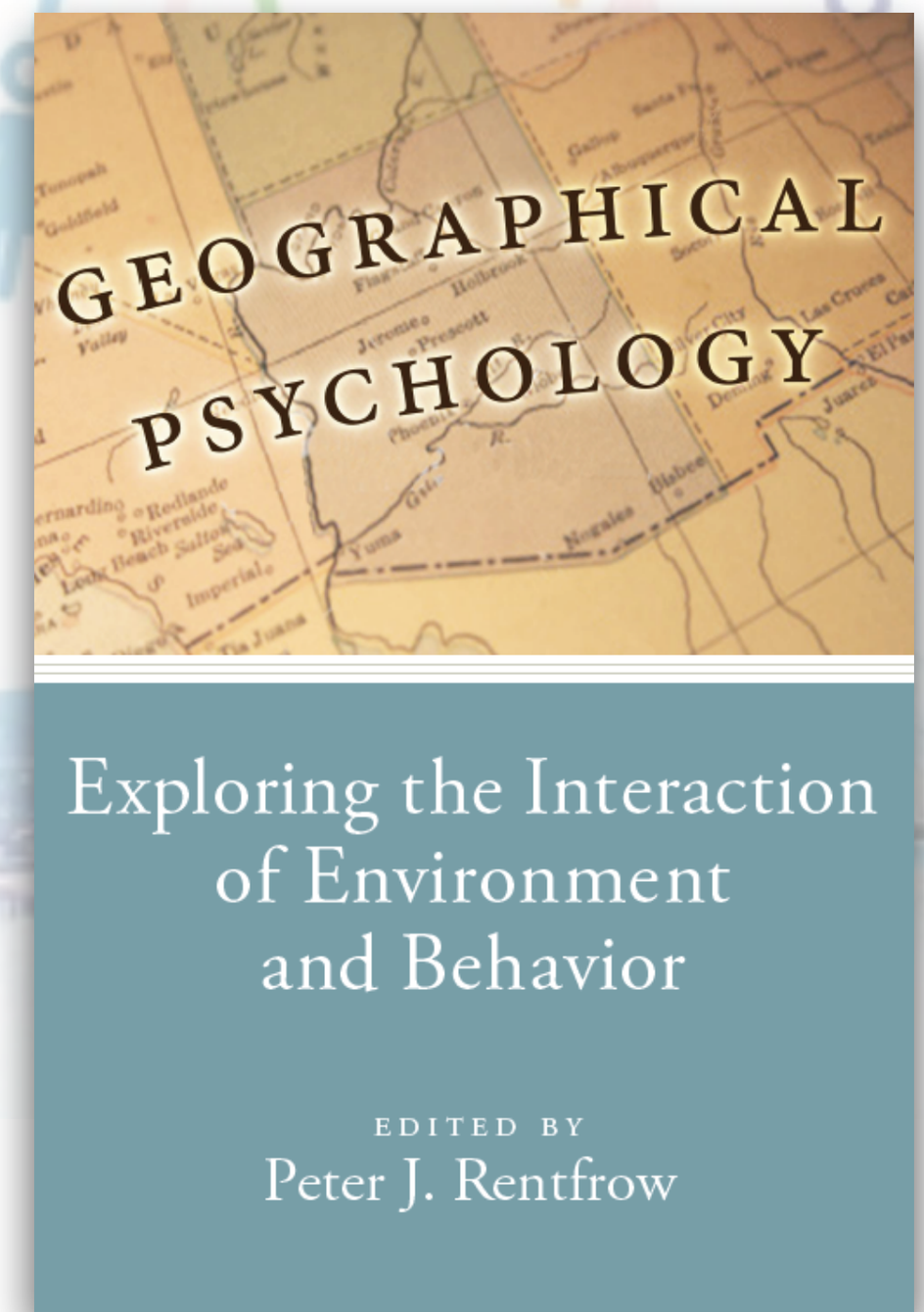
Urban—rural differences in successful aging



Research Report

Temperament and Migration Patterns in Finland

Markus Jokela,[1] Marko Elovainio,[2] Mika Kivimäki,[3] and Liisa Keltikangas-Järvinen[1]

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Research in Personality

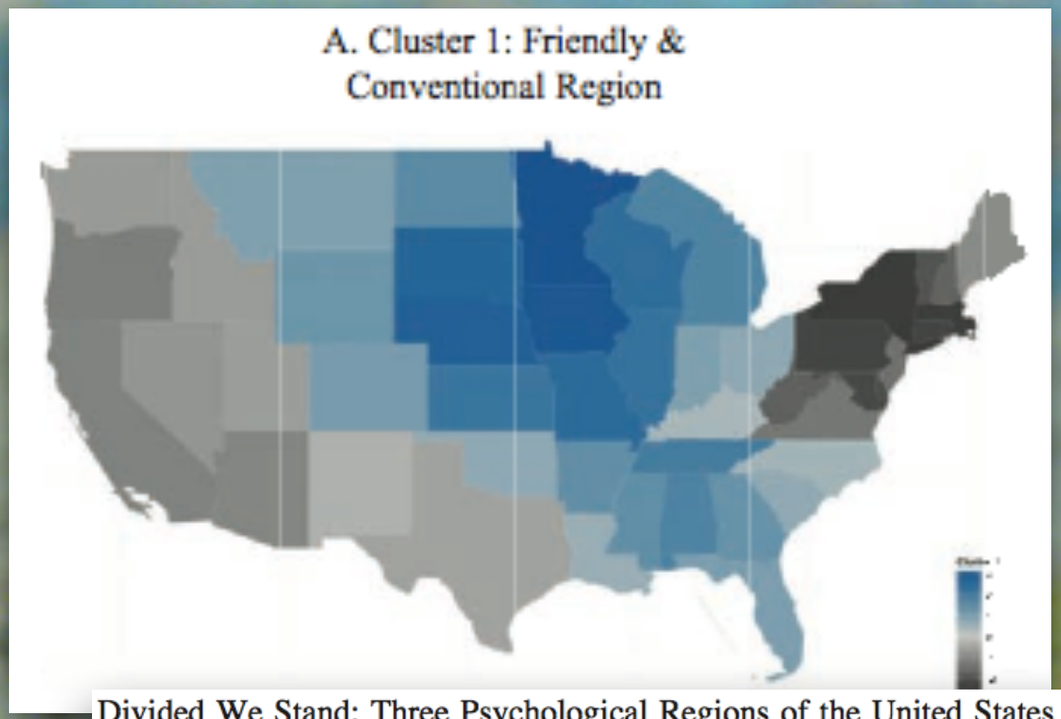
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jrp

Brief Report

Personality predicts migration within and between U.S. states

Markus Jokela

Department of Psychology, University of Helsinki, Siltavuorenpenger 20D, P.O. Box 9, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland



Divided We Stand: Three Psychological Regions of the United States and Their Political, Economic, Social, and Health Correlates

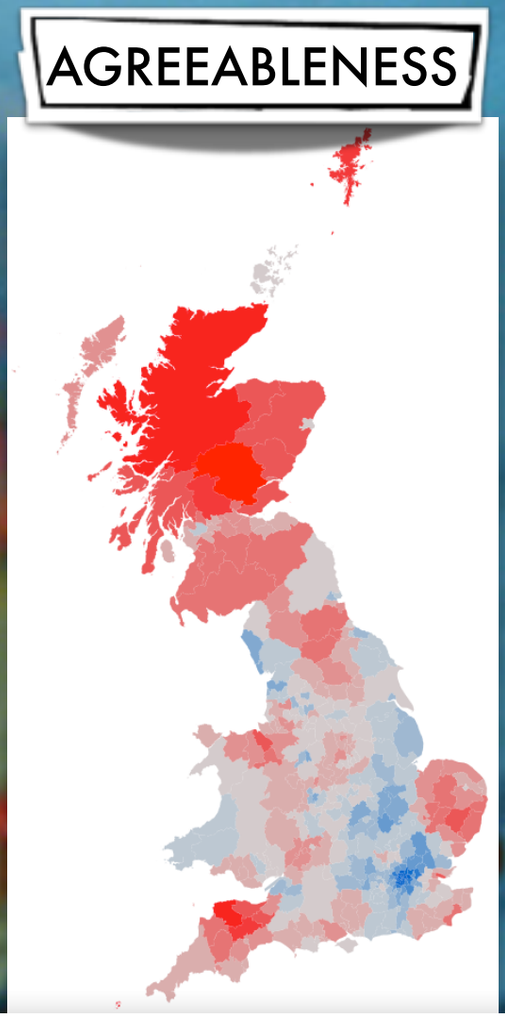
Peter J. Rentfrow
University of Cambridge

Samuel D. Gosling
University of Texas at Austin

Markus Jokela
University of Helsinki

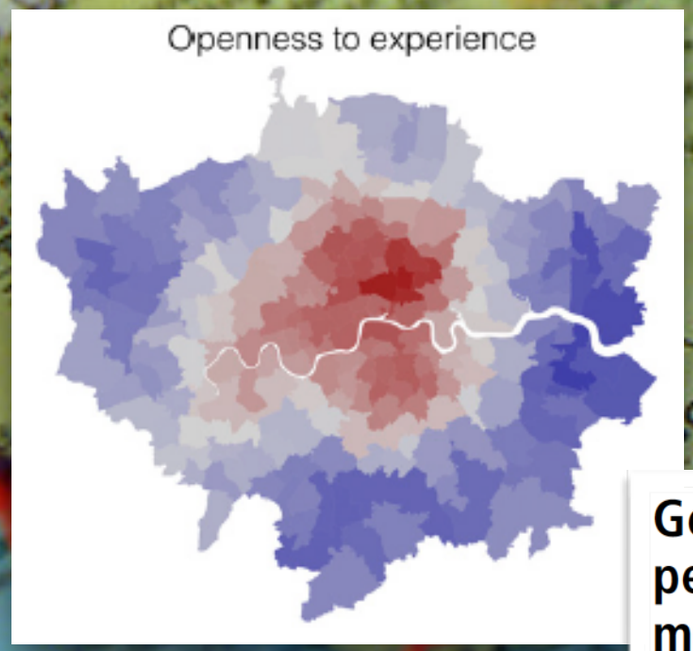
David J. Stillwell and Michal Kosinski
University of Cambridge

