in the mentorship role, enjoyment being with student, and the opportunity to develop a new friendship. Caregivers enjoyed the respite provided by the buddies, knowing that their relatives with dementia were enjoying themselves and seeing their relatives with dementia in the role of valued companion. Qualitative data from caregivers and mentors participating in the buddy programs at NU and NYU underscore the possibility that people with dementia can still make contributions to society. The buddy program has a positive impact on quality of life for persons living with dementia and their family members, while providing a valuable educational experience for students. Further research on the buddy program’s benefits is warranted.

SESSION 2160 (SYMPOSIUM)

APPLYING MIXED-METHODS APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL TIES IN LATER LIFE
Chair: J Jill Suitor, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States
Co-Chair: Megan Gilligan, Iowa State, Ames, Iowa, United States

This symposium brings together a diverse set of studies applying mixed-methods approaches, with an emphasis on illustrating the ways in which such designs can provide greater understanding of interpersonal processes in the middle and later years. The papers span a wide range of relational contexts, including ties between parents and adult children, grandparents and grandchildren, and couples in gay, lesbian, heterosexual partnerships. They illustrate a variety of ways to combine quantitative and qualitative data collecting using surveys, in-depth interviews, timeline data, and technological devices. In the first paper, Silverstein and Bengtson present a study of continuity, change, and conflict across the generations regarding religion. The next two papers explore the impact of social relations on well-being. Fingerman and colleagues report findings from a study of social engagement and sedentary activities; and Suitor and colleagues investigate gender differences in the effects of mothers’ favoritism on adult children’s depressive symptoms. The final two papers focus on couples’ experiences when facing potentially demanding and/or challenging life circumstances. Thomeer and colleagues present findings from a study of same-sex couples in the context of marriage and parenthood; and Umberson and colleagues shed light on marital dynamics in same-sex and different-sex couples when one partner experiences psychological distress. This diverse set of studies provides a rich overview of the ways in which mixed-methods approaches can shed more light on patterns and consequences of relationships in adulthood than could be learned using single-method designs.

CHANGES IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS OF MATERNAL FAVORITISM FOR DAUGHTERS AND SONS AS MOTHERS AGE
J Jill Suitor,1 Megan Gilligan,2 Marissa Rurka,1 Yifei Hou,1 and Catherine Stepniak,1 1. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States, 2. HDFS, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States

Life course perspectives suggest that the consequences of being mothers’ favorite children will vary, depending on the expectations associated with that status at different points in mothers’ lives. We propose that maternal favoritism predicts depressive symptoms only when mothers are older and at greater risk of facing losses for which favored children perceive they should provide additional emotional support. To address this question we used mixed-methods panel data collected from 479 adult children as part of the Within-Family Differences Study. Multi-level regression analyses revealed that perceiving oneself as the child most emotionally close to the mother did not predict depressive symptoms for daughters or sons at T1, but was a predictor of daughters’ depressive symptoms at T2. Qualitative analyses revealed that by T2, favored daughters had begun perceiving themselves as emotional caregivers when mothers faced age-related losses, whereas favored sons did not hold these role perceptions at either wave.

DEALING WITH A DISTRESSED SPOUSE: MARITAL DYNAMICS IN SAME-SEX AND DIFFERENT-SEX COUPLES
Debra Umberson1, 1. University of Texas, Austin, Texas, United States

We use a mixed-methods strategy to generate insights into gendered marital dynamics when one partner is experiencing high levels of psychological distress/depression. Our data are unique in their dyadic design and in the inclusion of same-sex and well as different-sex marital dyads. The data are from closed- and open-ended survey responses (from 808 gay, lesbian, and heterosexual spouses in 404 unions) as well as in-depth interview data (with a subsample of 45 gay, lesbian, and heterosexual couples in 90 unions). Respondents were asked about their most significant period of emotional distress during the marriage, how their spouse reacted to their distress (e.g., providing emotional or instrumental support, withdrawing), and how much they worried about burdening their spouse. Respondents were also asked how they reacted to their spouse’s periods of emotional distress. Preliminary results point to gendered experiences of distress within marriage that sometimes differ for same-sex compared to different-sex couples.

MULTIPLE METHODS OF ASSESSING DAILY MEDIA USE IN LATE LIFE
Karen Fingerman,1 Crystal L. Ng,2 Meng L. Huo,3 and Shiyang L. Zhang2, 1. University of Texas, Austin, Austin, Texas, United States, 2. The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States

Television viewing is a risk factor for obesity and poor physical health. By contrast, close ties to family and friends in late life are often beneficial. This study examined associations between social engagement and television viewing. Participants (N = 313) from the Daily Experiences and Well-being Study completed an initial interview about their social partners and participated in a 5 to 6 day intensive data collection including Ecological Momentary Assessments about their social contact and activities every 3 hours. Participants also wore Electronically Activated Recorders (EAR) which captured snippets of sound in the environment. Multilevel models using self report and EAR data revealed that
participants were more likely to watch TV when they were with close family members (e.g., spouse, grown children) than with friends or acquaintances. Findings from these multiple methods suggest that close family may encourage risks (e.g., sedentary behaviors) as well as benefits in late life.

