the current study aims to examine 1) gender differences in longitudinal changes in ATOA and 2) whether gender moderates the association of ATOA with cognitive function and depressive symptoms. Using three waves (2008, 2012, and 2016) from the Health and Retirement Study, a total of 6,675 adults aged 50+ (60% female) were analyzed. A series of multilevel growth curve analyses were performed to investigate the 8-year changes in ATOA and within- and between-person effects of ATOA on cognitive function and depressive symptoms. The models controlled for demographic, socio-economic, and physical health characteristics. Women had more negative ATOA at baseline compared to men, but not in rates of change. When levels of ATOA were more negative, both cognitive performance and depressive symptoms were poorer over time between individuals as well as within-person. We found that the detrimental effects of negative ATOA on depressive symptoms were stronger for women, but there were no significant gender differences in relation to cognitive functioning. Our findings demonstrated that women view aging more unfavorably than men, and the effects of endorsing negative ATOA are more pronounced on women's mental health.

HOW GROWING OLDER WITH THEIR BEST FRIEND CHANGES OLDER ADULT MEN’S PERSPECTIVES ON AGING
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Knowledge of the deeper meaning of how growing older alongside companion animal dogs affects men’s perspectives of aging is limited. This study employed qualitative research methods utilizing individual interviews and panel discussions with older adult men in order to investigate the dynamic phenomenon of their personal experience of growing older alongside their aging companion animal dogs. Individual audio-recorded and in-depth interviews and repeated panel discussions with a sub-group of participants, convened as a panel over a three-month period, explored behavioral and emotional manifestations of aging along with a companion animal. Analysis involved open, axial, and selective coding of transcripts to reveal underlying patterns within the data. Outcomes included insight into the role of dogs in the men’s perspectives of attitudes toward aging, toward not only themselves as older adult men, but also toward their aging dogs. Findings reveal that the older adult men felt empathy for their aging dogs, which translated to feeling empathy for themselves as well as other older adults. The men revealed attitudes of being sympathetic and understanding of the aging process simply as a result of aging alongside their aging dogs. A prominent idea that emerged was a feeling of grace toward oneself, others and their aging dogs. This study offers insight into the deeper understanding of one effect caring for older companion animals has on older adult men’s attitudes toward aging. This study provides movement toward a theory of the role of dogs in the development of older adult men’s attitudes toward aging.

I'D RATHER BE . . .: ACTIVITIES OLDER ADULTS REPORTED LEADING TO DECREASED ENGAGEMENT WITH COGNITIVE TRAINING
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One modifiable risk factor of dementia is cognitive inactivity. Given cognitive ability is closely tied to continual performance of instrumental activities of daily living, cognitive training programs continue to be explored as a way to boost cognition and allow older adults to remain independent longer. While the efficacy of cognitive training is controversial, identifying activities older adults are willing to limit in exchange for cognitive training provides valuable information in relation to designing cognitive training programs that appeal to older adults. Using a qualitative approach, this study highlights activities older adults (ages 64+) noted as contributing to decreased gameplay of a cognitive training program on a tablet device. We found that respondents (61%) noted playing less as a result of entertainment activities (i.e., reading and playing games), social activities (31%) and travel (27%). Findings have implications for device form factor in administering cognitive training and other programs.

INDIVIDUALISM INCREASES THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED COMPETENCE OF OLDER ADULTS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD THEM
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Negative views of ageing can lower respect for older adults. Yet, negative views of ageing vary across cultures. Asian collectivistic cultures are assumed to respect older adults more than Western individualistic cultures do. However, recent empirical findings on this cross-cultural comparison have suggested that negative attitudes toward older people are also prevalent, or even more evident in collectivistic cultures than individualistic cultures. Using data from the sixth wave of the World Values Survey, a dataset consisting of 75,650 individuals from 56 societies, we employed Linear Mixed Modeling to test the association between perceived competence of older adults and respect towards them. We also explored and the moderating role of culture on this association. In the present study, perceived competence of older adults was indexed as a proportional score representing the relative perception of competence (i.e. relative competence perception = competence / (competence + friendliness). Results showed that individuals tended to respect older adults who were more competent or friendly. Furthermore, individuals who were more individualistic respected older adults more when older adults were perceived to be more competent relative to friendly. This pattern was reversed in individuals who were less individualistic. These findings suggest that whether people who differ on personal individualistic values respect older adults depends on whether older adults are perceived to be competent versus friendly. Findings from this study highlight the importance of changing cultural values on ageism attitudes, especially the potential effects of rising individualism on negative attitudes of ageing in Asia.

NORTH AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS’ PERSPECTIVES ON OLDER ADULTS
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