a satisfactory definition of aging as an universal and irreversible process. Real or observable aging is identified from his conventional correlates (physical, psychic and social deterioration). Utilizing spanish survey data, we support the hypothesis that the relatively poor people (because their educational and economical status) tend to suffer a worse and quicker process of aging. Most of them reach higher levels of disability, social isolation and psychological discomfort. They make poor, and really make old, in relation to those who have a better social position.