

and negative self-perfections are associated with life satisfaction, using the life course developmental framework. Ms. Tran compares younger and older cohorts of women on a measure of self-objectification, finding that the older cohort reported lower objectification, consistent with a selection, optimization, and compensation (SOC) model. Finally, Dr. Sherman, using the same data set as Ms. Tran, shows that control beliefs are associated with objectification, regardless of cohort, consistent with objectification theory predictions of consistency over time regarding the impact of objectification experiences. Dr. Jamila Bookwala will provide discussion of this group of papers.

CONTROL BELIEFS, AGE, AND OBJECTIFICATION EXPERIENCES IN YOUNGER AND OLDER WOMEN

Aurora Sherman, *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*

Control beliefs show age-related patterns; mastery decreases in adulthood, while constraints beliefs often increase. However, there is a great deal of individual variation. This paper addresses antecedents of control beliefs, with attention to experiences and beliefs related to sexual objectification, which have particular impact for women. In this study, younger women ($N = 132$, $M = 20.93$) and older women ($N = 86$, $M = 67.83$) were surveyed regarding their experiences with sexual objectification and constraints beliefs. Multiple regression analyses revealed higher self-objectification was associated with higher constraints ($R^2 = .09^{**}$) and lower mastery ($R^2 = .11^{**}$) but reports of body evaluation and sexual advances were not associated with control beliefs. Further, there were no interactions of either objectification scale with age. These results suggest that objectification may be an important part of the aging experience across the life course, not just in young adulthood.

AGE, ATTITUDES TO AGING, AND IDENTITY IN OLDER CANADIAN WOMEN

Nicky Newton, *Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada*

The life course perspective emphasizes social structure, personal agency, and their interdependencies (Settersten et al., 2020), serving as the theoretical framework for this study. Given stereotypical societal views of gender and aging (e.g., Sontag, 1979), physical aging is often the focus when examining women's aging attitudes and concomitant changes in a sense of personal identity. Additionally, studies of midlife women have found relationships between age and identity (e.g., Stewart et al., 2001). Using quantitative and qualitative data, the present study examines associations between age, personal identity, and attitudes to physical, psychological and social aging in older Canadian women ($N = 190$, $M = 70.38$). Results show that while attitudes to physical aging contribute to identity maintenance, attitudes to social and psychological aging are also important for older women's identity maintenance. Interactions between age and attitudes to aging associated with personal identity are discussed with reference to the life course perspective.

COHORT DIFFERENCES IN WELL-BEING AMONG MIDLIFE AND OLDER WOMEN: ROLE OF SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF AGING

Lindsay Ryan, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*

The current study examines how cohort differences across two age-matched groups of midlife and older women from the Health and Retirement Study are associated with well-being and self-perceptions of aging (SPA). Women aged 51–60 ($n=2318$) and 61–70 ($n=1650$) were selected from the 2008 and 2018 waves. No significant cohort differences were identified for life satisfaction (Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985) or positive SPA (Lawton, 1975; Liang & Bollen, 1983). The 2008 cohort of midlife women reported significantly higher negative SPA compared to 2018 ($p < .05$). Linear regression analyses find that cohort and SPA are significantly associated with life satisfaction in both age groups, and that the association of negative SPA differs by cohort for the midlife women ($p < .01$). Implications are discussed within the life course developmental framework.

COHORT DIFFERENCES IN SELF-OBJECTIFICATION

Sydney Tran, *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*

Sexual objectification socializes women to engage in self-objectification—the tendency to view one's body as an object to be used by others and evaluating one's value in terms of attractiveness to others (Noll & Fredrickson, 1998)—and leads to negative psychological consequences. As women age, their bodies move further away from the thin ideal (Guo, Zeller, Chumlea, & Siervogel; 1999) potentially making them more susceptible to body image concerns and dissatisfaction. However, women may also begin using selection, optimization, and compensation (SOC) strategies, countering the impacts of sexual objectification, and promoting successful aging. We compared self-objectification between women in early adulthood ($N = 132$, $M = 20.93$) and women in late middle age or late adulthood ($N = 86$, $M = 67.83$). Results showed that older women had significantly lower levels of self-objectification than younger women. Our findings support the idea the SOC strategies protect against the consequences of sexual objectification.

Session 1220 (Symposium)

COVID-19 IN ASSISTED LIVING: EVIDENCE ON POLICIES, PROVIDER EXPERIENCES, AND RESIDENT MORTALITY

Chair: Kali Thomas

Discussant: Lindsay Schwartz

The devastating effects of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) among older adults residing in long-term care settings has been well documented. Assisted living settings in the U.S. have 811,000 residents; most are 80 years or older, and many have one or more chronic illnesses, making them highly susceptible to poor outcomes if exposed to COVID-19. This symposium highlights five studies that focus on various levels of COVID-19 response in assisted living: national organizations, states, assisted living operators and healthcare providers, and residents. The first study compares the sometimes conflicting guidance provided by national long-term care industry-related organizations and recommends assisted living-specific actions for the future. The second study describes the state regulatory response to COVID-19 in assisted living, identifying the themes and implications for the function of the care networks of assisted living residents.