based on resident abilities and preferences. Expanding art programming to other long-term care facilities is important for providing increased opportunities for autonomy and decision making, areas that often become more limited when living in LTC.

IT’S LATE, BUT EVERYTHING COMES NEXT
CREATIVE AGING IN THE MODERN UNITED STATES
Shayna Gleason, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States

The emergence of “creative aging” programs, or fine arts programs exclusively for older adults, invites analysis of these new institutions and their influence on the social elements of the aging process. While past studies have demonstrated the cognitive and health-related benefits of arts participation in old age, little research has examined how participation might influence the older person’s self-esteem or perceptions of aging. The present study draws on ethnographic methods including participant observation at eight creative aging programs, six semi-structured in-depth interviews with teaching artists leading these programs, and content analysis of paintings and vignettes made by participants. The results show the observed creative aging programs to have a unique, cyclical pattern of discourse characterized alternately by older adults’ recurring self-deprecation and the affirming responses of instructors. This pattern of interaction renders such programs sites for the contestation of negative popular discourses around aging.

WE’RE IN THIS TOGETHER, BUT . . . : COMMUNITY-ENGAGED RESEARCH PROCESS OF AN ARTS INTERVENTION WITH OLDER ADULTS
Sudha Sudha,1 and Lia Miller,2. 1. UNC Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, United States, 2. Creative Aging Network NC, Greensboro, North Carolina, United States

Community engaged (CE) methods are used in health-related research, but few discuss methodological aspects among older adults. We describe the methodology and lessons learned from a CE study of whether ARTmail, a structured participatory arts program, benefited older adults aged 60+ with memory symptoms / cognitive impairment (MS/CI). Our study, conducted in 2015-2017 with support from the NEA, was a partnership between a non-profit organization in North Carolina that provides creative programming for older adults with varied abilities, and researchers in an area University. Older adults with MS/CI symptoms receiving care in area communities were recruited into either the art intervention or a control group, in collaboration with community staff. We reflect on the CE research process with a partnership among community organizations, researchers, care staff, and older adults. Asymmetries in priorities, resources, and decision-making power are described, and implications for the research process and findings are discussed.

MUSIC IS HEALING: DEVELOPING A MUSIC MODULE FOR A PAIN MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS
Mary Janicic,1 Sheria Robinson-Lane,2 Afton Hassett,2 and Rebecca Courser,1 1. University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States, 2. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States

Music has a known analgesic effect. Our multidisciplinary team is developing a music-focused module for Positive STEPS, a pain self-management intervention based on principles of positive psychology. The priority population is African American older adults with disabling chronic pain. Positive STEPS is delivered via website and phone calls from community health workers. To inform program design, we conducted two focus groups with older adults in Detroit (n=16; 100% female and African American; 75% age 70+). All participants said they would enjoy using music to cope with pain. Content analysis revealed the following themes regarding music for pain management: it elicits positive memories, reduces stress, motivates exercise and daily activities, and promotes relaxation. Participants offered ideas for music-focused activities, including learning about unfamiliar genres and using music for meditation/relaxation. Findings will inform the design of a new music module, to be pilot-tested for its effect on participant engagement and pain-related outcomes.

SESSION 7530 (SYMPOSIUM)

AAA RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II: INNOVATIVE OBSERVATIONAL AND INTERVENTION STUDIES
Chair: Wenjun Li
Discussant: Vivian Lou

Asians are the largest and the fastest growing segment of the world population, and the second largest immigrant population in the U.S. A high proportion of Asians live in developing countries or are immigrants to developed countries. Studies on age-related social and health issues of Asians have lagged. To advance research into aging among Asians living in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world, sound methodologies can be adopted from those well-developed in other settings while novel methodologies are to be developed to meet the unique needs of Asian studies. This symposium brings together five abstracts that address a variety of innovative methodological issues in social and health studies among Asian older adults. The topics range from use of wearable devices to measure travel patterns, life space and physical activity in late-life Asian immigrants in the U.S.; use of Ecological Momentary Assessment method to examine influences of social contact satisfaction on neighborhood affect in Chinese in mainland China; use of multilingual age-friendly touch-screen device for cognitive intervention in Singapore; use of GIS to evaluate potential influences of accessibility to neighborhood living resources on attitudes towards aging among the oldest old in Shanghai; and use of a multi-phase complex mixed methods to evaluate a Chinese cancer screening program in Taiwan. Together, these studies showed that innovative methods can be adapted for context relevance and linguistic and cultural appropriateness, and successfully executed in studies on aging among Asians. This symposium is a collaborative effort of the Aging Among Asians Interest Group.

