
Index

- AARP (American Association of Retired Persons), 13–14
- Abrams v. Lightolier*, 182
- Acquaintances, communication with, 224–225
- Active mastery, *vs.* passive acceptance, 346
- Activities of daily living (ADLs), age-related changes, 202–203
- ADEA. *See* Age Discrimination in Employment Act
- ADLs (activities of daily living), age-related changes, 202–203
- Adults
- middle-aged
 - ageist attitudes of, 149–150
 - social creativity of, 149–150
 - older (*see also* Elderly)
 - ageism, similarities with younger adults, 340
 - ageist attitudes of, 145–146
 - workers (*see* Workers, older)
 - young
 - ageism, similarities with older adults, 340
 - ageist attitudes of, 145–146, 150
 - communication with elderly, 225–226
 - positive distinctiveness of, 149
- Advertising, research on ageism and, 343–345
- Affect, age attitudes of children and, 98–99, 113
- African Americans, negative stereotype threat and, 266–267
- Age
- categories of, 133–135, 347 (*see also* Categorization, age-based)
 - differential treatment and, 201
 - differentiation
 - face, 78–79
 - height cues for, 78
 - voice cues, 79
 - effects on children's age attitudes, 88–90
 - of retirement, 174
- Age-differentiated behavior
- actual *vs.* hypothetical, 233–234
 - ageist, 229
 - causes of, 230–233, 234
 - in community settings, 221–227
 - cross-cultural issues, 235–236
 - definition of, 201–202
 - in entertainment, 219–221
 - familiarity and, 235
 - in health settings, 205–210
 - helpfulness of, 229–230
 - in legal settings, 214–217
 - in mass media, 219–221
 - negative, 229
 - in nursing homes, 210–214
 - of physicians, 232
 - positive, 229
 - of psychiatrists, 232
 - research
 - evidence, gaps in, 233–236
 - expanded scope of, 234–235
 - speech accommodation theory and, 230–231

- Age-differentiated behavior (cont.)
 target characteristics, 233
 types of, 228–230
vs. ageism, 201–202, 228–236
 in workplace, 217–218
- Age discrimination
 by children, 83, 87, 227
 discriminatory practices, 339
 earnings decline and, 349
 examples of, 49–50, 339
 in hiring practices, 217–218
 job displacement and, 349
 legal aspects of, 176–177
 in medical settings, 18
 memory loss and, 145–146
 proving, 179–180
 language in, 180
 “old” remarks and, 181–182
 “young blood” remarks and, 180–181
 proximal defenses and, 37
 Supreme Court ruling on, 201, 216–217
vs. ageist ideology, 325–328
 in workforce, 141–142
 workplace, 18
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA)
 amendments, 177, 348–350
 bona-fide occupational qualification, 178
 good cause exception, 178
 limitations of, 348–350
 provisions of, 177–179, 216
 seniority system exception, 178–179
- Ageism
 aspects of, 339
 automatic, 129–130
 cultural context, 311
 definition of, 27, 50, 57, 77, 130–131, 264, 311, 339, 340
 development, social-developmental view of (*see* Social-developmental view)
 dialectical confluence of, 353–355
 historical perspectives, 131–133
 implicit (*see* Implicit ageism)
 perceptual mechanisms, 111–112
 potential consequences of, 264
 reduction of (*see* Reduction of ageism)
 terror management theory and, 37–41
vs. age-differentiated behavior (*see* Age-differentiated behavior)
 in workplace (*see* Workplace, ageism)
- Agentic, 8
- Age-related change
 cognitive, 203
 in communicative interaction, 224
 developmental discontinuities and, 204–205
 development and, 280–281
 emotional, 204
 on everyday life, 202–203
 on independence, 202–203
 language, 203–204
 mental decline and, 282
 physical decline and, 282
 social, 204
- Aging
 change and, 280–281
 death and, 28–30
 double-standard, gender-based, 143–144
 fear of (*see* Fear of aging)
 gender and, 142–144
 impact
 on health, 202
 on sensory functioning, 202
 mindful understanding of, 278–284
 negative view of, 41
