

study suggest that political interventions are required to promote end-of-life planning education especially for less educated older adults with low income for their “well-dying”. Further researches are needed to explore other personal/interpersonal factors associated with end-of-life planning.

SESSION 2959 (POSTER)

SUCCESSFUL AGING

CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF AGING WITH DISABILITY IN ADULTS

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People with long-standing physical disabilities are living longer than at any time in history, owing to advancements in medical science, rehabilitation, and social systems. Approximately 12–15 million people in the U.S. are aging with long-standing disabilities that were acquired before age 40 years. This population is forecast to grow, resulting in a subset within the aging community. More research is needed to increase understanding of successful aging with disabilities, the pathways of aging with disability, and unique characteristics of the aging process. The purpose was to define and clarify the conceptual meaning of aging with disability, identify its attributes, antecedents, and consequences, and explore the significance and implications of the concept in nursing. Rodgers’ evolutionary method of concept analysis was used. Three databases, CINAHL, PubMed, and PsycINFO were used to retrieve literature. Inclusion criteria were publication year from 2001 to 2019, peer-reviewed academic journals, and English-language. Exclusion criteria included other than physical disability such as developmental, learning, or intellectual disability, focus on the aging process of people without disability, the main topic on the perspectives of caregivers or health care providers. Thirty-five articles met inclusion criteria. The analysis identified three antecedents (e.g., contributing barriers), three attributes (e.g., premature aging), and three consequences (e.g., accommodation needs). An understanding of the antecedents, attributes, and consequences of aging with disabilities will enhance quality of care including effective prevention and communication. Findings will guide researchers in developing a framework or theory to increase understanding of aging in individuals who acquired disability early in life.

FROM THEIR PERSPECTIVE: BABY BOOMERS’ HEALTH INFORMATION SEARCHING BEHAVIORS

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People frequently turn to the Internet for health information, especially as they get older. But searches and results can be influenced by many factors including the comfort level for using digital technology, input from social connections, and personal knowledge. The Baby Boom generation is changing the age structure of the U.S. toward an older age demographic. Despite the significance of this cohort, little is known about how they apply health information to manage personal health. This study focused on Baby

Boomers to increase knowledge about their health information searching behavior, the role social support plays in that behavior, and to better understand their perceptions of healthy aging. Social cognitive theory (Bandura, 2004) was the framework to investigate micro-level factors that may influence Baby Boomers’ decisions about health information and whether they apply that information for healthy aging. Findings confirm Baby Boomers use online health information to advocate for specific treatments and more appropriate medications, to change their diet and exercise routines as well as to maintain their quality of life as they age. They also routinely rely on social connections when gathering information and implementing changes. Knowledge about Baby Boomers’ health information seeking behaviors has broad implications for health care professionals, web page designers, policy makers, and others interested in promoting healthy aging. Insight into older adults’ perceptions about using newer digital devices and their perseverance to learn new procedures like accessing electronic health records may spark changes in the communication between health care providers and patients of all abilities.

GENERATIVITY AMONG JAPANESE ELDERLY: ITS ASSOCIATION WITH DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND HEALTH INDICATORS

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Generativity is defined as concern and activity dedicated to contributing to the welfare of others, especially younger generations. Although generativity is postulated to be an important developmental task in old age, there are few reports of its related factors in Asian countries. The purpose of our study is to examine the gender difference of generativity and to explore the defining factors among Japanese elderly. During August to September 2016, we conducted a questionnaire survey for randomly selected 1,187 people aged 65–84 years in the Tokyo area (527 males, 660 females, mean age 72.6 years \pm 5.5), and measured the following variables: generativity, gender, age, length of residence, parental status (having children or grandchildren), working status, commitment to child-rearing activities, mental health (WHO-5 scores), and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs). As a result of Student’s *t*-test, we found that males scored significantly higher on generativity than females ($t=2.678$, $df=1067.097$, $p<.01$). Moreover, we carried out multiple regression analysis, separated by gender. The results showed that, only among males, generativity was positively related to age ($\beta=.096$, $p<.05$) and having children ($\beta=.148$, $p<.001$). In addition, we found that generativity was positively associated with the following variables in both genders: having jobs, commitment to child-rearing activities, mental health, and IADLs ($\beta=.081-.318$, $p=.000-.032$). Among them, mental health and IADLs especially had strong effects on generativity ($\beta=.188-.318$, $p<.001$). We have concluded that the related factors of generativity differ between males and females, but regardless of gender, health indicators are strongly associated with generativity in old age.