SPACE USE, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, SLEEP QUALITY AND SELF-RATED HEALTH AMONG LATE-LIFE ASIAN IMMIGRANTS
Wenjun Li,1 Elizabeth Proctor-Gray,1 Linda Churchill,1 Jie Cheng,1 Kevin Kane,2 Rachel Siden,1 and

GSA 2020 Annual Scientific Meeting
Scot Crouter, Scott Crouter, 1. University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States, 2. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States

Little is known about the health and health behaviors of non-English speaking late-life Asian immigrants, which is attributable to language and cultural barriers to participate research. In our Healthy Aging and Neighborhood Study, we collected objective measures of space and time use, location-and time-specific physical activities using accelerometer and Global Positioning System devices, and self-reported sleep quality and health. We obtained 3,915 person-days of accelerometer readings from 511 participants including 43 Asians. Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Asians had worse self-rated health and poorer vision, more medical conditions and physical limitations as measured by ADL and IADL. Asians had higher daily step counts overall and at home; high proportions of steps on sidewalk or street and senior centers, lower in fee-based outdoor recreational areas, less in restaurant and vehicle. Sleep quality did not differ significantly between Asians and Whites. Risk profiles differed between Asians and Whites, which warrants further investigation.

MIXED METHODS EVALUATION - A CHINESE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM
Su-I Hou, 1. University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida, United States

This paper introduces the rapidly growing modern mixed methods research (MMR) and its application in a Chinese cancer screening program. While some previous researchers have incorporated quantitative and qualitative data in research, recent mixed methods developments have provided significant clarity that can guide those new to the MMR field. Understanding the context for using MMR and examining a complex mixed methods evaluation study in Taiwan can help illustrate opportunities for and application of mixed methods in Asians. The Taiwan Cervical Cancer Screening Education Program is used as an exemplar of a multi-phase complex mixed methods evaluation study showcasing various MMR designs. These include an exploratory sequential design to develop culturally sensitive study instrument, iterative concurrent and sequential mixed methods for intervention mapping, and an embedded mixed methods evaluation design to assess impact. Visual diagrams are introduced to facilitate communication of mixed methods design procedures and products in each phase.

ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL CONTACT SATISFACTION AND MOMENTARY AFFECT IN CHINESE OLDER ADULTS
Huiying Liu, and Vivian Lou, 1. Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China, 2. The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Previous researches have examined the influences of satisfaction with social relations on affective well-being on a long time-frame among older adults. Using the Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) method, we examined within-person changes in social contact satisfaction in relation to momentary affect on short time-scales in 78 community-dwelling older Chinese. Each participant provided up to 7 EMA surveys per day during a one-week period and reported his/her satisfaction, positive affect (PA) and negative affect (NA). Multilevel modelling was used for testing the within-person concurrent and time-lagged relations of social interactions and affect. Higher satisfaction was concurrently associated with more PA and less NA. The satisfaction of prior contact was predictive of greater low-arousal PA during the next contact. Prior NA was predictive of lower satisfaction at the next contact. Such dynamic interplays of social and affective experiences should be considered to support the maintenance of affective well-beings in older Chinese.

OLDER ADULTS-FRIENDLY MULTI-MODAL TOUCH-SCREEN PLATFORM MEASURES FOR BILINGUAL COGNITIVE INTERVENTIONS
W. Quin Yow, Tharshini Lokananthan, and Hui-Ching Chen, Singapore University of Technology & Design, Singapore, Singapore

There is an increasing interest in using touch-screen devices to conduct cognitive training and collect measurements of cognitive performance. However, older adults often have concerns such as anxiety about using these systems and poor comprehension of language instructions (Czaja & Lee, 2007). Given that Singapore is a multilingual society, we examined the deployment of an age-friendly multi-modal touch-screen platform (a game-based application on a tablet) in a cognitive intervention research. After modification of the platform to include features such as simplified instructions, multi-level prompts with a local accent, and four different instructional languages (including local dialects), participants were less reliant on the researchers and reported fewer difficulties in comprehending the instructions. The integrity and reliability of the data collected improved as a result. In sum, multilingual age-friendly touch-screen platform can be a novel yet effective method to study cognitive interventions in the Asian older adult populations.

ASSOCIATIONS OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT ATTRIBUTES WITH ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGING AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN SHANGHAI CHINA
Minzhi Ye, and Lin Chen, 1. Benjamin Rose Institute on Aging, Cleveland, Ohio, United States, 2. Fudan University, Shanghai, China

This study examined the relationships between several attributes of living environment and attitudes towards aging among persons of age 75 years and older in Shanghai, China. The data were collected using self-administered surveys in a study of successful aging in 2018. Respondents included 139 persons of age 75 years and older living in 12 neighborhoods in Shanghai. Attitudes towards aging were measured by indices of happiness, time use and worry about the future. Using BaiduMap and GIS ArcPro, we quantified accessibility to neighborhood living resources as numbers of recreational facilities, medical facilities, parks, and grocery stores located within 500 meters of each respondent’s home. The analysis found that more positive attitudes towards aging were correlated with less depressive symptom as measured by CES-D and greater numbers of neighborhood resources near home, especially greater number of grocery stores near home. In conclusion, accessibility to neighborhood resources may influence attitudes towards aging.