

Vietnam-born (100%) in fair/poor health (81%). Regression results showed stressed caregivers with more-depressed care recipients (OR=1.47, 95%CI:1.02, 2.13) but positive caregiving experiences (OR=0.85, 95%CI:0.74, 0.97) and burdened caregivers (OR=0.79, 95%CI:0.65, 0.96) with less-depressed care recipients. We found the association between stressed caregivers and depressed care recipients (Life Stress Paradigm), but care recipients becoming a “helpful company” reduces caregiver burden and care recipients’ depression (Social Exchange Theory). Vietnamese families live in multigenerational households within ethnic enclaves and remain a tightly-knit family unit showing resilience to their low socioeconomic status ( $\leq 25K$ , 91%). Leveraging a family as their strength, healthcare professionals should take a caregiver-care recipient dyad approach when planning COVID-19 pandemic interventions in Vietnamese communities.

#### WORKING FAMILY CAREGIVER WELL-BEING: WORK IMPACT, WORKPLACE SUPPORTS, AND FAMILY DISCORD

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A recent study by our team showed that family discord about care provision among multiple family caregivers was a significant predictor of caregiver burden, anxiety, depression, and activity restrictions. This study examined the combined effects of family discord, work impacts (missed work, caregiving affects work), and workplace supports (flexible hours, caregiver benefits) on caregiver well-being. We conducted a secondary analysis using cross-sectional survey data from the Western Pennsylvania Family Caregiving Project 2017-2018. Participants were family caregivers who worked outside the home and shared older adult (i.e. over age 50) caregiving responsibilities with family (n=364, mean age: 52.59 years, female: 71.7%, White: 79.7%, cared for a parent: 69.5%, mean work hours/week: 37.30). Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted testing for main effects of family discord, work impacts, and workplace supports; and interactions between discord and work impacts/workplace supports. The presence of family discord negatively impacted all caregiver well-being outcomes ( $p < 0.05$ ). Having more work impacts increased the risk for anxiety ( $p < 0.04$ ), activity restrictions ( $p < 0.01$ ) and burden ( $p < 0.01$ ). No main effects were found for workplace support. Moderating effects were found, such that anxiety was high when family discord and work impacts were higher ( $p = 0.025$ ). Additionally, more activity restrictions occurred when caregivers had low workplace support and higher family discord ( $p = 0.020$ ). Results suggest having less family discord, more workplace support, and less negative work impacts may improve caregiver well-being. Future work is needed to determine which work supports are most beneficial to this population and how family discord and negative work impacts can be reduced.

#### Session 3385 (Symposium)

##### FRIENDSHIP AND LONELINESS AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH DEMENTIA: SOCIAL PRACTICES AND IDENTITY

Chair: Pamela Saunders

Co-Chair: Daniel R. Y. Gan

Discussant: John Swinton

More people living with dementia (PLWD) are aging in place in the community. The number of PLWD aging in community is estimated to comprise 61-81% of the total number of PLWD in North America. Since most PLWD do not drive (Foley et al., 2000), many may (or may not) spend much of their time closer to home, barring occasional visits out of town. Yet, one’s everyday environment may not always provide “ways of being in the world that are more accepting and embracing” (Hillman & Latimer, 2017) and kind, to the varied socio-cognitive struggles of PLWD. Meaningful relationships are required to support continued social participation and citizenship (Bartlett & O’Connor, 2007; Swinton, 2020). In addition to dementia diagnosis, these everyday experiences in community may significantly alter PLWD’s self-perception and confidence. PLWD may feel more or less comfortable forging relationships depending on their past experiences. In other words, the identity of PLWDs are often challenged and (re)constructed (Saunders et al., 2011). Amid persistent power imbalances, malignant social practices may reshape one’s identity such that social isolation, whether self-imposed and/or due to restrictions from others, appear the best way to tide over overwhelming loneliness. This symposium explores how community and friendships may intercept the formation of such lonely self-identity among PLWD. We use advanced qualitative methods to elucidate the varied experiences and challenges of PLWD in community. Findings from three perspectives, namely sociolinguistics, sociology, and social work, will be discussed identify new social practices to undo stigma and support PLWD in community.

##### COMMUNICATIVE COPING AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG PERSONS LIVING WITH DEMENTIA: FINDINGS FROM LONG-TERM CARE

Pamela Saunders, *Georgetown University, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, United States*

The study of identity is central to many disciplines, however there is a special link that connects language and discourse to identities. The way people speak reveals a lot about who they are. Through discourse and communication individuals convey and negotiate their sense of self (de Fina, 2020). Regardless of cognitive status, persons living with dementia (PLWD) use language to construct for themselves a social identity of being included in friendship networks (de Medeiros et al., 2011). This paper uses data from the Friendship Study to examine the use of such communicative coping behavior (CCB) for friendship formation. Ethnographic observations of PLWD were conducted in a Long-Term Care residential setting. Sociolinguistic discourse analysis of verbatim transcripts with reference to the CCB Checklist (Saunders et al., 2016) reveal evidence of CCB use. Results suggest that different types of CCBs were used to construct identity and negotiate friendship challenges in different contexts.

