how actor and partner optimism in couples are associated with cognitive ability. Results showed positive associations between actor optimism and cognitive ability (.03 ≤ rs ≤ .17), and partner optimism and cognitive ability (.03 ≤ rs ≤.04), which mostly persisted over time. Further, partner optimism moderated actor optimism. Although highly optimistic people had higher cognitive ability regardless of partner's optimism (r = .02, p = .22), people particularly benefitted from being married to an optimist (r = .05, p < .001). These results suggest that we need to consider the context of spousal relationships when understanding optimism and cognitive health in older-adulthood.

OPTIMISM AND PAIN INTERFERENCE IN AGING WOMEN

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Pain limits individuals' ability to engage in activities that promote well-being. This longitudinal-burst daily diary study tested reciprocal relationships among pain, optimism, pain interference, and activity in older women. Multilevel models tested between- and within-person relationships among these variables. Pain best predicted interference (person: $\gamma001 = .227$, SE = .022, p < .0001; wave: $\gamma010 = .267$, SE = .014, p < .0001; day: $\gamma100 = .246$, SE = .010, p < .0001); optimism best predicted activity ($\gamma002 = .684$, SE = .101, p < .0001). In linear regression models, baseline optimism ($sr2 = 0.560$, p < .0001), less interference ($sr2 = 0.064$, p < .0001), and more activity ($sr2 = 0.015$, p = .013) predicted higher end-of-study optimism. Ultimately, more optimistic women were significantly more active than less optimistic women, and less interference and more activity promoted increased optimism, creating a virtuous cycle that enhances well-being among older women.

SESSION 4105 (SYMPOSIUM)

COGNITIVE AGING IN OLDER MINORITY POPULATIONS: LONGITUDINAL EVIDENCE FROM U.S. CHINESE OLDER ADULTS

Chair: XinQi Dong, *Rutgers Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research, New Brunswick, United States*
Co-Chair: Melissa Simon, *Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, United States*

The increasing diversity in the aging population warrants systematic investigations regarding ethnic differences related to cognitive aging and ethnicity-unique risk factors. However, due to the great paucity of population-based longitudinal data on cognitive aging in racial/ethnic minority populations, our knowledge in this area remain limited. The purpose of this symposium is, therefore, to examine various psychological, socio-cultural, and physical factors associated

with cognitive aging among U.S. Chinese older adults, representing one of the biggest and fastest growing older minority populations nationally. Using longitudinal data from a population-based prospective cohort study, namely The Population Study of ChINese Elderly in Chicago (PINE) with a sample size of 3,157, this symposium presents findings from five research projects. Session 1 investigates the relationship between psychological well-being and change of cognitive function over four years. Session 2 and 3 examine the relationships between two socio-cultural factors and cognitive function. Specifically, session 2 investigates the associations between immigration-related factors and the incidence of cognitive impairment. Session 3 explores the relationship between cognitive function and Tai-Chi practice. Session 4 and 5 examine the relationships between two physical health indicators and cognitive aging. Specifically, session 4 examines the relationship between physical function and change of cognitive function over two years. Session 5 explores the association between body mass index and cognitive function decline over two years. Taken together, this symposium aims to further our knowledge of cognitive aging among ethnically/culturally diverse populations. The research findings will identify unique factors related to cognitive aging in older minority populations.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND CHANGE OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION OVER 4 YEARS

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This study aims to examine the relationship between psychological-wellbeing (including depressive symptoms, loneliness, anxiety, hopelessness, and stress) and cognitive function during a 4-year period among U.S. Chinese older adults. Data were from 2,300 PINE participants who completed in-home interviews at baseline, 2-year and 4-year follow-up. Cognitive function was assessed by five individual cognition tests at baseline and follow-up interviews. Mixed-effects regression models were conducted. A trend of decline in global cognition and multiple cognitive domains was observed. The study findings showed that depressive symptoms (Estimate= -0.03, p<0.001), anxiety (Estimate = -0.02, p<0.001), hopelessness (Estimate = -0.01, p<0.01), and stress (Estimate = -0.01, p<0.001) were associated with poorer global cognitive function at baseline. Baseline psychological well-being was not associated with changes in cognitive function during a 4-year period. Significant predictors of rate of change in cognitive function will be discussed. Potential explanations and implications of these findings will be presented.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: DOES IMMIGRATION MATTER?

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