of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging. Separated analyses were conducted for participants with or without multimorbidity in order to identify patterns across these groups. Both middle-aged participants with and without multimorbidity experienced greater social isolation over time. Among participants without multimorbidity, holding multiple roles serves as a protective function to prevent social isolation over time. Among participants with multimorbidity, the parenting role remain as a protective factor; however, the caregiving role increases the risk of social isolation over time. This study confirms several life-course transitions from middle age to older age, including increased risk of social isolation and caregiving demand, and decreased parenting and working involvement. Different associations were uncovered among middle-aged persons occupying multiple roles on social isolation with and without multimorbidity over time. The findings emphasize the necessity to study multimorbidity as a salient contextual factor, and to provide enhanced support to multimorbid middle-aged individuals with increasing family caregiving demands.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MUSIC ENGAGEMENT AND MORTALITY IN MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER ADULTS IN THE US
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Music engagement is a universal human activity that transcends cultural and geographic boundaries. Current evidence suggests that music engages many diverse brain networks with wide-ranging effects on physiological, cognitive, and affective processes. As a result, music activity engagement may be associated with enhanced cognitive reserves and reduced stress. However, it remains unclear whether music activity engagement is associated with any survival advantage in the general population. This study tested this hypothesis in a nationally-representative sample of middle-aged and older adults in the U.S. A cohort of 3,540 respondents from the Health and Retirement Study was followed from 2002 to 2018. Music engagement was measured by self-reported participation in passive and/or active music activities. Potential confounders included socio-demographics, health and functional status, and health-related behaviors. We plotted the Kaplan-Meier survival curves by music engagement level and used Cox proportional hazards model to examine the independent effect of music engagement on mortality. Musical engagement levels were significantly associated with mortality in both the unadjusted and adjusted analyses. Respondents who reported engaging with music at a moderate or high level had lower mortality risk as compared to those who did not (HR=0.83, p=0.015; HR=0.78, p=0.003, respectively). These findings suggest that music engagement in the middle to late life may have an independent beneficial effect in promoting longevity. Future research should examine whether this observed effect was causal and existed in other populations. If confirmed, interventions should be designed to promote music engagement among middle-aged and older adults.

IDENTITY, INTEGRITY, AND RELIGIOUS DOUBT IN LATER LIFE
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Erik Erikson argued that for religiously involved individuals, the resolution of two stages – Identity vs. Role Diffusion and Integrity vs. Despair – are of critical importance in adult development. Adults typically confront their parents’ religious affiliation in adolescence and young adulthood as they establish themselves as independent actors in the world, and in later life, older adults confront their own lived lives, and evaluate in light of their religious commitments whether they have lived meaningfully and with integrity. To examine Erikson’s views of religious development, we completed open-ended interviews of 278 community-dwelling older adults (55-101 years). In these interviews, participants describe the development of their religious faith, the nature and development of their religious questioning and doubt, and the relationship between their faith and doubt over their life span. Participants were from Northeast U.S., and were denominationally, racially, and ethnically diverse. More extensive religious doubts were reported during young adulthood regarding the meaningfulness of religion in their family of origin. By contrast, religious doubts are reported less during later life, and more emphasis is placed on the value of religious involvement for themselves and their families. This pattern varies between young-old (under 75 years) and old-old (over 76 years): whereas the young-old seem to be working through their religious doubts, the old-old are more focused on the value of their religious faith. These findings are discussed in terms of Erikson’s developmental theory and with respect to cohort differences in religious belief and practice.

