planning and conducting studies now that they hope to publish later.

GSA MANAGING EDITORS‘ PERSPECTIVE ON SUBMISSION DOS AND DON‘TS
Kathleen Jackson, The Gerontological Society of America, Washington, District of Columbia, United States

In this presentation, the managing editors of GSA’s peer-reviewed journals will discuss how the editorial offices operate and their roles in the publishing process. The topics will include how to navigate the ScholarOne submission system, why it is important to read the Instructions to Authors, and how authors can work with the editorial offices to increase the visibility and impact of their published articles.

Session 2255 (Symposium)

LEVERAGING A POPULATION-BASED DYADIC DATA SET TO PROMOTE HEALTH EQUITY AMONG CHINESE AMERICANS
Chair: XinQi Dong Co-Chair: Dexia Kong

Recognizing the central role of family-oriented values in Chinese culture, developing a family-based understanding of health and wellbeing in Chinese Americans is imperative. By linking two unique population-based datasets (one on Chinese older adults, and another on their corresponding adult children caregivers), the purpose of this symposium is to present interactive analyses of dyad-level data to achieve an interpersonal understanding of health outcomes of Chinese older adults and their adult children within the family context. Data were obtained from 807 Chinese older adults-adult children dyads by merging data from two epidemiological studies, namely the Population Study of ChiNese Elderly in Chicago (the PINE study) and the PIETY study of corresponding adult children caregivers of PINE participants. Specifically, this symposium presents findings from five interconnected research projects. Session 1 provides an overview of study design and sample characteristics of the dyadic dataset. Session 2 examines the relationship between adult children’s endorsement of the filial piety value and older parents’ mental health outcomes. Session 3 investigates the level of congruence between older parents’ self-perceived mental health and adult children’s evaluation of their parents’ mental health. Session 4 investigates the extent to which depressive symptoms among older parents were associated with those of their adult children. Session 5 explores the relationship between older parents’ physical function and adult children’s perceived caregiving burden. Taken together, this symposium presents potential contributions of dyad-level analyses in advancing minority population health. Study findings have the potential to inform the development of family-centered intervention strategies targeting Chinese Americans.

DYADIC DATA ON U.S. CHINESE OLDER ADULTS AND THEIR ADULT CHILDREN: STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLE OVERVIEW
XinQi Dong,1 and Dexia Kong,2, 1. Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

This paper aims to describe study design of the unique dyadic older Chinese American-adult children dataset, and present sample characteristics of the dyads. A total of 807 older parents were matched with their adult children (characteristics of matched versus not matched participants will be compared). On average, adult children were 48 years old, had 12 years of education, lived with 3 persons in household, had 2 children, and lived in U.S. for 17 years. Approximately 65% of the adult children sample were female, 82% married, 93% preferred to speak Chinese dialects, and over 97% foreign-born immigrants. On the other hand, older parents were 74 years old, had 7 years of education, lived with 3 persons in household, had 3 children, and lived in U.S. for 17 years on average. About 60% of the older parent sample were female, 73% married, over 99% foreign-born immigrants who preferred to speak Chinese dialects.

CHILDREN’S FILIAL PIETY AND PARENTS’ DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: FINDINGS FROM A DYADIC STUDY
Qun Le,1 XinQi Dong,2 and Stephanie Bergren,1 1. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States

Filial piety is an important Chinese cultural value that prescribes child behavior towards their parents, but little is known about its relationship to the parents’ psychological wellbeing. This study utilizes dyad data from the PINE and PIETY Studies. Filial piety was measured by asking how much the participant thought children should 1) care; 2) respect; 3) greet; 4) please and make happy; 5) obey; and 6) provide financial support to their parents. Depressive symptoms were measured by Patient Health Questionaire-9 with a cutoff of 5 indicating the presence of depressive symptoms. Logistic regressions were used to examine the associations controlling for both children’s and parents’ sociodemographic characteristics. Higher filial piety in happy (OR:0.80, (0.65-0.99)) or obey (OR:0.83, (0.68-1.00)) was associated with a lower likelihood of depressive symptoms among parents. Future research should explore the potential causal relationships between children’s filial piety and parents’ mental health.

PARENTS’ SELF-REPORTED VERSUS CHILD EVALUATION OF PARENTS’ MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES: IS THERE A DIFFERENCE
Dexia Kong,1 Qun Le,1 XinQi Dong,2 and Yingxia Hu,1 1. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States

Older Chinese-Americans are more likely to experience depressive symptoms compared to the general U.S. aging population. This paper aims to examine the level of congruence between parents’ self-reported mental health and children’s evaluation of their parents’ mental health. Dyad-level understanding is particularly relevant considering the family-based medical decision-making preference in the Chinese-community. Older parents’ depressive symptoms were measured by PHQ-9 with a cutoff of 5 indicating the
presence of depressive symptoms. Adult children were asked whether their parents informed them of their depressive symptoms or if they suspected that their parents were depressed. Logistic regressions were conducted. Parents’ self-reported depressive symptoms were associated with both adult children’s awareness (OR:3.28 (2.00-5.39)) and suspicion (OR:3.10 (2.02-4.77)) of their parents’ depressive symptoms. Results remained consistent among mother-child and father-child dyads. Study findings underscore the importance of incorporating adult children’s perspective in mental health research in the Chinese community.

