(N = 108) compared to non-caregivers (N = 269) 50 years of age and older from the TransMetLifeSurvey. Overall, we found no support for the hypothesis that caregiving exerts an additional burden on transgender-identified informal caregivers compared to non-caregivers on health, financial strain, income, and support. Our results differ from the comparisons of caregivers and non-caregivers in non-LGBT samples, such that we did not find support that the strain of informal caregiving places transgender-identified caregivers at a greater risk in terms of their health, finances, and social support networks compared to non-caregivers. The need to understand the variability in the caregiving experience, the risk factors associated with it, and how we can best support informal caregivers in transgender and gender nonconforming populations will be discussed.

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY OF OLDER ADULTS IN STUDENTS OF THE BACHELOR IN GERONTOLOGY

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Aim Analyze the knowledge and attitudes towards sexuality of older adults in students of the Bachelor in Gerontology of the University of Guadalajara, México.

Methods: Transversal study, 185 students belonging to the eight cycles (78,9% women, Mean age= 22 years, SD= 5.39, range 18–68), were assessed to evaluate knowledge and attitudes towards older adult's sexuality by the ASKAS (Aging Sexual Knowledge and Attitudes Scale) (White, 1982), wich is a self-administred questionnarie composed by 61 ítems (ítem 1–35 knowledge, 36–61 attitudes). Descriptive and correlation analyzes were performed. Results It was found a mean of 64.82 in knowledge, SD= 11.25 (range= 41–97); while in attitudes the mean was 55.93, SD= 19.73 (range= 31–120). The knowdledge was significantly correlated to attitudes (p=.000). A proportional increasement of age and knowdledge about older adult's sexuality (p =.000) was observed, also it was found that students of advanced cycles significantly had more positive attitudes towards older adult's sexuality (p =.000). There were identify differences between both genders, men showed more knowledge (p=.000), while women showed a more positive attitude (p=.000).The ítem that showed more absence of knowledge was "Older men experiment a decrease of need to eyaculate, so they can hold an erection for more time than young men". Conclusions This project lets identify and sensitize the relevance of profesional preparation in older adult's sexuality, while emphasizing the need of implement the human right of sexuality as an integral part of every human being.

LATE RETIREMENT AND VOLUNTEERING AMONG OLDER JAPANESE

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Background: While labor force participation among older adults has been promoted in Japan, it is not well understood how late retirement affects volunteer participation in the community. This study examined whether retirement promoted volunteering and if this association differed by age at retirement among older Japanese.

Methods: Data came from the National Survey of the Japanese Elderly, a panel study of a representative Japanese sample aged 60 and over. We analyzed the pooled data of 1999(T1)-2002(T2) and 2012(T1)-2017(T2) in which different cohorts participated (n=3468). Logistic and tobit regression models were used to predict whether respondents volunteered in the past year and hours of volunteering at T2, respectively. Explanatory variables were change of work status between T1 and T2 (continuously working as reference, retired, continuously not-working), gender, age and volunteering status at T1, while controlling for other T1 attributes including education, income, social networks, health, and survey year.

Results: An interaction effect between change of work status and age at T1 was significant. Namely, retirement during 3–5 years' follow-up enhanced probability and time commitment of volunteering among younger respondents but not among the older. In contrast, volunteer participation at T1 was a strong predictor of T2 volunteering regardless of age and work status.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that delaying retirement from paid work would reduce supply of volunteers in the community. Policy to encourage workers to experience volunteering before retirement is important, so that they can keep and increase volunteering after retirement.

LATENT PROFILES OF HEALTH PERSONALITY

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The purpose of this study was to identify health personality profiles of older adults using the Health Personality Assessment (HPA). Participants in the study included 254 individuals aged 59 years of age and older from the Health Literacy and Cognitive Function among Older Adults study (LitCog). Data was collected in late 2017 from Chicago. The sample consisted of 64 men and 190 women. African Americans were the largest ethnic group in the sample, comprising 49.2% of the participants followed by Caucasians, comprising 45.7% of the participants. Latent profile analysis (LPA), a person-centered approach describing how traits are organized within individuals was conducted to identify groups with similar health personality profiles. Five health personality profiles were identified. Profile 1 can be labeled as "Resilient" with 79 individuals. Profile 2 can be labeled as "Undercontrolled" with 134 individuals. Profile 3 can be labeled as "Undercontrolled" with 15 individuals. Profile 4 can be labeled as "Non-resilient" with 21 individuals. Profile 5 can be labeled as "Brittle" with 5 individuals. An ANOVA was also conducted to assess mean differences in self-rated health, mental health, loneliness, and well-being for the five health personality profiles. The "Resilient" profile group had significantly higher self-rated health, mental health, and well-being scores as well as the lowest score on loneliness when compared to all other profile groups. Health personality profiles may lead to effectively identifying groups of older adults in need of health care services to provide optimal health care.

LINKED LIVES AND BUNDLED BUDGETS: HOUSEHOLD HEALTHCARE SPENDING PATTERNS ACROSS AGE AND SOCIAL STATUS

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