Jeff Potter
Atof Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts



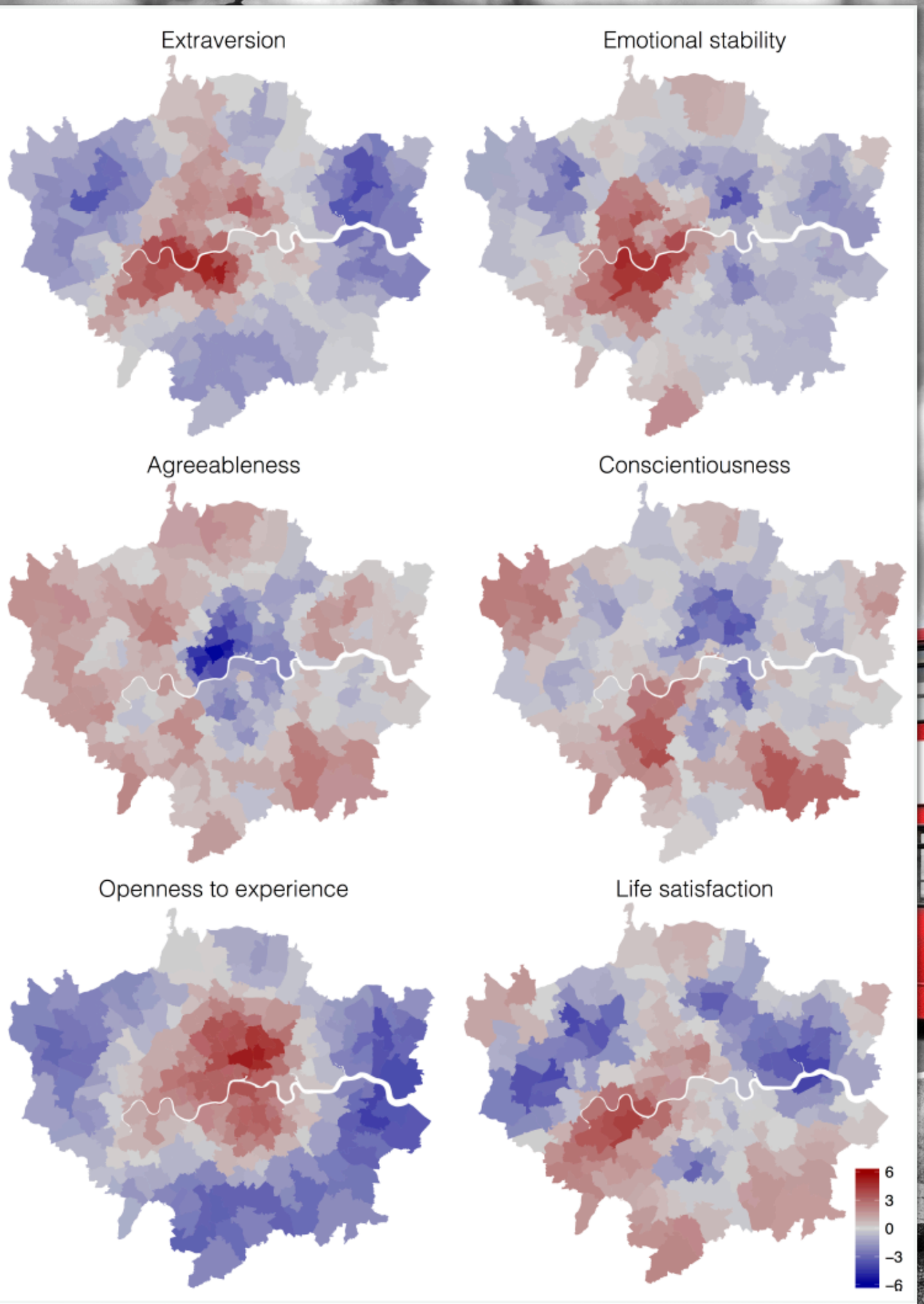
Regional Personality Differences in Great Britain

Peter J. Rentfrow[1]*, Markus Jokela[2], Michael E. Lamb[1]



Geographically varying associations between personality and life satisfaction in the London metropolitan area

Markus Jokela[a,b,1], Wiebke Bleidorn[c,d], Michael E. Lamb[b], Samuel D. Gosling[e], and Peter J. Rentfrow[b]



Geographically varying associations between personality and life satisfaction in the London metropolitan area

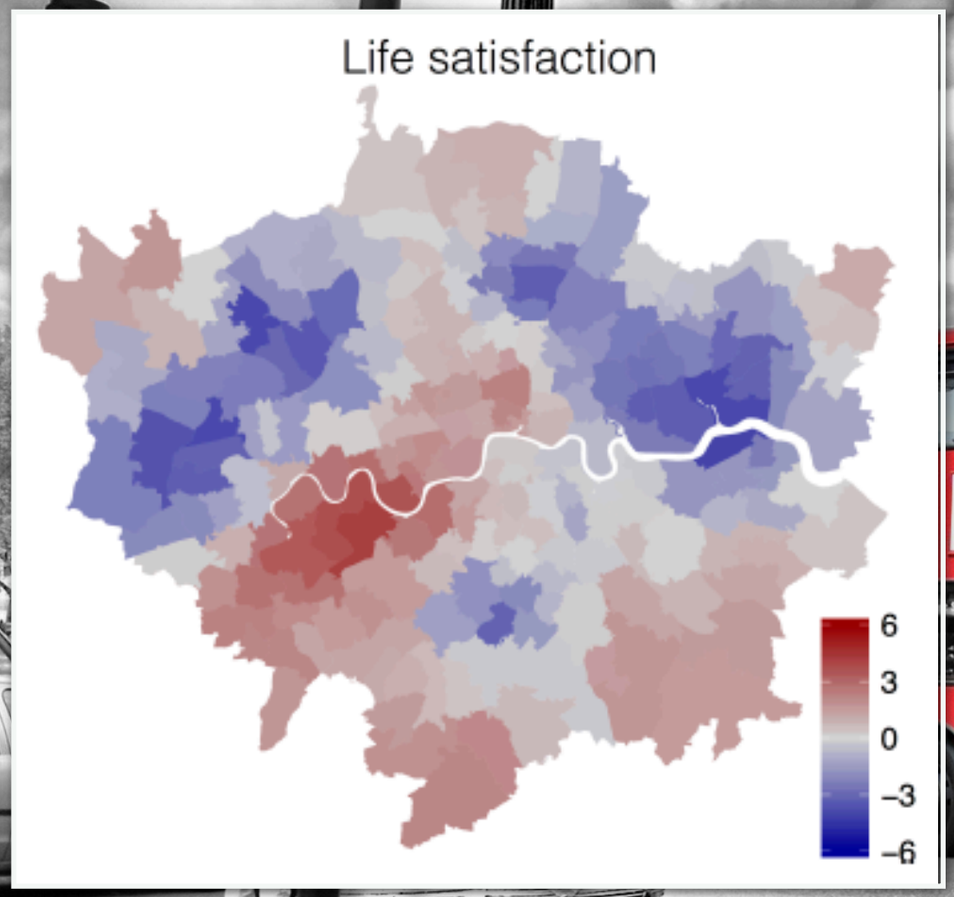
Markus Jokela,[1,2] Wiebke Bleidorn,[3,4] Michael E. Lamb,[2] Samuel D. Gosling[5], Peter J. Rentfrow[2]

Where in Britain would you be happiest?

Answer ten questions to get your personality traits

Discover the place in Britain predicted to improve your life satisfaction

No question or postcode data are stored by the BBC – all calculations take place on your computer



Geographically varying associations between personality and life satisfaction in the London metropolitan area

Markus Jokela,[1,2] Wiebke Bleidorn,[3,4] Michael E. Lamb,[2] Samuel D. Gosling[5], Peter J. Rentfrow[2]

Table 2. Selected sociodemographic and personality correlates of regression slopes of personality scores predicting life satisfaction in different postcode districts.

	E	S	A	C	O
Population structure					
% Older people (65+)				-23	-27
% Couple households with children			24		-35
% Lone-parent households				25	
Fertility rate			24		
Mortality rate				19	
Population density					33
% Christian religion					-25
% White ethnic background	-17		-14		-22
Physical environment & Housing					
Mean house price	-22		-17		19
% Domestic Buildings					25
% Domestic Gardens		14			-21
% Non-Domestic Buildings					27
% Greenspaces					-22
Social indicators					
Turnout Borough election				-22	-17
Total crime rate					15
Income rank				-22	-17
Employment rate rank				-23	-20

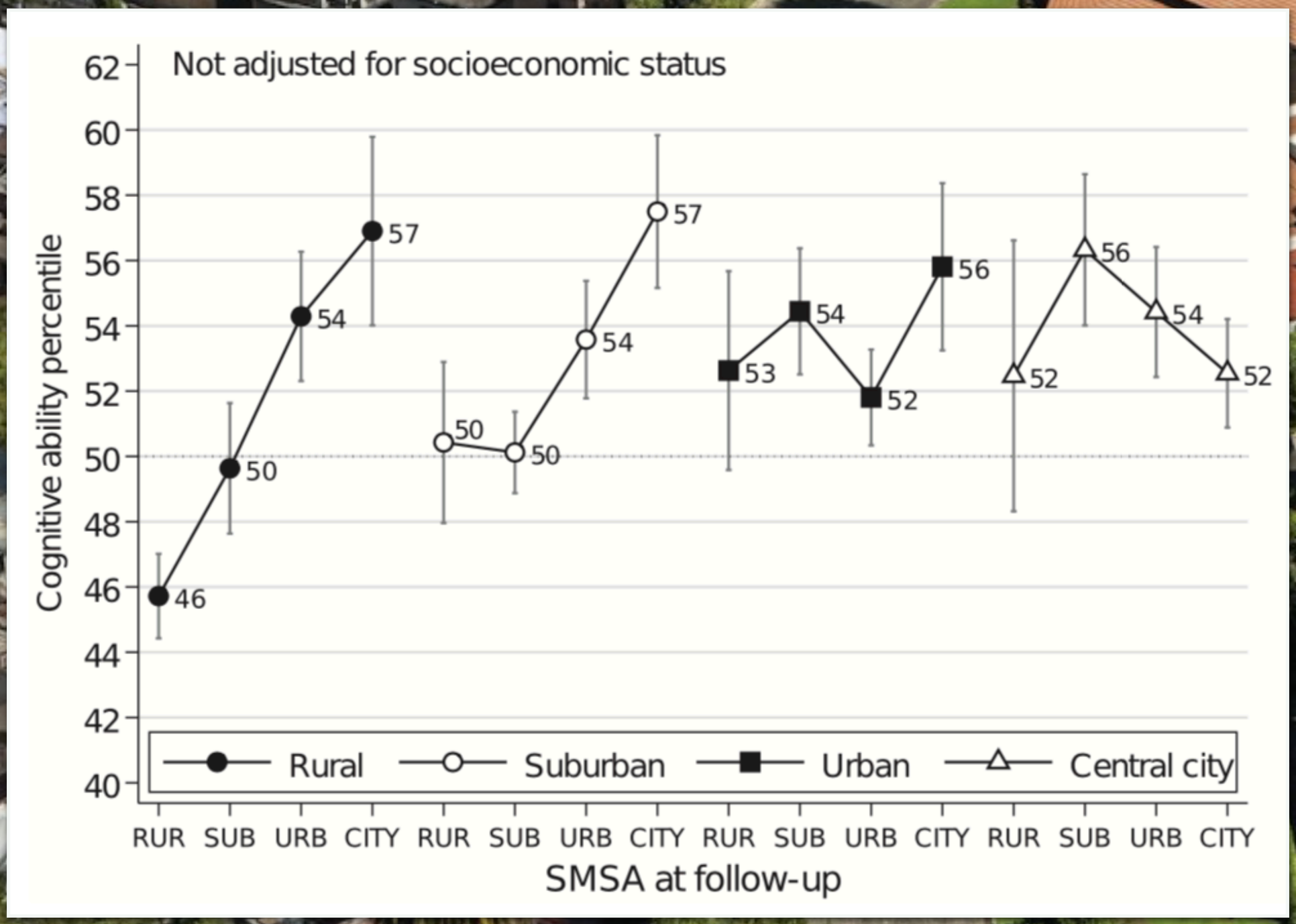
Note: Correlations are reported as r * 100. All correlations with absolute value ≥ 14 are statistically significant (n=216 postcode districts) and only these are shown.

