generations over time. Participants (n=118) completed pre- and post-program ratings on social connection (i.e., level of intergenerational engagement, self-perception of extent of feeling connected, and self-perception of impact on someone from another generation) on a 4-point Likert scale. Paired sample t-test results indicated that programs significantly improved engagement and perceived impact. Using multiple regression analyses, we tested change over time for each outcome controlling for participant age group, program host setting, and program modality. A greater positive change in level of engagement occurred for older adults and in-person programs. Additionally, feelings of connection and perceived impact significantly improved over time when controlling for age group, program modality, and program host setting, with age group as a significant covariate. This study demonstrates the impact of intergenerational programs on social connectedness across a wider network of organizations than much of the extant literature. While the positive outcomes are promising and consistent across LinkAGES programs and existing literature, further exploration of age group differences should be considered.

RETIREMENT FINANCIAL PLANNING AND LIFE SATISFACTION
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Retirement has been considered as a major transition in one’s life. Financial security in retirement is a major concern for many Americans. Evidence has shown that being financially prepared for retirement could have a significant, positive impact on one’s life satisfaction. Employing data from the 2012 and 2018 National Financial Capability Study (N=1023), this study analyzes the relationship between participants’ retirement planning in 2012 and their financial satisfaction in 2018. An Ordinary Least Squares regression is used in the current study. This study found relatively low retirement preparedness levels (retirement planning, retirement saving, retirement plan: employer-based or individually held, investment) among the participants in 2012. Based on the descriptive results, adults closest to retirement (ages 53 to 64) are more likely to be planning compared to the other groups, as are adults who were married, highly educated, males, and white. According to the liner regression results, this study found that adults who had a retirement savings goal, had a retirement plan (employer-based or individually held), made regular contributions to retirement plans, and owned investments in 2012 are more likely to be satisfied with their personal financial condition in 2018. As expected, individuals with higher incomes, larger net worth, and those who are older are significantly more likely to be financially satisfied. However, even after controlling for these variables, results show that planning does indeed impact the level of financial satisfaction. Our findings highlight the importance of policies and programs to support Americans with retirement planning.

Session 9010 (Poster)

AGEISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING

AN AGING NURSING WORKFORCE: THEMATIC ANALYSIS FROM THE NURSTORY PROJECT
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Background: Nursing in the United States of America is an aging workforce. This study sought to better understand the lived experience of aging nurses. Because nurses work in systems where other forms of interpersonal power dynamics may influence internalized and external stereotype an approach based on intersectional theory was applied.

Methods: A qualitative thematic narrative analysis of an existing data set of first-person digital stories in the Nurstory project, authored by a group of nurses, was the data source. An emergent coding method was applied. The collection of five digital stories were analyzed.

Results: All stories were first person accounts of experiences that represented their internalized reflections and elements of ageism in how their age interacted with their work environment. Dominant themes included: 1) Role constriction 2) Strength 3) Tired and (re)Tired 4) Age perceived and 5) Loneliness.

Conclusions: These aging nursing stories add to the contextual layers of the aging healthcare workplace and aging nursing workforce. These individual experiences offer a nuanced understanding of the internalized responses to aging and ageism. These stories highlight socially constructed and socially reinforced attitudes that are complicated by the personal and occupational expectations of nurse’s work, their role and embedded hierarchies in healthcare. Stories such as these are important individual and collective indicators of lived experiences that offer a deeper understanding into the intersections of social identity and aging, that when listened to, can offer insight and a way forward in addressing the stereotype, discrimination and social inequities of ageism.

ASSESSING FRONTLINE PERSONNELS RECOGNITION OF AND RESPONSE TO CASES OF ABUSE IN LATER LIFE
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Abuse in later life is experienced by 10% of adults over age 60 (Acierno et al., 2010). Unfortunately, it is estimated that for every one reported case, around 20 remain unreported (APA, 2012). A primary reason for this disparity is the absence of training provided to professionals working at the frontline of elder abuse, such as law enforcement professionals, health care professionals, and aging and victim service providers (e.g., Rose et al., 2016). This leaves the workforce best positioned to intervene in cases of abuse in later life lacking knowledge around what constitutes the