

contact with each social partner in ecological momentary assessments every 3 hours across 5 to 6 days. Participants also wore Electronically Activated Recorders (EAR), which captured snippets of their daily conversation. Findings revealed that contact with family members (e.g., spouse, children, siblings) occurred most often, with less frequent contact with other social partners (e.g., acquaintances, neighbors), and then friends. Multilevel models also revealed that participants talked more (i.e., saying more words in each 30-second snippet and had a greater proportion of snippets when they talked) when they had contact with their friends than when they had contact with family members or other social partners. Results from these multiple methods suggest that daily contact with friends could potentially encourage conversation that may facilitate cognitive functioning among older adults.

#### PRESENCE AND PREDICTORS OF FAMILIAL AND NON-FAMILIAL AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIAL NETWORKS

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A growing older adult population living longer provides opportunities for greater age-integration, which includes reducing age-related structural barriers and increasing cross-age interactions (Riley & Riley, 2000). While research on the theoretical construct of age-integration is prevalent, empirical evidence of age-integration in older adults' social networks is lacking (Hagestad & Uhlenburg, 2005). This study uses the National Health and Aging Trends Study to quantify and characterize age-integrated social networks in the United States, and to understand the sociodemographic predictors of these age-integrated relationships. Participants' social networks, comprised of respondents' spouses, household members, children, helpers, care recipients, and up to five individuals they share important things with were considered age-integrated if individuals were at least 10 years younger than the respondent. About 96% of respondents reported at least one person 10+ years younger than them. Further, these relationships were coded as familial (i.e., spouse, children, grandchildren, parents, siblings, and other relatives) and non-familial relationships (i.e., other non-relatives) and analyses predicting age-integrated relationships as a function of sociodemographic characteristics were stratified by relationship type. Weighted multilevel logistic regression analyses suggest that females have lower odds of familial and non-familial age-integration than males; compared to white and married individuals, Black and Hispanic individuals have greater odds of familial and non-familial age-integration; compared to married individuals, separated, divorced, and widowed individuals have greater odds of familial age-integration, and those who were never married have greater odds of non-familial age-integration. This foundational study reveals that sociodemographic factors differentially predict familial and non-familial age-integrated social networks.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS AND NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS: AN ATLANTA STUDY OF RELOCATION

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Atlanta was the first major city to offer federally-funded public housing and it is one of the first to demolish it. Unlike other cities undergoing public housing transformation through demolition under Housing for People Everywhere Program (HOPE VI), the Atlanta Housing Authority (AHA) targeted senior housing as part of the demolition process. Investigators conducting the Urban Health Initiative (UHI) study collected three waves of data (baseline, 6-month post-relocation, and 24-month post-relocation) from relocated seniors and a comparison group of seniors who aged-in-place. To understand the interactions between public housing residents and varied components of their environments, including social networks and neighborhood satisfaction, I will use place attachment theory to frame my research, as sense of place is rooted within the interplay of community cultural wealth components. I will also use aging-in-place theory, which refers to individuals' ability to grow old in their own homes and communities, while adjusting to needed modifications associated with aging and mobility. Analysis of Covariance will be applied to understand the relationship between social networks, relocation, and neighborhood satisfaction among older adults who age-in-place, compared to those who relocated.

#### INITIATION OF INTERACTION AS THE BEGINNING OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF A JAPANESE SENIOR CLUB

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The rate of social participation of senior citizens in a senior club's activities is not equal to the rate of desire for the said participation. Earlier studies mainly examined personal and social factors which influence the participation rate, overlooking the practical methods by which senior citizens can overcome barriers to participating in club activities. Our study aims to clarify the features of a club activity as a resource by analyzing the activity's interactions. Our study is based on data extracted from videotaped recordings of a senior calligraphy club in Kanto, Japan. In September 2018, one lecturer and 11 participants were videotaped for 3 hours, and the video underwent conversation analysis, which elucidates how people organize activities under specific circumstances. We analyzed how a female newcomer to the activity initiated face-to-face interaction, which is considered the first step of social participation. She talked

to other participants who were familiar with the exercise several times by inquiring how to read kanjis on teaching materials. These findings suggest that visualization of skill relative to the other creates an environment for initiating face-to-face interaction. In this case, the newcomer utilized the difference in skill denoted by teaching materials and was given the rational reason to talk to the others already engaging in the activity. Therefore, designing teaching materials that assign the learning level of each participant may be effective in promoting social participation in senior study clubs.