 process, denial of, 37–38
 successful or optimal, 250–251
- Aging Semantic Differential instrument, 132–133, 351
- Airplane pilots, age of, 170
- Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, 8
- American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), 13–14
- American social groups, stereotypes of, 8–10
- Anxiety-buffer hypothesis, 34
- Approximation strategies, 185

- Asian American stereotypes, 8–9
- Assessment methods, sentence-completion measure, 131–132
- Attitudes, ageist, 153–154
- of children (*see* Children, age attitudes of)
 - contextual information and, 139
 - culture and, 129–130, 151–153
 - definition of, 53
 - dimensions of, 81
 - explicit, 54–56, 54*f*
 - implicit, 51–56, 54*f*
 - negative
 - acceptance of, 50
 - learning, 63–64
 - social identity theory and (*see* Social identity theory)
 - social role perspective, 138–139
 - toward aging
 - literature on, 147
 - as self-fulfilling prophecy, 152
 - toward elderly
 - dependent variables, differences in, 132–133
 - sentence-completion measure of, 131–132
 - toward older adults, 139–141
 - toward older workers, 141–142
 - toward others
 - self-identity and, 148–149
 - social competition and, 149
 - toward younger adults, 139–141
- Attitudes of Elderly People scale, 325–327
- Attitudes to One's Own Aging scale, 325–327
- Attribute-based processing, 15
- Authoritarian moralism, 304
- Awareness of Ageism scale, 325–327
- Baby talk, 213, 342
- Baldness, 96
- Becker, Ernest, 30–31
- Behavior
 - age-appropriate
 - mindfulness and, 282–284
 - new meaning of, 292
 - self-induced dependence and, 288–292
 - age-differentiated (*see* Age-differentiated behavior)
 - ageist, 201–202
 - dependent, 223
 - distancing, 230
 - stigmatizing, 311–312
- Behavioral confirmation, 14–15
- Benevolent sexism, 8
- Berkowitz v. Allied Stores*, 182
- Bernstein v. Consolidated Foods*, 183
- BFOQ (bona-fide occupational qualification), 178
- Bias, age-related
 - in cognitive performance appraisals, 168
 - helping behaviors and, 352–353
 - implicit, 65–66
 - social identity theory and, 16–17, 148
- Black Americans
 - implicit self-esteem, 67
 - older, 144
- Bona-fide occupational qualification (BFOQ), 178
- British Broadcasting Corporation, 217
- Cardiovascular system, stress response, implicit aging self-stereotypes and, 61–62
- Caregiving
 - burden, 329
 - enmeshment, 330–331
 - language and, 342
 - respite, 330
 - stigma and, 329–330
- CAT (communication accommodation theory), 185–186
- Categorization, age-based
 - by children, 80–81
 - childrens' age attitudes and, 99–102
 - gender differences in, 143
 - levels of, 6–7
 - negative, 137
 - old-old, 135
 - positive, 137
 - stereotype formation and, 4–6

- Categorization, age-based (cont.)
 subcategories, 135–136
 differentiation between, 137–138
 evaluator's age and, 147
 young-old, 135
- Category-based processing, 15
- Cerebral cortex, 31–32
- Children
 age attitudes of, 93–94, 114–115
 adults' gender effects on, 92–93
 adults' racial background effects
 on, 92
 affective mechanisms in, 98–99,
 113
 age effects on, 88–90
 ageist, 81–83, 84*t*–86*t*, 87–94
 categorization effects, 99–102
 cognitive mechanisms in, 98–99,
 113
 cultural effects on, 91–92
 development of, 277
 illusory correlation effects, 102
 implicit theories on, 102–103
 influence of television on, 106–108
 intergenerational contact and, 105–
 106
 literary influences on, 108–109
 methodological issues and, 109–
 111, 110*t*
 negative halo effects and, 94–95
 overgeneralization effects, 97–98
 perceptual processes in, 94, 111–
 112
 personal motives for, 103–104
 social affordances and, 95–96
 sociocultural influences, 104–105,
 113–114
 socioeconomic effects on, 90–91
 studies on, 84*t*–86*t*
 age-based categorization by, 80–81
 age differentiation by
