# EVERYDAY COGNITIVE FAILURES AND MEMORY COMPENSATION EFFORTS: A SELECTIVE OPTIMIZATION WITH COMPENSATION (SOC) ANALYSIS

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### Memory

- 70% of people in midlife are worried about memory decline (Ponds, Commissaris, & Jolles, 1997)
- About 40% of middle-aged report high levels of forgetfulness. (Ponds, et al., 1997).
- Onset of objective memory decline within the fifth decade of life.

### Who Compensates

- Older adults
- Those reporting higher levels of forgetfulness
- Healthy individuals/higher subjective health
- Higher cognitive reserve
- Personality traits agreeableness & neuroticism

# Selective Optimization with Compensation

(SOC Baltes & Baltes, 1990)

Individuals, who select goals (selection) and strive to attain (optimization) and maintain (compensation) those goals are more likely to experience positive developmental outcomes.

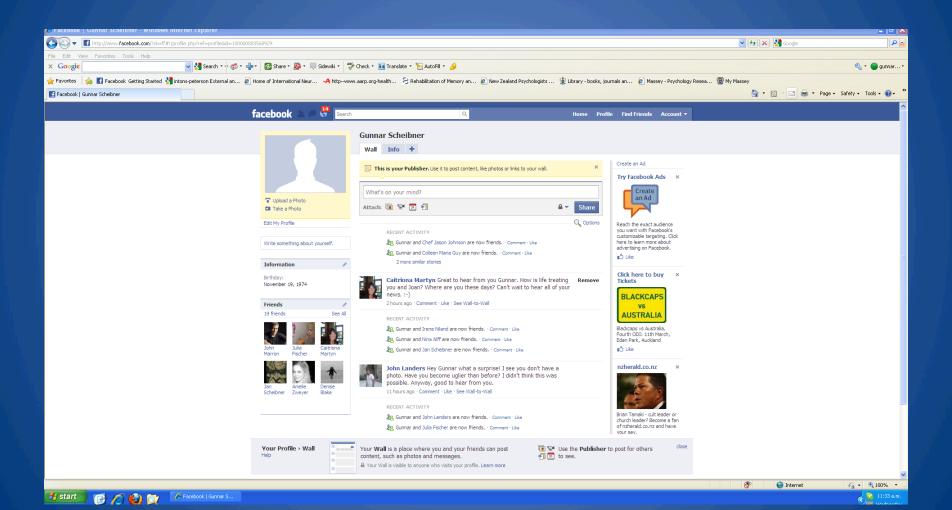
## Study

- The current study focuses on the occurrence of cognitive failures in the context of the theory of Selective Optimization with Compensation.
- Specific attention is given to the moderating effects that mood may have on the benefits of SOC and on the effects that SOC may have on individual's memory compensation efforts

### Hypotheses

- 1. Higher levels of SOC endorsement will be associated with
  - a. lower reports of cognitive failure
  - b. more effective compensation efforts
- 2. Beneficial effects of SOC on cognitive failures are moderated (diminished) by low mood.

#### Procedure



### Participants

- 409 normal functioning individuals from the general population in New Zealand
- (241 females & 168 males) ]
- Mean age was 48.10 years of age (SD = 12.94, range = 18-85).

#### Measures

- Selection, Optimization, and Compensation Questionnaire (SOC); Freund, & Baltes, 2002).
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) (Broadbent, et al., 1982)
- Memory Compensation Questionnaire (MCQ) (Dixon et al, 2001)
- Self Rating of mood

#### Measures

- Selection, Optimization, and Compensation Questionnaire (SOC); Freund, & Baltes, 2002).
  - Selection
    - Elective
    - Loss Based
  - Optimization
  - Compensation

# 3 Factors of CFQ

Rast, Zimprich, van Boxtel & Jolles, (2009)

- 1) Forgetfulness
  - tending to forget something known or planned
     e.g., intentions, names, appointments
- 2) Distractibility
  - being absentminded or a proneness to loosing focused attention e.g., daydreaming
- 3) False Triggering
  - being prone to interrupted information processing in sequences of cognitive and/or motor actions e.g., not knowing why went to part of house

# Memory Compensation Questionnaire (MCQ; Dixon et al., 2001)

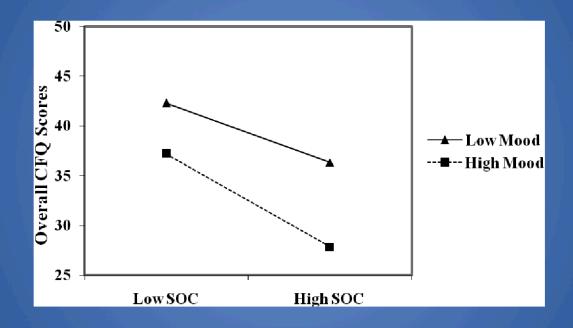
- External
  - Notes & calendars
- Internal
  - Mnemonic strategies
- Time
- Effort
- Reliance on others

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Psychometric		М	SD	α	1	2	3	4	5	6
Scales										
1	CFQ-Forgetfulness	25.24	4.61	.84	-					
2	CFQ-Distractibility	27.01	5.48	.84	.88**	-				
3	CFQ-False	26.34	5.09	.83	.92**	.86**	_			
Tri	ggering	20.54	5.07	.05	.72	.00				
4	CFQ-Overall	48.68	9.12	.90	.94**	.97**	.95**	-		
5	MCQ-Strategy	78.06	13.67	.90	.36**	.29**	.35**	.33**	-	
6	SOC	22.66	10.90	.71	- .19**	.15**	.15**	- .17**	.11*	-
7	Mood-ratings	2.12	0.75	-	.26**	.31**	.26**	.30**	08	.11*

# The effects of SOC endorsement and mood-ratings on frequency of cognitive failurures



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