OF VALUES AND P-VALUES: USING MIXED METHODS TO STUDY FAMILIES AND RELIGION IN THE LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF GENERATIONS
Merrill D. Silverstein, 1. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, United States

In this presentation we discuss challenges and opportunities presented by the use of mixed methods to study continuity, change, and conflict related to religion—and the absence of religion—in multigenerational families. Discussion centers on the complementarity of quantitative and qualitative approaches, strategic decisions in tone and emphasis of the manuscript, and uncertainties in navigating the peer review process. An empirical example is provided to illustrates these points. We present an analysis that tracked patterns of religious change across three generations using survey data and in depth interviews emphasizing epistemological issues in knowledge generation.

PARENTHOOD AND MARRIAGE WITHIN SAME-SEX COUPLES: AN ANALYSIS USING SURVEY, TIMELINE, AND IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW DATA
Mieke Thomeer, 1. Allen J. LeBlanc, 2 and David M. Frost 3, 1. University of Alabama-Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, United States, 2. San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, United States, 3. University College London, London, England, United Kingdom

In this study, the authors analyze data from Project SHARE, a mixed-methods study of same-sex couples in two cities, Atlanta and San Francisco. This study considers both past experiences of parenthood and marriage among same-sex couples, as well as what same-sex couples anticipate will occur regarding their own future experiences of parenthood and marriage, based on analysis of survey responses, timeline data, and in-depth interviews.

SESSION 2165 (SYMPOSIUM)

ASIAN OLDER ADULTS’ ONLINE AND OFFLINE HEALTH INFORMATION PREFERENCES AND BEHAVIORS
Chair: Bo Xie, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States
Co-Chair: Kristina Shiroma, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States

Older adults living in Asia or of Asian origin have unique preferences for information that require special attention. This symposium focuses on the health information preferences and behaviors of Asian older adults. Song et al. investigated the relationship between Internet use and perceived loneliness among Older Chinese using from survey data collected in the 2015 wave of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), a national study involving 12,400 households in Mainland China. Multiple regression results suggest that older Chinese Internet users perceived significantly less loneliness compared with their age peers who were non-Internet users. Zhang et al. investigated the role of information and communication technologies in supporting antiretroviral therapy (ART)-related knowledge seeking among older Chinese with HIV. Their cross-sectional survey data were collected from 2012 to 2013 in Guangxi, China. The results suggest that less than 5% of the participants sought HIV-related information via computers. Patients less knowledgeable about ART were more likely than those more knowledgeable to consult medical professionals about the disease via cell phones. Shiroma et al. report findings of a systematic literature review conducted in spring 2019 that examined Asian ethnic minority older adults’ preferences for end-of-Life (EOL) information seeking and decision making. The results suggest Asian ethnic minority older adults are understudied in the literature on EOL information and decision making, especially in terms of their unique cultural contexts. Du et al. examined how health information obtained from different types of social networks affect osteoporosis self-management behaviors among older White and Asian women.

END-OF-LIFE INFORMATION PREFERENCES OF ASIAN OLDER ADULTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
Kristina Shiroma, 1. Nathan Davis, 2 and Bo Xie 3, 1. The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States

Older adults of Asian ethnic minority groups are often underrepresented in the literature on cultural aspects of end-of-life (EOL) decision making. This literature review aimed to systematically investigate the cultural aspects of EOL decision making for aging adults of Asian ethnic minority groups. In February 2019, systematic searches were conducted in PubMed using MeSH terms “end-of-life”, “decision-making”, and “culture OR cultural”. Articles with human subjects, full text in English, published in the past 10 years, with original, empirical findings were included. After multiple rounds of screening, the final sample included 22 results, with sample sizes ranging from 11 to over 9 millions representing South Asian, Chinese, Korean, Taiwanese, Singaporean, Asian and Asian/Pacific adults. The findings suggest the literature on older Asian adults is present, but limited. Future research is needed to explore cultural aspects of Asian ethnic minority groups in respect to older adult’s information preferences in EOL decision-making.

HEALTH INFORMATION’S IMPACT ON OSTEOporosis SELF-MANAGEMENT BEHAVIORS IN OLDER WHITE AND ASIAN WOMEN
Yan Du 1, Jing Wang, 1 and Qingwen Xu 2, 1. The University of Texas at San Antonio, School of Nursing, San Antonio, Texas, United States, 2. School of Social Work, NY, New York, United States

Little is known about how health information obtained from different types of social networks affect health behaviors. This study aimed to explore the effect of health information on osteoporosis management behaviors among White and Asian women from a social capital (SC) perspective using a variety of SC measures (e.g. bonding: family, friends, coworkers; bridging: churches, clubs; linking: health providers). Semi-structured interviews were conducted with