E=Extraversion, S=Emotional stability (low Neuroticism), A=Agreeableness, C=Conscientiousness, O=Openness to Experience

Flow of cognitive capital across rural and urban United States

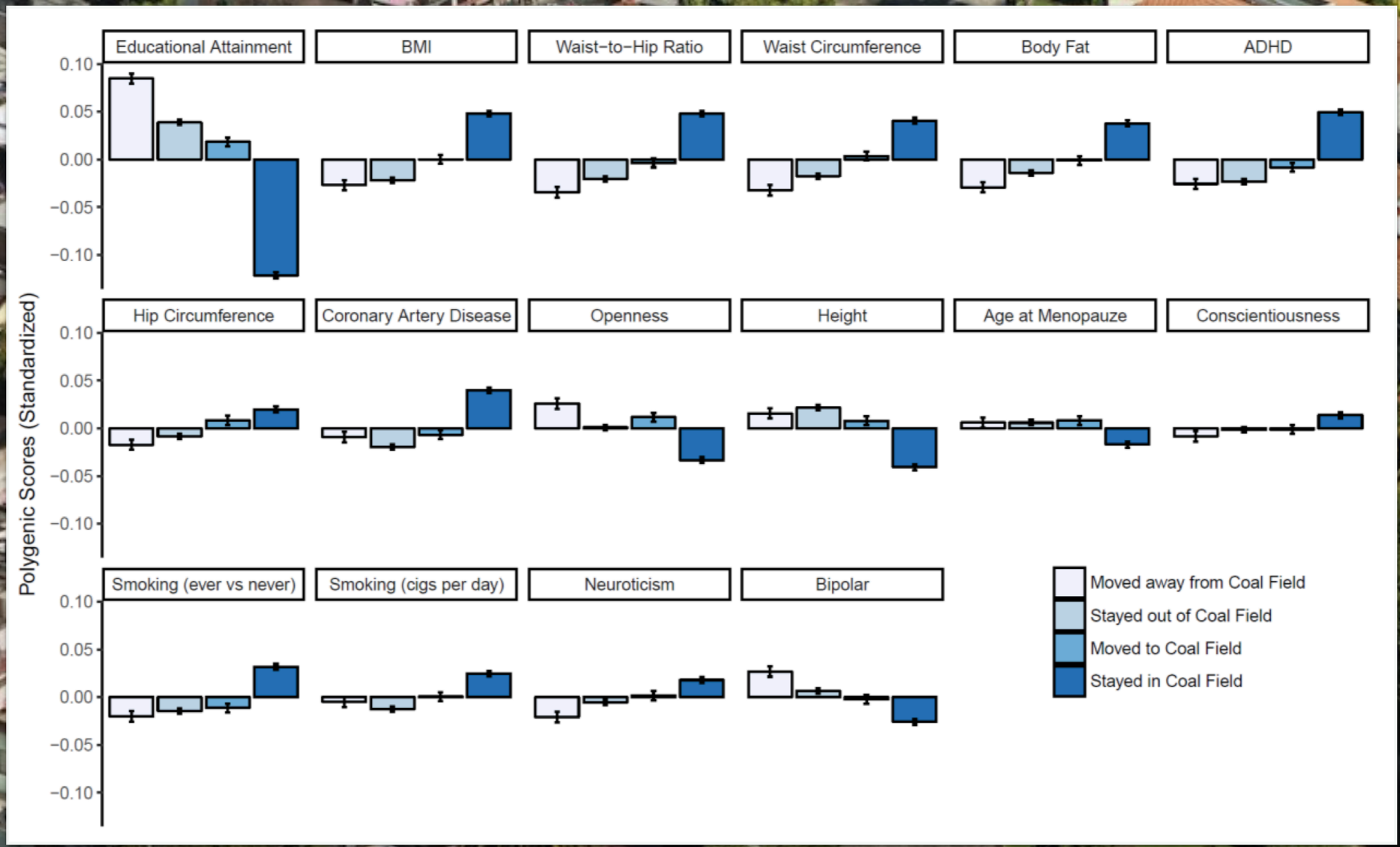
Markus Jokela *

Adolescence to adulthood



GENETIC CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Abdel Abdellaoui[1,], David Hugh-Jones[2], Kathryn E. Kemper[3], Yan Holtz[3], Michel G. Nivard[4], Laura Veul[1], Loic Yengo[3], Brendan P. Zietsch[5], Timothy M. Frayling[6], Naomi Wray[3,7], Jian Yang[3,7], Karin J.H. Verweij[1], Peter M. Visscher[3,7,*]*



Problem of social selection

$$y_{it} = B_0 + B_W(x_{it} - x_{i.}) + B_B(x_{i.}) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Within-individual (variation across time)

Between-individuals (average residence across time)

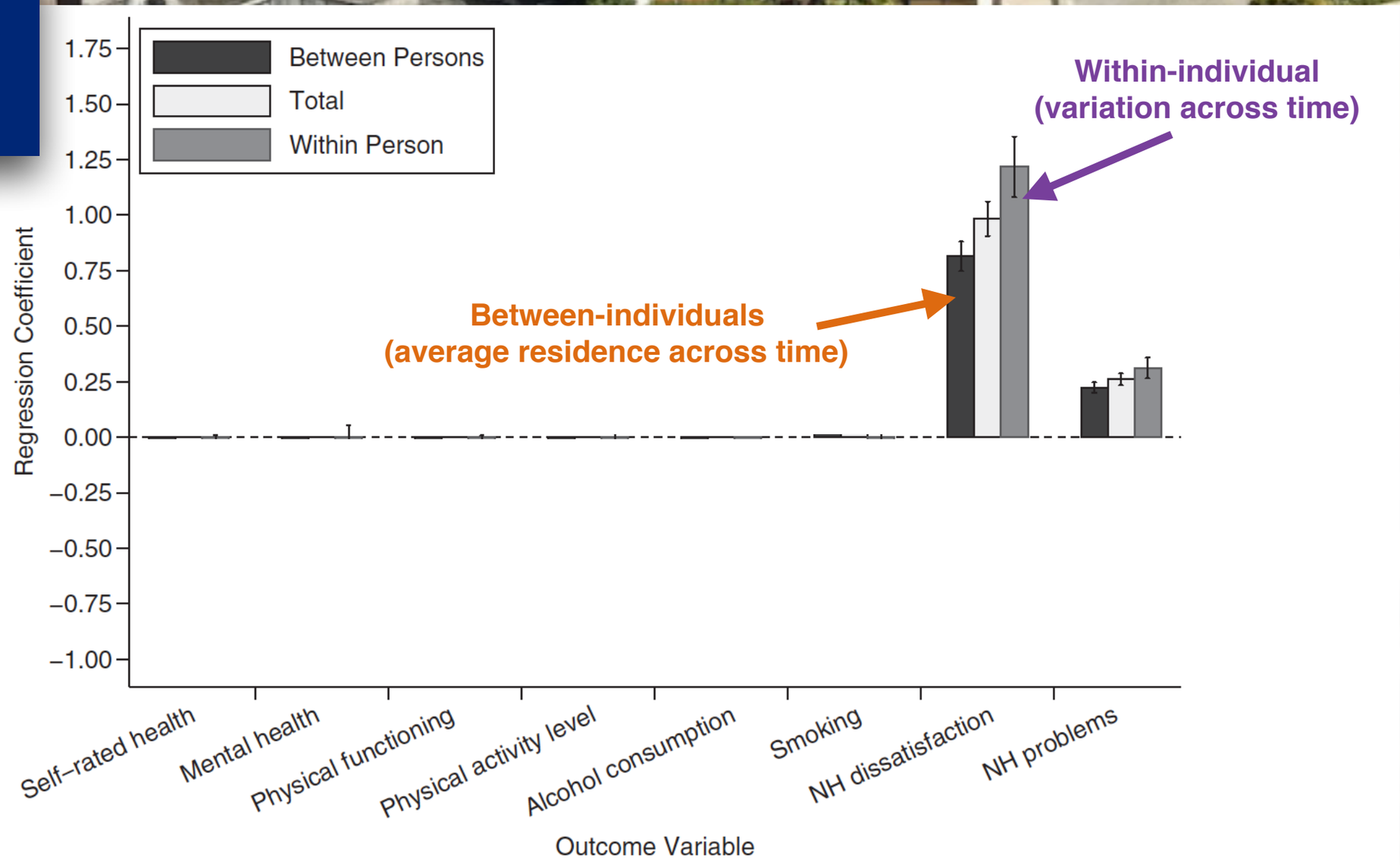
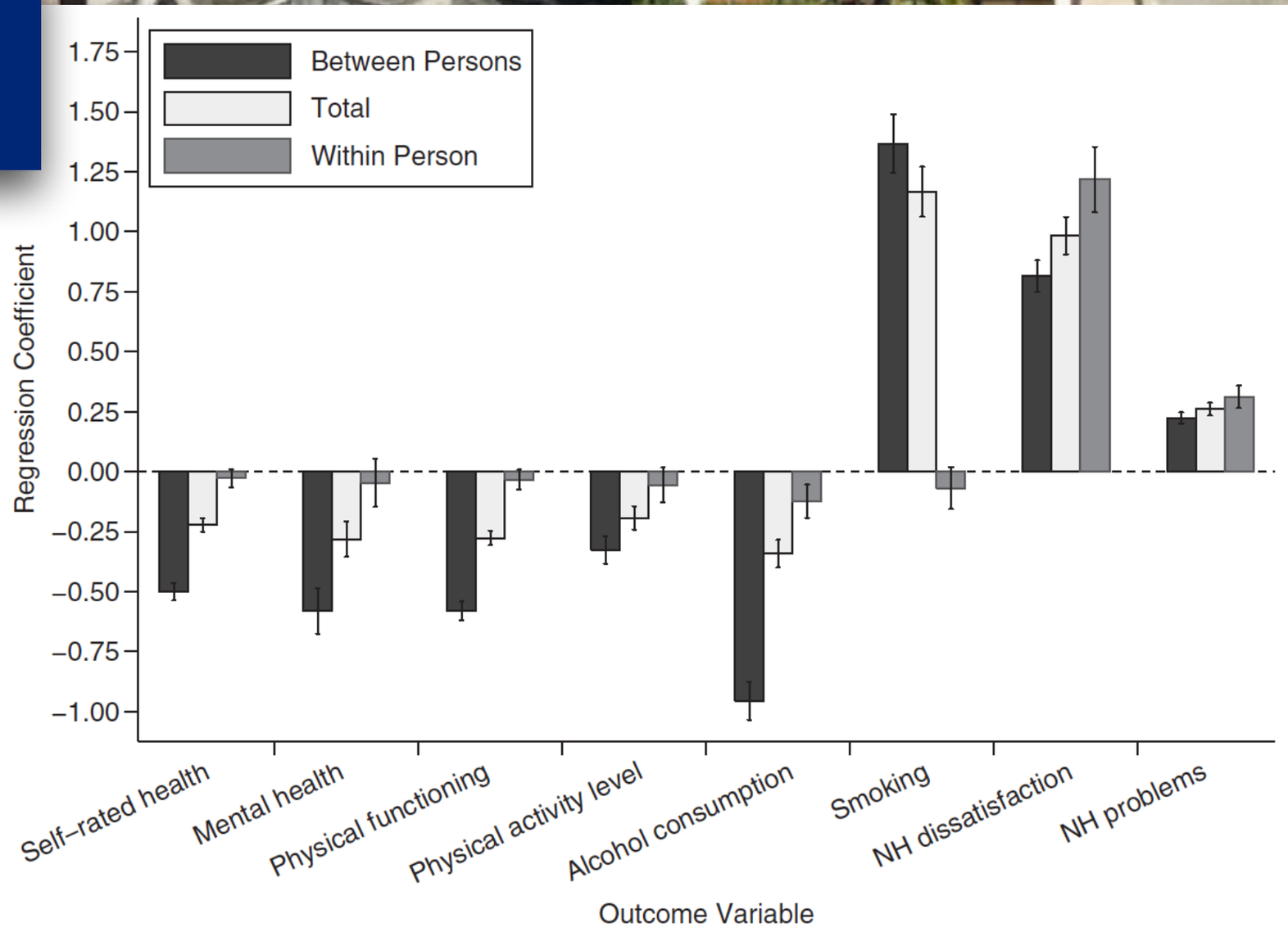