 face cues for, 78–79
 height cues for, 78
 voice cues for, 79
 age discriminatory behavior of, 83,
 87, 227
 age knowledge of, 77–81
 development of implicit age stereo-
 types in, 64
 institutionalized, *vs.* nursing home
 residents, 213
 mindfulness and, 284
 prejudicial feelings of, 82
 stereotypic beliefs of, 82–83
- Chinese, filial obligations, 42
 correlates of, 303–305
 hierarchy of, 301–303
- Chinese Americans, 226
- Chromosintosis, 285–286
- Civil rights, 69
- Cognition
 age-related changes, 203, 279–280
 children's age attitudes and, 98–99,
 113
 deficits, 248
 depression-related, 206
 institutionalization for, 210–211
 of older workers, 167–169
 patronizing speech and, 168–169
 for mindful encoding, 285–286
 motivation and, 15
- Cognitive conservatism, 304
- Coherence, sense of, 324
- Collectivist cultures, elderly in, 42
- Comics, older characters in, 221
- Communal traits, 8
- Communication. *See also* Language
 intergenerational, 225–227, 230–232
 mother-daughter, 224
 with nonfamily acquaintances, 224–
 225
 physician-patient, 207–210
 with strangers, 225–227
 workplace ageism and, 164–166
 “young blood” remarks, 180–181
- Communication accommodation the-
 ory (CAT), 185–186
- Community settings, age-
 differentiated behavior in, 221–227
- Competence. *See also* Incompetence
 age-related evaluations, 145–146
 of elderly, 8, 9, 10, 11
- Confucian ethic of familial obliga-
 tions, 299–301

- Conservatorship, 215–216
 Consumerism, research on ageism
 and, 343–345
 Cooperation, intergenerational, 315–
 316
 Coping
 with change, older workers and, 171–
 172
 strategies, for maintaining well-
 being, 251–252
 Criminal justice system, differential
 treatment of elderly, 215
 Cross-cultural issues
 in age-differential behavior, 235–236
 in aging research, 152
 hierarchy of obligations, 301–303
 Culture
 ageist attitudes and, 151–153
 children's age attitudes and, 91–92
 research on ageism and, 341
 valuing, of elderly, 42–43
- D'Amico, Michael, 222
Danzer v. Norden Systems, Inc., 180, 181–
 182
 Death
 aging and, 28–30
 awareness of, 30–32, 43
 denial, 32, 259–260
 fear of, 34–35, 39, 42
 transcendence, 32–33, 34
 De Beauvoir, Simone, 38
 Decremental theory of aging, 172
 Defense mechanisms
 aging and, 259–260
 distal, 39–40
 mature, 251–252
 to terror, elderly characteristics and,
 40–41
 Demographic variables, filial piety
 and, 303–304
 Denial, 32, 259–260
The Denial of Death (Becker), 32
 Dependence, self-induced, 288–292
 Depression, elderly, 206
 Derogation
 of elderly, negative stereotype, 137
 of elderly, self-esteem and, 39
 terminology, 38
 Devaluation, 133
 Development
 age-related change and, 280–281
 through adulthood, 11
 Developmental schism, 230
 Diagnostic issues, age-differentiated
 behavior in, 205–207
 Disabled persons, stereotypes of, 9
 Discrimination. *See* Age discrimination
 Disengagement theory, 174–175, 248–
 249
 Disparate impact theory, 179
 Disparate treatment theory, 179
 Distal defenses, 36–37
 Distal terror management defenses, in
 response to elderly, 39–40
 Distancing strategies, 37–39
 Domination, 312
 “Double standard of aging,” 249
- Education, in reducing ageism, 44
 EEOC (Equal Employment Opportu-
 nity Commission), 177
 Ego integrity, 250–251
 Egoist, 261
 Elder abuse, 228
 Elderly
 ageist attitudes of, 150–151
 antiquated worldview of, 28–29
 categorization levels of, 6–7
 employees, 11–12
 exemplars of, 5–6
 group attitudes of, 66–67
 healthy/fit, mortality salience reduc-
 tion and, 40–41
 identity maintenance, 151
 impact of implicit age stereotypes on,
 57–63
 name changes for, 151
 population demographics, 129
 prejudice toward, reducing, 315–317
 prototype of, 5–6
 proximal defenses against, 37–39
 stereotype-consistent information,
 18–19

- Elderly (cont.)
