

### DO VOLUNTEERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE ON NURSING HOME QUALITY MEASURES?

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The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between nursing home volunteer programming and quality measures and increase the knowledge base of nursing home volunteer programming in various settings. Fifty-two nursing homes were surveyed using electronic surveys and personal interviews. Questions focused on the organization of the nursing home, characteristics of the volunteer program and volunteer activities. Of the 52 facilities surveyed, 19 were not part of a chain, 37 were in urban settings, and 24 were for-profit entities. Volunteers were used in 46 nursing homes with a mean number of volunteers of 51.7 onsite an average of 4.9 days per week. Bivariate analysis revealed statistically significant correlations ( $p < .05$ ) between organizational and volunteer programming characteristics and six quality measures (pressure sores, urinary tract infections, depression, use of restraints, falls, use of antipsychotic and hypnotic drugs). Statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) inverse relationships were found between volunteers providing individualized activities (e.g., feeding assistance, combing hair, doing nails, and letter writing) and the incidence of urinary tract infections and the use of psychotropic drugs. Multiple regression analysis revealed a statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) inverse relationship between personal volunteer services such as combing hair and doing nails and the use of hypnotic drugs and antipsychotic drugs. This study indicates a significant correlation between volunteer programming and quality measure scores. A larger study of these relationships is indicated.

### EFFICACY OF LIFE REVIEW THERAPY INTERVENTION ON LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG OLDER ADULTS LIVING IN TAIWAN NURSING HOMES

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Life review therapy, used as part of a comprehensive therapy plan for increasing the quality of life of the elderly, helps them to resolve their past conflicts, and accept their present conditions. This study tested the effectiveness of a structured life review therapy protocol on the life satisfaction of institutionalized older adults. A quasi-experimental design was adopted in this study. Fifty older adults aged 65 or above were recruited from nursing homes in southern Taiwan through convenience sampling. The participants in the intervention group carried out life review therapy for eight weeks in addition to their daily activities. The participants in the comparison group maintained their daily activities. Both groups were evaluated using a life-satisfaction scale including two aspects of life worries and situations in weeks 1 and 8. Data were collected at baseline (T1), immediately post-intervention (T2). Generalized estimating equations were used to examine the effect of the intervention on the outcomes. The overall life satisfaction increased significantly

over time for the intervention group compared to the comparison group from week 1 to week 8. The life review therapy programs showed promising effects in improving the life satisfaction of older adults living in nursing homes.

### ENVY AND JEALOUSY OF LIVING-APART-TOGETHER RELATIONSHIPS IN CONTINUING CARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES

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Moving to a continuing care retirement community (CCRC) and living apart together (LAT) as a repartnering form, represent new late-life beginnings. A larger qualitative study on LAT relationships constructed in the CCRC identified envy and jealousy yet they were not examined in-depth. Envy is wanting something we lack whereas jealousy is fear of losing something that is ours to another. These emotions are rarely explored in the context of older adults' relationships. Our aim is to examine experiences of envy and jealousy from perspectives of residents aged 79 to 96 and staff, heuristically using Goffman's framework on (semi)-totalitarian institutions. 30 semi structured qualitative interviews were conducted in three CCRCs in Israel with 10 LAT residents, 10 residents not LAT, and 10 CCRC staff members including social workers. Analysis was conducted based on principles of thematic analysis and triangulation. Findings refer to kinds of envy, ignoring envy, and the development and consequences of jealousy and/or envy related to LAT in the CCRC. Conclusions address how semi-totalitarian CCRC features influence envy and jealousy experiences including implications for assisting social workers, older adults and their family members to adjust to life in the CCRC and assist CCRC management and staff to address possible consequences of envy and jealousy.

### EXAMINING SATISFACTION WITH ASSISTED LIVING AMONG RESIDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT DEMENTIA

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Understanding residents' satisfaction with assisted living (AL) is essential for creating supportive environments that are focused on residents' needs and preferences. Nearly half of AL residents experience some level of cognitive impairment, although limited research has examined residents' satisfaction with AL particularly among those with cognitive impairment. The purpose of this study was to compare satisfaction with AL between residents with and without dementia. Baseline data from the Dissemination and Implementation of Function Focused Care in AL study was used in this analysis. A total of 481 AL residents were included in the sample. Measures included demographic information, Saint Louis University Mental Status Exam