Figure 1. Associations between neighborhood (NH) disadvantage and outcome variables based on between-person (dark bars), total (light bars), and within-person (dark gray bars) regressions using 10 annual repeated measurements of neighborhood disadvantage and outcomes (112,503 person-observations from 20,012 unique persons), Household, Income, and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey, 2001–2010. The shaded bars illustrate the magnitude of regression coefficients (linear regression coefficients for continuous outcomes and logit odds ratios for dichotomous outcomes). All differences between within-person and between-person regression coefficients were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). See Web Table 1 for statistical details. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

Are Neighborhood Health Associations Causal? A 10-Year Prospective Cohort Study With Repeated Measurements

Markus Jokela*



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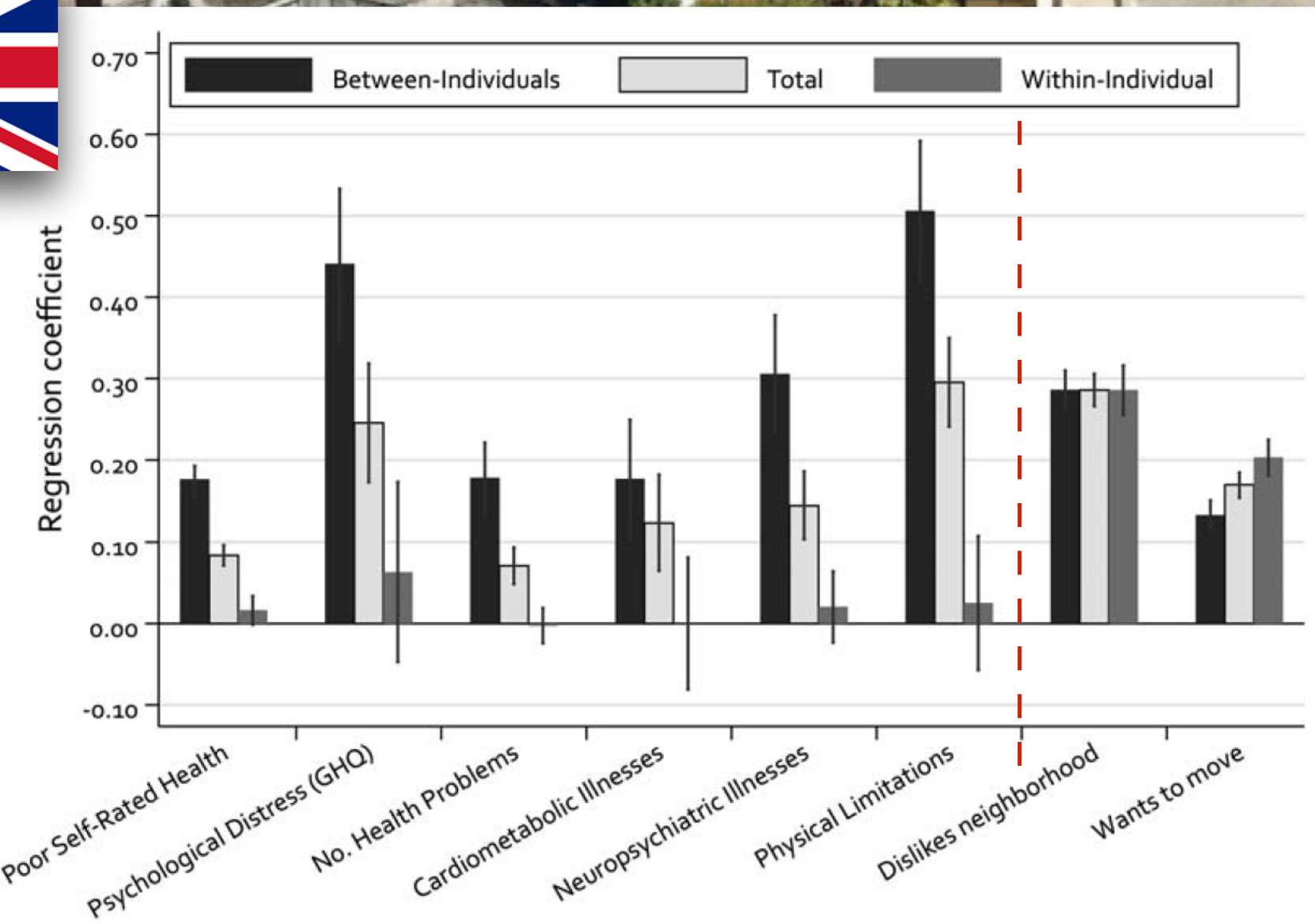


Figure 1 Associations between neighbourhood deprivation and health outcomes for between-individuals, total and within-individual regressions. Bars represent the magnitude of linear regression coefficients per 20 units of multiple deprivation index (for self-reported health and psychological distress), logged Poisson regression coefficients per 20 units of multiple deprivation index (for the count variables of illnesses), and logit ORs per 5 units of multiple deprivation index (for disliking the neighbourhood and wanting to move). Error bars are 95% CIs. N=up to 137 884 person-observations from 17 001 unique individuals between years 1991 and 2009. See online supplementary table S2 for numerical details.

Does neighbourhood deprivation cause poor health? Within-individual analysis of movers in a prospective cohort study

Markus Jokela[1,2]

So what about social causation and neighborhood influences?

Review

Environment as 'Brain Training': A review of geographical and physical environmental influences on cognitive ageing

Marica Cassarino[a,*], Annalisa Setti[a,b]

Ageing and Urbanization: Can Cities be Designed to Foster Active Ageing?

John R Beard, MBBS, PhD[1]
Charles Petitot, MD, MPH[1]

Successful aging

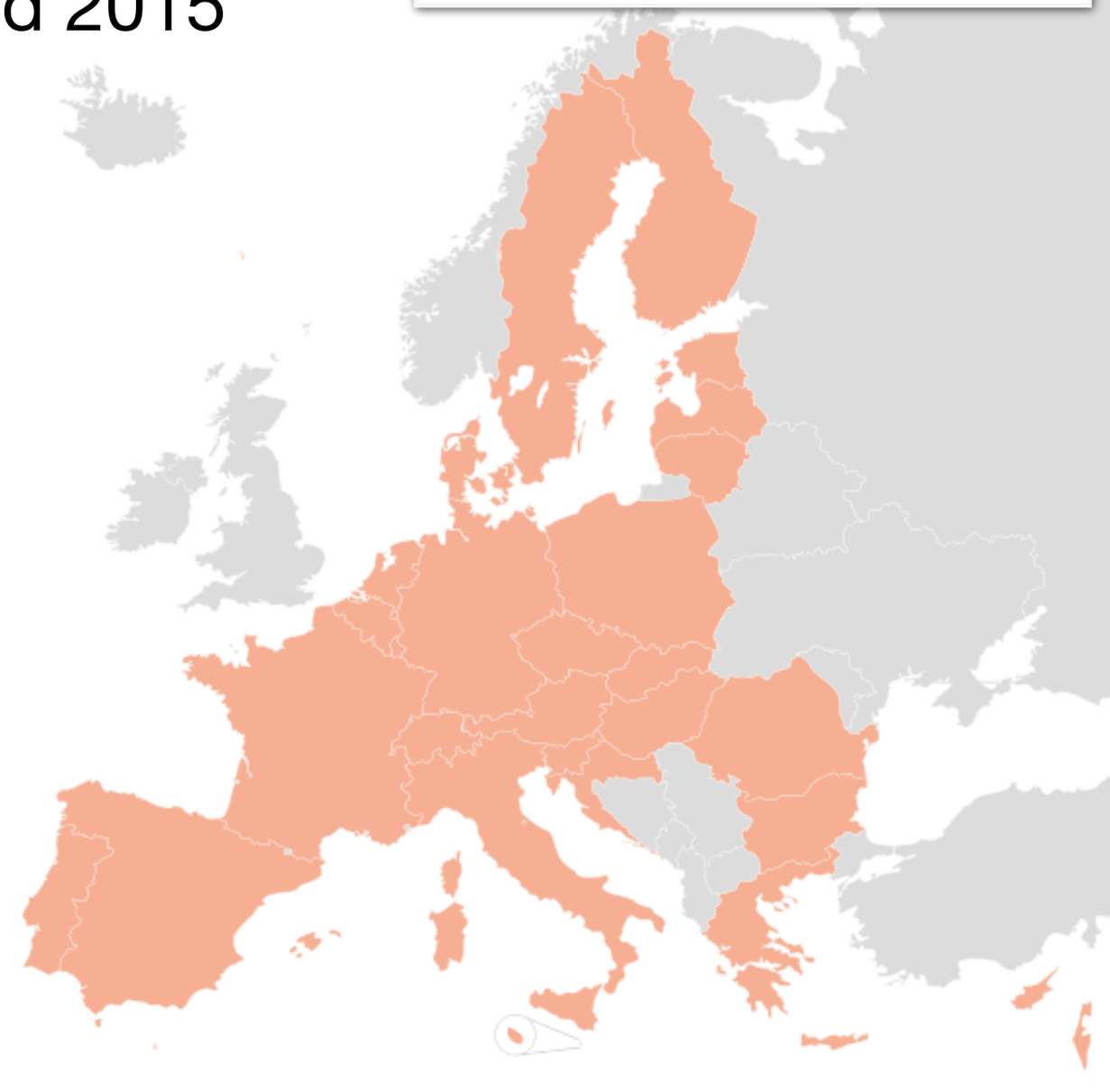
- No physical disabilities or limitations
- Good mental health
- Good cognitive functioning
- Social activity and engagement

SHARE
Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
50+ in Europe

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

Longitudinal data from 27 European countries
N=60,000 to 100,000 participants
Five study waves between 2004 and 2015

SHARE SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE
SUOMI



Measures:

* Physical capability
  - Grip strength
  - Activities of Daily Living (ADL)
* Psychological functioning
  - Cognitive ability
  - Depression
* Social activity
  - Loneliness
  - Participation in activities

