of PCERM estimated 5-year ASCVD event probability from observed incidences. Our study suggests that risk-based cardiovascular prevention should be considered separately for older patients.

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS TO AGING IN ALASKA: DISPARITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND HEALTH CARE ACCESS

S. Cohen, A. Talamas, *University of Rhode Island*

Aging in Alaska holds a unique set of challenges, including an extreme climate and geographic isolation. To date, few studies have explored how socioeconomic and demographic factors impact healthy aging in Alaska. Therefore, this study aims to compare health behaviors and health outcomes of Alaskan older adults to those in the contiguous US and to assess how potential associations between socioeconomic and demographic factors and health outcomes differ between these populations. Respondents age 65+ were abstracted from the 2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (n=152,618). Generalized linear models were used to assess the differences in health behaviors and five health outcomes between Alaskan older adults and older adults in the contiguous US, and to model associations among older adults between socioeconomic and demographic factors and obesity-related health outcomes comparing Alaskans to non-Alaskans, accounting for confounders and complex sampling. Alaskan older adults were more likely to be obese (OR=1.29, 95%CI 1.12–1.49) and have not had annual routine medical examination (OR=2.07, 95% CI 1.78–2.42) compared to those in the contiguous US. Among older adults in the contiguous US, females were less likely to be obese than males (OR 0.93, 95%CI 0.90–0.96), but there was no significant gender difference in obesity among Alaskan older adults (OR 1.04, 95% CI 0.78–1.40). These findings suggest that programs and interventions designed to promote health and healthy behaviors among older adults should be tailored to meet the unique needs of older adults living in Alaska.

SESSION 2765 (SYMPOSIUM)

EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL TIES IN LATE LIFE: NEW FINDINGS FROM THE DAILY EXPERIENCES AND WELL-BEING STUDY

Chair: M. Huo, *The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas*

Co-Chair: K. Fingerman, *The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas*

Older adults hold strong values for emotions and social ties, which are consistently associated with their well-being. Yet, the mechanisms underlying these associations remain under-investigated. To address this gap, research in this symposium drew on the newly conducted Daily Experiences and Well-being Study. This symposium examines the associations between older adults' social encounters and well-being throughout the day and explore factors influencing these associations. Fingerman and colleagues discuss how older adults' encounters with a variety of social partners may be associated with their physical activity. Birditt and colleagues examine older adults' daily solitude and negative mood, explaining when staying alone may serve as a buffer. Charles

and colleagues present older adults' encounters with different social ties and how the network type may shape older adults' emotional experiences. Luong and colleagues assess older adults' valuation of negative affect and how such valuation is associated with these older adults' depressive symptoms. Together, these papers identify variation in older adults' encounters with social partners and reveal immediate physical and emotional outcomes of these encounters. Some older adults interact with diverse social partners throughout the day and benefit from such social integration in a daily context. Yet, for certain older adults who stay alone, such solitude may buffer against conflicts with their social partners. Further, older adults' appraisal and valuation of their emotional experiences play a critical role in how these encounters influence older adults' well-being throughout the day.

SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN DAILY LIFE: A PROXY FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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For nearly 3 decades, researchers have shown that people who are more socially integrated live longer and in better health. A variety of psychological and relationship mechanisms account for this association including relationship qualities and health. Yet, researchers have not considered associations between social ties and daily physical activity; social integration requires people to get up out of their chair. This study included men and women over age 65 (n = 313) who reported on their social networks, responded to Ecological Momentary Assessments (EMA) every 3 hours and wore Acticals to measure physical activity for 5 to 6 days. Findings revealed that throughout the day, engagement with a greater variety of social partners predicted higher physical activity in a 3 hour period. Further, engagement with non-family seemed to account for these findings. We discuss findings with regard to sedentary behaviors, social integration theory and weak ties.

BETTER OFF ALONE: DAILY SOLITUDE IS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER NEGATIVE AFFECT IN MORE CONFLICTUAL SOCIAL NETWORKS

K. Birditt¹, J. Manalel, MS², H. Sommers³, G. Luong, PhD⁴, K.L. Fingerman, PhD⁵, 1. *The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*, 2. *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA*, 3. *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA*, 4. *Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA*, 5. *the University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA*

Older adults are often considered at risk for social isolation. Little is known, however, about how often older adults lack social contact (in person, phone, electronic) throughout the day, the implications of lacking contact (i.e., solitude), and whether the effects of solitude vary by the broader social context. Participants were from the Daily Experiences and Well-being Study (DEWS) which included 313 older adults (aged 65+) who completed baseline interviews followed by 4–5 days of ecological momentary assessments approximately every three hours. Individuals reported having no social contact (i.e., solitude) on 11% of the occasions. Solitude predicted lower negative and positive affect on those occasions. The solitude-negative affect link varied by social network

quality. Solitude predicted lower negative affect among individuals with more conflictual social networks but not among those with less conflictual networks. Solitude may serve as an adaptive strategy for individuals embedded in demanding or irritating social contexts.

