balancing Older Adulthood’s focal tension between Integrity and Despair. This life stage is widely associated with the physical, cognitive, and social losses, and societal constraints that give rise to later-life despair. However, VI functions as a lifelong psychosocial model for the meaningful environmental engagement that supports later life’s wisdom and integrity. Notably few films present an integrated view of older adulthood’s losses along with opportunities. But those few can be a source of optimism to elders for whom VI may not be intuitive, but who can learn its practice.

THE COURAGE TO EMBRACE OLD AGE
Jim Vandenbosch¹, 1. Terra Nova Films, Chicago, Illinois, United States

Most popular films and television programs reflect, and thereby reinforce, the common and entrenched cultural perception of aging as the “enemy” of vital living. Aging used to be kept at bay in popular films and TV programs through a stereotyping that allowed ridicule and avoidance. Today, such overt negative portrayals have begun to fall out of favor but are being replaced by a subtler form of ageism—that of “super-aging” where older adults who are seen as successfully holding onto their youthful ways are celebrated and held up as models of “successful” aging. This presentation will give an overview of how most popular films and television programs frame the experience of older adulthood, and will illustrate this with clips from such films. Then, in contrast, clips will be presented from films that present a more holistic and balanced view of elderhood.

THE S.O.C. MODEL OF AGING IN DOCUMENTARY FILMS: POSITIVE ADAPTATION TO AGE-RELATED LOSS IN THEORY AND EVERYDAY LIFE
Rick Scheidt¹, 1. Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, United States

There is overwhelming evidence that “pop culture” depictions of age-related losses are primarily negative, ignoring positive adaptive experiences associated with the second half of life. Unfortunately, film as an entertainment medium often creates and reinforces this negative status quo. This presentation describes the usefulness of the Baltes and Baltes S.O.C. Model for offsetting losses – via narrowing and revision of goal priorities (Selection), locating and enhancing resources to achieve positive outcomes (Optimization), and using these to increase one’s personal limits and reserve capacities (Compensation). In addition, positive “S.O.C. Solutions” (Spiehs, 2018) are illustrated for everyday loss scenarios within four new documentary films. These include positive adaptations to four loss domains – personal autonomy (driving), physical capacity (sexual responsiveness), psychological well-being (loneliness and belonging), and environmental destruction (place dependency). Annotated sources will be made available.

SESSION 2150 (SYMPOSIUM)

AGING-IN-COMMUNITY MODELS AND PROGRAMS: PROGRAM AND POLICY PLANNING STRATEGIES
Chair: Su-I Hou, The University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida, United States

This symposium introduces key aging-in-community models and programs, with a particular focus on program and policy planning strategies. Villages are a new, consumer-directed model that aim to promote aging-in-community through a combination of facilitated social engagement, member-to-member support, volunteer opportunities, and collective bargaining for services. Dr. Graham from the University of California will share results from both a national survey of Village directors and a survey of village members, summarizing Village organizational development trends and members’ perceived impacts. Dr. Gilcksman from Philadelphia Corporation for Aging will share how older adults who do not participate in a Village create their own informal social and service network to maintain themselves and to accomplish the same goals as a Village, building community at the neighborhood level. Additionally, Dr. Hou from the University of Central Florida will discuss lessons learned on program planning strategies among older adults participating in three programs promoting aging-in-community: a university-based lifelong learning program (LLP), a county neighborhood lunch program (NLP), and a Florida Village program as a comparative case study. Finally, Dr. Glass from the University of North Carolina Wilmington will share the current trend of the new senior cohousing model, promises and challenges for older adults providing mutual support to each other as they age together. This symposium will further discuss strengths and weaknesses, and planning strategies of the various AIC models and programs.

ELDER COHOUSING: THE EMBODIMENT OF AGING IN COMMUNITY
Anne P. Glass¹, 1. University of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina, United States

A new alternative living arrangement has emerged in the U.S., in which older adults proactively choose how, where, and with whom they want to live, in a close-knit community where neighbors look out for each other. Adopting the cohousing model originally established in northern Europe, these elder intentional communities are distinctive, as they are run by the residents themselves, and there is a focus on neighbors helping each other. Drawing from over a decade of research incorporating data from six communities, the challenges and benefits of establishing such a community will be addressed and the requirements necessary for mutual support to thrive will be identified. Finally, the model of aging better together intentionally, developed from the senior cohousing experience, will be shared, as well as the implications for how the model can be used for planning and policy in other settings.

PROGRAM PLANNING STRATEGIES AMONG OLDER ADULTS PARTICIPATING IN THREE PROGRAMS PROMOTING AGING-IN-COMMUNITY
Su-I Hou¹, 1. The University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida, United States

This study examines program planning strategies among older adults participating in programs promoting...