

Using longitudinal data from the 2006 to 2018 Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging, this study explores depression trajectories among individuals who are 60 or older with at least one living adult child at baseline. We estimated linear growth curve models of depression trajectories separately for married, unmarried and widowed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Results indicate that declining health and recent widowhood are positively related to depressive symptoms. Satisfactory intergenerational relationships and social support in the form of caregiving decrease depressive symptoms of older parents, especially among the widowed. Having at least one son and a first-born daughter positively impact psychological well-being of older parents. A son was particularly important for those who are widowed. We conclude that the psychological benefits of intergenerational relationships and social support are contingent upon the vulnerability of Korean older adults and discuss the implications for public policy.

#### A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY MEASURING TOOL USING MIXED METHODS

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Intergenerational conflicts caused by rapid socioeconomic changes have highlighted the importance of strengthening intergenerational solidarity, emphasizing the necessity of tool designed to measure intergenerational solidarity. This study developed a standardized intergenerational solidarity measurement tool using mixed methods. In the qualitative research stage, 27 main survey questions were derived through literature research, in-depth interviews, and content validity verification. In the quantitative research stage, based on the results of a survey of 1,109 adults, both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the questions were conducted, and the validity of the questions was confirmed. The analysis results were used to develop a 10-item measurement tool consisting of two factors: "recognition of intergenerational solidarity in the family" and "recognition of social intergenerational solidarity." This study is the first attempt to develop a standardized measure of intergenerational solidarity, and it can be used for nationwide panel surveys in academic and policy research.

#### THE IMPACT OF VOLUNTEERING MOTIVATION FOR OLDER KOREAN ADULTS ON SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ROLE IDENTITY

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As life expectancy increases, older Korean adults need more activities for the next 20 to 30 years after their retirement. Rowe and Kahn indicate active social participation as an area of successful aging. After retirement, older adults uphold a desire to be part of society. This study examines the motivation effects for volunteering on social integration, role identity and volunteer satisfaction. Subjects for this study are 303 older volunteers belonging to the Korean Senior Citizens' Association throughout South Korea. According to the results, the skills obtained through volunteering had

a significant effect on social integration, role identity, and volunteer satisfaction. Value motivation also had a significant effect on social integration, and reinforcement motivation significantly affected role identity. Implications of this study were found to have various effects according to the motivation for volunteering. Therefore, it will be important to understand the older adults' motives so that they can volunteer accordingly.

#### HEALTH RISKS POSED BY SOCIAL AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION IN OLDER KOREAN AMERICANS

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Guided by the double jeopardy hypothesis, the present study examined the health risks posed by the coexistence of social and linguistic isolation in older Korean Americans. Using data from the Study of Older Korean Americans (SOKA, n = 2,032), comparisons of four isolation typologies (no isolation, social isolation only, linguistic isolation only, and dual isolation) were made, and their impacts on physical (self-rated health), mental (mental distress), and cognitive health (cognitive performance) were examined. The 'dual isolation' group exhibited greater sociodemographic and health disadvantages. The odds of having fair/poor health, mental distress, and cognitive impairment were 2.21-3.17 times higher in the 'dual isolation' group than those in the group with no isolation. Our findings confirm that both social relationships and language proficiency are key elements for older immigrants' social connectedness and integration, deprivation of which puts them at risk in multidimensions of health.

#### Session 3155 (Symposium)

##### TRAINING IN INTERDISCIPLINARY, PRACTICE-ORIENTED MINORITY AGING RESEARCH: HONORING THE WORK OF DR. JAMES JACKSON

Chair: Briana Mezuk

Co-Chair: Robert Taylor

Discussant: Roland Thorpe, Jr.

Few scientists had the breadth and depth of scholarship, the keen interest in interdisciplinary scientific collaboration, and the commitment to mentoring the next generation of scientists as Dr. James Jackson. His passing remains a tremendous loss for the field. This symposium, organized by members of the Michigan Center for Urban African American Aging Research (MCUAAAR), which was founded by James over 20 years ago, reflects on the impact of transdisciplinary team science, of the importance of research networks and resource sharing, of the need to center research within practice and community, and of the scientific innovation that comes from integrating conceptual models, data sources, and methodological approaches from seemingly disparate fields. The session is co-chaired by Dr. Robert Taylor, longtime faculty