

Meaning-management theory (MMT) suggests living a meaningful life leads to higher death acceptance. This paper investigates how generativity, i.e. the intention to bring benefits to the next generation, can affect death acceptance through achieving meaning in life (MIL). 343 participants in Hong Kong (aged 18-90) filled in a questionnaire as part of "Age(ing) as Future" project. Generativity positively correlates with death acceptance. MIL fully mediates the effect of generativity on death acceptance ($r(343) = .132, p = .014$). The effect of generativity on MIL might differ by age and perceived influences of generative acts. As speculated, the mediation is moderated by Age and Transformational Future Time Perspective (TFTP; generative impact that expands future time perspective). In older adults with lower TFTP, generativity no longer predicts MIL and the mediation was nonsignificant. The results provide empirical support to MMT and emphasize the importance of perceived impact and the needs in different developmental stage.

SESSION 3610 (SYMPOSIUM)

THE BLUES AND OLDER MINORITY MUSICIANS: MORE THAN JUST MUSIC XXVI

Chair: John N. Migliaccio, *Maturity Mark Services Co., White Plains, New York, United States*

This 26th annual symposium again showcases a worldwide musical genre in a regional setting with local performers. Texas Blues has emanated from a pantheon of talented artists beginning in the earliest days of Roots and Blues music to the present day, and Austin has become the epicenter of this talent and music. With legendary classic blues musicians from the early 20th century to emerging younger musicians who re-energize and re-invent this uniquely American musical genre, to legendary music labels and venues like Antone's which continue to engage blues music artists of all ages, Austin continues to be the home of Texas Blues. Lifetime Achievement Award -winning 89-year-young, Miss Lavelle White epitomizes the resilience and energy interchange of both the performer and the music, and their mutual contribution to longevity and continued engagement. Still performing after 70 years, she has influenced generations of younger prominent blues performers and continues to appear weekly at local blues mecca Antone's along with her Grammy Award winning band and is preparing her fourth album release. This session will celebrate her music, her artistry, and her continued success as an older blues performer. A visit to a local blues venue later in the evening will allow for a true appreciation of the blues music scene in Austin.

OLDER BLUES MUSICIANS

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Older Blues musicians have provided inspiration to generations of younger musicians as well as their own contemporaries.

OLDER BLUES MUSICIANS

Debra J. Sheets¹, *1. University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada*

Older female musicians face challenges and advantages from longevity

SESSION 3615 (SYMPOSIUM)

VIEWS ON AGING: NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR THEORY AND RESEARCH

Chair: Verena Klusmann, *University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany*

Co-Chair: Anna E. Kornadt, *Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany*

Over the past 20 years, research on views on aging has substantiated their importance for successful development and sustained quality of life over the full length of the life span. However, a deep understanding of the origins of views on aging and the underlying processes of their lifespan development and manifestation is lacking. Since 2017, the scientific network "Images of Aging" funded by the German Research Foundation (<http://www.health.uni-konstanz.de/images-of-aging>) assembles national and international renowned experts in the field. The network engages in empirical clarifications on both the distinctness and validity of the construct (contribution of Klusmann et al.) as well as in critically reviewing terminology and measures of views on aging (contribution of Notthoff et al.). The network aims to help clarifying the dynamic interplay of determinants and outcomes in the context of health (contribution of Wolff et al.) as well as disentangling intra- and intergenerational stereotypical perceptions (contribution of Kornadt et al.). Both of these are understudied issues with highly practical implications for two of the largest demographic challenges: shaping the coexistence of generations as well as providing adequate health care supply. Integrating both pertinent theoretical approaches and empirical findings the network regards views on aging under a lifespan perspective. Recently, it suggested three core principles of views on aging regarding lifelong biopsychosocial development, their multidimensional nature, and their impact across life. These considerations provide a background for an integrative discussion of the symposium's contributions.

SUBJECTIVE AGING: SOMETHING UNIQUE OR JUST ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF GENERAL SELF-BELIEFS?