LINKAGES COLORADO: EVALUATION OF INTERGENERATIONAL PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE CONNECTIONS ACROSS ALL AGES
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LinkAGES: Colorado is a collaborative group of multi-sector organizations (e.g., libraries, non-profit service organizations, nursing homes) that uses a capacity-building approach to support the offering of intergenerational programs and evaluation of outcomes over time and across programs. Since 2018, LinkAGES has implemented 20 intergenerational programs involving various activities (e.g., music and art therapy, sharing cultural traditions), across settings, and across modalities (in-person and online). Ages of program participants ranged from 5 months to 96 years old. This study evaluated change in connectedness between
generations over time. Participants (n=118) completed pre- and post-program ratings on social connection (i.e., level of intergenerational engagement, self-perception of extent of feeling connected, and self-perception of impact on someone from another generation) on a 4-point Likert scale. Paired sample t-test results indicated that programs significantly improved engagement and perceived impact. Using multiple regression analyses, we tested change over time for each outcome controlling for participant age group, program host setting, and program modality. A greater positive change in level of engagement occurred for older adults and in-person programs. Additionally, feelings of connection and perceived impact significantly improved over time when controlling for age group, program modality, and program host setting, with age group as a significant covariate. This study demonstrates the impact of intergenerational programs on social connectedness across a wider network of organizations than much of the extant literature. While the positive outcomes are promising and consistent across LinkAGES programs and existing literature, further exploration of age group differences should be considered.

RETIREMENT FINANCIAL PLANNING AND LIFE SATISFACTION
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Retirement has been considered as a major transition in one's life. Financial security in retirement is a major concern for many Americans. Evidence has shown that being financially prepared for retirement could have a significant, positive impact on one's life satisfaction. Employing data from the 2012 and 2018 National Financial Capability Study (N=1023), this study analyzes the relationship between participants' retirement planning in 2012 and their financial satisfaction in 2018. An Ordinary Least Squares regression is used in the current study. This study found relatively low retirement preparedness levels (retirement planning, retirement saving, retirement plan: employer-based or individually held, investment) among the participants in 2012. Based on the descriptive results, adults closest to retirement (ages 55 to 64) are more likely to be planning compared to the other groups, as are adults who were married, highly educated, males, and white. According to the linear regression results, this study found that adults who had a retirement savings goal, had a retirement plan (employer-based or individually held), made regular contributions to retirement plans, and owned investments in 2012 are more likely to be satisfied with their personal financial condition in 2018. As expected, individuals with higher incomes, larger net worth, and those who are older are significantly more likely to be financial satisfied. However, even after controlling for these variables, results show that planning does indeed impact the level of financial satisfaction. Our findings highlight the importance of policies and programs to support Americans with retirement planning.

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AGEISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING

AN AGING NURSING WORKFORCE: THEMATIC ANALYSIS FROM THE NURSTORY PROJECT
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Background: Nursing in the United States of America is an aging workforce. This study sought to better understand the lived experience of aging nurses. Because nurses work in systems where other forms of interpersonal power dynamics may influence internalized and external stereotype an approach based on intersectional theory was applied.

Methods: A qualitative thematic narrative analysis of an existing data set of first-person digital stories in the Nurstory project, authored by a group of nurses, was the data source. An emergent coding method was applied. The collection of five digital stories were analyzed.

Results: All stories were first person accounts of experiences that represented their internalized reflections and elements of ageism in how their age interacted with their work environment. Dominant themes included: 1) Role constriction 2) Strength 3) Tired and (re)Tired 4) Age perceived and 5) Loneliness.

Conclusions: These aging nursing stories add to the contextual layers of the aging healthcare workplace and aging nursing workforce. These individual experiences offer a nuanced understanding of the internalized responses to aging and ageism. These stories highlight socially constructed and socially reinforced attitudes that are complicated by the personal and occupational expectations of nurses' work, their role and embedded hierarchies in healthcare. Stories such as these are important individual and collective indicators of lived experiences that offer a deeper understanding into the intersections of social identity and aging, that when listened to, can offer insight and a way forward in addressing the stereotype, discrimination and social inequities of ageism.

ASSESSING FRONTLINE PERSONNELS RECOGNITION OF AND RESPONSE TO CASES OF ABUSE IN LATER LIFE
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Abuse in later life is experienced by 10% of adults over age 60 (Acierno et al., 2010). Unfortunately, it is estimated that for every one reported case, around 20 remain unreported (APA, 2012). A primary reason for this disparity is the absence of training provided to professionals working at the frontline of elder abuse, such as law enforcement professionals, health care professionals, and aging and victim service providers (e.g., Rose et al., 2016). This leaves the workforce best positioned to intervene in cases of abuse in later life lacking knowledge around what constitutes the