activities (e.g., active leisure, prosocial activity, socializing, etc.), in addition to investigating the relationship between later life control diversity and subjective well-being. In the third presentation, Kelsey Finley explores Aristotle’s concept of the golden mean (an ideal state between deficiency and excess) for the number of hours spent in prosocial work on momentary well-being outcomes. In the fourth presentation, Jeanne Nakamura examines the relationship between global meaningful engagement in the moment, illuminating variation in this relationship through a comparison of the prosocial leaders and high-commitment volunteers.

MOMENTARY SUCCESSFUL AGING INDICATORS AND THEIR SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM COVARIATES
Dwight Tse,1 Kelsey Finley,2 and Katherine Vrooman,2
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Studies on successful aging have conceptualized it as a between-person construct, meaning that people’s aging process is seen as more or less successful than others’ across contexts. This study examines within-person, moment-to-moment successful aging indicators, such as (absence of) physical pain, good physical and cognitive functioning, and active engagement in social and productive activities, and their relations to one-time well-being indicators (affective balance, psychological needs satisfaction, meaning in life, and satisfaction with life) at the time and one year after. Multilevel modeling on experience sampling data revealed that successful aging varied substantially (over 50% total variances) within-person and was positively associated with well-being. This study illustrates the utility of momentary successful aging indicators and advocates for a more nuanced understanding besides a simple classification of older adults undergoing “successful” or “normal” aging processes.

THE DYNAMICS OF CONTROL: INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF CONTROL DIVERSITY ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN LATER LIFE
Ajit Mann, and Jeanne Nakamura, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, United States

Recent advancements in research on control beliefs have enabled the assessment of inter-individual differences in its intra-individual variability via a measure of control diversity. However, past research has focused on control diversity in relation to daily stressors. Among a sample of prosocial exemplars, this experience sampling study investigates control diversity across general daily activities and explores its relationship with subjective well-being. Participants indicated the activity they were primarily involved in, the extent to which they felt in control over the situation, and levels of positive and negative affect each time they were signaled; satisfaction with life was measured using a one-time survey at the end of the study. Results from multilevel structural equation modeling suggested that control diversity did not significantly predict positive or negative affect, or satisfaction with life. The study points toward the lack of association between control diversity and subjective well-being and highlights future directions for research.

IDEAL LEVELS OF PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT IN RELATION TO MOMENTARY AFFECT AND EUDAIMOIA: EXPLORING THE GOLDEN MEAN
Kelsey Finley,1 Maria Axner,1 Katherine Vrooman,1 and Dwight Tse,1 1. Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, United States, 2. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Aristotle believed that happiness and success result from cultivating virtue at the mean between deficiency and excess - the golden mean. Some evidence suggests there is a golden mean of hours spent volunteering, where well-being benefits are maximized. Our study examined potential linear and nonlinear functions in the amount of time spent in prosocial work (PSW) in a day on the outcomes of eudaimonia, high arousal negative affect, and high arousal positive affect in a sample of high-commitment volunteers and prosocial leaders. In addition to nonlinear functions, interactions were explored. For example, we found that those who spend less time per week in PSW experience less negative affect when they spend more hours per day in PSW; however, those who spend more time per week in PSW experience more negative affect when they spend more hours per day in PSW. Additional findings for positive affect and eudaimonia will be discussed.

MEANING IN LIFE AND MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT IN THE MOMENT: LIVES OF PROSOCIAL LEADERS AND VOLUNTEERS
Jeanne Nakamura, and Ajit Mann, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, United States

Recent years have seen growing interest in older adults’ sense of meaning in life, a core dimension of eudaimonic well-being throughout adulthood that has been associated in later life with reduced morbidity and mortality. Currently, the relations between this global sense of meaning in life and the experience of meaningful engagement in the moment remain largely unexplored, particularly in later lives that are distinguished by high levels of meaning. Multilevel analysis of ESM data from prosocial leaders and volunteers indicated that feelings of meaningful engagement fluctuated in daily life for both groups, even while questionnaire data showed that global sense of meaning in life was high. Examining basic sources of fulfillment (e.g., sense of relatedness) revealed type of involvement (leadership vs. volunteerism) affected the source(s) of fulfillment that connected meaning at the global and momentary levels. Implications for theory, research, and applied work on meaning and prosocial commitment are discussed.

AGING IN AN INCREASINGLY TECHNOLOGY-BASED SOCIETY: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE
Walter Boot, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States

While it took over 70 years for the telephone to reach 50% of U.S. households, it took only 14 years for the cell phone, and 6 years for the MP3 player. Aging takes place in the context of a rapidly evolving technological landscape. What are the implications of such radical and rapid changes for how we age? And how can existing and emerging technologies help support aging adults’ health, wellbeing, social connectivity, and cognition? This talk will explore these
issues, starting with the “digital divide” between younger and older adults, the reasons for this divide, and interventions to close the gap. The potential of emerging technologies to support older adults will be summarized, as well as potential pitfalls in the design and implementation of these technologies. The talk will conclude with speculation on the future of the digital divide and whether it can ever be entirely eliminated.

