

the use and function of tag questions. Conversational analyses revealed two broad functions of tag questions: gather information and facilitate a desired action. Tag questions used to gather information included the following specific functions: acknowledge response, establish common ground, state fact or opinion, initiate topic, conversational joking, state what is being done and questions. Tag questions that facilitated a desired reaction included the following specific functions: offers, advice and suggestions and requests and commands. Findings from the current study reveal that tag questions are not exclusively elderspeak and can be used to illicit conversation.

SESSION 10210 (LATE BREAKING POSTER)

DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION ON LONGITUDINAL DEPRESSION

Anna Thompson, and Britney Wardecker, *The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*

Research suggests that mental health and well-being improve as we age, and this trend is dubbed “the paradox of aging” (Charles & Carstensen, 2010). However, little is known about whether this trend happens for individuals who may experience lifelong disadvantage, such as those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual. We used data from the Midlife in the United States Study (MIDUS) to examine lesbian/gay, bisexual, and heterosexual adults’ changes in depression from 1995 to 2014. Participants identified as lesbian/gay ($n = 46$), bisexual ($n = 37$), and heterosexual ($n = 3030$) and 45.1% identified as female. Participants’ ages ranged from 20-74 years ($M = 45.61$, $SD = 11.41$) in 1995 and 39-93 years ($M = 63.64$, $SD = 11.35$) in 2014. We analyzed our data using a repeated measures ANOVA and our results indicate that depression decreased on average from 1995 to 2014 for heterosexual [Wilk’s $\Lambda = .996$, $F(1, 3029) = 12.23$, $p < .001$] and lesbian/gay adults [Wilk’s $\Lambda = .848$, $F(1, 45) = 8.08$, $p = .007$]. However, bisexual adults did not experience this decrease in depression [Wilk’s $\Lambda = .990$, $F(1, 36) = 0.36$, $p = .550$] and their depression remained relatively stable. Our results are consistent with previous studies that indicate bisexuals experience poorer mental health when compared to lesbian/gay and heterosexual adults (Bostwick, Hughes, & Everett, 2015). The current research highlights depression as a condition that may not decrease universally over time. We discuss implications for bisexuals’ health and well-being.

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AS PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN OLD AGE: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

Oscar Ribeiro,¹ Lia Araújo,² Laetitia Teixeira,³ Carmen Rodríguez-Blázquez,⁴ and Maria Joao Forjaz,⁴
1. *University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal*, 2. *Instituto Politécnico de Viseu, Viseu, Portugal*, 3. *Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar | Center for Health Technology and Services Research (CINTESIS), University*

of Porto, Porto, Portugal, 4. *Carlos III Health Institute, Madrid, Spain*

Research on the effect of age in quality of life (QoL) is controversial, and doubts remain if this effect is continuous and if it disappears when controlling for other factors. Most studies have verified the association of health-related factors, such as poor physical health, functional impairment, and depression with lower scores of QoL in old age. But studies that analyse such an association in non-clinical samples through longitudinal analysis and including anxiety as a mental health factor remain very rare. This study relies on data from two waves from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and focuses on a representative sample of individuals aged 50+ from Portugal. It comprises 1782 participants (baseline), of which 1201 were reassessed. The mean age was 64.8 years ($sd=9.3$ years) and 55.4% were female. Linear Mixed Effects models were performed to identify potential factors associated with changes of QoL across age. According with the final model (pseudo-R2 equal to 0.421), a significant effect of age as time-dependent factor was verified, observing a decline of QoL with increasing age. Years of education, depression and anxiety at baseline were significantly associated with QoL. Thus, the effect of age on quality of life remains significant even when other factors are considered. The influence of mental health on QoL reinforces the importance of intervening in both depressive and anxiety symptoms in old age.

LIFE REVIEW ON PSYCHO-SPIRITUAL OUTCOMES AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH LIFE-THREATENING ILLNESS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mandong Liu,¹ Ying Wang,² and Iris Chi,¹ 1. *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*, 2. *Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu, China*

Life review has been widely conducted to help older adults enhance well-being and cope with burdens. Spirituality is an important part of an older adult’s overall well-being, especially for those with life-threatening illnesses. However, there is no review study examining the effectiveness of life review interventions on psycho-spiritual outcomes among this population. The aim of the study was to examine the effectiveness of life review on psycho-spiritual well-being among older adults with life-threatening illnesses. A systematic review with meta-analysis consistent with the recommendations of the Cochrane Collaboration was conducted. Database searches included PubMed, PsycINFO, the Cochrane Library, the Campbell Library, EBSCO, CNKI, and the Airiti Library up to March 2020. Grey literature and reference lists from relevant articles were also searched and reviewed. 34 studies were included in the systematic review and 33 were included in the meta-analysis for outcomes of anxiety, depression, and quality of life. Other psycho-spiritual outcome measures that were not included in the meta-analysis due to the small number of studies included mood, apathy, life satisfaction, meaning in life, spiritual well-being, and some multi-dimensional instruments. The studies greatly varied in program design, content, format, length, interventionist, and more. The meta-analyses demonstrated standardized mean differences in favor of life review compared with the control with small to moderate effect sizes. The reviewers call for including more psycho-spiritual well-being measures among