 stereotype-incongruent information, 18
 stereotypes (*see* Elderly stereotypes)
 subtypes, 7, 13
 support for, 295–296
 threats posed by, 27–28
 death, 28–30
 economic, 28
- Elderly stereotypes
 avoiding, personal experience and, 286–287
 complexity of, 137
 confirmation, downward spiral of, 288–292
 content of
 evidence of, 10–12
 social structure prediction of, 12–13
 internalization of, 277
 mindful acceptance of, 285–288
 negative, 17, 27, 40, 137
 forms of, 247–248
 of older adults, 264
 primed, 265–266
 protection from, 264
 reducing, 313–315
 selection, factors in, 342–343
 subliminal activation of, 290
 threat, 264, 266–268
 willingness to suppress, 314–315
 nonconscious activation of, 15
 positive, 137
 enhancement of, 314–315
 of older adults, 264
 priming of, 291–292
 selection, factors in, 342–343
 priming of poorer performance by, 265–266
 reduction, encouragement of mindfulness and, 283
 self-report measures, 51
 on television, 106–108
 threat of, 311–312
 transformation of, 17–18
 unidirectional/unidimensional, 248
 in workplace, 18
- Elderspeak, 225
- Elder statesman subcategory, 7, 136
- Emotions, age-related changes, 204
- Empathy, toward elderly, 43
- Employment. *See* Workers, older; Workplace
- End-of-life issues, 207
- Entertainment, age-differentiated behavior in, 219–221
- Environment, mindfulness and, 282
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 177
- Ethnicity
 evaluation of older adults and, 144
 filial piety and, 303
 prejudice, ageism and, 27–28
- Exemplars, 5
- Existential paradox, 32
- Experience, identity processes and, 258
- FAA (Federal Aviation Administration), 348
- Face cues, in age differentiation, 78–79
- Facts on Aging quiz, 132, 133
- Family
 blended, 297
 fragmentation of, 296–297
 interactions, 224
 support, 305–306
 atrophy of, 298–299
 correlates of filial obligations, 303–305
 filial piety and, 299–301
 in foreign countries, 298
 hierarchy of filial obligations, 301–303
 in India, 298–299
 material *vs.* emotional, 298
vs. formal system support, 297–298
- Fear of aging
 death and, 104
 interrelationship with stereotypes and prejudice of aging, 324–331
 reducing, 323–324
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 348
- Feminism, 69, 343

- Filial piety
 burden of, 305–306
 in China, 42
 demographic variables and, 303–304
 description of, 299–301
 ethnicity and, 303
 hierarchy of obligations, 301–303
 psychological variables and, 304
 sense of identity and, 304–305
- Films, elderly characters in, 3–4
- Fire fighters, age of, 170
- Firing practices, aged differentiated, 217
- Frail elder, 248
- Franci v. Avco Corporation*, 183
- Fraud, elderly as victims of, 215
- Gait
 children's age stereotypes and, 96
 speed, self-stereotypes and, 62–63
- Gender
 aging and, 142–144
 children's age attitudes and, 92–93
 differences
 in age-based categories, 143
 in treating rape victims, 215
 stereotypes, 8, 11, 142
 ageist attitudes and, 138–139
 automatic, 52
 measures of, 133
- Gerontological Society of America (GSA), 342
- Gerontology
 impact of ageism research on, 353–355
 journals, 341–342
Gerontology (journal), 341–342
- Gerontophobia, 39, 103
- Goal accommodation, in maintaining well-being, 253
- Godfrey v. Allen*, 182
- Good cause exception, 178
- Gould, Stephen Jay, 32
- Grandmother subcategory, 7, 136–137
- Grandparent-grandchild relationship, 223–224
- Group housing, 222–223
- GSA (Gerontological Society of America), 342
- Guardianship, 215–216
- Haskell v. Kaman Corporation*, 180
- Health, age-related changes, 202
- Health care, research on ageism and, 350–353
- Health policy, ageism in, 50
- Health-related needs, of elderly, 222
- Health-related settings
 age-differentiated behavior in, 205–210
 diagnostic issues, age-differentiated behavior in, 205–207
 treatment decisions, age-differentiated behavior in, 205–207
- Health service professionals, ageism among, 351–353
- Healthy worker effect, 170
- Hedrick v. Hercules, Inc.*, 180
- Height cues, in age differentiation, 78
- Helping behaviors, personal biases and, 352–353
- Hiring practices
 aged differentiated, 217
 age discrimination in, 217–218
- Hoffman v. MCA, Inc.*, 181, 182
- Homeshare program, 316
