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 understanding 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,3 Ann O’Hare,1 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
PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND HELPSEEKING AMONG U.S. CHINESE OLDER ADULTS WITH ELDER MISTREATMENT

Ying-Yu Chao, Decia Kong, and XinQi Dong
1. Rutgers School of Nursing, Newark, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

Background/Purpose: Older immigrants are at risk of experiencing marginalization and social exclusion. Traditional Chinese culture values could deeply influence the older Chinese immigrants’ perceptions regarding mistreatment and motivating them to seek help. This study aimed to examine the associations between perceived social support and informal/formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors among U.S. Chinese older adults experiencing elder mistreatment.

Methods: Data derived from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE). Independent variables were positive and negative perceived social support. Dependent variables were informal/formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses were performed. Results: A total of 423 participants experienced elder mistreatment (mean age: 72.4 ± 7.88 years old). The most common informal help-seeking sources were adult children, followed by partner, and friends/neighbors/colleagues. The most common sources of formal help-seeking were community social services organizations and the legal criminal justice system. After controlling for covariates, positive perceived social support was associated with informal help-seeking intentions (OR=1.14, 95% CI: 1.05-1.24, p < .01) and behaviors (OR=1.12, 95% CI: 1.04-1.22, p < .01). However, the associations between perceived social support and formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors were not significant. Conclusions & Implications: Further research is needed to examine the mediating effects of cultural values on the relationship between perceived social support and help-seeking among mistreated older Chinese immigrants. In addition, additional studies are needed to identify impedes or facilitate factors of informal/formal elder mistreatment help-seeking. Prevention and intervention programs should incorporate valuable cultural insight to improve help-seeking among this population.

SUCCESSFUL INFORMAL HELPSEEKING AND RESOLUTION OF ELDER FAMILY FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION: A CASE STUDY

Tina Kilaberia,1 and Marlene Stum,2 1. UC Davis Health, Sacramento, California, United States, 2. University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States

Effective interventions are needed to address elder family financial exploitation (EFFE), one of the most prevalent types of elder abuse globally. This poster examines the unique and critical help-seeking role informal family support and...