in social science and care research, to open new ground for other ways of thinking about doing research in these fields. Goal for the discussion is a critical reflection of the designs and methods used and to provide take away messages

ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS, MUSIC, AND AGING

Amanda Couve,[1] and Joseph Kotarba,[2] *1. Encompass Health - Hospice, San Antonio, Texas, United States, 2. Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, United States*

Qualitative methods are proving to be important tools for studying the multi-faceted experience of living with aging, with a focus on the arts. Ethnographic methods are productive ways to discover and examine music in everyday life. Systematically studying the normal and often taken-for-granted ways aging adults experience music, in the full range of settings where they can be found, can abide by the first rule of translational science research: to design and conduct research in order to facilitate the efficient and timely development and application of clinical and caring interventions. This presentation will review a series of ethnographic studies of music experiences in residential facilities, dementia respite groups, family, and hospice. We will suggest ways to apply findings from these studies to enlighten volunteer hospice workers' protocols for care.

USE OF PHOTO ELICITATION WITHIN PHENOMENOLOGY: DEPICTING LIVED EXPERIENCE OF OLDER LEARNERS IN AN AFU

Andrea Zakrajsek, *Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan, United States*

While the use of photographs is an emerging data generation method within phenomenology (Plunkett, Leipert & Ray, 2013; Shulze, 2007), research that incorporates photo elicitation to inform the understanding of the lived experience is limited. This presentation will describe the use of photo elicitation within a phenomenological approach to explore the lived experience of older learners in higher education. After an initial interview, six participants aged 50 years and older shared photographs that that they chose to depict experiences of being student at a regional comprehensive university in the Midwest. Photographs served as mode for participant reflection of their experiences and guided a second interview. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (Smith et al., 2009) with photographs and verbatim transcripts ensued and resulting findings included: complicated sense of belonging and community development and access. Implications for use and analysis of photographs within qualitative research will be discussed.

COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH STRATEGIES TO COLLECT, ANALYZE, AND DISSEMINATE QUALITATIVE DATA

Roma Hanks,[1] Hosik Min,[1] Shoon Lio,[1] Brandon Moss,[1] Sarah Wraight,[1] and Denise Lewis,[2] *1. University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, United States, 2. University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States*

Project 1: Community Health Advocates participated in a photovoice project that evolved into an invited installation at the Alabama Contemporary Art Center, giving statewide exposure to health issues in communities in South Alabama that had been identified as those with the highest

health disparities. The context of the project was a multi-generational approach to community health advocacy. Project 2: This project focused on employing CBPR methods in Cambodian and Laotian immigrant communities in South Alabama to discover barriers to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery and to better understand the intersections of culture, spirituality, and social justice along the path to community empowerment and resiliency. Community engagement in the development of emergency plans is typically at the organization-to-organization level. This paper analyzes multi-generational, multi-disciplinary, multi-method approaches using qualitative data to build effective strategies for advocacy through community engagement in research.

SESSION 5450 (SYMPOSIUM)

APPROACHES FOR MODELING OF INTENSIVE LONGITUDINAL DATA TO UNDERSTAND COGNITIVE AGING

Chair: Karra Harrington
Co-Chair: Nelson Roque
Discussant: Jacqueline Mogle

Understanding age-related change in cognition and identification of pathological changes requires sensitive and valid measurement of cognitive performance across time. Technological advances, such as ambulatory assessment of cognition using smartphones, have enabled intensive longitudinal methods where data is collected with many measurements over time. Our research group has developed novel ambulatory assessments that provide reliable, sensitive, and ecologically valid measurement of cognition across multiple timescales; from momentary changes to change across years. This symposium will present a spectrum of approaches to analysis of intensive longitudinal data that can inform models of cognitive aging. All three presentations will draw on data from measurement burst studies that apply our ambulatory cognitive assessment methods in community-based samples (i.e., systematically recruited in the Bronx, New York). For each measurement burst, participants undergo assessment consisting of brief surveys and cognitive tests via smartphone, up to 7 times per day across 14 days. Oravecz et al. will discuss the application of a Bayesian multilevel implementation of the double exponential model to account for retest effects while quantifying change in peak cognitive performance across time. Kang et al., will demonstrate a growth curve modeling approach for assessing the effects of between-person variables (i.e., loneliness) on change in cognition across measurement bursts. Harrington et al., will demonstrate a model-based cluster analysis approach, leveraging ambulatory assessments of subjective and objective cognitive function to unpack latent groups as a function of age and loneliness. Measurement, Statistics, and Research Design Interest Group Sponsored Symposium.

LONELINESS AND PROFILES OF OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE MEMORY DURING MIDLIFE

Karra Harrington,[1] Nelson Roque,[1] Ruixue Zhaoyang,[2] Jacqueline Mogle,[1] and Martin Sliwinski,[3] *1. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 2. The Pennsylvania State University, University*