TC or HAP-E interventions did not lead to a significant change in ALI or cognitive performance in our population. However, our findings show greater AL theoretically attributed to chronic stress is associated with cognitive functioning in older adults consistently over about 4 months.

ANALYZING THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING ON SUCCESSFUL AGING
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Introduction: The cognitive functioning, as a general measure, is a criterion commonly used to define and operationalize successful aging. (Project-Conacyt-256589) The aim of this study is to analyze specific domains of cognitive functioning and its relationship with the successful aging in older adults.

Methods: Population based, random sample included n=453 community-dwelling older adults 60-years and older (mean age=72.51,SD=8.11 years, 59.4% women). Cognitive functioning was assessed by a comprehensive battery including working memory(Digit Span Backward WAIS-IV), episodic memory, meta-memory(self-report), processing speed(Symbol Digit WAIS-IV), attention(TMT-A), executive functioning(TMT-B), learning potential(RAVLT), language(FAS), visuospatial skills(Block Design WAIS-IV). Successful aging was operationalized as no important disease, no disability, physical functioning, cognitive functioning, and being actively engaged. Sociodemographic and health data were also asked. Data were analyzed in SPSSv24, MANOVAs and size effects were calculated.

Results: In total 11.2% were successful agers and 11.4% had Mild Cognitive impairment. Global cognitive functioning was significantly related to the achievement of successful aging criteria. Cognitive functioning had a significant effect on successful aging, specifically executive functions (F=1.07,p=.000) explained 32.7% of the variance, attention explained 29.8% (F=1.19,p=.006), processing-speed 21.5% (F=1.38,p=.000), and learning potential 21.5% (F=1.12,p=.005). Language, visuospatial skills, working memory and meta-memory had a very small effect.

Conclusion: Knowledge generated by this study reveals the specific role of cognitive domains on successful aging, and sets a scenario to promote successful aging, through alternatives centered in the improvement of cognition in the older adults.

AS WOMEN LIVE LONGER, WHAT DO THEY NEED MOST?
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Women in the United States can live into their 80s, 90s, and even 100s—outliving men nearly five years on average. Over the next four decades, the number of women aged 85 years and older will nearly triple in size. Many will live alone and in poverty, with increasingly fewer supports on which to rely as they age. Although women can spend their lives caring for children, partners, and parents, often while working multiple jobs, as they grow older, many find their physical, emotional, and financial needs cannot be met. Using data recently collected for the Urban Institute’s EMPOWER: Building Late-Life Resilience study, with funding from the National Institute of Justice, we examine the needs of low-income women aged 85 years and older (N=35) living alone in Arizona communities. We explore issues of home safety perceptions and social isolation and study their relationship to women’s physical, emotional, and financial wellbeing.

ASSISTED LIVING ADMINISTRATORS’ MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
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Little is known about assisted living (AL) administrators’ mental and emotional health, particularly during a global pandemic in which most of their residents are highly vulnerable to infection, hospitalization, and death. Considering that administrator turnover and burnout have been associated with negative outcomes such as decreased quality of resident care, low staff morale, and reduced financial solvency, this study examined how AL administrators described their mental and emotional state throughout the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Using thematic analysis, our team coded 18 qualitative interviews conducted from May-August 2021. The themes included declining physical health due to stress, feelings of inadequacy and self-doubt, and increased burnout. Many administrators described increased staffing challenges as directly impacting their daily stress levels. Some administrators described feeling guilty and doubting their interpretation or implementation of regulations, particularly in incidents that further distanced residents from peers and loved ones. A few administrators described their disposition or personality changing due to what they experienced during the pandemic. One administrator stated, “I’m not an anxiety person, but I feel anxiety about a lot of things. In fact, my doctor has talked to me about starting some medications to help with that.” Multiple administrators made comments such as, “I don’t know that there could be a more stressful position than executive director of assisted living…the COVID pandemic reinforced that. This is rough.” Understanding AL administrators’ mental and emotional health during a public health crisis allows for understanding, supporting, and retaining critical leaders in long-term care communities.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE U.S. AND INSURANCE COVERAGE WITHIN U.S. CHINESE OLDER ADULTS
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Knowledge generated by this study reveals the association between length of residence in the U.S. and insurance coverage within U.S. Chinese older adults.