of anger and disgust toward the perpetrators were measured on 7-point scales (1 = Not at all, 7 = Extremely). Emotion endorsements were submitted to 2 (age) × 2 (condition) ANOVAs. Anger (M = 4.81, SD = 1.58) and disgust (M = 4.82, SD = 1.54) endorsements were higher in the Desire relative to Consequence condition (M = 2.64, SD = 1.33; M = 2.49, SD = 1.29, respectively), F(2, 221) = 124.03, p < .001; F(2, 221) = 156.31, p < .001, respectively. Moreover, older (M = 5.17, SD = 1.61) relative to younger (M = 4.45, SD = 1.37) adults were disproportionately disgusted in the Desire condition, t(102) = 2.45, p = .016, but no age differences emerged in the Consequence condition. Results indicate that older (relative to younger) adults are disproportionately disgusted when judging a person who intends to harm others. Older adults may respond more strongly than younger adults to malicious perpetrators, as they intentionally upset social harmony.

INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS AND AFFECT IN DAILY LIFE AMONG MIDLIFE AND OLDER ADULTS

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Theories of age and emotional wellbeing posit that older age is associated with better affective well-being through avoidance or minimization of distressing experiences and prioritizing positive experiences and emotions. To test these theories, researchers have examined change in affect (i.e., reactivity) associated with negative interpersonal experiences in daily diary studies, given the compromising effects these interpersonal stressors exert on daily affect. In contrast, age differences in the potential affect-enhancing effects of positive interpersonal experiences have been comparatively neglected. Using the second wave of the National Study of Daily Experiences, we evaluated age differences in the frequency of daily negative and positive interpersonal interactions, as well as the affective responses to these interpersonal interactions. Positive and negative affect, as well as negative and positive interpersonal interactions were assessed on eight consecutive evenings. Analyses included 818 participants (Mage=53.3, SD=11.8, Range=34-83; 60% female) who experienced both negative and positive interpersonal interactions during the 8-day protocol. Preliminary results revealed increased frequency of negative interpersonal interactions and decreased frequency of positive interpersonal interactions with age (ps<.01). Further, negative interpersonal interactions were associated with increases in negative affect and decreases in positive affect (ps<.01), while positive interpersonal interactions were associated only with increased positive affect (p<.01). Finally, modest evidence of age-related reductions in the affective impact of negative, but not positive, interpersonal interactions emerged (p=.03). Discussion will focus on how studies of interpersonal interactions in daily life can inform theories of aging and promote emotional wellbeing throughout adulthood and later life.

MARITAL CONFLICT, ANGER EXPRESSION, AND MARITAL INSTABILITY: ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE AND CULTURE

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Positive social relationships, such as high-quality marriages, are associated with better health, especially among older adults. Moreover, negative components in marriages (i.e., disagreements and associated emotional responses) are linked to negative outcomes such as marital disruption (McGonagle et al., 1993) and divorce (Markman et al., 2010). Factors such as marital conflicts and emotion expression threaten marital stability and health and have been shown to decrease with age and in collectivist cultures (i.e., Japan compared to U.S.; Kitayama et al., 2015; Matsunaga & Imahori, 2009). While anger has featured as a specific emotion associated with compromised health and marital quality (Carrère et al., 2005), less is known about how marital conflict and the expression of anger may contribute to marital instability in later life, or differences in these links across age and culture. Using data from married respondents participating in the second wave of the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS, n=750, Mage=55.18, SD=11.5, %Female=50.13%) study or first wave of the Midlife in Japan (MIDJA; n=706, Mage=55.26, SD=13.68, %Female=47.73%) studies, we examined associations between disagreements, anger expression, and marital risk. Preliminary analyses revealed that marital disagreements and anger expression were each associated with increased marital instability in both the MIDUS and MIDJA samples (ps<.05). Additionally, the effects of marital disagreements and anger expression did not differ between the two samples or as a function of age. Discussion will focus on the relevance of expression and regulation of emotions for understanding marital (in)stability in midlife and aging and across cultures.

NOSTALGIA FOR A PURPOSE? A COMPARISON OF THREE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS IN A LIFESPAN SAMPLE

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Nostalgia is a common experience for most people, but the functions or motivations for nostalgia are unclear. Several theoretical arguments for the purpose of nostalgia have been offered: nostalgia may reduce anxiety or fear of mortality (i.e., Terror Management Theory), resolve developmental conflicts (i.e., ego-integrity vs. despair), or provide a touchstone to the past (i.e., self-continuity). The goal of this study was to compare these theoretical frameworks among young (YA), middle-aged (MA), and older adults (OA) descriptions of nostalgia and explore whether content of nostalgia differs by age. We hypothesized that YA would report greater amounts of nostalgia related to self-continuity, MA would report more terror management, and OA would report more Terror Management. Nostalgia recordings (N=593) were collected during a two-week daily diary study in 108 participants (ages 18-78 years; 60.2% women). Recordings were transcribed and then coded by two trained coders (Magreement=87.4%; κ=66, p<.001) using a rubric containing three typologies of nostalgia: Terror Management, Integrity v. Despair, Self-Continuity. Only n=255 transcripts could be coded within these typologies. Supporting our hypotheses, YA reported more self-continuity (51.5%) than Integrity (39.4%) or Terror Management (9.1%), and MA reported more Integrity (42.0%), than self-continuity.