

older workers expected to work longer to receive full benefits have not experienced substantial improvements in the compatibility between their physical health and job demands that would facilitate working longer, and by some measures compatibility has declined.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN RETIREMENT SATISFACTION AMONG OLDER US ADULTS

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Along with population aging, the diversity of the older US population is increasing. Research suggests that racial and ethnic minorities experience disadvantages over the life course that can negatively impact later life. Despite this, little research has examined racial and ethnic differences in satisfaction with retirement. Using data from the 2016 wave of the Health and Retirement Study, we compared retirement satisfaction among Black ($n = 1,068$), Hispanic ($n = 674$), Other ($n=161$), and White ($n = 4,833$) older adults (age 65+). Retirement satisfaction was measured with the following item: "All in all, would you say that your retirement has turned out to be very satisfying, moderately satisfying, or not at all satisfying?" Responses were categorized as very satisfied vs. all others. Approximately 43% of Black, 35% of Hispanic, 39% of Other, and 56% of White Americans reported being very satisfied with retirement ($\chi^2(2.4)=58.9$; $p < .0001$). In multivariate logistic models controlling for age, educational level, gender, household income, marital status, and functional limitations, the odds of being very satisfied with retirement were 32% lower for Hispanic (OR=0.68; 95% CI= 0.55, 0.85) and 37% lower for Other Americans (OR=0.63; 95% CI= 0.43,0.92) relative to their White counterparts. No significant difference was evident for Black and White Americans in adjusted analysis (OR=0.96; 95% CI=0.76,1.20). Our findings indicate that inequalities in the retirement experience exist by race and ethnicity in the United States. More research is needed to understand the factors responsible for lower retirement satisfaction among Hispanic and Other Americans.

RETIREMENT, HAPPINESS, AND HEALTH IN JAPAN

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While health effects of retirement have been well studied so far, previous findings remain inconclusive, and mechanisms underlying the linkage between retirement and health are unclear. This can be driven by regional or cohort heterogeneity as well as methodological differences, such as outcome measures and identification strategies; thus, much evidence needs to be accumulated. Utilising a national household survey conducted every year in 2004-2019 in Japan (the Japan Household Panel Survey), we evaluate the effects of retirement among Japanese adults aged 50-75 on their happiness and health in addition to other outcomes that could attribute to happiness or health changes (e.g. health behaviours, time use for some activities, and the expenses by item). As outcomes are not measured every year, we analyse 4,340-7,902 person-year observations by 756-1,389 individuals with the necessary information from 2009. To deal with the potential endogeneity of retirement, we adopt an instrumental variable

approach utilising changes in retirement policy and public pension eligible age. Consequently, instruments seem valid only for men, and we find that retirement increases male retirees' happiness and decreases psychological stress while effects on other health measures are not observed. Although their satisfaction with their income decline, perhaps because of the loss of their wage income, they tend to increase the proportion of expenses for cultural and recreational activities. Enhancement in personal life quality by more leisure activities and stress reduction from work, rather than improvements in health behaviours and physical health, may be key to understanding health benefits in retirement.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, TIME SCARCITY AND WELL-BEING IN RETIREMENT

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We tend to think of retirement as a great equalizer when it comes to relief from the pernicious time scarcity characterizing the lives of many individuals in the labor force. Puzzlingly, this is not entirely the case. Using data from the MTUS ($N=15,390$) in combination with long-term participant observation (980 hours) and in-depth interviews ($N=53$), I show that socioeconomic characteristics are important determinants of retiree time scarcity. Neighborhood disadvantage gets under the skin via time exchanges that are forged by both neighborhood and peer network characteristics. The SES-based 'time projects of surviving and thriving' undergirding the experience of time scarcity lead to divergent strategies of action and differing consequences for well-being. For the advantaged, the experience of time scarcity is protective for well-being in later life, as it emerges from the 'work of thriving' and managing a relative abundance of choices. For the disadvantaged, the later life experience of time scarcity is shaped by cumulative inequality, further exacerbating inequalities in well-being. The final section of the article offers an analysis and interpretation of these results, putting retiree time scarcity in conversation with the broader literature on socioeconomic status and well-being.

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE: PATH ANALYSIS TO INVESTOR BEHAVIOR BY AGE

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Financial literacy affects stock market participation, as well as individuals' age, gender, income, and education level. However, measuring financial literacy is more appropriate to identify individuals with strong knowledge of finance rather than average individuals with general knowledge. This could be problematic to identify general participation of the stock market and investment as more individuals are now participating without having to have such knowledge. This study explored how individuals' subjective financial skills and well-being affect investment participation by age. Overall, males are likely to participate more in both retirement and non-retirement investment. In between the boomer generation and younger group, the younger generation who reported participating in a non-retirement investment, such