

overview of the relevant international literature, and 2) highlight the current and emerging exclusionary processes that are impacting on the lives of older people using data from individual narratives and time-use diaries.

RETHINKING RURAL GERONTOLOGY THROUGH A DEWEYAN PRAGMATIST PERSPECTIVE

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Rural aging as we have conceived of it in the gerontological literature of the past 50 years no longer exists, if it ever did. In this presentation, we contribute toward a reframing of the discourse on rural aging through a critique of established views of rural aging as an ecological, cultural, and phenomenological experience. We argue that each view is limited in its ability to encapsulate the essence of rural living and community. Our critique provides a context for a dynamic perspective on rural aging that embraces the situational uniqueness of each rural environment. We introduce that perspective, based in John Dewey's philosophy, and grounded in the idea of situationally defined manifestations of place integration within an ever-changing milieu. We conclude with a discussion of key implications, including how this perspective reshapes the roles of researchers and older rural residents in the process of ongoing rural gerontological inquiry.

LEVERAGING CRITICAL RURAL GERONTOLOGY TO IMPROVE RURAL GERONTOLOGICAL HEALTH

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A critical approach in rural gerontology has led to a better understanding of the complex interplay between older adults unique aging experiences and the multidimensional and dynamic communities in which they live. The evolution of critical rural gerontology will be explored, outlining why a similar approach is needed in rural gerontological health. In particular, rural gerontological health literature must expand beyond a deficit focus that homogenizes older adult health experiences and recognize the complexities of negotiating older adult health within multidimensional rural spaces. Inherent in this approach is recognizing the intersectionality of older adult health as well as the need to study rural gerontological health as an experience enhanced and inhibited by interactions within and across formal health services, informal social services and informal care. This approach will contribute to innovations in policy and practice addressing the burgeoning interest of how to effectively care for older adults in rural settings.

EXPLORING THE CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTS-BASED APPROACHES IN RURAL DEMENTIA CARE

Rachel Herron¹, 1. *Brandon University, Manitoba, Canada*

People living with dementia can experience significant barriers to meaningful participation in their communities, particularly in underserved rural and small-town settings. Drawing on a multi-method pilot study employing observations, diaries, focus groups and interviews in rural Canada, *GSA 2019 Annual Scientific Meeting*

we examine the potential of an innovative dance program developed by Baycrest Health Sciences and Canada's National Ballet School, to transform the experiences of people living with dementia and the rural places in which they live. Our findings identify moments, processes, and places of transformation throughout the program including moments of individual self-expression; changing interactions with staff, volunteers, and carers; and changing relationships with home and community. We argue that art-based programs can challenge dominant assumptions about people living with dementia and contribute to the creation of more just health and social care in rural places. In doing so, we illustrate the value of critical arts-based approaches to aging in rural places.

SESSION 2110 (SYMPOSIUM)

OPEN SCIENCE AND TRANSPARENT RESEARCH PRACTICES: IMPLICATIONS FOR GERONTOLOGY

Chair: Derek M. Isaacowitz, *Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Discussant: Jonathan W. King, *National Institute on Aging, Bethesda, Maryland, United States*

Scientists from many disciplines have recently suggested changes in research practices, with the goal of ensuring greater scientific integrity. Some suggestions have focused on reducing researcher degrees of freedom to extract significant findings from exploratory analyses, whereas others concern how best to power studies and analyze results. Yet others involve ensuring that other interested researchers can easily access study materials, code, and data, to help with re-analysis and/or replication. These changes are moving targets, with discussions and suggested practices ongoing. However, aging researchers have not yet been major participants in these discussions, and aging journals are just starting to consider open science policies. This symposium, sponsored by the GSA Publications Committee, will highlight transparency and open science practices that seem most relevant to aging researchers, discuss potential challenges to implementing them as well as reasons for doing so, and will consider how aging journals may implement these practices. Open science practices to be considered include: preregistration, open data, open materials and code, sample size justification and analytic tools for considering null effects. Presenters from a range of areas of aging research (lab, secondary data, qualitative) will show examples of open science practices in their work and will discuss concerns about, and challenges of, implementing them. Then, editorial team members will discuss the implications of these changes for aging journals. Finally, discussant Jon King will give NIA's perspective on the importance of encouraging open science practices in the aging field.

OPEN SCIENCE IN GERONTOLOGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLISHING

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One big push in open science is to change journal practices to encourage a more transparent and replicable scientific record. I will start by considering why these issues are important from the perspective of a journal editor. The Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines were