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Associations of awareness of age-related change (AARC) with emotional and physical well-being and cognitive functioning were synthesised in a systematic review with a correlational random-effects meta-analysis. Twelve studies were included in the review, nine exploring the association between AARC and emotional well-being and eleven exploring the association between AARC and physical well-being. No study explored the association between AARC and cognition. There is evidence of weak associations between higher level of AARC gains and better emotional well-being and between higher level of AARC losses and both poorer emotional well-being and poorer physical well-being. There was no association between AARC gains and physical well-being. There is some indication that AARC gains and losses can play a role in emotional well-being and that AARC losses are associated with physical well-being but these associations are weak. Due to the limited number of studies and their high heterogeneity, interpretation of these results remains unclear.

ATTITUDES TOWARD OWN AGING AND PERSONALITY IN LATER LIFE: EXAMINATION OF BIDIRECTIONALITY OVER 20 YEARS

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Big Five personality traits are assumed to be linked with attitudes toward own aging (ATOA). Both constructs have central importance for the aging process, it is thus important to comprehensively address their mutual connection over time. We used data from the ILSE study, a longitudinal study with four measurement occasions, spanning 20 years and including two participant cohorts ($n = 501$; born 1950-52 and $n = 500$; born 1930-32). Dual latent change score models showed that personality was longitudinally related to change in ATOA: Lower Neuroticism, higher Conscientiousness, and higher Openness predicted more positive attitudes; the effect for Extraversion varied by time. Furthermore, the role of personality seems to be confined to certain sensitive periods in midlife and early old age. ATOA had only marginal longitudinal impact on personality. Our results shed light on the developmental co-dynamics of personality and subjective perceptions of aging across the second half of life.

COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE AND COGNITIVE COMPLAINTS WITH ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING IN MIDLIFE AND OLD AGE

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Converging longitudinal research suggests that more negative views on aging go along with higher cognitive

impairment. In some contrast, although conceptually suggested, possible reciprocal relationships remain less clear empirically. Using 20-year data from the Interdisciplinary Longitudinal Study of Adult Development (ILSE), we aim to better understand developmental co-dynamics between cognitive factors and attitude toward own aging (ATOA). Drawing on 1002 baseline participants (445 at T4) from two age cohorts (midlife: 40 years at baseline; old age: 60 years), longitudinal trajectories between ATOA, performance-based cognitive measures and subjective cognitive complaints are examined. Findings based on multi-group latent growth curve models (a) reveal substantial associations between ATOA and subjective complaints as well as objective cognition in both age groups; (b) confirm previous findings that ATOA predicts cognitive change over 20 years; and (c) find cognitive complaints but not cognitive performance able to predict change in ATOA in later life.

AGE-RELATED ATTRIBUTIONS OF CHANGE: DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES

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Diehl and colleagues recently introduced the concept of "Awareness of Age-related Change" (AARC; Diehl & Wahl, 2010), emphasizing the need to investigate the subjective experience of one's own aging. In the Aging-as-Future project ($n=1,300$ participants, age range 35-85), we separately assessed the experience of changes and attributions of these changes to age. Attributions of changes were driven by a correspondence between the direction of change (gain vs. loss) and negative vs. positive age stereotypes. Importantly, our data also support the assumption that changes interact with age-related attributions in predicting life satisfaction. Specifically, age-related attributions were shown to exacerbate negative effects of losses on well-being.

SESSION 2045 (PAPER)

FAMILY CAREGIVING: INTERVENTIONS AND UNMET NEEDS

CAREGIVER DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOM SEVERITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY

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While caregivers of older adults with dementia often report considerable levels of depressive symptoms, much less is known about depressive symptoms among family members of older adults with depression or recent delirium. As part of an ongoing randomized clinical trial testing an in-home multidisciplinary team intervention for older adults with cognitive vulnerability due to dementia, depression, and/or delirium (care recipients, or CR) and their caregivers, in this presentation we report baseline data from the first 211 dyads enrolled in the trial to determine how caregiver depressive symptom severity is related to: CR diagnoses; CR cognitive impairment