RCCs in states with requirements for a licensed nurse to be on staff or available through employment and RCCs in states that had no such requirement. Staffing characteristics varied considerably across states. A statistically significantly higher ($p < .05$) prevalence of registered nurses (68.87%) and a statistically significantly higher ($p < .05$) prevalence and level of licensed practical or vocational nurses (56.85% and 17 minutes) were found among RCCs in states with licensed nurse requirements, compared to RCCs in states with no such requirements (37.35%, 29.08%, and 8 minutes, respectively).

STAFFING AND SERVICE AVAILABILITY IN ASSISTED LIVING: THE IMPORTANCE OF NURSE DELEGATION POLICIES

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This study examined the relationships among assisted living (AL) staffing, the availability of 26 services, and state delegation regulations (whether nurses can delegate care to other staff), using data from 245 AL settings from eight U.S. states (CA, FL, IL, KS, NC, NH, NJ, OR). We found significantly more services available in AL settings in delegation states than non-delegation states (19.7 vs 18.1), and more medication technicians handling prescribed and PRN (as needed) medications ($p < .001$). In two-way comparisons of nurse staffing categories (none, LPNs only, RNs only, LPNs and RNs), AL communities with no nurses offered the lowest number of services and those with RNs only offered a significantly lower number of services than those with LPNs only. This session will illustrate how AL staffing and service availability relate to statewide nurse delegation practices, and discuss the significance of this work to understanding the overall quality of care in AL.

COMMUNITY AND ADMINISTRATOR CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH RCC ADMINISTRATOR TENURE

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Hiring and retaining competent professionals managing service delivery is a challenging issue for all sectors of health and long-term care, especially residential care communities (RCCs). Considering the association between administrative turnover and replacement costs, lower quality of care, and poor resident outcomes, developing successful intervention programs to increase retention necessitates a better understanding of the organizational and personal factors driving the turnover. To rectify the exclusive focus of extant research

on nursing homes and direct care workers, we examine correlates of administrator tenure using data from the 2010 National Survey of Residential Care Facilities, a nationally representative sample of RCCs in the United States ($n = 2,252$). We find that administrators who are older and those without higher degrees are more likely to have longer tenure. Administrators employed in RCCs that are non-chain, smaller, older, with higher occupancy, and with a dementia care unit are also more likely to have longer tenure.

SESSION 2480 (SYMPOSIUM)

INNOVATIONS IN REMINISCENCE AND LIFE REVIEW INTERVENTIONS

Chair: G.J. Westerhof, *University of Twente, Enschede, Overijssel*

Reminiscence and life review interventions have a long tradition in gerontology. They support people in recollecting, evaluating, and integrating personal memories of their lives and thereby strengthen identities, social relationships, and life purpose and meaning. They have been found to be effective in promoting mental health and well-being in later life. These five presentations seek new avenues to implement reminiscence and life review interventions in order to contribute to longer lives with purpose. They discuss the use of interventions in five different target groups that are at risk of a loss of purpose in later life: Taiwanese older adults, older African Americans, people with dementia, Vietnam Veterans, and people with terminal illness. Each intervention is tailored to the needs of the specific target groups: from a focus on sharing life stories, rethinking life stories, and capturing memories with technology, to sequencing and integrating life review with psychotherapeutic methods. The symposium shows how different research methods contribute to more insight in interventions: qualitative interviews address the meaning of the intervention from the perspective of older adults themselves, whereas randomized controlled trials are able to assess the intervention effects on a variety of psychosocial outcomes. The symposium brings American, Dutch, Israeli, and Taiwanese researchers together, who are members of the International Institute for Reminiscence and Life Review. Together, the presentations provide new insights how interventions can be tailored to the diversity of aging experiences.

"SILVER LEGENDS" IN TAIWAN - AN APPLICATION FROM LIFE REVIEW TO PRODUCTIVE AGING

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Life review often led to better understanding of self and leading to life integration or self-actualization. The purpose of this research was to examine what characteristics existed when 15 older adults participated in a 10-session life review group, with the objective to share their life stories to different audiences upon the completion of the group. The 15 older adults were called "Silver Legends." Both the life review content and interviews after sharing in the communities were analyzed qualitatively by using content analysis. This results were 10 characteristics organized into three categories: charisma, preservation and contribution. The 10 characteristics were persistence, positive attitudes, interests, self-concept,