Chapter 13

AGE, ABILITY, AND APPEARANCE

AGEISM

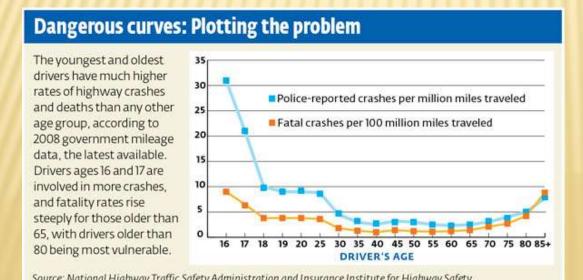
- * Ageism biased evaluations and judgments based on age
 - + Middle-aged (35-60), Young Old (60-75), Old-Old (75+)
- Terror Management Theory (TMT)- thoughts of mortality are threatening
 - + Mortality fears are reduced after 60

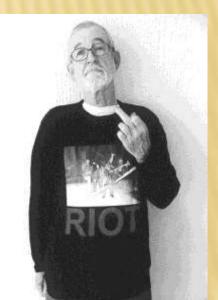




ADVANTAGES OF AGING

- Service and volunteering
- More positive emotions and less negative
- Less susceptible to colds and some illnesses
- Lower accident rates than teens
- Lower rates of mental illness, alcoholism, drug abuse
- Freedom to be erratic





STEREOTYPES OF OLDER ADULTS

- Age-related Stereotypes intolerance, poor health, personality, inactive, sociable, dejected, less <u>attractive</u>
- Stereotype Content Model older adults are seen as extremely warm, but less competent than most groups
- Benevolent Ageism weak but wonderful effect

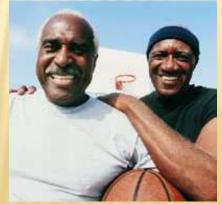




STEREOTYPES OF OLDER ADULTS

- Subtypes lead to more changes in age-related beliefs
 - + Forgetfulness attribute forgetting to external factors for young and internal for older adults
 - + Acceptance of stereotypes can impact memory, physical ability, and life expectancy

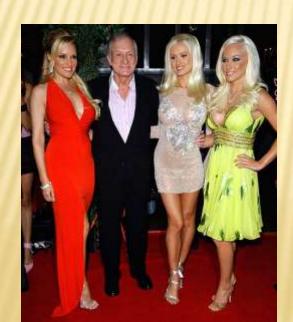






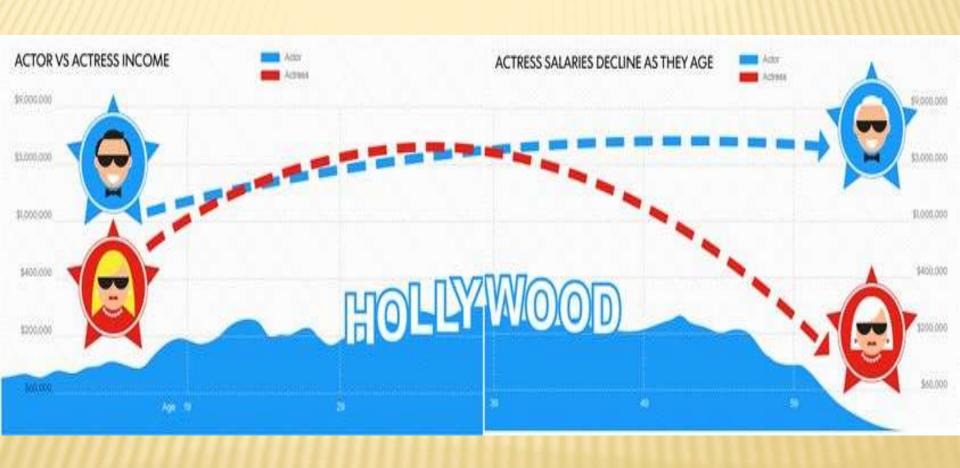
DOUBLE-STANDARD STEREOTYPES

- * Ageism Double-standard physical attractiveness and femininity declines seen greater for <u>women</u>
- Larger discrepancies between evaluations and treatment of young/old women compared to men



