NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PREDICTING AND MODIFYING COGNITION IN OLDER ADULTHOOD
Allison Bielak, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States

The underlying theme of my research is to advance our understanding of cognitive aging through early detection of cognitive decline and the promotion of positive lifestyle factors. I will present my past and recent work that uses new perspectives to predict and modify cognition with older age, specifically focusing on intraindividual variability in cognitive speed, and lifestyle activity engagement. This includes examining the utility of variability in cognitive speed, usually a predictor of decline, instead as a predictor of cognitive plasticity following activity interventions. Further, the association between activity engagement and later cognitive ability and dementia risk is more complex than first appears. I will present research that looks at critical issues about the activity-cognition relation from a different perspective, including unique frameworks investigating the ideal way to measure activity, and the duration of how long past activity can potentially impact cognition. Finally, I will discuss my future research directions.

SESSION 9300 (SYMPOSIUM)

MAXWELL A. POLLACK AWARD PRESENTATION AND LECTURE
Chair: Bob Harootyan

The lecture will feature an address by the 2019 Pollack Award recipient, Karen Lincoln, PhD, FGSA of the University of Southern California. The 2020 Pollack Award recipient is Karl Pillemer, PhD, FGSA. The Maxwell A. Pollack Award for Productive Aging recognizes instances of practice informed by research and analysis, research that has directly improved policy or practice, and distinction in bridging the worlds of research and practice. Supported by The New York Community Trust.

BEST OF BOTH WORLDS: BRIDGING RESEARCH AND PRACTICE TO ACHIEVE HEALTH EQUITY
Karen Lincoln, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States

Health inequity is linked to societal and social determinants that constrain health-promoting opportunities for older adults. From birth to death, many older adults contend with the prevailing social and health effects of discrimination in employment, education, and housing. As a consequence, middle-aged Black Americans are experiencing accelerated aging, and living with and dying from preventable chronic health conditions typically diagnosed at older ages. Despite these conditions, there is much variation in health outcomes among older Black Americans. Professor Karen Lincoln will share her approach to research that explores heterogeneity within the Black American population to discover factors that promote healthy aging. She will describe her unique outreach and health education program that serves older adults in underserved communities, and her roles as an aging advocate and public scholar. She will discuss how these experiences led to the development and testing of an innovative intervention to reduce Alzheimer’s disease disparities.

SESSION 9350 (SYMPOSIUM)

BUILDING THE EVIDENCE FOR HOSPITAL MOBILITY
Low mobility in the hospital, defined as mobility limited to bed rest or bed to chair transfers, is associated with high rates of functional decline, nursing home placement, and death even after adjusting for illness severity and comorbidity. This lecture will describe the gradual building of evidence for both the adverse outcomes and potential solutions at both an individual and a health system level to address the challenge of low mobility.

SESSION 9350 (SYMPOSIUM)

JOSEPH T. FREEMAN AWARD LECTURE
The Joseph T. Freeman Award lecture will feature an address by the 2020 Freeman Award recipient Cynthia Brown, MD, MSPH. The Joseph T. Freeman Award is a lectureship in geriatrics awarded to a prominent physician in the field of aging, both in research and practice. The award was established in 1977 through a bequest from a patient’s estate as a tribute to Dr. Joseph T. Freeman.

SESSION 9355 (SYMPOSIUM)

EXCELLENCE IN REHABILITATION AWARD
The Excellence in Rehabilitation of Aging Persons Award lecture will feature an address by the 2020 Excellence in Rehabilitation Award recipient Kenneth J. Ottenbacher, PhD, OTR. The Excellence in Rehabilitation of Aging Persons Award is designed to acknowledge outstanding contributions in the field of the rehabilitation of aging individuals.

REHABILITATION OF AGING PERSONS: THE PAST, THE PRESENT & THE PROMISE
Kenneth Ottenbacher, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Galveston, Texas, United States

The 2020 Excellence in Rehabilitation of Aging Persons Award presentation will address my efforts over the past 35 years related to research methods, functional status, mobility, and self-care. Studies conducted in the past 25 years on disability and recovery in older adults with an emphasis on minority health will be presented. Research examining rehabilitation outcomes related to health care reform including the Improving Medicare Post-Acute Care Transformation (IMPACT) Act, and using Medicare files, will be described. The role of Data Science and Discovery, as defined by the NIH and related to rehabilitation in older adults, will also be presented.

