

and examined the mediating roles of support from children in such associations among Chinese older adults. Methods. Data were derived from China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey (CLASS), a nationwide social survey project of Chinese older adults aged 60 or older ($N = 7,184$) conducted in 2014. The positive attitudes about aging were measured by Attitudes to Aging Questionnaire. Sum scores were calculated with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes about aging. Analyses were conducted by PROCESS v3.3 for SPSS 20.0. Results. Receiving elderly privilege was significantly associated with more financial support ($b = 0.303, p < .001$) and instrumental support ($b = 0.225, p < .001$) from children. Financial support ($b = 0.100, p < .05$), instrumental support ($b = 0.090, p < .05$), and emotional support ($b = 0.405, p < .001$) received from children were significantly correlated with more positive attitudes about aging. Financial support ($b = 0.030, \text{BCa CI } [0.010, 0.057]$) and instrumental support ($b = 0.020, \text{BCa CI } [0.000, 0.042]$) from children mediated the association between receiving elderly privilege and positive attitudes about aging. Conclusion. With the rapid increase of aging population in China, it's important to help Chinese older adults maintain high quality of life by encouraging society and family to work together. To maintain higher levels of positive attitudes about aging among Chinese older adults, social program of providing elderly privilege and support from children are both needed.

DIMINISHED COMPLEXITY OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF AMONG DROPOUTS FROM A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF COPING

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Selective attrition is a common problem in longitudinal studies of older adults. Dropout is due to many factors, but frequently health concerns figure prominently as a reason for attrition. In light of previous work that suggests health problems reduce complexity of religious and other social involvements, the current study examines complexity of religiousness among dropouts and continuers in a longitudinal study of religion and health in later life. A random sample of 287 older adults living in Worcester, MA was assessed at two times of measurement 12 months apart using interview-based measures of religious orientation (Batson, Schoenrade, and Ventis, 1993) and health (OARS). Of the 287 who began the study, 72 dropped out and were not available to be assessed at 12 month assessment. Using Mplus, a three-factor model of Ends, Means, and Quest orientations demonstrated a good fit to the data in both dropout and continuer subsamples (e.g., CFI's equaled .959 and .966, respectively). Diminished correlations between Ends, Means, and Quest orientations in the dropout vs. continuer subsample suggests diminished complexity of religious orientation among dropouts. Dropouts were more seriously ill, had higher levels of functional impairment, and demonstrated lower SES, suggesting increased vulnerability and fewer resources may have been the reason for dropping from the study as well as one possible cause of their diminished religious complexity.

AGING BODIES IN PARADISE? AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF FANTASY FEST IN KEY WEST, FLORIDA

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Dominant cultural constructions of aging bodies, particularly those of women, as unattractive and asexual may be challenged within politically and socially progressive leisure environments, like Key West, Florida, that promote out-group acceptance, collectivity, and cultural diversity. However, this possibility receives limited scholarly attention. Addressing this gap, our study employs observational and interview data ($n=60$) collected in 2017 and 2018 at Key West's Fantasy Fest – an annual event marketed as a “10-day party in paradise for grown-ups.” The festival, drawing as many as 100,000 people, cultivates a relaxed atmosphere permissive of nudity and theatrical body adornment, including body paint and costume. This feature makes it an ideal site for examining the effect of inequalities, including age and gender, on body displays and social reactions to them. Data analysis revealed four themes centering on aging bodies – Judging Bodies, Limiting Body Displays, Displaying Bodily Difference, and Liberating Bodies. Age and gender inequality strongly influenced judgments of attractiveness and sexual appeal, contributing to older participants' more limited body displays. Nevertheless, both young and old participants collectively contributed to creating a liberating environment that celebrates bodily difference and encourages cross-age interaction. While limited to one site with a unique political and social climate, our study suggests the potential of progressive leisure environments to broaden notions of aging bodies and encourage cross-age connections.

DYADIC PREDICTORS OF AGING SATISFACTION: RELATIONSHIP QUALITY MODULATES THE IMPACT OF HEALTH RESTRICTIONS

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How individuals develop perceptions of their own aging process is receiving increasing attention. While own age-related experiences are important, the aging of close others, such as parents, has been also found to play a role. Of particular interest may be parental health, yet relationship quality aspects may influence the extent to which health restrictions affect the children's aging perceptions. Dyadic data from the Swiss “Aging Together” study were analyzed (dyad $N = 98$, Parent Mage = 83.85; Child Mage = 56.43). For parents, actor-partner interdependence models indicated a negative relationship between health restrictions and aging satisfaction; the more health restrictions they experienced, the less happy they were with their aging process. Parental health restrictions also played a role for children's aging satisfaction, but the effect was dependent on how the relationship with the parent was perceived by the child; parents' health restrictions were negatively associated with aging satisfaction of children who reported better relationship quality (i.e., less