

Guided by Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory, this paper contributes insight into family processes associated with elder family financial exploitation (EFFE). Processes involve "everyday" reciprocal interactions in the family microsystem between and among elder victims, perpetrator family members (i.e. adult children), and involved non-perpetrator family members (i.e. adult children, in-laws). Qualitative data from a purposeful sample of 28 non-perpetrator/non-victim family members who had experienced EFFE were thematically coded and analyzed. The findings suggest eight intergenerational family processes are relevant for understanding EFFE: a) parent/child resource exchange patterns, b) negotiating a "fair" use of resources, c) quality of parent/child and sibling relationships, d) family of origin functioning and dynamics (e.g. trust, respect, closeness), e) communication patterns, f) alliances and taking sides, g) role negotiation, and h) physical interactions. Consistent definitions and quality measures relevant for parent/adult child relationships over the life course and in later life developmental stages are needed next steps.

ADDRESSING THE THEORETICAL GAPS IN ELDER FAMILY FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION

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A systematic review of elder family financial exploitation (EFFE) literature from the past five years reflects limited use or consensus of theoretical perspectives. In this paper, we propose using Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory to frame the dynamic, interrelated factors associated with EFFE. Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory, specifically the PPCT model includes Proximal processes, Person characteristics, Contextual systems, and Time. Proximal processes are increasingly complex interactions between individuals (e.g., family communication). Person characteristics include demand (e.g., gender, age), resource (e.g., education), and force (e.g., temperament) characteristics affecting interactions. Contextual levels drawn from Bronfenbrenner's original model (e.g., micro, meso, exo, and macro) emphasize the effect of interrelated systems on development. T refers to Time, including changes occurring in time (e.g., longitudinal) and over time (e.g., historical). Collectively, the PPCT model provides a framework for understanding the iterative, complex factors linked to EFFE.

ELDER FAMILY FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION BY POWER-OF-ATTORNEY AGENTS THROUGH THE LENS OF BRONFENBRENNER'S PPCT MODEL

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This paper presents a subset of qualitative data from a phenomenological study of 3 men and 17 women (N=20) from families with designated power of attorney (POA) agents who allegedly perpetrated elder family financial exploitation (EFFE). Participants were aged 22 to 63 (M = 43.5) with varying educational and income levels. The study explored EFFE by POA within Bronfenbrenner's PPCT

model. Data were analyzed using a thematic, inductive approach. Person characteristics (e.g. perpetrators' personality and victims' cognitive functioning), proximal processes (e.g. family patterns of communication and resource sharing), context (e.g. geographic location), and time (e.g. prevailing legal, economic, and cohort factors) emerged as relevant for EFFE experiences. Given that EFFE helping professionals (e.g., attorneys, practitioners) often lack training in family- or systems-focused dynamics and interventions, implications and applications of the PPCT model will be discussed with the goal of raising awareness of factors related to EFFE identification and prevention.

SESSION 2040 (SYMPOSIUM)

EXAMINING THE DETERMINANTS AND OUTCOMES OF SUBJECTIVE AGING

Chair: Allyson F. Brothers, *Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States*

Co-Chair: Serena Sabatini, *Centre for Research in Ageing and Cognitive Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom*, *University of Exeter, United Kingdom*

Discussant: Shevaun D. Neupert, *North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States*

Given a growing body of evidence for the developmental relevance of the perceived experience of aging and for the presence of interindividual variability in the way people experience aging, this symposium examines the determinants and outcomes of various subjective aging constructs. This session will explore the role of various psychological variables in explaining variability in subjective aging experiences. Consequences of various subjective aging concepts on cognitive functioning, emotional and physical well-being will also be discussed. The first two presentations examine Attitudes Toward Own Aging (ATOA). Kornadt, Siebert and Wahl will address the developmental co-dynamics of personality and ATOA across the second half of life. Siebert and Wahl will examine the associations of ATOA with subjective and objective cognitive functioning. The last two presentations focus on awareness of age-related change (AARC). Sabatini, Silarova, Collins, Martyr, Ballard, Anstey, Kim & Clare will present findings from a systematic-review and meta-analysis synthesizing and quantifying associations of awareness of age-related change (AARC) with emotional and physical well-being and cognitive functioning. Finally, Rothermund and de Paula Couto will show how both the experience of positive and/or negative changes (gains and losses) and the presence of positive and/or negative age stereotypes predict individual's attributions of change to age. This last presentation will also examine how together the presence of change and attribution of change to age predict developmental outcomes. The symposium will conclude with summarizing remarks from the discussant who suggests possible directions for future research on determinants and outcomes of perceived experience of aging.

META-ANALYSIS OF AARC AND EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

Serena Sabatini,¹ Barbora Silarova,² Anthony Martyr,² Rachel Collins,² Clive Ballard,² Kaarin J. Anstey,³

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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