which may encourage them to consider these strategies for smoking cessation.

**HOLISTIC WELLNESS COACHING INTERVENTION FOR OLDER ADULTS IN RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES**

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Many wellness programs for older adults focus on physical health or specific conditions, such as heart disease prevention or diabetes management. To supplement these efforts, there is a need for holistic wellness programming to enhance well-being in later life. We developed and piloted a novel wellness coaching program for residents of senior living communities to address this need. The theoretical framework of the program is based on a holistic, multidimensional wellness model and self-determination theory. Staff members from eight residential communities were trained on wellness coaching techniques, such as motivational interviewing, active listening, and group facilitation skills, before they led the 9-week resident wellness coaching program. A total of 79 residents, ages 71 to 97 (M = 84.3, SD = 6.5), completed the pilot program. The resident wellness coaching program included a mixture of individual and group coaching sessions. The coaching sessions provided wellness education, social support, and space to share progress on wellness goals. Participants completed surveys at three time points: pre-program, post-program, and 1-month follow-up. Residents reported high satisfaction with the overall program and its components. Repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted to examine changes in wellness over time. Comparison of pre- and post-test scores revealed significant improvements in health satisfaction, physical and psychological quality of life, purpose, loneliness, relatedness, and competence. Some of these changes, such as increases in psychological quality of life and decreases in loneliness, persisted at the one-month follow-up. These findings have implications for the development and implementation of wellness coaching programs with older adults.

**IMPACT OF AN ONLINE SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAM ON CUSTODIAL GRANDMOTHERS’ WELL-BEING**

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Despite widespread evidence that the circumstances leading to care, combined with the stress of full-time parenting, have profound effects on psychological, physical, and social functioning of custodial grandmothers (CGM) and their adolescent grandchildren (GC), evidence-based interventions for these families are scarce. To address this gap, we conducted a randomized clinical trial (RCT) with 349 nationally recruited CGMs who completed an online social intelligence training intervention (SIT; n=185) to an attention-control (AC; n=164) condition. The SIT focused on enhancing CGMs’ capacity to develop and sustain positive social ties; an important goal since working models of attachment and caregiving are challenged and re-shaped by the off-time and demanding nature of parenting a GC. To investigate initial impact of SIT, we conducted multi-domain latent difference score models (Mplus 8) on a full intent-to-treat basis comparing the two RCT conditions on changes across key outcomes from baseline to immediate post-intervention. In comparison to AC, SIT yielded statistically significant improvement in CGMs’ depressed affect, self-esteem, relationship quality with the GC, and attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety with GC. Contrary to expectations, no significant differences were found between the two conditions on outcomes indicative of social competence (e.g., perspective taking, social awareness, social information processing, social self-monitoring). We conclude that CGMs may have applied information obtained from the SIT primarily to their relationship with GC. Our findings point to the potential benefits of the self-guided SIT, given that it can be delivered online and therefore has widespread reach to a vulnerable population. [Funded by R01AG054571]

**SESSION 4070 (SYMPOSIUM)**

**JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY SOCIAL SCIENCES: FEATURED 2021 EDITOR’S CHOICE ARTICLES**

Chair: Jessica Kelley

Social science inquiry on age, aging, and the life course spans many topics and methodologies. This symposium highlights papers that were selected as Editor’s Choice articles in the Journal of Gerontology Social Sciences in 2021. These papers highlight methodological innovations, important advancements in our state of knowledge in an area, or emerging issues in the study of aging and older adults. Nguyen et al. discuss a qualitative study of the causes and consequences of financial exploitation of older adults. Newmyer et al. present a 31-country comparative study of measures of loneliness with their reliability and validity. Rurka et al. present a mixed-methods study of sibling dynamics and tensions when caring for an older parent. Dennison and Lee provide a novel method for studying intergenerational selection effects of education and older adult health. Lin and Brown demonstrate gender differences in the economic consequences of later-life divorce and potential impact of repartnering versus staying single.

**PERCEIVED TYPES, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES OF FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION: NARRATIVES FROM OLDER ADULTS**

Annie Nguyen, and Duke Han, University of Southern California, Alhambra, California, United States

We investigate the perception of financial exploitation and its causes and consequences by older adults who have firsthand experience of being exploited. Thirty-one cognitively healthy older adult participants aged 50 or older were