

Hospice Compare site data. No study has examined Yelp hospice reviews and compared the themes identified in Yelp reviews to the topics addressed by CMS's HC measures. To better understand how consumers perceive hospice care, we drew a purposeful sample of 67 hospices in California. Researchers used grounded theory to identify themes and categories within the hospice reviews. Each of two teams of two researchers independently coded the reviews and then met to compare coding and reconcile discrepancies until 100% consensus was reached. We coded a total of 692 consumer Yelp reviews, identifying 15 themes and grouping them under five overarching thematic categories: patient/caregiver-provider relationship; clinical care; agency competency; staff professionalism; and medical equipment and supplies. We found that overall Yelp comments were positive. The most frequently mentioned Yelp themes in hospice reviews were compassionate, caring staff; patient/family gratitude; and staff responsiveness. There was considerable overlap between the themes captured in HC caregivers survey items and Yelp. However, Yelp reviews cover a greater number and more diverse themes than those measures reported on the CMS Hospice Compare site. We recommend that consumers consider both HC and online review sites such as Yelp when evaluating a hospice.

#### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN EARLY AND MIDDLE ADULTHOOD PREDICTS LATER-LIFE MEMORY TRAJECTORIES VIA HEALTH PATHWAYS

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Physical inactivity measured during late-life is a modifiable risk factor for dementia, but many studies use concurrent assessments with limited longitudinal follow-up. Less is known regarding life course exposure to physical inactivity. Physical activity patterns at different ages may make independent contributions to dementia risk, which would point to multiple critical periods for intervention. Using Health and Retirement Study Life History Mail Survey data (N=4,396), latent growth curves tested whether retrospectively-reported activity in early (18-29 years) and middle (40-49 years) adulthood predicted later-life memory trajectories over 18 years (mean age at study entry = 60.56 ± 5.44; mean follow-up = 13.27 ± 4.03 years). Total metabolic equivalents were computed from reports of moderate and vigorous physical activity. Biennial memory performance was modeled from study entry (between 1996 and 2014) to 2014. Self-reported physical and mental health at study entry were modeled as independent mediators. Models were adjusted for age at study entry, sex, education, race, ethnicity, childhood socio-economic status, year of study entry, and year of mail survey enrollment. More physical activity at ages 18-29 and 40-49 were independently associated with better initial memory, but not subsequent memory change. The association between physical activity at ages 40-49 and initial memory was partially mediated by better mental and physical health. These observational results support the possibility that physical activity interventions during multiple stages of the adult life course might be effective at lowering dementia risk. In particular, mid-life physical activity may have broad effects on later mental, physical, and cognitive health.

#### CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT AND MOMENTARY AFFECT IN OLDEST-OLD ADULTHOOD

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Participation in meaningful activities may be particularly important for late life well-being. We examined associations of moment to moment variability in meaningful activity engagement with positive and negative affect in the daily lives of oldest-old adults. Moderating effects of conscientiousness on meaning-affect associations were also examined considering recent theorising that late life declines in conscientiousness could reflect adaptive self-regulatory processes. Participants were 73 adults aged 84 and above from the Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging Daily Life Time-Sampling (ADuLTS) study, who provided self-report data on activity engagement (including ratings of meaning and degree of challenge associated with activities) and affect on five occasions per day over seven days. Within-person variability in meaningful activity engagement was associated with positive and negative affect; however, these associations were conditional upon the extent to which activities were rated as challenging. Specifically, positive affect tended to be lower on occasions when activities were rated as less meaningful, but also more challenging. Similarly, negative affect was rated as lower on occasions when activities were regarded as more meaningful, and at the same time less challenging. Participants who were higher in conscientiousness reported higher overall positive affect, and associations of higher conscientiousness with lower momentary negative affect were evident on occasions when activities were rated as more challenging. Engagement in meaningful activity is associated with higher positive, and lower negative affect in late life, with these associations dependent on the extent to which activities are challenging. Findings are discussed in the context of self-regulatory perspectives on adaptation.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON SMOKING BEHAVIOR AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN CHINA

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By 2030, China will become the most aging country in the world. At the same time, China is the world's largest producer and consumer of tobacco, also the largest victim of tobacco. Tobacco exposure is one of the most important risk factors for many chronic non-communicable diseases among older adults. Based on the data from China Health Retirement Longitudinal Study(2011&2015), we aim to analyze the effects of base-period social capital on current smoking behaviors among Chinese older adults of 60 and above (N=7686) with univariate analysis and ordered logit model. Results show that, older adults with high social trust (OR=0.783) preferred to choose not to smoke; those who had emotional support (OR=0.933) and financial support (OR=0.967) would be more possible to choose not to smoke; and older adults were more likely to choose heavy smoking if they had