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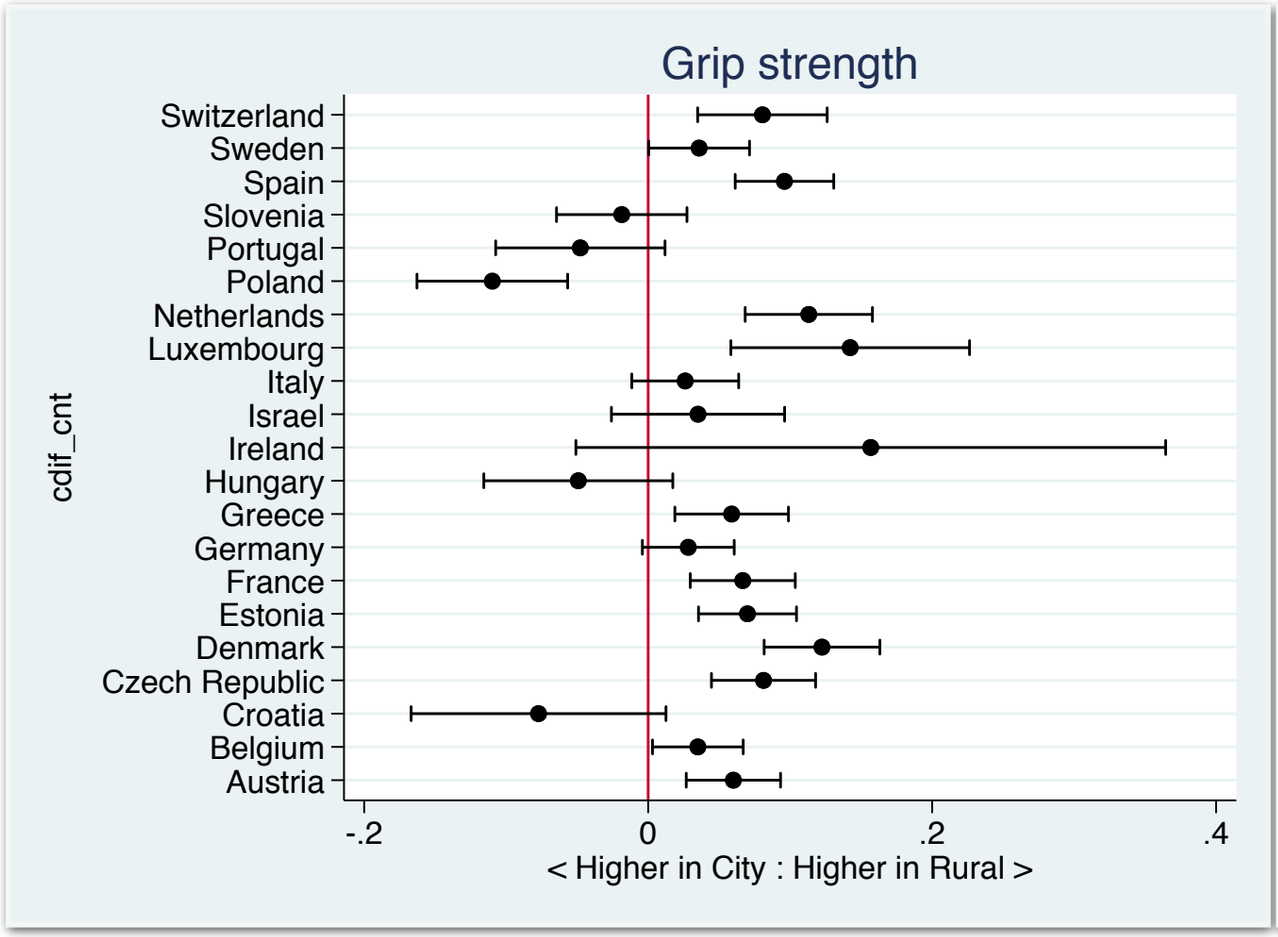
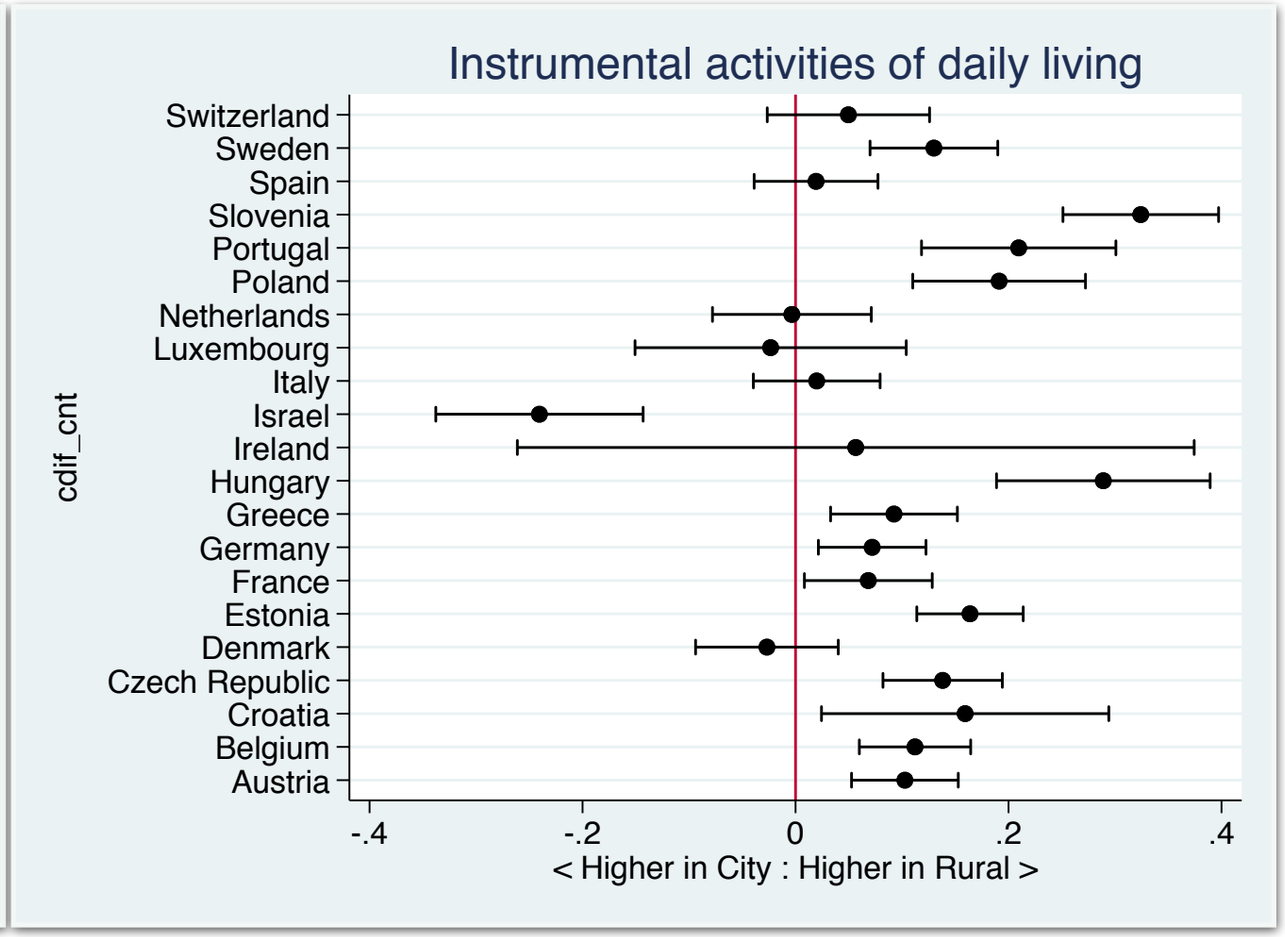
50+ in Europe

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe





Physical capability

Cross-sectional differences between “Rural area” (to the left) vs “Big city” (to the right)

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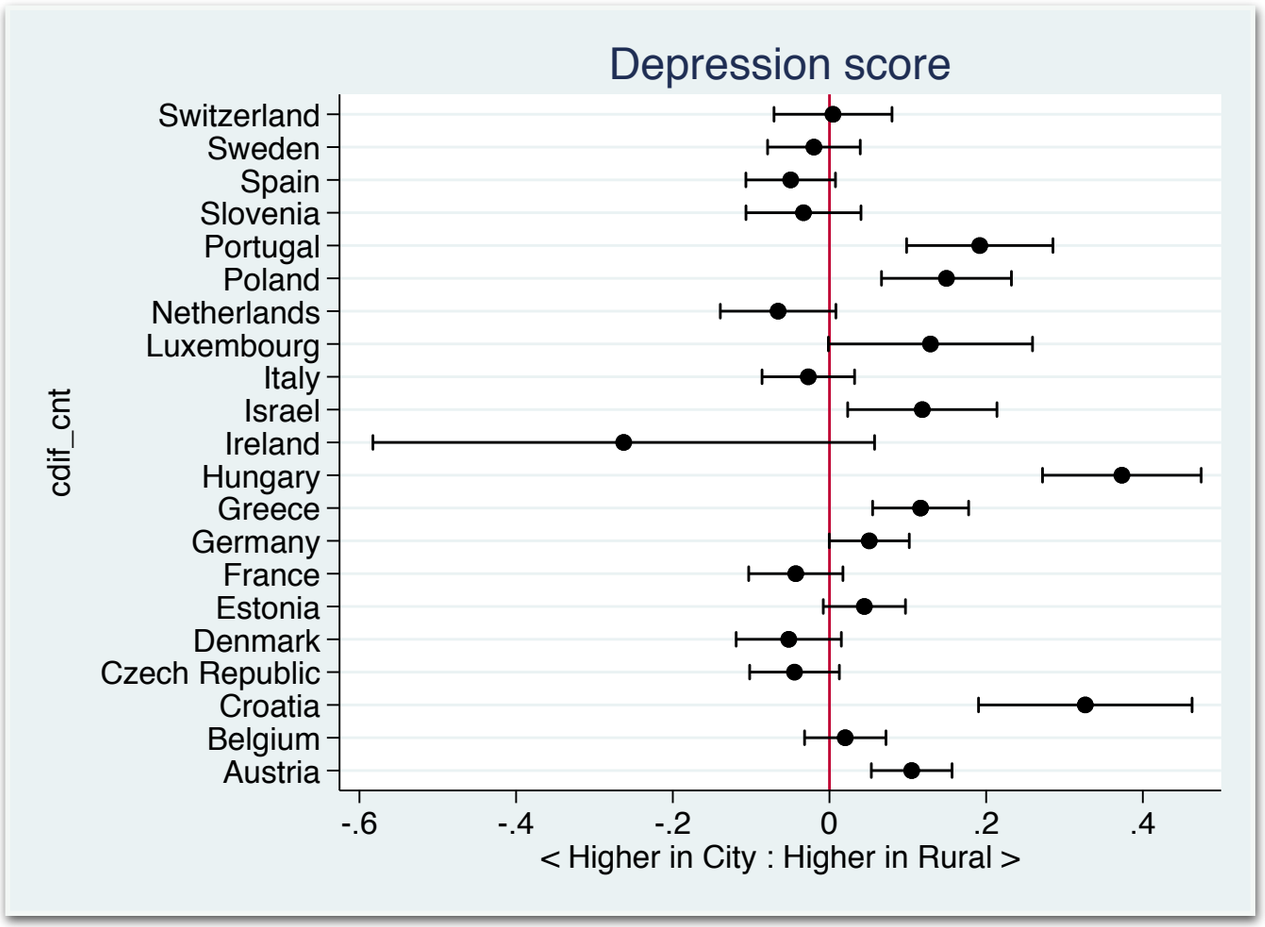
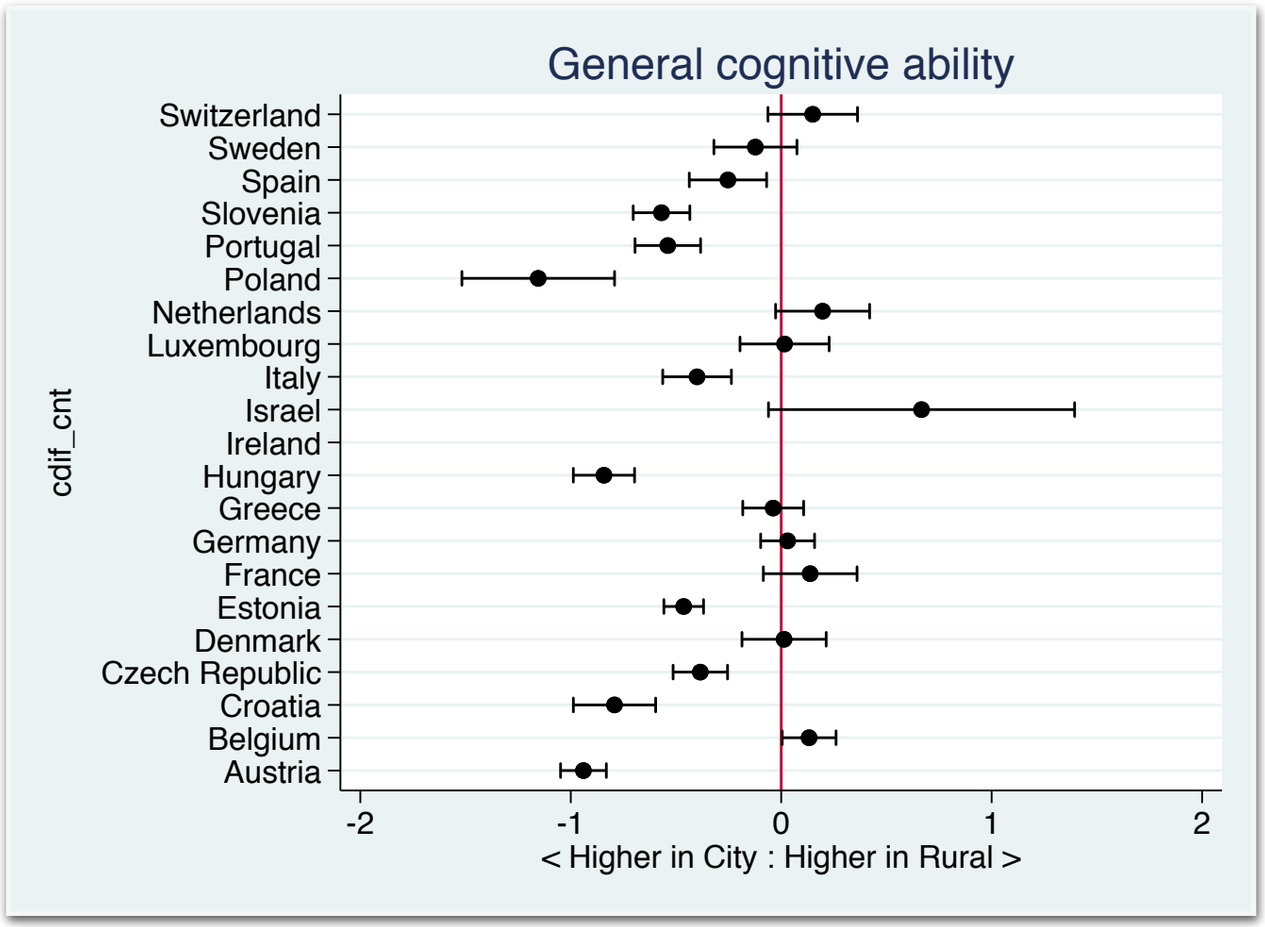
50+ in Europe

