self-esteem, and identity. Older workers from racial/ethnic disparities in health, but little is known about 

AMONG OLDER WORKERS 

ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING 

PERCEIVED WORKPLACE AGEISM AND RACIAL/

Abstract citation ID: igad104.0875

task inconsistency and dispersion across tasks may be as 
served for trial level inconsistency even when adjusting for 

with poorer overall speed performance, which was also ob 

a battery of tests. Moreover, higher pNfL was associated 

with greater dispersion in performance across 

earlier report of plasma NfL and GCA, higher pNfL was 

(GCA) factor scores (d=.156, p=0.037). Building on our 

tasks across age, adjusting for general cognitive ability 

with higher dispersion among nine specific cognitive ability 

(d=.15 per 3 years of age increase, p=0.037) adjusting for 

rity, where higher NfL values correlate with lower cognitive 

behavioral development and cognitive aging (CATSLife1).

Neurofilament light chain (NfL) indexes axonal integ 

Individuals were tested at 28-49 years (M=33.1, SD=4.9).

Innovation in Aging 

ADULTS APPROACHING MID LIFE 

COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE INCONSISTENCY IN 

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Biological and metabolic processes of the body, such as 

ports, may be important engagement points for successful 
suggest contexts surrounding incarceration, like social sup 

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1. RAND Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, 

2. Baruch College, CUNY, New York City, 

2. The University of Texas 

1. University of Colorado Boulder, 

2. The University of Texas 

1. University of Colorado Boulder,

Boulder, Colorado, United States

Reynolds

Chandra

ADULTS IN INDIA 

STATUS AND PHYSICAL FRAILTY AMONG OLDER 

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL 

Abstract citation ID: igad104.0876

association between socioeconomic status and physical frailty, 

ated: 9.32). The findings underscore that perceptions of one's 

higher than that explained by household consumption quin 

those with low SSS, and the variance explained by the SSS was 

significantly lower among those with a high SSS in comparison to 

prevalence of physical frailty (42.06%). After adjusting for a 

actions and the mediation effects. The prevalence of physical 

that can combat functional decline, prolong physical vitality,

(GSS) and physical frailty is critical to crafting interventions 

and Non-Hispanic White workers. 

is no evidence that they differ between Non-Hispanic Black 

are stronger (more negative) for Hispanic workers, but there 

sure older workers to retire before age 65. The relationships 

race/ethnicity. We find that workers who perceive ageism in 

Study, we investigate whether workplace ageism is related 

minority groups may experience both race- and age-based 

Session 3085 (Paper) 

BRIDGE JOBS AS PATHS TO WORKING LONGER: DO 

GENDER AND RETIREMENT IDENTITIES MATTER? 

Abstract citation ID: igad104.0877

components associated with it. 

social standing likely reflect the less apparent psychosocial 

it is important to consider SSS given that perceptions of one's 

association between socioeconomic status and physical frailty, 

mediated by perceived everyday discrimination and ill-treatment 

and sustain quality of life. We assessed the association be 

that can combat functional decline, prolong physical vitality,

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States

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Yun taek Oh¹, and Phyllis Moen², ¹. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States, ². University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States

Leaving a full-time career job happens not only by completely exiting the labor force but also by having bridge jobs. When choosing to have bridge jobs, some workers perceive themselves as partially or completely retired while others are not. This study first categorizes bridge jobs into three types: switching occupations, leaving employers, and reducing work hours to part-time. Then, this study uses the Health and Retirement Study to investigate how the self-perceived retirement status in bridge jobs affects the timing of complete withdrawal from the labor force by using two-way fixed-effects event study regression. The results show that a significant proportion of older workers consider themselves partially or completely retired when leaving employers or reducing work hours but do not when switching occupations. The results also show the effects of bridge jobs on the complete withdrawal are different by the self-perceived retirement status and gender. Switching occupations reduces the probability of retirement for male workers who do not consider it as retirement while it increases the probability of retirement for female workers who consider it as retirement. Leaving the employer reduces the probability of retirement for male workers who consider these jobs as retirement while it does not for female workers. These findings imply the importance of self-perception of retirement in labor force participation and how it differs by the types of bridge jobs.