- Horne v. Cushman and Wakefield Western*, 183
- Hostile sexism, 8
- Housing, for elderly, 222–223
- IAE. *See* Identity assimilation effect
- IAT (Implicit Association Test), 51–52
- Identity accommodation, 256, 261–262, 263, 264
- Identity and Experiences Scale-General, 256–257
- Identity assimilation, 252–253, 261, 263
- Identity assimilation effect (IAE)
 description of, 255
 previous research on, 255–257
 related research, 257–260
- Identity balance, 256, 262–263, 264

- Identity processes
 experience and, 258
 self-esteem and, 255–256
- Identity process theory, 253–255
- Identity styles
 accommodators, 261–262
 assimilators, 261
 balanced, 262–263
 characteristics of, 260
 reactions to ageism and, 263–264
- Illusory correlation effects, children's
 age attitudes and, 102
- Immortality
 literal, 32
 symbolic, 32
- Implicit ageism, 49–50
 background, 52–53
 definition of, 51
 development of, 63–65
 study methods (*see* Implicit Association Test)
- Implicit age stereotypes
 formation, 68–69
 negative
 maintenance of, 65–66
 reducing, 68–69
- Implicit Association Test (IAT), 51–52
 assumptions, basic, 53–54
 response latency indicators, 53
 results, 54–56, 54*f*
- Implicit theories, of children's age attitudes and, 102–103
- Incompetence
 overhelping and, 290
 self-induced dependence and, 291
 stereotypic labeling of, 289–290
- Independence, age-related changes, 202–203
- Infants, age-related perceptual cues and, 111–112
- In-groups
 bias, social identity theory and, 16–17, 148
 fostering relationships in, 15
 stereotyping and, 313–314
- Institutional care. *See also* Nursing homes
 age-differentiated behavior in, 210–214
 practices, ageist, 339
vs. family support, 297–298
- Institutionalized stigmatization, 319
- Intelligence, age-related evaluations, 145
- Intergenerational contact, children's
 age attitudes and, 105–106
- Intimidation, elderly as, 215
- Japanese older adults, 152–153
- Jobs. *See* Workers, older; Workplace
- Johnson, President Lyndon, 177
Journal of Gerontology, 341–342
- Judgments, age-based, 14, 147–148
- Kafir children, 39
- Keats, John, 29–30
- Kogan, Nathan, 131–132
- Labeling
 prejudice and, 317
 stereotypic, 289–290, 317
 stigmatization and, 317
- Language
 age-related changes, 203–204
 baby talk, nursing home residents and, 213
 elderspeak, 225–226
 patronizing, 168–169
 in proving age discrimination, 180
 research on ageism and, 341–342
 skill deficits, of older workers, 167–168
 toward parents *vs.* grandparents, 223–224
 workplace ageism and, 185–186
- Lawsuits, age discrimination, 183–184, 187
- Learned helplessness, 289
Leftwich v. Harris Stowe State College, 179
- Legal aspects, of age discrimination, 176–177
- Legal settings, age-differentiated behavior in, 214–217
- Legislation, 216–217, 328

- Leopold v. Baccarat Corporation*, 183
- Life span development theory, 167
- Literature
 on attitudes toward aging, 147
 children's, influence on childrens' age attitudes, 108–109
- Long-term care. *See also* Nursing homes
vs. family support, 297–298
- MacArthur Study of Successful Midlife Development, 250
- Magazines
 portrayals of elderly on, 3–4, 219
 underrepresentation of elderly in, 220
- Mass media
 age-differentiated behavior in, 219–221
 research on ageism and, 343–345
- McCarthy v. Kemper Life Insurance*, 180
- Medical care professionals, ageism among, 350–351
- Medical encounter, third person in, 210
- Medical settings
 ageism in, 50
 diagnostic issues, age-differentiated behavior in, 205–207
 discrimination in, 18
 treatment decisions, age-differentiated behavior in, 205–207
- Medicare, 340
- Memory
 long-term, 280
 loss, 62, 145–146
 as age-related change, 282
 of older workers, 167–168
 performance
 influence of priming on, 151
 priming of ageist stereotypes and, 265–266
- Men
 age-based categories and, 143
 older, perception of, 142
 social role, ageist attitudes and, 138–139
- Mercer v. K Mart Corporation*, 183
- Meschino v. ITT Corporation*, 182
- Midlife in the United States Survey (MIDUS), 250
- Mindfulness
 children and, 284
 enhancement of, 282–284
 environment and, 282
- Mindfulness theory, 277–278
- Minorities, elder, underrepresentation in mass media, 220
- Modernization theory, 12–13
- Mortality salience, 35–36