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe





Psychological functioning

Cross-sectional differences between “Rural area” (to the left) vs “Big city” (to the right)

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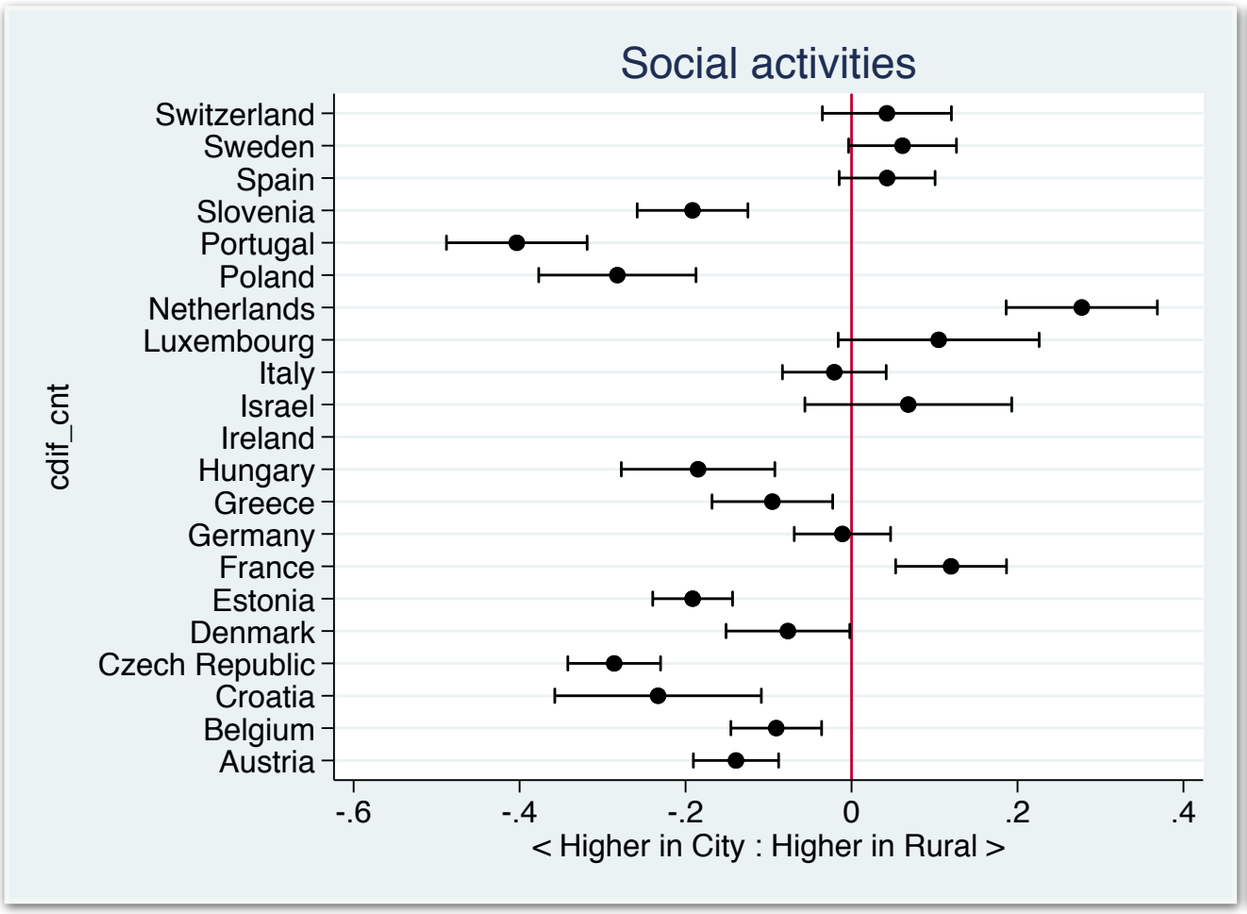
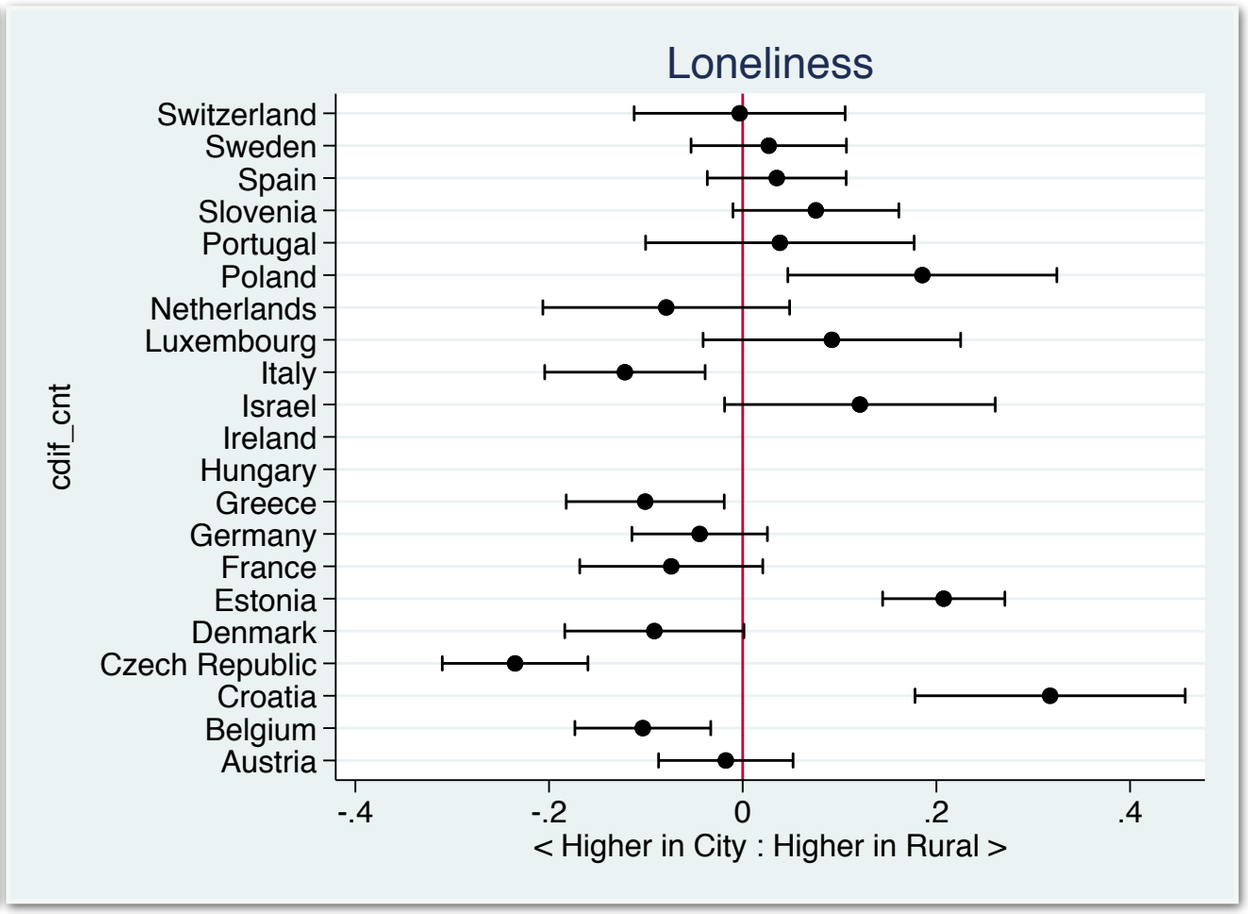
50+ in Europe

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe





Social activity

Cross-sectional differences between “Rural area” (to the left) vs “Big city” (to the right)

