

understand the level of attention that the Cultural Health Station of Indigenous People attaches to culture during its operation, this study selected Taitung County as the region of study. A qualitative focus group research method and quantitative questionnaire, we try to understand “What are the demands of elderly tribal adults?” “Do services provided by the Tribal Cultural Health Station satisfy the demands of elderly tribal adults?” and “What are the gaps between the service demands and provided to elderly tribal adults?” The results showed that service providers believe that culture is markedly important to elderly tribal adults, that culture-based care designs offered by the Tribal Cultural Health Station is currently insufficient, and that to enhance the capacity of the multiethnic Tribal Cultural Health Station, the cognition and understanding of policy makers and enforcers must be elevated.

#### LARGE SCALE SURVEY RESEARCH WITH OLDER ADULTS/PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

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Best practice for measuring quality improvement and consumer satisfaction of health and human services for older adults and people with disabilities relies on in-person survey administration. This poster highlights adaptation strategies undertaken across three large-scale evaluation studies of program/service delivery conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, necessitating a departure from in-person techniques: 1) Integrated Satisfaction Measurement for the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (I-SAT-PACE), 2) National Core Indicators-Aging and Disabilities/Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (NCI-AD/IDD), and 3) Assisted Living Resident Quality of Life (AL-QOL). Data collection for these projects occurred from September 2020 to August 2021, providing an opportunity to showcase project adaptation over the course of the pandemic. Using project implementation examples across 15 states and approximately 10,100 participants, we discuss implications for successful survey coordination, interviewer training, data collection, and participant/stakeholder engagement during a public health emergency. Strategies included pivoting to phone, Zoom, and paper-based data collection and increasing technical assistance for field staff and participants. Project teams were able to increase access to participation by implementing multimodal survey delivery, mitigate coronavirus exposure, continue collecting older adults and people with disabilities' experiences, and compare results based on method of delivery. Technology barriers, field staff dropout, need for larger sample sizes, and inclusion of participants with dementia, hearing, and speech impairments present important tradeoffs to consider. These examples indicate it is possible to administer hybrid data collection methods across populations with varying cognitive and physical abilities without compromising data quality.

#### LIKE A DEW DROP ON A LOTUS LEAF: PERCEPTIONS OF AGING WELL IN SOUTH ASIAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS

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Past research has underscored four key themes prevalent in popular and scientific discourse on successful aging in North America – the emphasis on individual agency and control; continuing productive activity into old age; the value of independence in late life; and an ideal construction of permanent personhood, wherein the realities of mortality and decline are inadequately addressed (Lamb, 2014). Yet, the meanings attached to successful aging differ across cultures and are not very well-understood. The Perceptions of Aging Well in Diverse Populations study aims to acquire a holistic understanding of the attitudes and beliefs around aging well across cultures and to identify the similarities and differences in these perceptions within diverse racial and ethnic groups. This presentation highlights preliminary findings from in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interviews with South Asian Americans 50 years and older (n=19; 9 men, 10 women). Participants shared that a sense of inevitability and aging with “grace”, “dignity”, and “wisdom” were key components of successful aging. Maintaining good health, keeping a positive attitude, and remaining independent in later life appeared motivated primarily by a desire to remain connected to, but not necessarily “burden” adult children with caregiving responsibilities. Religious faith and spiritual well-being, availability of support systems, and a sense of community were key facilitators. Limited English proficiency and loneliness posed challenges to aging well, particularly in late-life immigrants. These findings provide unique insights into subjective perceptions of successful aging and may help inform programs and policies that support the health and well-being of older South Asian Americans.

#### LONG-TERM CARE AND WIDE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN CAREGIVERS -- NEW EVIDENCE FROM TAIWANESE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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Long-term care (LTC) needs have profound impacts on the care-receivers and their children. Past research has focused on primary caregivers' short-term responses to LTC needs on limited aspects. This study brings new Taiwanese administrative data on health insurance, LTC program usages, and tax records. Rich information allows this study to explore long-term impacts on care-receivers' extended families. Event study combined with various regression analyses is the main framework of this study. Using the longitudinal record of more than 23 million individuals older than 65 over 18 years, the present study examines extended family