and Conscientiousness. Furthermore, this influence seems to be confined to certain sensitive periods across later life. Our results shed light on the development of views on aging and the developmental co-dynamics of personality and subjective perceptions of aging across the life span.

ADOLESCENTS' SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF AGING

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Negative perceptions of aging among young individuals may be especially detrimental. First, they may lead to adverse treatment of current older adults. Especially, as the percentage of older adults grows, intergenerational tensions may arise over shared societal resources (North & Fiske, 2012). Second, negative attitudes learned in early life may become internalized as the young become old themselves (Levy, 2009). In the current study, 239 adolescents self-reported on their perceptions of aging including ageism, subjective age, and views of age transitions. Indicative of double standard of aging, adolescents reported considering women older at younger ages than men. Additionally, adolescents endorsed more ageist beliefs related to succession (e.g., older people should make way for younger generations), than ageist beliefs regarding consumption and identity. Higher perfectionism scores predicted older subjective ages and greater ageism, suggesting an early life concern with perfection may bias younger individuals against older adults.

THE IMPACT OF AGING ATTITUDES AND CONTROL BELIEFS ON FUTURE SELF-VIEWS

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Attitudes about aging in general may influence individuals' perceptions of their own futures as older adults, with negative attitudes potentially associated with negative future self-views. However, high levels of perceived control may reduce the strength of this relationship. We examined how aging attitudes (AA) affect future self-views (FSV), and considered the moderating roles of control beliefs (CB), age group (younger vs. older), and country (China vs. US vs. Germany). These variables were assessed in adults aged 30 to 95 in the US (N=569), Germany (N=827), and Hong Kong (N=492) from the Aging as Future project in eight different life domains (e.g., family, work, health). Positive AA predicted more positive FSV across domains, with higher CB associated with more positive FSV on average. However, initial results indicated that the degree to which this effect was further qualified by age and country differed by domain.

SUBJECTIVE AGING WITHIN A RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK: THE BUFFERING ROLE OF AWARENESS OF POSITIVE AGE-RELATED CHANGE

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Substantial evidence links subjective aging to functional health and well-being. Given that declining health is a common adversity in later life, we hypothesized that the perception of positive age-related changes would serve as a protective factor. The sample included 323 U.S and German adults (mean age = 65.09; SD = 11.42) who reported a decline in health at the 2.5 year follow-up. As expected, positive age-related changes (AARC-Gains) moderated the effect of changes in functional health on life satisfaction ($\beta = -.02$, $p < .05$): Among those reporting above-average AARC-Gains, the association between functional health and life satisfaction was significantly attenuated. Consistent with a resilience framework, these findings suggest that the perception of positive age-related changes represents a protective factor when individuals face age-related hardships. Considering subjective aging within a resilience framework may provide insights into improving the psychological well-being of middle age and older adults.

AGE-STEREOTYPE INTERNALIZATION AND DISSOCIATION: CONTRADICTORY PROCESSES OR TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN?

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There is overwhelming evidence that age stereotypes have systematic effects on older adults' development. Regarding the direction of these effects, two seemingly opposing phenomena can be observed: On the one hand, it has been shown that older adults engage in self-stereotyping and assimilate their self-views and behavior to their previously held age stereotypes, a process described as stereotype internalization. On the other hand, however, there is considerable evidence for age-group dissociation, showing that when confronted with negative age stereotypes older adults tend to distance and dissociate themselves from this negative stereotype. Besides giving a review of evidence for both processes and their respective adaptivity, we propose an integrated model of age stereotype internalization and dissociation (SIDI) to explain when and why older adults internalize or dissociate from negative age stereotypes.

SESSION 2320 (SYMPOSIUM)

PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE AGING: NEW METHODS AND NEW APPROACHES

Chair: P.L. Hill, *Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri*

Research into resilience factors against normative and non-normative declines in cognitive functioning have increasingly recognized the importance of assessing personality traits. Personality traits are consistent predictors of behavioral factors associated with cognitive resilience, such as intellectual engagement, healthy lifestyle behaviors, and social activity engagement. Given that personality-based investigations show promise for understanding healthy cognitive aging, several important research questions merit attention. For instance, how does personality across the lifespan influence risk for cognitive decline? How do personality changes