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Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
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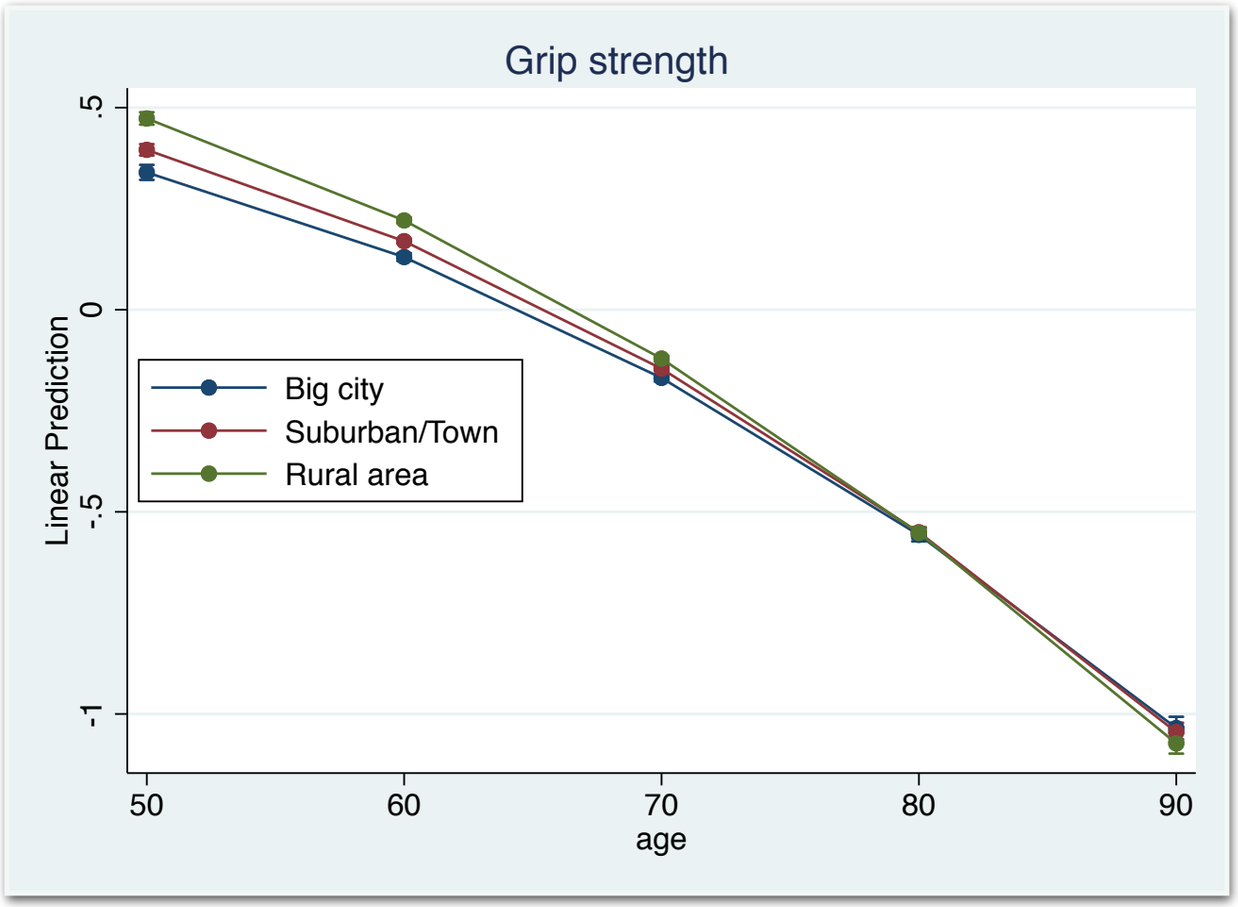
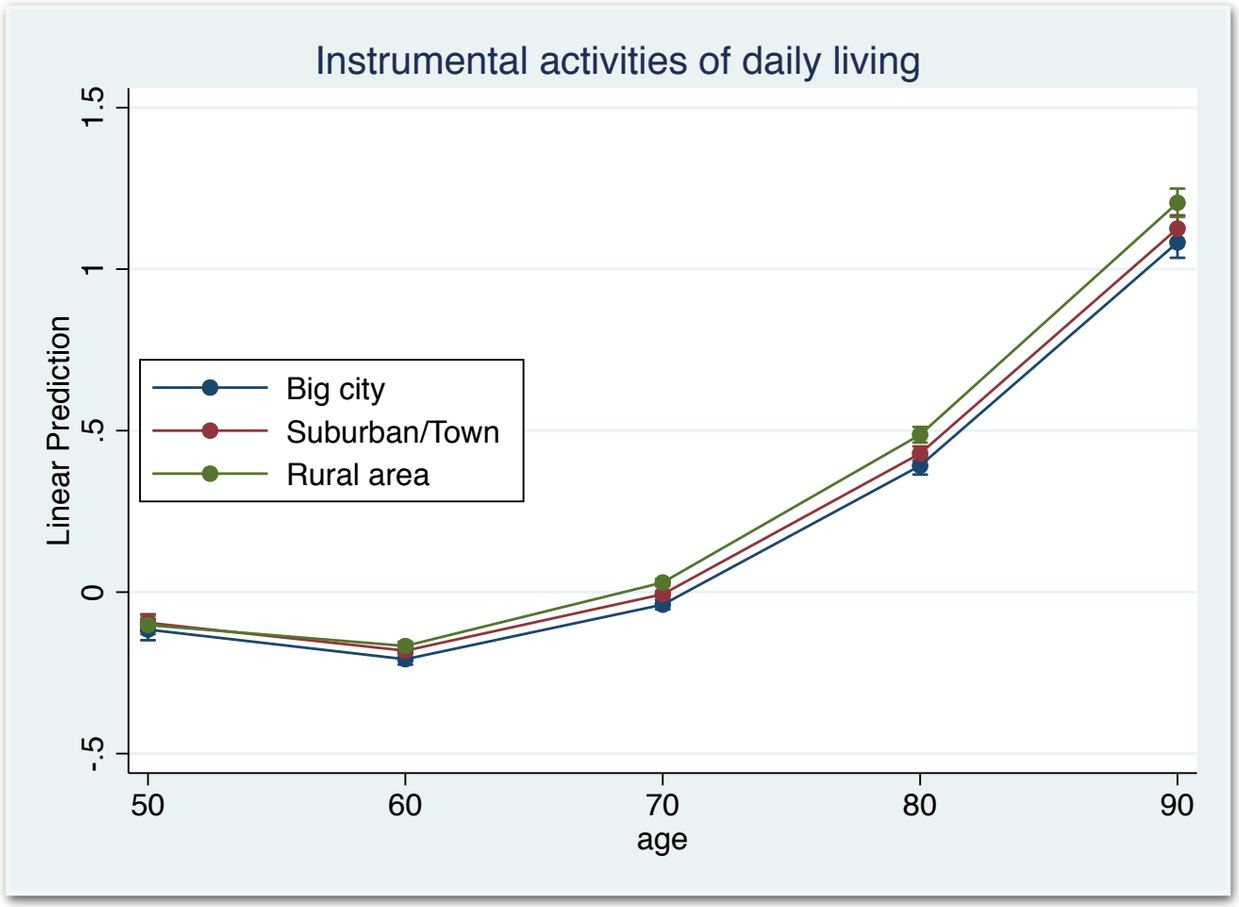
Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

Physical capability

Longitudinal trajectories for Rural area, Suburban/town, and Big city





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Psychological functioning

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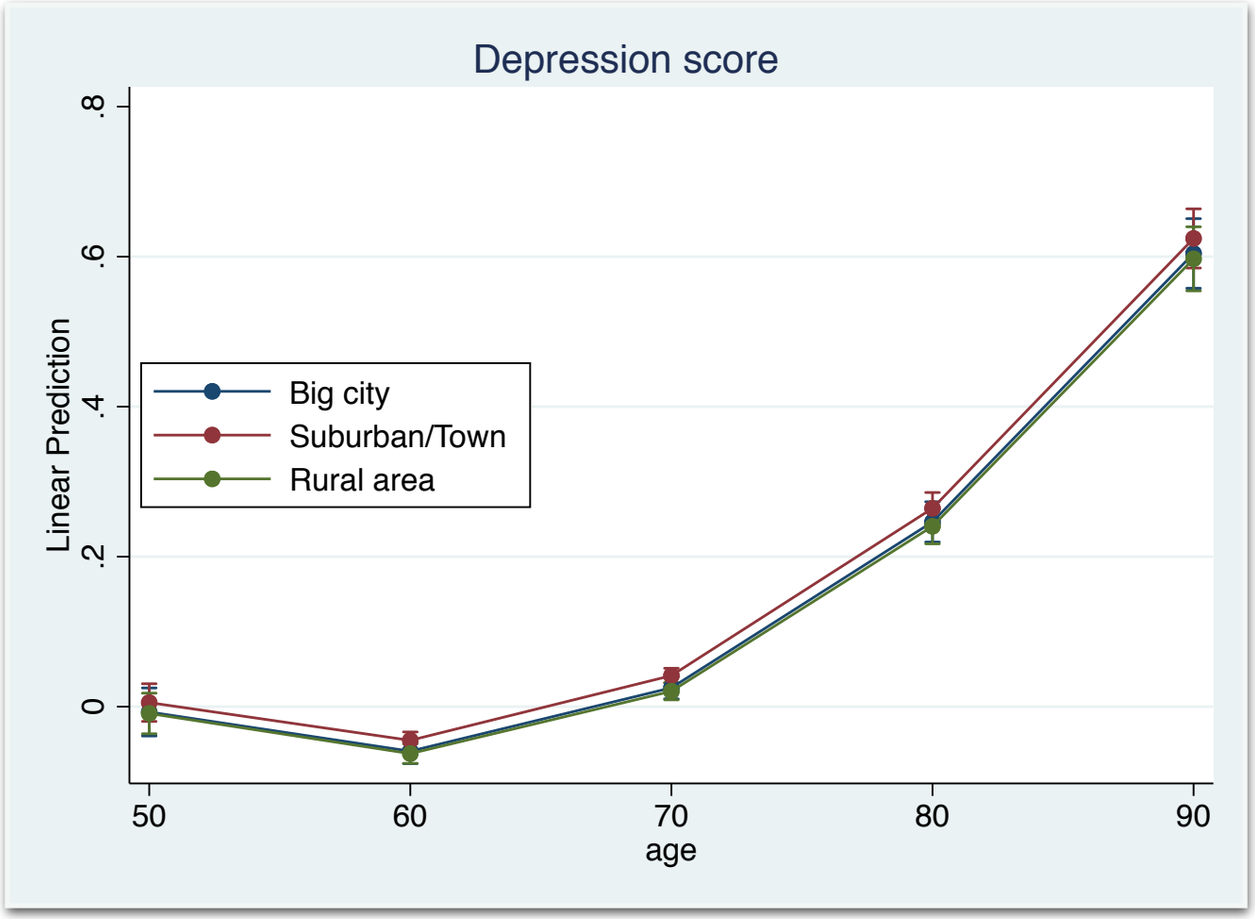

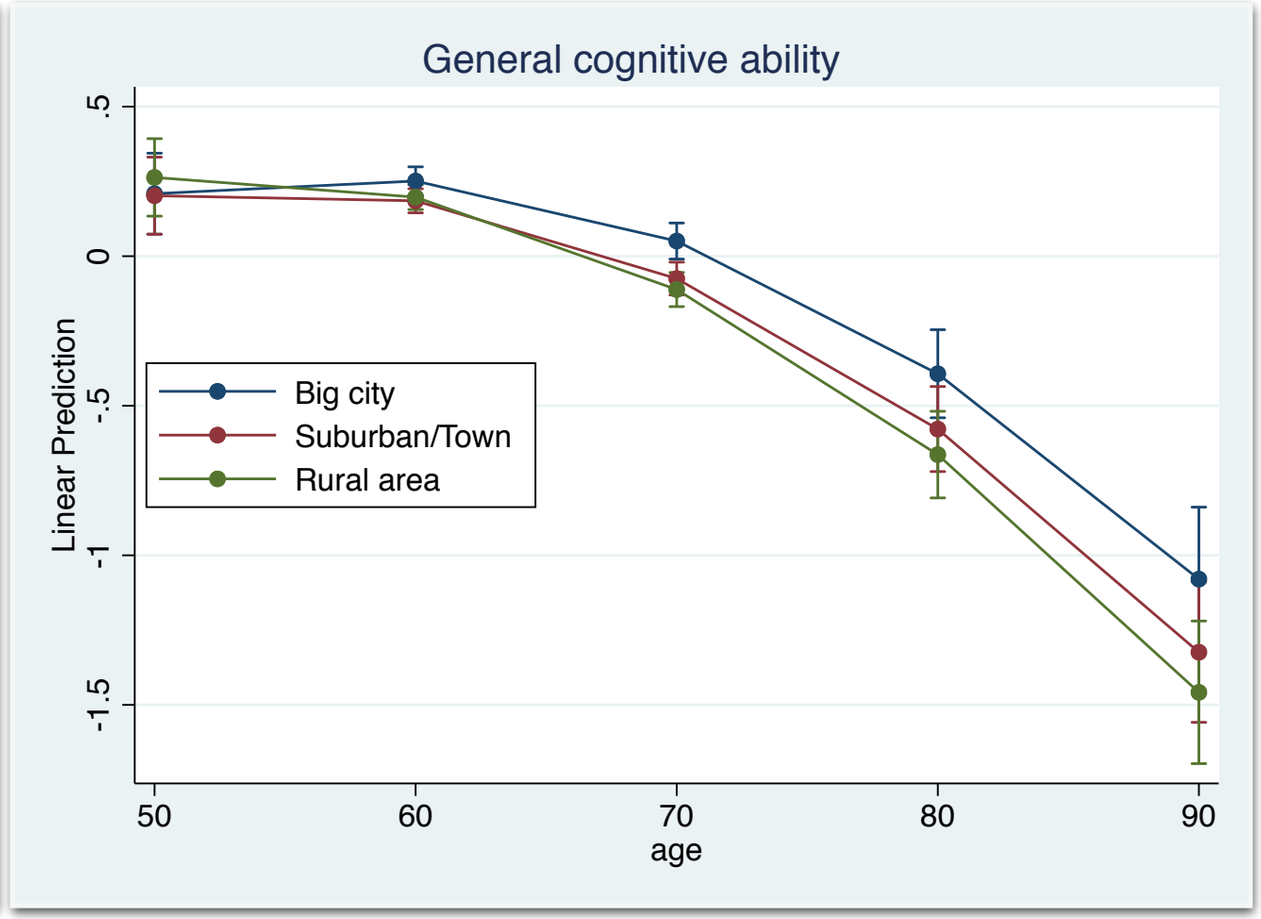

Interaction not stat significant

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Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