NEW FRONTIERS IN CAREGIVING RESEARCH: BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVES AND INTERVENTIONS
Jyoti Savla,1 Karen Roberto,1 and Mamta Sapra,2
1. Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, United States, 2. Salem VA Medical Center, Salem, Virginia, United States

Although families embrace the opportunity to care for a loved one, caregiving is stressful and takes a toll on the caregiver’s health and well-being. Earlier studies of stress and coping among family caregivers focused on psychological outcomes and emotional well-being. In the last decade, stress researchers have broadened their focus to include biomarkers and health outcomes. Data from two studies of caregivers of persons with memory loss will be used to discuss two new frontiers of caregiving research. First, a daily-diary study will be used to identify the mechanism by which stress disrupts the physiological processes and proliferates into serious psychopathology and pre-clinical and clinical health conditions. Second, a mindfulness-based psychoeducational intervention study will be utilized to identify malleable factors that can be harnessed to lower stress and improve the well-being of family caregivers. Next steps for caregiving research in the context of demographic and technological trends will be discussed.

SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CARE ENVIRONMENTS: PROMISE AND CHALLENGE FROM A CAREER IN GEROPSYCHOLOGY
Suzanne Meeks, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, United States

My first clinical exposure to older adults was in a psychiatric hospital, to people with life-long severe mental illnesses; I was drawn to their perseverance. The older people we see clinically interact with care environments that may or may not effectively use patients’ personal histories. I have studied the affective experiences of older people in care environments—the mental health system and long-term care—to improve mental health care and well-being. Solutions seem obvious, and difficult. Theory and abundant empirical research tell us that environments can support adaptation through nurturing strengths, offering compensatory tools, and acknowledging losses. My work on depression is a simple example of how this can work in psychotherapy. Yet implementing simple solutions means overcoming barriers of training, resources, and institutional inertia. The promise is understanding age as the dynamic representation of a life span; the challenge is making this understanding work for older people.

WHY AGE MATTERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Joann Montepare, Lasell University, Newton, Massachusetts, United States

At the core of behavioral and social scientists’ work in the aging field is informing and supporting the well-being of individuals and their communities. With the shift in age demographics and the aging of our populations, broadening educational efforts are more important than ever. However, advancing knowledge about aging and creating age inclusive educational opportunities has been a challenge in higher education, reflecting its historical, age-segregated structure, among other things. The pioneering Age-Friendly University (AFU) initiative, recently endorsed by GSA’s Academy for Gerontology in Higher Education (AGHE), offers a valuable set of guiding principles that institutions in higher education can use to assess the extent to which their programs and practices are age inclusive, as well as identify gaps and opportunities. This presentation will discuss how the time has come for scientists to help shape more age-friendly institutions, and what they can look like in the years to come.

SESSION 5725 (SYMPOSIUM)
RURAL AGING: MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTINATIONAL INNOVATIONS THAT SUPPORT NEW APPROACHES TO ADDRESS UNMET NEEDS
Chair: Roger O’Sullivan
Co-Chair: Lyn Holley
Discussant: Megan Bond

The meaning of aging in rural areas is not well explored in the literature. To address this gap each presenter in this multidisciplinary and international group of researchers will address different components of rural aging. An exact definition of “rural” is essential to forming, implementing or evaluating policies and programs impacting rural populations; however there is no universal definition. Cohen introduces definitional issues, and underscores the heterogeneity and regional variability of “rurality” and how such factors drive rural-urban disparities. Pendergrast, an early career researcher, reports results of in-depth semi-structured interviews that examined institutional influences of social networks on health of rural older adults, with specific focus on support services. Leavey describes lessons learned from the activities of PLACE-EE, a transnational partnership of public health agencies, local authorities, academics and ICT experts dedicated to improving the quality of life for older people. He describes the impacts on relationships of a program of community engagement and intergenerational exchange between younger and older citizens that used an assets-based approach. Zurek explores the potential for reward structures that can be embedded in ‘social games’ to motivate older adults to exercise in the context of research conducted in the rural US (Appalachia) and urban Poland (Krakow), and suggests a new direction that can inform services intended to improve health and happiness of rural adults. Our discussant will reflect on the major themes that emerge from these multidisciplinary perspectives, especially the potential for intersection of rural community-based innovations and learning from different regions of the world. Rural Aging Interest Group Sponsored Symposium.

SOCIAL GAMES: THE INTERSECTION OF ESTABLISHED REWARD STRUCTURES AND EXERCISE FOR OLDER RURAL ADULTS
Lyn Holley, University of Nebraska Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, United States

A high percentage of older adults engages with games; however research about impacts of gaming on older adults is focused almost exclusively on games intended to strengthen