#### **SOCIAL NETWORK SIZE AND FREQUENCY OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: THE RELATIONSHIP TO INTERPERSONAL STRESS**

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Social relationships are beneficial for psychological wellbeing, but they are also associated with interpersonal stress. With the growing usage of multiple forms of electronic communications (EC) including phone calls, text messages, video chat, and internet among adults of all ages, it was of interest to explore the relationship between social network size (SNS), in-person communication (PC), and EC, and whether the relationship between SNS and frequency of communication is associated with interpersonal stress. A daily diary study was conducted over seven days for 142 participants ages 22 to 94. SNS was assessed with the social convoy model. Frequency of PC and EC, along with interpersonal stress, were assessed daily. As expected, multiple regression analysis results showed that older adults had smaller SNS and less frequent technology communication (text messages, video chat, internet) compared to younger adults. With regard to effects on interpersonal stress, there were no main effects for frequency of PC, EC, or SNS. However, the frequency of EC moderated the relationship between SNS and interpersonal stress, controlling for amount of PC. Among those with a smaller SNS, having more frequent EC was associated with less interpersonal stress compared to those with less frequent EC. For those with a larger SNS, having more frequent EC was associated with more interpersonal stress compared to those with less EC, but PC was not related to interpersonal stress. The discussion will consider implications of the findings for developing interventions to minimize stress from interpersonal communications, especially those that involve EC.

#### **BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL: LESSONS FROM A SWISS ACTION-RESEARCH INTERVENTION**

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Social capital interventions to promote healthy aging seem promising, but recent evidence has questioned how social capital is constructed. In order to understand how social capital is built among older adults, this study draws from the diagnostic phase of one 'Neighbourhoods in Solidarity' (NS) intervention, which uses action research to promote wellbeing for older adults (55+) in Swiss communities. These findings arose from ethnographic fieldwork with 77 hours of observation during group gatherings and informal interviews

with participants who identified and debated issues in their community. It became evident that the geographic space and the sense of identity that citizens attached to it (herein referred to as 'place') played a role in how the NS intervention developed. The community was divided into two groups with distinct identities: one in the north and one in the south. The sense of place for both groups was simultaneously disrupted when outsiders moved to both areas, exacerbating tensions. The NS brought the two groups together and helped develop social capital between them. This was highlighted by the changing willingness of citizens to navigate unfamiliar spaces, to create social ties, and to trust others. The NS helped create a new sense of place for citizens, which ultimately facilitated the creation of social capital in the community. The findings suggest that identities are dynamic and play a role in constructing social capital, as well as who benefits from social capital and who may be excluded. Lessons from this research may inform future social capital interventions.

#### **SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL RESOURCES PREDICTING LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG CENTENARIANS AND OCTOGENARIANS**

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Although much research has assessed the relationship between social support and life satisfaction for older adults, there is little information on how social support predicts life satisfaction over and above social resources among very old people. The purpose of this research was to determine pathways from demographic variables, social resources, and social support to life satisfaction. Data from 208 cognitively-intact centenarians and octogenarians of the Georgia Centenarian Study (GCS) were analyzed using multiple regression analyses to evaluate pathways from social resources via social support to life satisfaction. Three different models were analyzed in the GCS sample: one with a combined group of octogenarians and centenarians, one with only octogenarians, and one with only centenarians. Path models included: demographic variables (gender, ethnicity, residential type, and age in years) to social resources to social provisions to life satisfaction. Results in the combined older adult group showed that residence type significantly predicted social resources,  $\beta = -.26$ ,  $p < .01$ , social resources significantly predicted social provisions,  $\beta = .15$ ,  $p < .05$ , and social provisions significantly predicted life satisfaction,  $\beta = .15$ ,  $p < .05$ . Results in the centenarian sample showed that both residence type and age significantly predicted social resources,  $\beta = -.19$ ,  $p < .05$ , and  $\beta = -.17$ ,  $p = .05$ , respectively, and social resources significantly predicted social provisions,  $\beta = .18$ ,  $p = .05$ . Overall, results indicate the uniqueness of the centenarian population and their paths to high life satisfaction through social resources and support.

#### **SELECTIVE NARROWING OF PERIPHERAL SOCIAL NETWORKS PREDICTS POOR LONG-TERM COGNITION IN OLD AGE**

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Socioemotional selectivity theory posits that emotionally meaningful goals such as spending precious time with close