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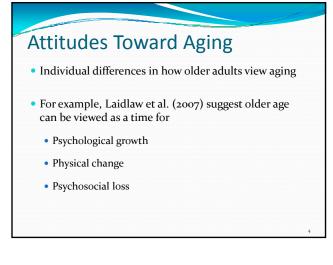
The Institute for Community Research and Training at the College of Saint Rose, Albany, NY

# Presenter Disclosures

**Richard T. Pulice** 

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months: NONE





# Potential Consequences of Positive Attitudes toward Aging

#### • Self-perception of aging predicts

- Physical functioning (Sargent-Cox, Anstey, & Luszcz, 2012)
- Mortality

(Kotter-Grühn, Kleinspehn-Ammerlahn, Gerstorf, & Smith 2009; Levy, Slade, Kunkel, & Kasl, 2002)

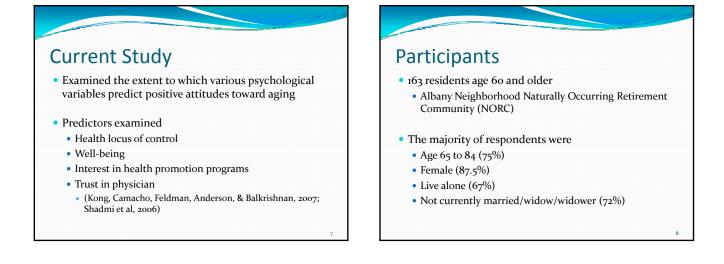
# Correlates of Positive Attitudes Toward Aging

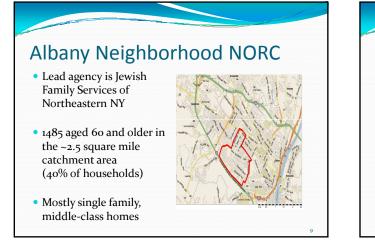
#### • Past research

Neuroticism and mastery predict self-perception of aging

(Jang, Poon, Kim, & Shin, 2004)

- Older adults with depressive symptoms have less positive attitudes toward aging (Chachamovich, Fleck, Laidlaw, & Power, 2008)
- Attitudes toward aging predicts preventive health behaviors (Levy & Myers, 2004)





### Procedure

- Questionnaire in monthly NORC newsletter
- Respondents completed and mailed to researchers
- Return postage provided

#### Measures – Predictor Variables

- Health locus of control scale (Bundek et al., 1993)
- Trust in physician scale (Anderson & Dedrick, 1990)
- Well-being scale (World Health Organization, 1998, cited in Bonsignore et al., 2001)
- Interest in attending health promotion programs

# Measures – Response Variables

- Attitudes to aging scale (Laidlaw et al, 2007)
  - Physical change subscale
  - Psychological growth subscale

#### Measures – Control Variables

• Age

- Self-perceived health
- Number of chronic illnesses/conditions

#### Hierarchical Multiple Regressions – Attitudes Toward Physical Change

- Control variables accounted for 37% of the variability
  F(3, 135) = 28.41, p < .001</li>
- Psychological variables explained an additional 12%
   F(6, 129) = 5.31, p < .001</li>
- Significant predictors of positive attitudes
   Internal control of health, β =.19, p = .005
  - Higher perceptions of well-being,  $\beta$  = .28, *p* < .001
  - Higher perceptions of health,  $\beta$  = .41, p < .001

#### Hierarchical Multiple Regressions – Attitudes Toward Psychological Growth

- Control variables accounted for 6% of the variability
  F(3, 135) = 2.76, p = .045
- Psychological variables explained an additional 14%
  F(5, 134) = 3.85, p = .003
- Significant predictors of positive attitudes
  - Higher perceptions of well-being,  $\beta$  = .38, *p* < .001
  - Interest in health promotion programs,  $\beta$  = .16, *p* = .08

# <section-header> **Conclusions Well-being**Predicts both physical change and psychological growth attitudes Internal locus of control Predicts physical change attitudes Self-perceived health Predicts physical change attitudes

#### Implications

- Increasing older adults' sense of control over their health may increase positive perceptions of aging
- Actual number of health conditions appears less important than does self-perceived health

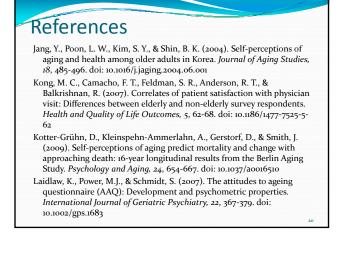
#### **Future Research**

- Examine ways of increasing internal locus of control
- Examine support groups to increase positive attitudes



#### References

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