

willingness to adopt it as well as on the technology's perceived value, the perceived mental effort required to learn it, confidence in one's ability to learn it, the degree of help available from family/friends for help learning it, and privacy concerns. Other measures, including self-assessment of skills, technology readiness, technology skills, and cognitive abilities, were also collected. Interrelationships among these and other study variables will be presented as a basis for a model for predicting older adults' willingness to adopt these technologies.

## SESSION 5305 (SYMPOSIUM)

### ADVANCING THE STUDY OF SUBJECTIVE AGE: MORE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING GENDER

Chair: Shelbie Turner

Co-Chair: Karen Hooker

Discussant: Toni Calasanti

Socially-cued age expectations inform people's subjective age - that is, how old they feel relative to their chronological age. Age-graded expectations are widely considered to be gendered, yet gender has not often been empirically examined as the scholarship on subjective age has developed. Because subjective age shapes the experiences a person has becoming and being an older adult, and is an important correlate of later life health, more seriously considering gender's influence on subjective age is crucial to better understanding gender differences in older adults' well-being. In our symposium we bring gender to the center of subjective age scholarship. Barrett, Michael, & Noblitt begin by establishing that subjective age research should portray gender as a social-level, rather than individual-level, characteristic. As a complement, Turner, Settersten, and Hooker illustrate how gender has or has not been included in the four theoretical domains of subjective age (self-perceptions of aging, old age stereotypes, age identity, and awareness of age related change), and offer insights into how gender might be included in future studies on each domain. We then shift to two papers presenting new empirical analyses on the role gender plays in subjective age. Kornadt shares how men and women's commitment to certain social roles differentially informs their subjective age, while Settersten, Day, and Hagestad turn attention to a double standard of aging for women and men with evidence across Europe. Discussant Toni Calasanti closes by offering thoughts on the future of subjective age and gender scholarship, including considering gender beyond the binary.

### CONSIDERING GENDER WITHIN THE FOUR THEORETICAL DOMAINS OF SUBJECTIVE AGE

Shelbie Turner,<sup>1</sup> Richard Settersten,<sup>1</sup> and Karen Hooker,<sup>2</sup>

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The broad construct of subjective age is informed by four theoretical domains - self-perceptions of aging, old age stereotypes, age identity, and awareness of age related change (Kotter-Gruhn, Kornadt, & Stephan, 2016). Each of the theoretical domains is distinct yet interconnected, and analyzing how gender operates within each yields a more nuanced understanding of gender's influence on subjective age. In our presentation, we will offer a review of researchers' consideration of gender in studies of each subjective age theoretical

domain, describing (1) how gender has and has not been included, (2) key findings when gender has been included, and (3) insights into how researchers might better include - or even center - gender when studying each domain. In so doing, we highlight the contributions of past scholarship on gender and subjective age and offer insights for future studies on the topic.

### PERSONAL AGING IS POLITICAL: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE ON SUBJECTIVE AGING

Anne Barrett, Cherish Michael, and Jessica Noblitt,  
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An extensive literature examines subjective aging - a construct encompassing many aspects of individuals' views of aging, such as age identity, aging anxiety, awareness of aging, and views of life stages. A factor receiving attention within this research is gender, with studies revealing much about gender differences not only in subjective aging but also its health and behavioral consequences. However, we argue that the literature is limited by its focus on gender as an individual-level characteristic - rather than a profoundly social element emerging within interactions, pervading institutions, and constituting a system of inequality that intersects with others, including age. Addressing this limitation, our chapter applies a feminist perspective to the study of subjective aging. This perspective draws into focus the implications for subjective aging of gender's social embeddedness and provides an illustration of the interconnection between the personal and political spheres.

### SOCIAL ROLES, SUBJECTIVE AGE, AND GENDER: EXPLORING THE LINKS IN LATER LIFE

Anna Kornadt, *University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Diekirch, Luxembourg*

Subjective age (SA) is strongly linked to positive developmental outcomes and successful aging. The social roles people assume are supposed to impact SA, since they incorporate age-graded social experiences and age-stereotypic role expectations. Social roles are also strongly gendered, providing the opportunity to understand gender-specific processes of SA. This study investigates a broad range of social roles and their relation to older men and women's SA in later life. N = 285 participants aged 50 to 86 years (Mage = 65.04, SD = 8.88) reported on 19 social roles and their SA. Higher commitment to social roles of continued development and engagement was related to a younger subjective age, above and beyond sociodemographic variables, physical and mental health, but only for younger men. Commitment to family roles was related to a younger subjective age only for older men. Implications for the gender-specific understanding of antecedents of SA are discussed.

### THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF AGING FOR MEN AND WOMEN: EVIDENCE FROM ACROSS EUROPE, 2006-2018

Richard Settersten,<sup>1</sup> Jack Day,<sup>2</sup> and Gunhild Hagestad,<sup>3</sup>

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