to obtain a clearer understanding of intrapersonal and developmental processes. As discussant, Hoppmann will assess the strengths and limitations of these papers, elaborate on underlying and overarching themes, and identify future directions in this field.

POSITIVE EVENTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN DAILY LIFE FOR MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER ADULTS
Sun Ah Lee,1 Lizbeth Benson,2 Erica O’Brien,2 David Conroy,1 and David Almeida,2 1. The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 2. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

Previous studies reveal that positive affective well-being is positively associated with physical activity. The present study extends this work by examining the relationship between positive events and physical activity in daily life. The present study extends this work by examining the relationship between positive events and physical activity in daily life. Participants (N=1,016, ages 43-90, 56% women) from the third wave of the National Study of Daily Experiences reported their experiences of positive events and physical activity in eight daily diary interviews. Results from multilevel model analyses showed that on days when participants experienced more positive events than usual, they were more likely to engage in physical activity and reported engaging in greater physical activity than usual. Further, participants who experienced more positive events on average across the study period also reported engaging in greater daily physical activity. These results were invariant across age. Our findings highlight the importance of naturally-occurring positive experiences in daily life across middle- and later adulthood.

WALKING IT OFF: MORE STRESSORS AND PERCEIVED STRESSOR CONTROL PREDICT MORE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN DAILY LIFE
Erica O’Brien, and David Almeida, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

Research shows that, while the experience of stress relates to lower levels of physical activity (PA), people who perceive a greater sense of control engage in higher levels of PA. This study explores whether a sense of control specifically over stressful situations moderates the negative association between stressor exposure and PA in daily life. We used 8-day diary data from up to 1,236 participants (Age: Range = 43-91, M = 62.47, SD = 10.20) in the National Study of Daily Experiences. Somewhat contrary to hypotheses, people reported spending more time on light PA (but not moderate-to-vigorous PA) on days when they also experienced more stressors than usual. Perceived stressor control appears to magnify this effect, with people reporting even more light PA on days when they feel greater control. Initial findings suggest that a physically active lifestyle may help middle-aged and older adults cope with daily stressors.

ACCELEROMETRY-BASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND AFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO DAILY STRESSORS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE AAPECS STUDY
Eli Puterman,1 Benjamin Hives,2 A. Janet Tomiyama,3 Carissa Low,2 Geralyn Ruissen,2 Mark Beauchamp,2 and Aidan Wright,1 1. University of British Columbia, University of British Columbia, British Columbia, Canada, 2. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 3. University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States, 4. University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States

Evidence suggests that physical activity on a daily basis dampens the extent to which one experiences elevations in negative affect in response to daily stressors. Yet, these studies primarily relied solely on end-of-day recall of stressors and negative affect, and self-reported physical activity. More intensive assessments throughout the day and accelerometry-based physical activity measurements are required to answer whether any type of body movement (e.g. light, moderate, vigorous) reconfigures the end-of-day recall of the intensity of the affective experience of a stressor or, rather, mitigates the actual experience of a stressor in real-time. This presentation will summarize results addressing this question using data from the University of Pittsburgh’s Assessment of Personality, Ecological Context, and Stress (AAPECS) study. AAPECS includes 172 participants who wore accelerometers to assess movement-based activities and completed ecological momentary assessment 6 times daily for 14 days, with additional ‘bursts’ of affective assessments following reported stressors at any time.

AGE-RELATED CHANGE IN THE EXTENT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ATTENUATES NEGATIVE AFFECT REACTIVITY TO STRESSORS IN DAILY LIFE
Lizbeth Benson,1 Nilam Ram,2 David Conroy,3 Zita Oravecz,1 Timothy Brick,1 and David Almeida,1 1. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 2. Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States, 3. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

Theories suggest that with increasing age, adults more effectively regulate their emotions and seek to limit high physiological arousal. Prior research indicates physical activity attenuates negative affect reactivity to stress, but also increases physiological arousal. The present study extends prior work by examining age-related differences and changes over time in the extent of attenuation. Participants (n=3,484; MedianAge=53.42 years, SD=13.3; 56% female), from the National Study of Daily Experiences completed 8 end-of-day assessments of their negative emotions, stress, and physical activity across 3 measurement bursts spaced approximately 10 years apart. Results from three-level multilevel models suggest that when full random effects are specified, physical activity does not attenuate negative affect reactivity to stress. Additionally, extent of attenuation did not differ with age or change over time. Discussion pertains to how these findings advance theoretical understanding of socioemotional development and to methodological nuances of random effects and non-normally distributed data.

Session 1170 (Symposium)

A NEW TYPE OF COP: THE ROLE OF CIRCULATING OSTEOPROGENITOR (COP) CELLS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE
Chair: Gustavo Duque
Circulating osteogenic progenitor (COP) cells are a population of cells in the peripheral blood with the capacity for

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