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Using data from the German Ageing Survey (adults aged 40-85), this study tested the convergent and discriminant validity of subjective aging measures by comparing three different measures of subjective aging with one another and relating them to established measures of general self-beliefs (optimism, self-efficacy, subjective health) and subjective well-being (depression, affect). Correlations between subjective aging measures ranged from $-.61$ (amongst general self-perceptions of aging measures) to $-.09$, with

subjective age being least related to the other measures. The highest overlap was observed between optimism and global self-perceptions of aging (.69) and it was for these global self-perceptions that the highest amount of variance could be explained by correlates in a regression analysis ($R^2=.55$). In contrast, only 10% of variance could be explained for subjective age. Our results underline the merit of taking the multidimensional nature of subjective aging into account since global measures appear less distinct from general personality traits.

THE ASSESSMENT OF VIEWS ON AGING: A REVIEW OF SELF-REPORT MEASURES AND INNOVATIVE EXTENSIONS

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Individual views on aging refer to either older people in general or to a person's own age and aging. Classical approaches seem to hardly map the multidimensional, multidirectional, and highly individual nature of experiences as well as the malleability of perceptions of aging. For this paper, we reviewed existing measures of views of aging. These were categorized based on eight dimensions which were defined by an expert panel and based on current characterizations of views on aging in the literature. Results on 96 instruments call for a strengthening of the affective and the behavioral components in contrast to the apparently cognitive focus of the measures and argue for a stronger emphasis on the developmental nature of views on aging (time references, changes). This is particularly important when aiming to study the lifelong dynamics of views on aging. The suitability of innovative extensions will be discussed.

DO SERIOUS HEALTH EVENTS CHANGE HOW WE VIEW OUR OWN AGING? ON THE ROLE OF CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS

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Several studies have demonstrated beneficial effects of views on aging (VoA) on health, while the reverse relationship is seldom in focus. Serious health events (e.g., myocardial infarction) are life-threatening and remind individuals of the finitude of life possibly changing their VoA. The present study investigates the effect of cardiovascular events (CVE) on longitudinal changes in VoA using pooled data of three waves of the German Ageing Survey (2008, 2011, 2014, age-range: 40-95 years). To account for alternative explanations, individuals without CVE were matched to the individuals with CVE ($n = 202$) using a propensity-score-matching approach. Individuals who

experienced a CVE showed more adverse changes in three VoA indicators (aging associated with physical losses, ongoing development, felt age) than individuals without CVE. Results show that CVE can change how we view our own aging which in turn affects future health changes. Following a CVE people may benefit from promoting positive VoA.

YOUNG PEOPLE FEEL WISE, OLD PEOPLE FEEL ENERGETIC: COMPARING AGE STEREOTYPES AND SELF-EVALUATIONS ACROSS ADULTHOOD

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Using questionnaire data from the MIDUS study ($N=6.325$) we examined the extent to which people in their late 20s, 40s, and 60s think that positive stereotypic "old" and "young" characteristics describe themselves, their age peers, and other age groups. A constellation of "old" characteristics (e.g., wise, caring, calm) was seen as more descriptive of older adults, while a constellation of "young" characteristics (e.g., healthy, energetic) was seen as more descriptive of younger adults. Self-evaluations were highly positive and largely consistent across age groups. Compared to their age peers, younger adults saw themselves as having as many positive "young" characteristics but more positive "old" characteristics whereas older adults saw themselves as having more positive "young" characteristics but fewer positive "old" characteristics. The results support the stability of the aging self despite the existence of age stereotypes and the role of negative age stereotypes as a frame of reference for making self-evaluations.

SESSION 4000 (SYMPOSIUM)

AGING IN LATIN AMERICA: A FOCUS ON MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Chair: Catherine Garcia, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

Discussant: Maria P. Aranda, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

Population aging is occurring rapidly across Latin America, a region that includes some of the world's most racially, ethnically, and culturally diverse populations. Aging in this region is occurring in a context of high levels of poverty and income inequality, which has implications for disease risk, cognitive health, and overall well-being. This symposium focuses on Mexico and Colombia, two of Latin America's largest middle-income countries, which have recently undergone rapid epidemiological and demographic transitions. The papers in this symposium examine a variety of health dimensions among older Latinos that include physiological functioning, cognition, and psychological and physical well-being. García uses the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) and the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) to examine biomarkers known to predict health risk among Mexican-origin populations: Mexico-born living in Mexico, Mexico-born living in the U.S., and U.S.-born Mexican-Americans. Saenz examines the importance of education on late-life cognitive ability among Mexicans