SESSION 9450 (SYMPOSIUM)

DISTINGUISHED FACULTY AWARD LECTURES
Chair: Cynthia Hancock

The Distinguished Faculty Award lecture will feature an address by 2020 recipient Mary W. Carter, PhD.
Distinguished Faculty Award acknowledges individuals whose teaching stands out as exemplary, innovative, or influential—or any combination thereof.

HOW COVID FLIPPED THE CLASSROOM: LEARNING FROM THE NEXT GENERATION OF GERONTOLOGISTS
Mary Carter, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, United States

Covid laid bare the structural inequities and systemic challenges facing LTC, both in terms of risk and neglect. Lost in the daily tally of new cases and mortality rates are the stories of essential workers who have neither degree nor stature in the field, yet who fulfill an awesome responsibility—caring for older adults no longer visible behind locked doors. Suddenly, these full-time students and part-time workers found themselves employed in one of the most dangerous occupations in the country—providing direct care in nursing homes and assisted living communities. This award lecture highlights their voices and lessons learned.

SESSION 9455 (SYMPOSIUM)

RISING STAR EARLY-CAREER FACULTY AWARD LECTURE
Chair: Cynthia Hancock

The Rising Star Early-Career Faculty Award lecture will feature an address by 2020 recipient Laurinda Reynolds, MA. The Rising Star Early-Career Faculty Award acknowledges new faculty whose teaching and leadership stand out as influential and innovative.

DECONSTRUCTING AGEISM
Laurinda Reynolds, American River College, Sacramento, California, United States

Fifty years of ageism research has identified the psychosocial subconstructs and consequences of ageism and produced over 30 published definitions. However, some educators still define ageism as age discrimination or prejudice against one age group by another age group. This oversimplification provides camouflage for insidious ageism, messages that are not recognized as harmful by their source or by the target of the ageism message. This type of ageism message cultivates implicit fears of aging and negative self-perceptions, and because they are not recognized, they undermine efforts to reframe aging. This presentation deconstructs ageism to make this extremely complex phenomenon clear without oversimplifying its nature or understating its consequences. It differentiates ageism from youthism through their developmental processes, persistence, and consequences. Knowledge will be integrated and synthesized across disciplines using a biopsychosocial lens. Examples of insidious ageism are presented to increase one’s capability to recognize and avoid insidious ageism.

SESSION 10000 (LATE BREAKING POSTER)

ADULT PROTECTION AND ELDER ABUSE

ESTIMATING RISK OF ELDER ABUSE: INTERGENERATIONAL COMMUNICATION/EMPATHY, CENSUS-BASED ASSESSMENT
Heng Wu, and Lyn Holley, The University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, United States

COVID highlights the importance of accurate estimates of the risk of elder abuse to guide prevention. Reliability of data is problematic; reports have issues with consistency of definitions, time periods, and stigma. This paper demonstrates the use of US Census data to estimate risk of elder abuse by mapping generational incongruities between care-givers and care-receivers that invite dissonance (Cohen, 2011). Using the 2014-2018 Nebraska Public Use Microdata and 5-year American Community Survey, this research identifies and profiles personal care aides/nursing aides for institutionalized persons (65+). Data reveal generation gaps in age, education, and race between care-receivers and care-givers that are geographically comparable in the three most populous counties (the Big-3), but different for the 90 rural counties. In Nebraska’s Big-3 Counties the difference in education between care-givers (ages 25+) and care-receivers (65+) is considerable; 42.9% of Big-3 care-givers have some college, while 43.6% of care-receivers have only high school. Intergenerational differences in education are greater in Nebraska’s 90 rural counties than in the Big-3; 41.2% of rural care-givers have some college; 46.1% of rural care-receivers have only high school. Racial intergenerational differences are greater in Big-3 than in rural counties; 90.3% of care-receivers and only 62.3% of care-givers are non-Hispanic White. For rural Nebraskans, intergenerational differences in race are smaller, 97.2% of care-receivers and 79.4% of care-givers are non-Hispanic White. This type of analysis can be used to identify geographic settings where elder abuse is most likely to happen and guide the development of preventive measures that mitigate elder abuse.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS’ PERSPECTIVES ON MANAGING SUSPECTED ELDER ABUSE IN THE HEALTHCARE SETTING
Lena Makaroun,1 Gloria Klima,2 Michele Nichols,1 Keri Rodriguez,2 Ann O’Hare,3 and Ann-Marie Rosland,1 1. University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States, 2. VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States, 3. University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington, United States

Elder abuse (EA) is common and has devastating health consequences, yet is rarely detected by healthcare professionals. Veterans are at high risk for EA, and the VA has unique resources (e.g., comprehensive social work services) that can help address EA in the healthcare setting. This