March 16th 2020. The proportion of above-baseline oxygen saturation, respiratory rate and temperature measurements also increased approximately two weeks before peaks in deaths. We conclude that NEWS could contribute to disease surveillance in care homes during the COVID-19 pandemic. Oxygen saturation, respiratory rate and temperature could be prioritised as they appear to signal rise in mortality almost as well as total NEWS. This study reinforces the need to collate data from care homes, to monitor and protect residents' health. Further work using individual level outcome data is needed to evaluate the role of NEWS in the early detection of resident illness.

SESSION 10550 (SYMPOSIUM)

COVID-19 PANDEMIC: BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SECTION
Chair: Tamara Baker

AAA RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I: OVERCOMING LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL BARRIERS IN AGING RESEARCH AMONG ASIANS: PRESENTER DISCUSSION

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Slowing the spread of COVID-19 depends on public adherence to precautionary actions, such as wearing masks. The Health Belief Model (Rosenstock, 1974) suggests the likelihood of using precautionary measures depends on perceived susceptibility, the severity of a disease, and whether effective measures can be taken to reduce the perceived threat of a disease. This daily diary study focused on identifying predictors of daily precautionary behavior in older persons. Between April 1 and June 26, 2020, 261 adults ages 55-79 (M = 64.29, SD = 5.20) completed up to 30 consecutive days of online diaries. We examined whether perceived risk, COVID-19 knowledge, fake news beliefs, information seeking, disruption to routine, in-person interactions, and leaving the house predicted the number of daily precautions participants engaged in. Multilevel modeling was used to examine within-person fluctuations in precautions as well as change in precautions from one day to the next. People who reported higher education, scored higher on the COVID-19 knowledge quiz, had lower fake news beliefs, and perceived a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 endorsed more precautions. At the daily level, increases in the number of in-person interactions, leaving home, and disruption to daily routine were each associated with decreases in precautionary behaviors. Concurrent day and lagged models showed significant interactions between information seeking and perceived risk, suggesting increases in information seeking are related to increases in precautions for those who consider their risk to be low. Findings highlight potentially intervenable factors that influence older adults' daily decision making related to precautionary actions.

AGE DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19 STRESS AND SOCIAL TIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: IMPLICATIONS FOR WELL-BEING

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The experience of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic and its implications for well-being may vary widely by age group across the adult lifespan. The purpose of this study was to examine age differences in stress related to the pandemic and social ties, and whether those experiences are linked to well-being. Participants included a total of 645 adults (43% women) ages 18 to 97 (M = 50.8; SD = 17.7) from the May 2020 nationally representative Survey of Consumers. Participants reported the extent to which they felt stress related to the pandemic in the last month as well as social isolation, negative relationship quality, positive relationship quality, and frequent depression, anxiety and rumination in the past week. Results showed that older people reported less COVID-19 related stress, less social isolation, and lower negative relationship quality than younger people. Greater stress, social isolation, and negative relationship quality were associated with poorer well-being and greater social isolation, and negative quality ties exacerbated the effects of stress on well-being. Although many researchers have indicated that older adults may be more vulnerable to COVID-19 related stress and social isolation, this study indicates that young adults may be relatively more vulnerable. Because isolation and negative relationship quality appear to exacerbate the effects of stress, reducing social isolation and negative relations are potential targets for intervention.

BEST PRACTICES FOR MEASURING THE SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID 19 USING SECONDARY DATA

James McNally, and Kathryn Lavender, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*

This presentation reviews best practices for using data resources from the NACDA Program on Aging, its projects, and its collaborating partners for measuring the impact of epidemics. The report summarizes resources to identify measures of well-being, social connectedness, and other constructs to measure the social and behavioral effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on population health outcomes. The report suggests data resources to identify pre-crisis measures of social distancing, social networks, consumer confidence, unemployment, and the use of social media. The COVID-19 pandemic presents research challenges for how we measure governmental, community, and population responses to a crisis. COVID-19 represents a unique case because it is a new virus with a novel impact profile and a long latency period. We offer examples of variables and concepts found across multiple studies and multiple years that can provide baseline information on pre-COVID-19 social behaviors using studies managed and distributed by NACDA and ICPSR. This report also provides guidance on how to