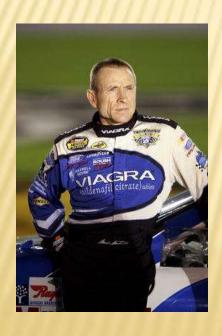


DOUBLE-STANDARD STEREOTYPES



MEDIA AND AGE-RELATED STEREOTYPES

- Older adults are underrepresented in the media
 - + Underrepresented in media targeting older adults
 - + Presented in somewhat positive roles in the media







MEDIA PORTRAYAL OF OLDER ADULTS



AGE-BASED DISCRIMINATION

- * Age Discrimination Employment Act (ADEA) has had little impact on discrimination
 - + Resume' and interview studies show biased treatment of older adults
 - + Inaccurate beliefs that older works are less physically capable, prone to illness, less productive



AGE-BASED DISCRIMINATION

Older Workers and Age Discrimination

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), signed into law in 1967, forbids discrimination in the workplace against anyone 40 or older. A recent survey shows that many workers still believe there are signs of age discrimination on the job today.

1 in 5 workers in the U.S. is age 55 or older

64% of workers say they have seen or experienced age discrimination in the workplace.

of adults believe age discrimination begins among workers in their 50s.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Staying Ahead of the Curve 2013: AARP Multicultural Work and Career Study Perceptions of Age Discrimination in the Workplace — Ages 45-74

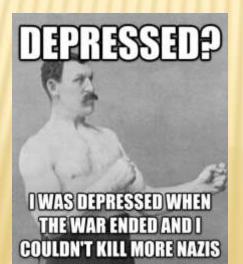
ARP
Real Possibilities

AGE-BASED DISCRIMINATION

- Elderspeak stereotypes lead to patronizing and demeaning <u>speech</u>
 - + Perceived as demeaning and disrespectful
- Health Care stereotypes lead to worse care by health care providers

+ Psychologists and Social workers show less biased

treatment





ABILITY

- Ableism prejudice towards persons with disabilities (PWDs)
- Disability any impairment that limits one or more major life activities
 - + Older adults, women, adolescent boys report higher rates
- Discrimination occurs more for controllable, unappealing, dangerous, more severe, and less concealable stigmas
 - Coping with stigma and bias is often worse than the disability





PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

- Attitudes more positive attitudes toward associating with PWDs compared to dating/marrying
 - + PWDs report delays in romantic attention, negative work and school experiences
 - + PWDs face workplace discrimination and patronization





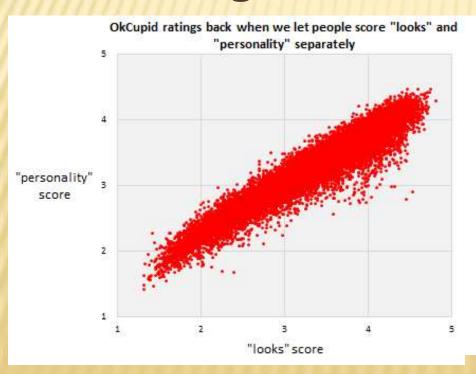
COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT

- Contact Limited experience leads to anxious and uncertain interactions
- Improved <u>communication strategies</u> facilitates <u>interactions</u>



APPEARANCE

- Lookism attractiveness <u>stereotype</u>
- * Attractiveness smooth, young, symmetrical faces with average features



For both men and women, a face that's one and a half times as long as it is wide with symmetrical features is typically regarded as attractive.

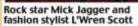


APPEARANCE

- Height bias taller and average people are evaluated more favorably than shorter individuals
 - + Women may find avg. height more attractive than taller or shorter
 - + Height can affect hiring, earnings, self-esteem









Jazz singer Jamie Cullum and model Sophie Dahl

APPEARANCE - WEIGHT

- Weight Bias stigmatizing overweight is legal and socially accepted "highest levels of job discrimination"
 - + Stereotypes unattractive, lazy, unhappy, powerless
 - Experience workplace, interpersonal, health, and consumer <u>discrimination</u>
 - + Less bias with long-term social relationship

Weight Double-standard – women typically experience more

prejudice



APPEARANCE - WEIGHT

- Anti-Fat <u>Attitudes</u> are influenced by fear, dislike, and willpower beliefs
 - + People are unashamed to hold Anti-Fat Attitudes
 - + Victims at risk for depression, low S.E., eating disorders, and increased obesity
 - + Females less likely to attend college and receive less parental support and aid



