Intergenerational programs that are dementia-friendly and that support meaningful participation by older adults with dementia in the broader community. Discussion focuses on implications for social policy with attention on the replication and sustainability of the program.

**NOTEWORTHY: THE IMPACT OF A CHOIR FOR OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA ON THE WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF CAREGIVERS**
Debra J. Sheets, Stuart W. MacDonald, Andre Smith, and Mary Kennedy, 1. *University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada*

Informal caregivers provide 80% of the care needed to support community-dwelling older adults with dementia. Over time caregivers often face adverse effects on their health, quality of life and well-being; particularly those caring for someone with dementia. This study examines the impact of participation in the Voices in Motion (ViM) choir on caregiver burden, mood, quality of life. A measurement burst approach was used to investigate intraindividual variability on key psychosocial and health indicators. Results indicate that choir participation significantly improves caregiver well-being (e.g. mood, burden) and quality of life. Findings suggest that choirs offer significant caregiver support and respite. The discussion focuses on the public policy and on the potential economic implications which suggests a shift is needed in the services available to older adults with dementia and their caregivers.

**THE MAGIC OF MUSIC FOR IMPROVING PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH FOR THOSE WITH DEMENTIA AND THEIR CAREGIVERS**
Stuart MacDonald, Debra J. Sheets, Andre P. Smith, Mary Kennedy, and Sandra Hundza, 1. *University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada*

Arts-based interventions for persons with dementia and their caregivers represent an inexpensive, non-invasive, and non-pharmacological intervention with the potential to improve psychological function as well as reduce healthcare costs. The paper presents an overview of Voices in Motion (ViM), and the impact of this social-cognitive intervention on changes in psychological function for those with dementia and their caregivers (current n=26 dyads). Choir rehearsals were held on a weekly basis, and included a social discussion component. A range of outcomes (neuropsychological and physiological function, neural activation) were assessed using an intensive repeated measures design that facilitates both between- and within-person analyses, including nuanced evaluation of whether psychological function improves post intervention relative to an individual’s personal average, yielding a conservative within-person test of the benefits of intervention. Discussion focuses on the promise of such interventions for mitigating dementia symptoms and facilitating the psychological health of caregivers.

**THE EMERGENCE AND BENEFITS OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN TWO COMMUNITY-BASED DEMENTIA CHOIRS**
Andre Smith, Debra J. Sheets, Mary Kennedy, Tara Erb, Ruth Kampen, and Min Zhou, Chandra Berkam Hozempa, and Stuart W. MacDonald, 1. Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, 2. University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Community choir participation for persons with dementia (PwD) confers benefits to health and well-being, including the benefit of socializing which can reduce feelings of loneliness and social isolation. Using the concept of social capital, this study examines the degree to which two intergenerational Voices in Motion choirs facilitate the development of social relationships between PwD, caregivers, and high school students. Data collection involved interviews with 17 dyads of PwD and caregivers, completion of a social relationship questionnaire, and focus groups with a total of 29 high school students. The results show a gradual increase in the level of interactions between all participants, with students in particular interacting more frequently with PwD. Over time, trust and reciprocity emerged within the choirs as more people shared information about themselves. Students’ understanding of dementia changed over time as they learned to appreciate PwD as unique human beings with rich life stories and experiences.

**SYSTEMATIC CHANGES IN GAIT PURSUANT TO CHOIR PARTICIPATION FOR CAREGIVERS AND PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA**
Sandra Hundza, Stuart W. MacDonald, Debra J. Sheets, and Andre P. Smith, 1. *University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada*

Choir interventions confer psychological benefits for persons with dementia (PwD) and their caregivers. However, less is known about whether physiological function also exhibits improvements pursuant to such social-cognitive interventions. The present study, based upon a subsample of the Voices in Motion (ViM) project, explored whether participation in an intergenerational choir results in systematic improvements in gait velocity (indexed using a GAITRite computerized walkway) for both informal caregivers (n=14; 71.4% female) and PwD (n=14; 64.3% female). Longitudinal burst data from the first of three cohorts spanning 4 assessments over 3.5 months was analysed using multilevel modeling. Whereas caregivers exhibited significant improvements (p<.05) in gait velocity, PwD showed no improvement. Ongoing analyses are exploring additional cohorts, and whether improvements in gait dynamically covary with reductions in comorbidities (e.g., neuropsychological function, caregiver burden, depressive affect). These results underscore the potential of choir for facilitating both psychosocial and physiological function for caregivers and PwD.