 distal defenses and, 39–40
 distancing strategies, 37–39
 reduction, healthy/fit elderly and, 40–41
- Mother-daughter relationship, 224
- Motivation, 15
- Multiple threshold model, 254
- National stereotypes, 8
- Naton v. Bank of California*, 183
- Negative halo effect, children's age attitudes and, 94–95
- Negative reactions to aged, amelioration, fostering respect for elderly, 42
- Negative Stereotype Endorsement scale, 325–327
- News media, research on ageism and, 344–345
- Nurses aides, 211–212
- Nursing communities, 37
- Nursing homes
 age-differentiated behavior in, 210–214
 nursing staff, 211–213
 regulations, 320
 residents
 baby talk and, 213
 well-being, staff attitudes and, 214
 stigmatization and, 319–320
- Nursing staff hierarchy, in nursing home, 211–213
- Obedience, as family value, 301
- Occupational roles, stereotypic beliefs and, 138–139

- O'Connor, Justice Sandra Day, 201
- "Ode to a Grecian Urn" (Keats), 29
- "Ode to a Nightingale" (Keats), 29
- Old age, starting point for, 133–135
- Old Workers' Benefit Protection Act, 177–178, 216
- "Old people's homes," 210. *See also*
Nursing homes
- Operation Retirement, 319
- Other-profitability, 8
- Out-groups
bias, social identity theory and, 16–17, 148
favoritism, implicit, 66–67
homogeneity effect, 6
stereotypes, 8, 9
stereotyping and, 313–314
- Overaccommodation, 185, 231
- Overgeneralization effects, children's age attitudes and, 97–98
- Overhelping, 290, 352
- Pain management, age-differentiated behavior in, 206–207
- "Paradox of well-being," 250–251
- Parents, as security base, 33
- Passive acceptance, *vs.* active mastery, 346
- Patient-physician relationship, age-differentiated behavior in, 207–210
- Patronization, 226–227
- Performance, self-stereotypes and, 59–60
- Personality traits, of elderly subcategories, 136
- Personal motives, children's age attitudes and, 103–104
- Perspective taking, 316, 321–322
- Physical appearance
in age-based categories, 134–135
attractiveness, gender differences in, 143
in children's age attitudes, 94
fading attractiveness, stigma of, 318
research on ageism and, 343
social affordances and, 95–96
- Physical complaints, psychological components in, 205
- Physical decline, older workers and, 169–171
- Physical distancing, 37–38
- Physical problems, age-related, 41
- Physicians
age-differential treatment, 232
communication with patient, 207–210
- Pilots, age of, 170
- Police officers, age of, 170
- Politics, intergenerational, 346–348
- Positive Stereotype Endorsement scale, 325–327
- Prejudice, 49
in ageism, 339
age-related, self-report measures, 51
automatic or unconscious, 51
of children, toward older adults, 82
definition of, 315, 340
explicit, 51
interrelationship with stereotypes, stigma and fear of aging, 324–331
language influences on, 342
reduction, encouragement of mindfulness and, 283
sources of, 315
toward elderly, reduction of, 315–317
vs. stereotypes, 315
against women, 8–9
- Premature cognitive commitment, 285–288
- Primary transference process, 33
- Priming
influence on memory performance, 151
of mindlessly encoded stereotypes, 287
of poorer performance by ageist stereotypes, 265–266
- Productivity, of older workers, 172–174
- Prototype, 5
- Proximal defenses
in response to elderly, 37–39
segregation of elderly and, 42–43

- Psychiatrists, age-differential treatment, 232
- Psychological distancing, from elderly, 38
- Psychological impairments, 248
- Psychology textbooks, ageism in, 249
- Public image, research on ageism and, 346–348
- Public space, 222
- Race
children's age attitudes and, 92
evaluation of older adults and, 144
- Racism
research, 52
vs. ageism, 312
- Rape victims, elderly, 215
- Rationalism
departure from, 316–317
vs. traditionalism, 346
- Reduction of ageism
interventions, 312–313
educational, 44
for elderly stigma reductions, 317–323
family support (*see* Family, support)
for fear of aging reductions, 323–324
mindfulness and, 277–284
for negative stereotype reductions, 313–315
for prejudice toward elderly reductions, 315–317
plan for, 331–332
- Rejection, stigmatization and, 318
- Relationships, horizontal *vs.* vertical, 346
- Research
on age-differentiated behavior
evidence, gaps in, 233–236