PROFILE OF PARENT-CHILD WELL-BEING IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES
Qun Le,² XinQi Dong,² and Mengting Li,² 1. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States, 3. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

Earlier caregiving research focused on psychological well-being of either caregivers or care recipients, while less is known about the caregiving pattern with optimal outcome for both caregivers and care recipients. Data were from the PINE and PIETY studies, with 804 parent-child dyads. Depressive symptoms were measured by PHQ-9 with a cutoff of 5 distinguishing happy or depressed. Parent-child dyads were divided into four groups: happy-parent-happy-child (HPHC, n=572, 71.1%), depressed-parent-happy-child (DPHC, n=139, 17.3%), happy-parent-depressed-child (HPDC, n=65, 8.1%), and depressed-parent-depressed-child (DPDC, n=28, 3.5%). Multinomial logistic regression was used to compare the sociodemographic differences among the groups. Compared to the HPHC group, the DPHC group had older parents, more mother-child dyads and lower-income children, the HPDC group had more female children. However, there was no significant difference between the HPHC and the DPDC group. Future research could explore the predictors of parent-child well-being to inform intervention strategies.

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARENTS’ PHYSICAL FUNCTION AND ADULT CHILDREN’S CAREGIVING BURDEN
Dexia Kong,¹ XinQi Dong,² and Qun Le,³ 1. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States

Using data from 544 older parents-adult children Chinese American dyads, this study aims to understand the association between older parents’ physical function and their adult children’s perceived caregiving burden. Parents’ physical function was assessed by the Katz Index of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and the Lawton Instrumental ADL (IADL), with higher scores indicating more functional limitations. Adult children’s caregiving burden was assessed in five dimensions, including time dependence, developmental, physical, social, and emotion burden. Logistic regression was used to examine the association. More ADL limitations were associated with a higher likelihood of developmental burden (OR:1.14 (1.06-1.23)) and physical burden (OR:1.14 (1.06-1.23)) burden. More IADL limitations was associated with a higher likelihood of time dependence burden (OR:1.08 (1.03-1.12)), developmental burden (OR:1.06 (1.03-1.09)), and physical burden (OR:1.08 (1.04-1.12)). Parents’ physical function was not related to children’s social and emotional burdens. Practice and research implications will be discussed.

Session 2260 (Symposium)

MAJOR DISASTERS’ IMPACTS ON LONG-TERM CARE SETTINGS, VULNERABLE OLDER ADULTS, AND CARE PROVIDERS
Chair: Leah Haverhals Co-Chair: Katie Cherry

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately negatively affected older adults, and has specifically devasted older adults who are minorities and those who reside in long-term care (LTC) facilities. For professionals working in LTC facilities, major stressors and challenges due to the pandemic must be navigated, sometimes in parallel with the effect that major disasters like hurricanes can have on LTC facilities. This symposium will focus on the impact major disasters, including the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricane Irma, had on LTC settings and those who live and work there, as well as older adults who are minorities and their communities. First, Dr. Roma Hanks will present findings from a study of community members and leaders in a majority African-American community in the United States (US) about their experiences with and challenges faced related to the pandemic. Second, Dr. Lisa Brown will share experiences and perceptions of mental health clinicians from across the US who worked in LTC settings before and during the pandemic. Third, Dr. Ella Cohn-Schwartz will describe how the pandemic impacted Holocaust survivors ages 75+ in Israel compared to older adults who did not experience the Holocaust. Fourth, Dr. Lindsay Peterson will present findings from interviews with nursing home and assisted living community representatives in the US regarding vulnerabilities LTC facilities experienced related to Hurricane Irma in 2017. As a whole, these presenters will provide insights into experiences of older adults, care providers, LTC facilities, and communities as they navigated challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and a major hurricane.

JUST ANOTHER STORM: CONCEPTUALIZING OLDER ADULTS’ PERCEPTIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Christopher Freed,¹ Shoon Lio,² Martha Arrieta,¹ and Roma Hanks,³ 1. University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, United States, 2. Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, United States

Older adults of color who experience health disparities are especially vulnerable to health and economic adversity related to COVID-19. This study focuses on nine zip codes wherein 70.2% of residents are of African-American descent and an estimated 31.5% of residents live in poverty. To understand the lived experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, perceived challenges of COVID-19, and the dissemination of information related to COVID-19, we collected interview and focus group data in Spring 2020 from fifteen community members, leaders, or advocates. Analyses reveal that older individuals approach