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND DAILY EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES

S. Charles¹, J. Hong, M.A.², 1. *The University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, United States*, 2. *University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA*

Close social partners play an integral role in the emotional fabric of our daily lives. The current study examined how different types of social network members relate to our overall emotional experience as well as momentary daily experiences. Older men and women (N=313) reported ten of the most important members in their social network. After this interview, they participated in an Ecological Momentary Assessment study across approximately five days. Four times each day, participants provided information about their social partners and their current positive and negative emotional experiences. Results highlight the role of spouses, friends, and other family members in shaping overall daily emotional experience as the predominantly positive emotions they experienced throughout the day. Interactions with grandchildren, although relatively infrequent, were particularly positive.

IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER: NEGATIVE AFFECT VALUATION IN LATER ADULTHOOD

G. Luong¹, C. Wrzus, PhD², M. Riediger, PhD³, 1. *Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States*, 2. *Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Rhineland Palatinate, Germany*, 3. *Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Thuringia, Germany*

Affective values may shape how affect is linked to health and well-being. Much of the work to date, however, has focused mostly on younger, European American adult samples. Yet, emotional experiences are known to take on greater importance in later life. In the current study, 313 participants (65+ years old) from the Daily Experiences and Well-Being Study (DEWS) completed baseline interviews, questionnaires, and 4–5 days of ecological momentary assessments (EMA). The baseline EMA surveys assessed momentary affect whereas the questionnaires assessed negative affect valuation (NAV): the extent to which people recognize value in negative emotional experiences in terms of their pleasantness, appropriateness, meaningfulness, and helpfulness. Relatively older adults reported more NAV pleasantness. Moreover, for White older adults, greater NAV buffered the effects of NA on depressive symptoms. In contrast, for non-White older adults, greater NAV was a risk factor. The adaptiveness of NAV may depend on developmental and cultural contexts.

SESSION 2770 (SYMPOSIUM)

EXPERIENCE OF LIFE COURSE TRANSITIONS FOR PERSONS WITH LIFELONG DISABILITY

Chair: K. Munly, *Penn State Altoona, Altoona, Pennsylvania*
Co-Chair: C.E. Coyle, *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts*

Discussant: M. Putnam, *Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts*

A life course perspective provides an opportunity to understand aging trajectories and complexities for individuals with lifelong disability, with nuances stemming from historic and social context, cumulative experience, and linked lives. This symposium brings multiple perspectives to closely examine complexities in life course transitions for persons with lifelong disability, to understand promising advances and successes in services and strategies to support transitions, and to address transitional needs that persist for individuals living with disability as they age. The first presentation will illuminate the experiences of adults dually diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and intellectual disabilities (ID), with an evaluation of their challenges and successes in receiving quality primary healthcare services as they age. The second presentation will discuss significant findings related to transitions in health, specifically early chronic disease development (accelerated aging) in adults with cerebral palsy, as well as mechanisms and tools to empower self-health control and management. The third presentation will address end of life transitions as it explores how state-level service plans articulate advance care planning (ACP) for persons with ID, with suggestions for replication of model practices and clarification of gaps in state-level practices. The fourth presentation will provide evidence of success of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) legislation in reducing inappropriate placements of aging persons with ID in nursing homes. The fifth presentation will highlight an evaluation of an effort to support person-centered transitions, in the form of an evidence-based planning curriculum for older adults with ID.

THE EXPERIENCES OF ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD): CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES IN RECEIVING QUALITY HEALTHCARE

K.E. Kent, *Penn State, Zionsville, Pennsylvania, United States*

Little research exists regarding aging adults diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and Intellectual Disabilities (ID). This population may experience negative health outcomes and suboptimal relationships with healthcare providers. Additionally, these adults face increased morbidity and premature death. Through interviews with 12 adults diagnosed with ASD/ID and their guardians/caregivers, this exploratory study explored healthcare challenges and successes. Most participants experienced stressful episodes in the healthcare environment; while a minority of participants seemed to have positive encounters. Accommodations were required to make healthcare provision more comfortable. Coordination of care is needed, with aging guardians taking on this responsibility. Barriers to accessing healthcare services were identified. This challenge will be further exacerbated given there are few adult medicine providers who are prepared or dedicated to serve this growing population. Continuing to deepen the healthcare industry's understanding of the circumstances that enable positive relationships and successful outcomes will be critical in the future.