expanded scope of, 234–235
on ageism, 339–340
advertising and, 343–345
consumerism and, 343–345
culture and, 341
health care and, 350–353
impact on gerontology, 353–355
interest in, 341
language and, 341–342
mass media and, 343–345
physical appearance and, 343
public image and, 346–348
values and, 345–346
work and, 348–350
age-related, 51
cross-cultural issues, 152
methodological issues, children age attitudes and, 109–111, 110*t*
- Resistance, to persuasion, 314
- Respite, caregiver, 330
- Retirement
age of, 174
early, 175–176
homes, 37 (*see also* Nursing homes)
institutionalization of, 13
laws, 217
mandatory, opposition to, 175
- Robbery victims, elderly as, 215
- Robb v. Chemetron*, 180
- Robin v. Espo Engineering*, 182–183
- Ryther v. KARE*, 183
- Sales jobs, age discrimination in, 218
- Scott v. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company*, 181
- SCT (self-categorization theory), 17
- Segregation, of elderly, 42–43
- Self-actualization, successful aging and, 250–251
- Self-categorization theory (SCT), 17
- Self-esteem, 33
as anxiety buffer, 34
defensive reaction toward mortality salience and, 38–39
derogation of elderly and, 39
identity processes and, 255–257
mortality salience and, 36
protection of, 258
- Self-expression, successful aging and, 250–251
- Self-fulfilling prophecy, 14–15, 288

- Self-image
 effect on attitudes toward others,
 148–149
 identity assimilation effect and (*see*
 Identity assimilation effect)
 identity process theory and, 253–255
 self-stereotypes and, 59
 socioemotional selectivity theory
 and, 252
 styles, 260–264
 unrealistic positive, 259
- Self-induced dependence, stereotype
 confirmation and, 288–292
- Self-profitability, 8
- Self-stereotypes
 behavior and, 60–61
 implicit, 58–59
 negative, gait speed and, 63
 positive, gait speed and, 62–63
 subliminal priming, 60–62
- Senior citizen subcategory, 7, 136–
 137
- Seniority system exception, 178–179
- Sensory functioning, age-related
 changes, 202
- Sexism
vs. ageism, 312
 workplace ageism and, 183–184
- Sexuality, elderly, 41
- Shame, ageism and, 51
- Sherman v. American Cynamid*, 184
- Singapore, 222
- SIT. *See* Social identity theory
- Smith v. Flax*, 181
- “Snowbirds,” 27
- Snyder v. AG Trucking*, 180
- Social categories, mental representa-
 tions of, 6
- Social cognition, implicit, 52
- Social creativity
 of middle-aged adults, 149–150
 name changes for elderly and, 151
- Social-developmental view. *See also*
 Children, age attitudes of
 advantages of, 77
 age-based categorization and, 77–81
 age-related changes and, 204
 cognitive processes and, 113
 perceptual mechanisms and, 111–
 112
- Social group categorization, 64–65
- Social identity theory (SIT)
 age-based judgments and, 147–148
 identity maintenance and, 151
 in-group bias and, 16–17, 148
 middle-aged adults and, 149–150
 out-group bias and, 16–17, 148
 self-identity, effect on attitudes to-
 ward others, 148–149
 workplace ageism and, 184, 186
- Social interactions
 age and, 3
 stereotyping in, 14–15
- Social-psychological processes, of
 stereotyping, 4
- Social roles, evaluation of older adults
 and, 144
- Social role theory, ageist attitudes and,
 138–139
- Social Security Act, 174, 175
- Social structure, stereotype content
 and, 12
- Social welfare era, 296
- Social withdrawal, 248–249
- Sociocultural influences, on age atti-
 tudes of children, 104–105, 113–
 114
- Socioeconomic status
 children’s age attitudes and, 90–91
 evaluation of older adults and, 144
- Socioemotional selectivity theory, 252
- South Africa, Kafir children of, 39
- Speech. *See* Language
- Speech accommodation theory, 230–
 231
- Speen v. Crown Clothing Corporation*, 182
- Status, 9
- Stereotype content model, 9
- Stereotypes, 49
 age-based, 11, 135–138
 changing, 58
 implicit, impact on elderly, 57–63
 mindful acceptance of, 285–288
 negative, terms associated with, 58

- perpetuation of, 99–100
- positive, 58
- in workplace, 166–167
- of Asian Americans, 8–9
- automatic
 - exposure to exemplars and, 69
 - of strong women, 69
- of children, toward older adults, 82–83
- content of, 7
 - dimensions of, 7–10
 - of elderly, social structure prediction of, 12–13
 - social structure and, 12
- cultural, priming, 59–60
