that older employees who were more cognitively engaged and ended their workdays. A three-way interaction revealed effects and cognitive engagement during the beginning, middle, and end of the workday. In the present study, we examined the interplay between engagement in emotionally meaningful goals, enjoyment of cognitive engagement, meaningfulness at work, and related age. In the present study, we examined the interplay between engagement in emotionally meaningful goals, enjoyment of cognitive engagement, meaningfulness at work, and related age.

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OUTCOMES OF COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT AND

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AGING IN PLACE FOR OLDER HOMELESS VETERANS LIVING IN VA SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
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Aging in place, defined as the ability to live comfortably, safely, and independently in one’s own home and community, is a priority for many older adults and a growing focus of research and policy efforts. However, little is known about perspectives on and experiences of aging in place among the growing population of older adults with experiences of homelessness, whose perspectives may differ from adults in the general population. Using qualitative interviews with veterans living in U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) apartments and focus groups with HUD-VASH staff members, we explored perspectives on and experiences of aging in place, including barriers and facilitators to aging in place in this setting.