

known about the implementation of IPE in colleges and universities that are not affiliated with a medical center or medical school. This presentation will describe the implementation of IPE in a School of Social Work without a medical school system. We will explore students' experiences with the implementation, facilitation, and evaluation of this workforce development model, and will discuss both challenges and successes. Methods: Narrative data collected over the past two-year period with social work student participants in IPE reflect their perspectives on the selection process for the specialized training, placement in an interprofessional integrated care setting, and the learning experience. Participants represented cohorts of more than 200 trainees. Results: Challenges of effective interprofessional health care teams include the approach taken to integrating the teams, level of knowledge and skills required to be an effective team member, and the need for supervision within integrated care experiences. Successes include increased professional self-efficacy. Participants reported post-completion of IPE, (1) desirable outcomes achieved for their patients, such as care satisfaction and role satisfaction for themselves as practitioners.

THE MEDICARE CURRENT BENEFICIARY SURVEY (MCBS): PROVIDING UNIQUE ACCESS TO DATA ON THE MEDICARE POPULATION

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The Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) is a continuous, multipurpose survey of a nationally representative sample of the Medicare population, conducted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). It collects data on demographics, health insurance, health status, health care expenditures, satisfaction with care, and access to care for Medicare beneficiaries. The MCBS provides a unique source of information regarding beneficiaries aged 65 and over and beneficiaries aged 64 and below with disabilities residing in the United States that cannot be obtained solely through CMS administrative sources. For researchers interested in issues of health care utilization and cost, CMS releases two Limited Data Set (LDS) files for each data year and a Public Use File (PUF) freely available for download and use. Also, special topic based PUFs have been released on the impact of COVID-19 on Medicare beneficiaries. This presentation will demonstrate the importance of the MCBS for research on the Medicare population, discuss how researchers can access the data, where researchers can find published MCBS estimates, what content areas have recently been added, such as food insecurity, limited English proficiency, and COVID-19 vaccination uptake and what new content is on the horizon. The presentation will also discuss the operational challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the content enhancement opportunities created by the public health emergency. It will conclude with a review of the suite of materials and documentation available for data users to enhance their research and utilize more timely data.

Session 9430 (Poster)

Psychological Well-Being and Successful Aging

AGE DIFFERENCES IN EXPERIENCING MEANING IN LIFE: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH

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Coherence, purpose and significance were defined as the three facets of the presence of meaning in life (Martela & Steger, 2016). This study investigated the age differences in the three facets of meaning in life between younger and older adults. We recruited 241 younger adults (Mage=18.72, SD=1.50, 36.5% male) and 114 older adults (Mage=64.93, SD= 5.94, 52.6% male) from Hong Kong to fill out a one-hour online survey. We adapted the Multidimensional Existential Meaning Scale, which measured sense of coherence, purpose, significance. In specific, the adapted version measured significance in two sub facets: the naturalistic significance (important to other people) and cosmic significance (impact lasts beyond lifetime and space). The results showed that older adults had higher sense of coherence ($t=3.47$, $p<.001$), higher sense of cosmic significance ($t=6.29$, $p<.001$) but lower sense of purpose than younger adults ($t=-2.02$, $p<.05$). There were no significant differences in naturalistic significance between the two age groups ($t=1.24$, $p=.22$). Within both age groups, participants had the highest score in purpose, followed by coherence and naturalistic significance. They had the lowest score in cosmic significance. This study illustrated that younger and older adults have different absolute levels of meaning facets but are similar in the relative levels of meaning facets. Further studies can investigate how changes in absolute levels of meaning facet and preservation of the relative levels may affect well-being across age.

CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG KOREAN VIETNAM WAR VETERANS

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Prior research on Veterans' mental health has largely focused on identifying risk and protective factors for negative psychological symptoms such as PTSD. However, mental health indicates not merely absence of psychopathology, but also the existence of positive psychological well-being (Keyes, 2005). Thus, the current study aimed to examine the correlates of psychological well-being, which is less studied, in an Asian sample, Korean veterans. Data for this 2017 study were from Korean Vietnam War Veterans Study. Participants were 348 male veterans, and their mean age was about 72 years old (SD = 2.7, range = 65-84). Using Keyes' (2002) classification criteria, psychological well-being was divided into three types: flourishing (9.5%), moderately health (59.95%), and languishing (25.3%). Own-way analyses of variance showed that the groups did not differ in demographic variables (age, marital status, education, and

income). Further, there were no differences in combat exposure, negative appraisals of military service, smoking, and alcohol consumption. However, significant group differences were found for resources; Scheffé's post-hoc analyses indicated that optimism, positive appraisals of military service, four types of social support (family, significant others, friend, and military peer), and self-rated health were significantly different among the groups, and highest in the flourishing group. The moderately health group showed higher levels of positive appraisals of military service and four types of social support than the languishing group. Thus, the majority (about 60%) of Korean Vietnam veterans were moderately psychologically healthy in this sample, but those with positive psychosocial resources were more likely to be healthiest.