- of disabled persons, 9
- of elderly (*see* Elderly stereotypes)
- explicit, 51
- formation
 - categorization and, 4–6
 - functions of, 14–17
 - social-psychological processes of, 4
- gender (*see* Gender, stereotypes)
- implicit, 51–53 (*see also* Implicit age stereotypes)
- interrelationship with prejudice, stigma and fear of aging, 324–331
- negative, 40, 166
- occupational roles and, 138–139
- out-group, 8, 9
- priming, 56–57, 62
- reversed, 221
- self-stereotypes (*see* Self-stereotypes)
- social dimension of, 313–314
- threat of, 264, 266–268
- unconscious or automatic, 51
- vs.* prejudice, 315
- workplace ageism and, 186–187
- Stigmatization
 - caregiving and, 329–330
 - definition of, 317
 - of elderly, reducing, 317–323
 - institutionalized, 319
 - interrelationship with stereotypes, prejudice and fear of aging, 324–331
 - of poor performance, 321
 - reducing, 322–323
 - social damage from, 319–320
 - Stopka v. Alliance of American Insurers*, 180
 - Strangers, communication with, 225–227
 - Supreme Court ruling, on age discrimination, 201, 216–217
- Technology, age-discrimination lawsuits involving, 183
- Television
 - elderly characters
 - portrayals of, 3–4, 219
 - valence of, 219–220
 - visibility of, 219–220
 - implicit age stereotypes and, 64
 - influence on children's age attitudes, 106–108
 - research on ageism and, 343–344, 345
- Terminal illness, treatment decisions, 207
- Terminology, 38, 341–342
- Terror management theory
 - ageism and, 37–41
 - description of, 28, 29, 30–37, 259
 - in reducing ageism, 41–44
- Theory of age norms, 173
- Traditionalism, *vs.* rationalism, 346
- Transcendental meditation, 283
- Treatment decisions, age-differentiated behavior in, 205–207
- Tripartite model, 131
- Trust, 16
- Underaccommodation, 185
- United States, demographics, 129
- Urbanization, 13
- Value, sense of, bolstering, 43
- Values, research on ageism and, 345–346
- Vandalism, elderly as, 215
- Victims of crime, older adults as, 215, 217
- Vital involvement, 250–251
- Voice cues, in age differentiation, 79

- WAIS (Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale), 145
- Walch v. Intecom*, 182
- Warmth, 8, 9
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), 145
- Well-being
- maintaining, 251–255
 - goal accommodation and, 253
 - identity processes and, 253–255
 - mature defense mechanisms and, 251–252
 - socioemotional selectivity theory and, 252
 - successful aging and, 250–251
- Western culture, elderly in, 42–43
- Wichman v. Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University*, 181
- Women
- age-based categories and, 143
 - group attitudes of, 67
 - middle age and, 134
 - negative stereotype threat and, 266, 268
 - older
 - in “aesthetically oriented” industries, 183–184
 - perception of, 142
 - personality traits of, 136–137
 - underrepresentation in mass media, 220
 - physical appearance
 - fading of, 318
 - research on ageism and, 343
 - work-related issues, 183–184
 - social roles, ageist attitudes and, 138–139
 - strong, automatic stereotypes of, 69
- Workers, older
- attitudes toward, 141–142
 - cognitive deficits of, 167–169
 - inability to cope with change, 171–172
 - job applicants, 328
 - job performance of, 172–174
 - physical decline of, 169–171
 - prejudices/stereotypes of, 186–187
 - productivity of, 172–174
 - public support for, 349–350
 - retirement of, 174–176
 - stereotypes of, 11–12
 - turnover of, 176
- Workplace
- accidents, older workers and, 170
 - age-differentiated behavior in, 217–218
 - ageism, 183–188, 296
 - ageist stereotypes and, 166–167
 - communication accommodation theory and, 185–186
 - intergenerational communication and, 164–166
 - lawsuits, 183–184, 187
 - older workers prejudices and, 186–187
 - sexism and, 183–184
 - social identity theory and, 184, 186
 - social stereotypes and, 186–187
 - discrimination, 18
 - elderly in, 11–12 (*see also* Workers, older)
 - hiring practices
 - aged differentiated, 217
 - age discrimination in, 217–218
 - job advertisements, age specifications in, 177–178
 - job displacement, 349
 - research on ageism and, 348–350
 - workforce demographics, 163–164
- Young adults. *See* Adults, young
- “Young blood” remarks, 180–181