

and moderately frail (HR, 1.33, 95%CI: 1.24, 1.43). Adding PNI to VA-FI provides a more accurate mortality assessment and may be utilized to triage high-risk patients.

SESSION 4684 (PAPER)

LATE BREAKING: APPLYING REFRAMING AGING IN YOUR WORK II

A THEORETICAL EXAMINATION INTO THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN LINKED LIVES AND LATER LIFE DISABILITIES

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As people age, they find themselves living similar lives to those around them. This concept is often referred to as linked lives. Linked lives explains that individual lives are often interdependent. This is due to various elements such as social and historical influences. These influences can imprint networks of shared relationships. Researchers have found that the first point of socialization as humans are social relationships with family and friends. However, while the connections of linked lives are often attributed to early life course trajectories, little research has evaluated the interdependency that is created with disabilities in later life. Life course disability research is a key factor of gerontology because a majority of older adults encounter disabilities within later life. This attributed disability can often forge bound and interdependence within people and their own social networks. This paper theoretically examines different perspectives of disabilities research and how it relates to the fundamental principles of linked lives. This paper highlights the gap in the current gerontological understanding of the later life links among older adults with disabilities. This theory paper provides the needed information for gerontologist focusing on older people with disabilities to be able to evaluate allocations needed for providing adequate social support and services tailored towards the needs of these interdependent lives.

THE DETERMINANTS OF LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG MONGOLIAN OLDER ADULTS

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Background: As the average life expectancy and the proportion of the elderly population increases, approaches that limit their policies, programs, and activities to health issues are changing worldwide. International organizations, such as the WHO, United Nations, have pledged their member countries to update their policies on the elderly population and increase their psychological and social participation over the next 20 years. We determined social demographic factors of life satisfaction among Mongolian older adults. Methods: A cross-sectional study recruited three hundred four older

adults recruited by geriatric doctors and seniors' association units in urban and rural areas of Mongolia. The questionnaire included life satisfaction, social network, loneliness, social participation, self-rated health, and demographics. We used multiple linear regression analyses. Result: Life Satisfaction of the older adults living in urban is higher than those living in rural area ($\beta = 0.954$, $p = 0.001$). Good self-rate of health ($\beta = 1.013$, $p = 0.001$), voluntary work ($\beta = 0.847$, $p = 0.001$), and employment increase life satisfaction levels. Life satisfaction scores increased by 0.3 points for male older adults with a 1-point increase in education, 0.9 points for women living in cities ($\beta = 0.929$, $p = 0.002$), and 0.8 points for volunteering ($\beta = 0.790$, $p = 0.006$) respectively. However, when the loneliness score increases by one, the satisfaction score decreases by 0.3 points ($\beta = -0.353$, $p = 0.013$). Conclusions: The level of satisfaction of the Mongolian older adults is associated with self-rate of health, education level, loneliness, social activities, and living areas.

THE QUALITY IN QUALITATIVE: AN EXAMINATION OF RETIREMENT INTERVIEWS

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Qualitative interviews are a dynamic and complex way to understand life experiences. Retirement is an ever-evolving, dynamic, and complex social construct we associate with the end of one's career. Exploring what retirement means to different people in the context of critical gerontological theories of successful aging can contribute to a better understanding of the implications of this important transition at the individual and societal level. However, sifting through participants stories is not always a straightforward endeavor, particularly in the case when participants have complex and dynamic stories. This paper examines the value of qualitative research methods in unpacking complex personal narratives. As the landscape surrounding mature workers' experiences continues to change, this paper extends policy debates about retirement, as well as scholarly conversations about the richness and complexity of qualitative research.

FEELING VS BEING CONNECTED: DIFFERENTIATING LONELINESS AND ISOLATION IN NEAR- AND CENTENARIANS

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While gerotranscendence theories postulate that older adults tend to orient themselves toward solitude, activity theories highlight the importance of continuing social and meaningful engagement for well-being across lifespan. The distinction between loneliness and social isolation is particularly observable in older adults of advanced age who are often facing accelerated decline in physical and functional health, therefore restricting their opportunities to interact with others.