DAILY ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT PREDICTS MORE POSITIVE AFFECT ESPECIALLY ON DAYS WHEN A PERSON FEELS YOUNG

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Engagement in a wide array of mental, social, and physical leisure activities confers several health benefits. Indeed, theories of successful aging argue that an active lifestyle serves as an important criterion for maintaining high levels of psychological, functional, and physical well-being in old age. Findings from parallel studies also show that people who hold positive (self-)views of aging exhibit higher and maintained levels of well-being over time. Yet, whether views of aging enhances the link between activity engagement and well-being - and whether they do so on a daily basis - remains unknown. This study therefore sought to extend prior literature by examining the relationship between activity engagement, subjective age, and affective ratings within-person over several days. Old adults (N = 115; Age: Range = 60 - 90, M = 64.65, SD = 4.86) in the Mindfulness and Anticipatory Coping Every Day (MACED) study completed an 8-day daily diary. Participants reported on their positive and negative affect, the age they subjectively felt compared to their actual age, and the number and types of leisure activities in which they engaged. Results from multilevel analyses indicate that people felt more positive on days when they also engaged in more activities (total across mental, social, physical types) than usual. Moreover, the effect of activity engagement was most pronounced on days when people felt younger than usual. No effects were found for negative affect. Preliminary findings suggest that people benefit psychologically from daily leisure activities and a positive self-view of aging.

OLDER PORTUGUESE AND MEXICAN ADULTS AND SEXUAL WELL-BEING? A CROSS-CULTURAL QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Objectives: Sexual well-being (SWB) refers to the subjective emotional and cognitive evaluation of the quality of

the individual's sexuality, it plays a relevant role in quality of life and health promotion on old age and has cross-cultural implications. The aim of this study is to analyse comparatively the perspectives of older adults on their SWB in Portugal and Mexico. Methods: Data were collected from 86 Portuguese and 80 Mexican community-dwelling participants aged 65 years and older, using a semi-structured interview protocol. Older adults were inquired about their perceptions on what contributes to their sexual well-being. Socio-demographic data were also enquired. Content analysis was used to identify key themes. Results: Outcomes indicated eight themes: eroticism, supportive relationship, positive self-concept, health and self-care, romance, active life, tenderness and care, and no pain and no pregnancy restrictions, for both samples. Eroticism was the most frequent theme reported by Portuguese participants (31.4%) and health and self-care were the most frequent theme reported by Mexican participants (26.5%). Conclusions: The empirical results of this study indicated that SWB is strongly influenced by socio-cultural and psychosocial values. This cross-cultural comparison between Portugal and Mexico contributes to understand this concept in old age with different perspectives and place a scenario for future culture-adapted interventions and comprehensive policies. Keywords: Mexican, older adults; Portuguese; qualitative study; sexual well-being

PROACTIVE COPING AND MINDFULNESS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH LESS STRESS IN OLDER ADULTS

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We examined the consequences of both chronic and life-event stressors for older adults, as well as antecedent strategies, such as proactive coping and mindfulness, that may mitigate stress. Given the potential negative outcomes associated with stress in older adulthood, exploring strategies to reduce or mitigate the negative impact of stress may be useful in promoting well-being in adulthood. Proactive coping involves an accumulation of resources that leads to reduced or avoided stressors in the future (Aspinwall & Taylor, 1997). Mindfulness calls an individual's attention to the present moment, or may be characterized as an open, accepting attitude (Brown & Ryan, 2003). Using data from the Mindfulness and Anticipatory Coping Everyday study (English et al., 2019; Neupert & Bellintier, 2017), 296 older adults in the United States, aged 60-90 years (M = 64.67, SD = 4.36), participated in relevant online survey measures. Results from multiple regression analyses suggested that people high in both chronic stress and life event stress had worse health, and that people high in proactive coping and mindfulness reported less stress. Study results underscore the impact of stress on health outcomes, and provide support for the use of antecedent strategies to address negative impacts of stress.

RECALLING MEMORIES OF LIFE'S CHALLENGES WITH PURPOSE AND REDEMPTION: RESOURCES TO FOSTER RESILIENCE?

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