**SESSION 3475 (SYMPOSIUM)**

**RESILIENCE, COPING, AND HEALTH IN MIDDLE TO LATE LIFE**
Chair: Roland J. Thorpe, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Discussant: Keith E. Whitfield, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, United States

Stress and resilience are two factors that are receiving attention as key determinants that can provide insights that underlie the deleterious effects on the overall health and...
DO PSYCHOSOCIAL RESOURCES CONFER PHYSIOLOGICAL RISK? EXAMINING ALLOSTATIC LOAD BLACK MEN ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE

Courtney S. Thomas Tobin,¹ and Roland J. Thorpe Jr², ³
1. UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, Los Angeles, California, United States, 2. Department of Health, Behavior, and Society, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

Research suggests positive psychosocial resources promote resilience, although this has been underexplored among Black men. The present study identified profiles of psychosocial resilience and examined their association with allostatic load (AL) among young, middle-aged, and older Black men. Data come from 283 Black men in the Nashville Stress and Health Study. Latent class analysis (LCA) identified resource profiles comprised of eight psychosocial resources across four categories (coping strategies, sense of control, racial identity, social support). Logistic regression was used to estimate the odds of high AL (5+ high-risk indicators) across classes. LCA indicated three latent classes: low (33%), moderate (26%), and high (41%) psychosocial resources. Unexpectedly, individuals in the high resilience class had the greatest odds of high AL; high resilience worsened physical health for older but not younger Black men. Tan and colleagues explored satisfaction across life domains and correlates of satisfaction across domains in 93 Black adults. The authors report that higher satisfaction was associated with less education, less financial strain, lower depressive symptoms, and better self-rated physical health. Nguyen examined the association between everyday discrimination and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and whether church-based relationships buffer the negative effects of everyday discrimination on GAD among older African Americans. Using data from 670 African American respondents aged 55 and older from the NSAL, the author reports, that significant interactions indicated that frequent contact with church members and high levels of subjective closeness to church members buffered against the negative effects of discrimination on GAD. These presentations collectively will bolster our knowledge of how stress and resilience impacts health disparities.

CORRELATES OF LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER BLACK ADULTS

Shyuan Ching Tan,¹ Alyssa Gamaldo,²
1. The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 2. The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, United States

This study explored satisfaction across life domains (e.g., family, daily life, health, finances, city of residence) and correlates of satisfaction across domains. Black adults (n=93, age range=55-80) completed the domains of life satisfaction scale and measures of sociodemographic factors, personality, and mental/physical health. Participants’ satisfaction was highest for home condition, but lowest for health. Univariate analyses of variance demonstrated better life satisfaction in the oldest-old (80+) than the youngest-old (55-64); p<0.05, particularly in the domains of daily life/leisure, current financial situation, and total household income. Linear regression models suggested that higher satisfaction was associated with less education, less financial strain, lower depressive symptoms, and better self-rated physical health, although the pattern of results varied by domain. Satisfaction may increase with advancing old age, at least in some life domains. It can also vary across life domains and unique factors likely relate to satisfaction in each life domain.

SESSION 3480 (PAPER)

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

CHANGES IN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THE INFLUENCE OF DRIVING CESSION

Brittany M. King,¹ 3. Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States

Driving cessation has been shown to be a potentially isolating transition in life, with important implications for mental health, social isolation, and social support. Older adults who live alone are vulnerable to social isolation in