Social activity

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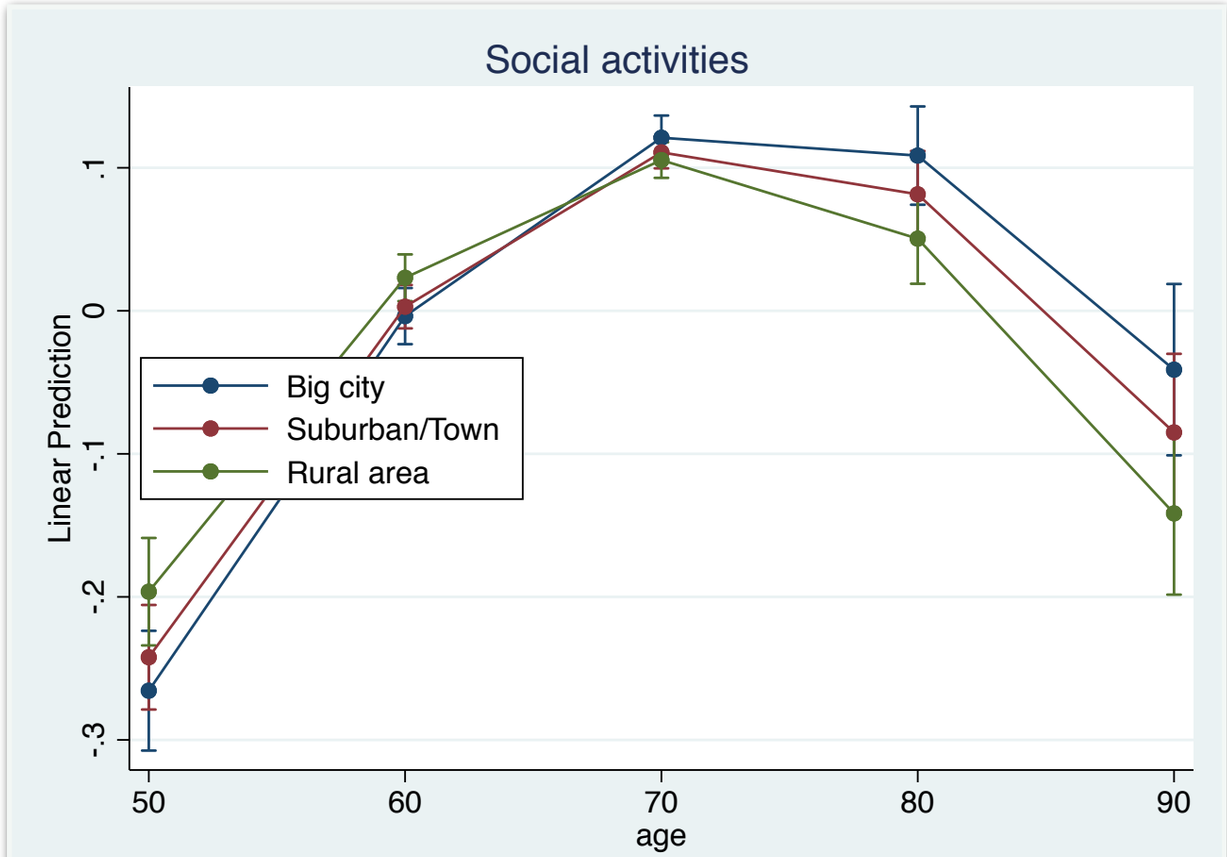

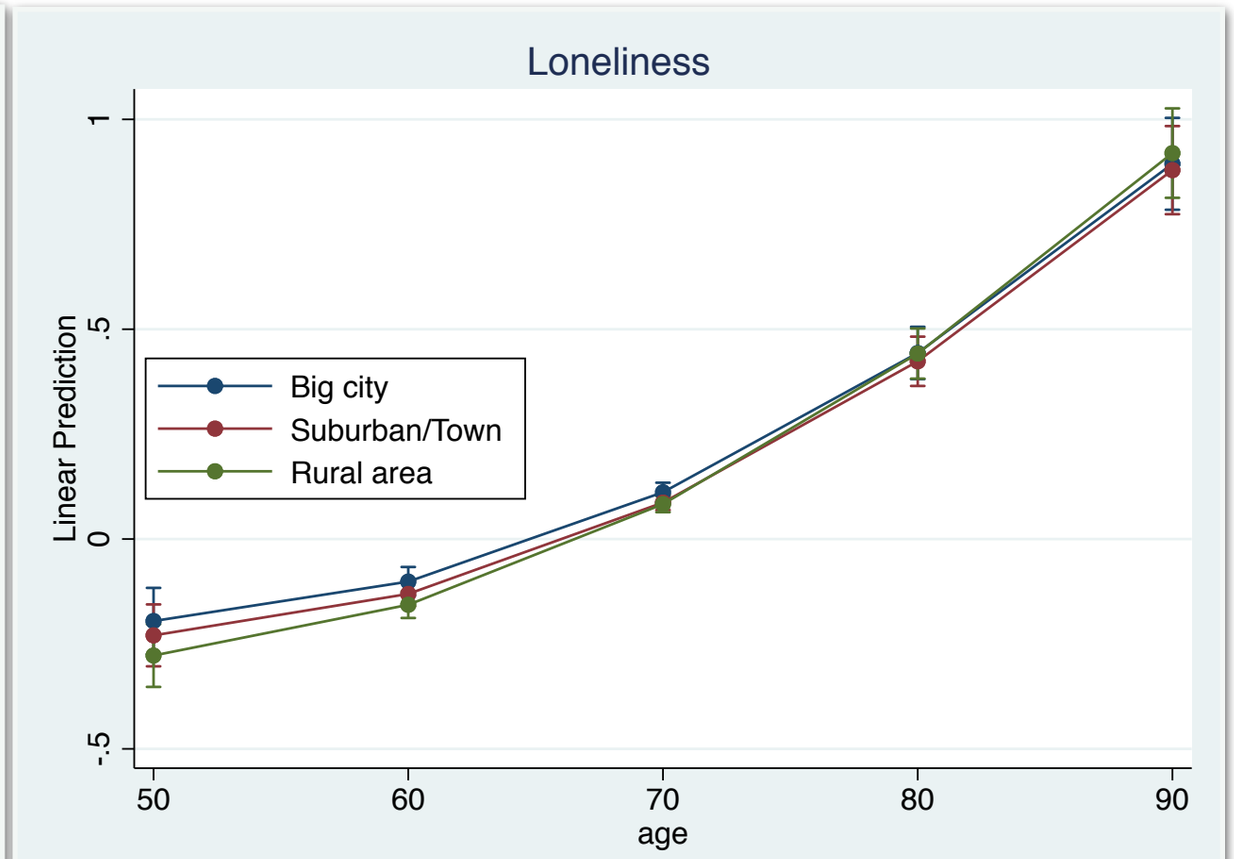

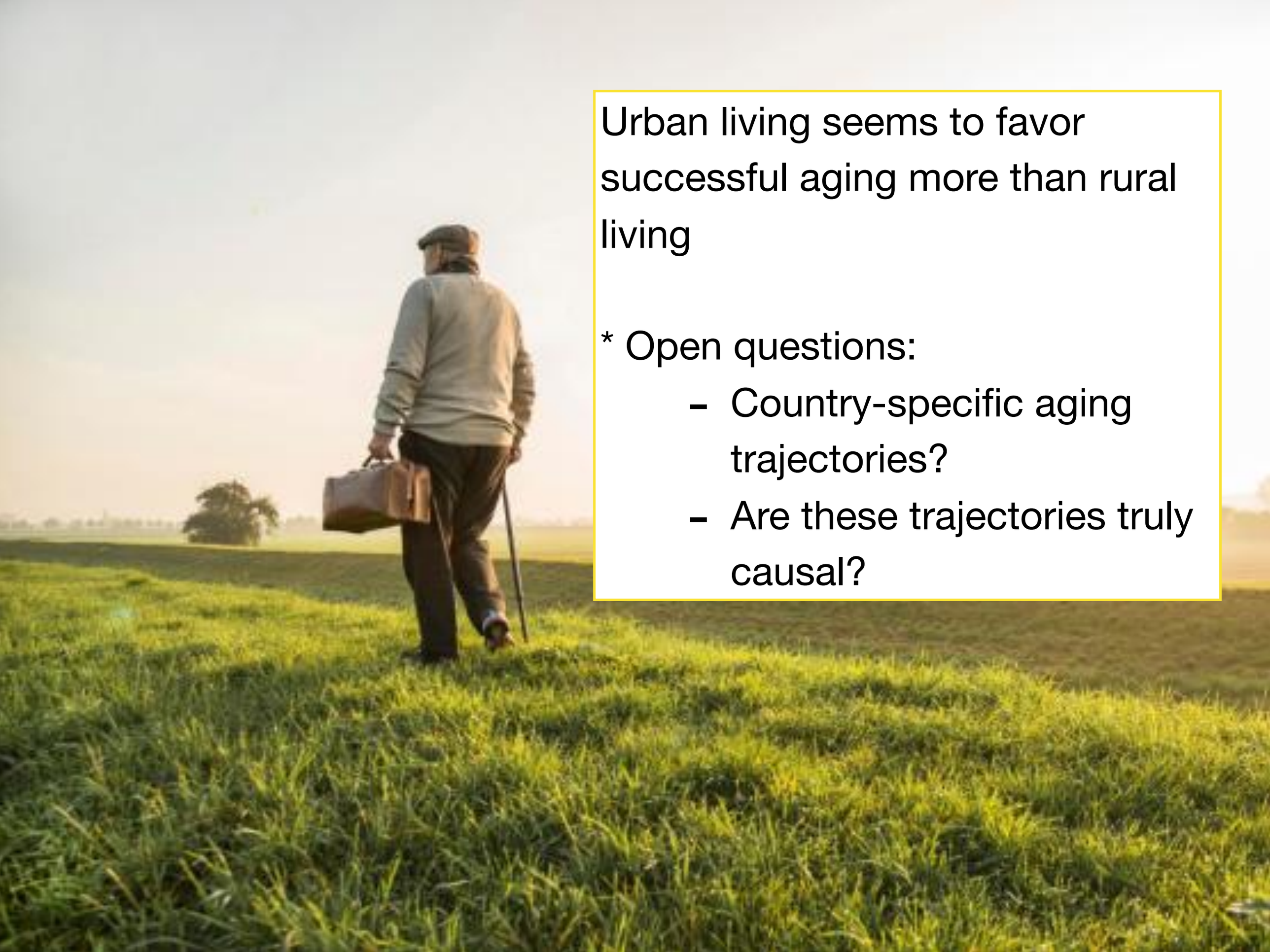

Urban living seems to favor successful aging more than rural living

* Open questions:
  - Country-specific aging trajectories?
  - Are these trajectories truly causal?