

among others. One of several special issues forthcoming in the journal will be described to demonstrate the possibilities for international impact.

JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY: SOCIAL SCIENCES— GLOBAL SCHOLARSHIP CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Jessica Kelley, *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, United States*

The Social Sciences section of The Journals of Gerontology, Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences aims to publish the highest quality social scientific research on aging and the life course in the U.S. and worldwide. The disciplinary scope is broad, encompassing scholarship from demography, economics, psychology, public health, and sociology. A key substantive focus is identifying the social, economic, and cultural contexts that shape aging experiences worldwide. In the coming decade, social gerontology research is poised to present many opportunities for cross-national and cross-cultural scholarship – driven in part by the proliferation of large parallel data sets from many nations in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. I will discuss the role that peer-reviewed cross-national scholarship can play in disseminating knowledge that informs gerontological research, policy, and practice internationally. I will also identify under-researched areas that will be of great interest to scholars in the coming decade, including LGBT older adults, aging in the Global South, reconfigured families, and centenarians.

THE JOURNAL OF APPLIED GERONTOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR INFORMATION

Julie Robison, *University of Connecticut, University of Connecticut, Connecticut, United States*

The mission of applied gerontology is to bridge science and practice to benefit the health and well-being of older persons, their families, their communities, and other contexts. This presentation will provide insights from the Journal of Applied Gerontology and its attempts to publish and disseminate scholarship that has international application. Following an overview of the growing internationalization of peer-reviewed submissions to the Journal of Applied Gerontology on a variety of topics and from a range of perspectives, the presentation will highlight key achievements as well as ongoing concerns and opportunities to better achieve the goals of applying gerontological scholarship to aging contexts worldwide. Concluding comments will examine how outlets for dissemination and authors themselves can better position their work to enhance their influence on aging in an international context.

TIPS FOR TIMELY (AND POSITIVE) REVIEWS: THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGING & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Julie Hicks Patrick, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, United States*

For more than 40 years, under the leadership of four editors and two publishers, The International Journal of Aging and Human Development (IJAHD) has featured multidisciplinary scholarship related to aging processes and older

adults. With the publication of eight issues a year, with over 800 pages of scientific content, the IJAHD places emphasis upon psychological and social studies of aging and the aged. However, the Journal also publishes research that integrates observations from other disciplines that illuminate the "human" side of gerontology. A more recent focus includes midlife development, as well. About half (47%) of the publications in the IJAHD are from international colleagues. This presentation will discuss tips for both international and US-based scholars for ensuring timely reviews and positive decisions for manuscript submissions, including such areas as key words, suggesting unbiased reviewers, formatting, writing mechanics, clearly-articulated methods, and a sound theoretical basis.

Session 3395 (Paper)

Health Care and Aging in Place

CHRONIC DISEASE AMONG MEDICAID BENEFICIARIES OVER 50: THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS

Rodlescia Sneed,¹ Graham Gardner,²

Alexander Stubblefield,³ and Briana Mezuk,⁴ 1. *Michigan State University, Flint, Michigan, United States*, 2. *Michigan State University, Michigan State University, Michigan, United States*, 3. *Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States*, 4. *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*

Since 2018, several states have proposed requiring work or other community engagement activities as a condition of receiving Medicaid; however, there has been little inquiry into the impact of such policies on Medicaid recipients over 50. Here, we describe the prevalence and burden of chronic disease among Medicaid beneficiaries over 50 who might be impacted by Medicaid work requirements. We used data from the 2016 wave of the Health and Retirement Study, a large-scale population-based study of adults aged >50. Our sample included individuals over 50 who were not Medicare-eligible (<65 years old) and not receiving Social Security Income. We used logistic regression models to compare those working <20 hours per week (the minimal community engagement/work cutoff) to those working ≥20 hours per week, adjusting for age, race/ethnicity, sex, education, and marital status. Individuals working <20 hours per week had greater prevalence of chronic health conditions, including greater odds of diabetes (OR: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.37-2.46), hypertension (OR: 2.56; 95% CI: 1.69-3.89), arthritis (OR: 2.96; 95% CI: 2.06-4.62), and lung disease (OR: 4.11; 95% CI: 2.31-7.32). Further, among those with chronic health conditions, those working <20 hours per week reported more, medication use, more worsening of their conditions in the past 2 years, and more hospitalization than their counterparts. Taken together, these findings suggest that Medicaid work requirements in this population would have the most impact on the most medically vulnerable individuals. Policymakers should consider this as they propose policies impacting Medicaid coverage in this population.