##### UNSPOILED IDENTITIES OF PEOPLE LIVING ALONE WITH DEMENTIA: RESISTING STIGMA BY HELPING OTHERS

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Goffman (1963) described stigma as the shift from being viewed as a whole and usual person to one with a spoiled identity. People living with dementia (PLWD) often report feeling stigmatized. Many dementia stereotypes highlight losses (e.g., loss of self) and negatively position the person as a passive, dependent care recipient. Here, we present findings from a qualitative study of people living alone with dementia (N=10) in the community that challenge these stereotypes. Analysis of in-depth interviews revealed that many participants resisted the spoiled identity label through active engagement in the community such as participating in paid employment, providing care for neighbors and family members, and volunteering. Overall, findings underscore the need to rethink and challenge common perceptions of PLWD that are focused solely on care, to recognize their active and valuable role in the lives of others. How PLWD negotiate these identities should inform policies of dementia in community.

#### ADDRESSING STIGMA IN THE COMMUNITY: A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO COMMUNITY-BUILDING

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Article 12 of the United Nations Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) affirms the rights of persons with physical and mental disabilities to be treated as equal, and deserving of state support to realize their full human potential. This focus on a 'positive' right to support (as opposed to the 'negative' right to non-interference) has established an important set of expectations around societal responses to people living with dementia (PLWD). This presentation examines the contributions of a rights-based approach to build community with and for PLWD. Data is drawn from Participatory Action Research (PAR) and bi-weekly online action groups with N=10 PLWD in urban and rural British Columbia. Two thematic targets were identified. First, it is important to bring together PLWD in ways that create a sense of solidarity and inclusion. Second, fostering community requires addressing the stigma and discrimination which often leave PLWD feeling isolated, excluded, and marginalized.

### Session 3390 (Symposium)

#### GLOBAL PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES IN GERONTOLOGY: A VIEW FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Chair: Edward Miller

Co-Chair: Elizabeth Simpson

Global aging has proceeded at an unprecedented and accelerating rate. The aging of the population creates both opportunities and challenges for elders, their families, and society in general. Importantly, there is substantial variation in the effects of and response to global aging both within and across nations depending, in part, on prevailing cultural expectations and values, political and economic imperatives, and social and demographic characteristics. Thus, while some regions and countries have responded with innovative policies and programs to better enable the growing cohort of older adults to remain active and engaged in the community, other regions and countries have struggled with their response or barely begun to plan for the rising population of elders. This symposium assembles editors at five leading gerontological

journals to demonstrate the role that peer-reviewed scholarship can play in disseminating knowledge that informs gerontological research, policy, and practice internationally. Editors include: Kyungmin Kim, PhD, *Research on Aging*; Jessica Kelley, PhD, *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*; Edward Alan Miller, PhD, *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*; Julie Hicks Patrick, PhD, *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*; and Julie Robison, PhD, *The Journal of Applied Gerontology*. Each presenter will review the scope, content, and focus of their journals and the role and opportunities for international scholarship.

#### THE ROLE OF GLOBAL SCHOLARSHIP IN THE JOURNAL OF AGING & SOCIAL POLICY

Edward Miller,<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth Simpson,<sup>2</sup> Michael Gusmano,<sup>3</sup> and Pamela Nadash,<sup>2</sup> 1. *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 2. *University of Massachusetts Boston, University of Massachusetts Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 3. *Rutgers University School of Public Health, Rutgers University School of Public Health, New Jersey, United States*

Policymakers, practitioners, and researchers need a balanced, thoughtful, and analytical resource to meet the challenge of global aging at a rate that's historically unprecedented. The *Journal of Aging & Social Policy (JASP)*, which was founded in 1989, serves this role by drawing contributions from an international panel of policy analysts and scholars who assume an interdisciplinary perspective in examining and analyzing critical phenomena that affect aging and the development and implementation of programs for elders from a global perspective. Study settings extend beyond the United States to include Europe, the Middle East, Australia, Latin America, Asia, and the Asia-Pacific rim. This presentation will document the scope, content, and focus of JASP, including the rise of international submissions, which now account for approximately half of articles published. Opportunities for publishing in JASP will be discussed; so too will strategies for navigating the peer-review process successfully.

#### RESEARCH ON AGING: THE INTERNATIONAL VIEW FROM THE EDITORS' DESKS

Kyungmin Kim,<sup>1</sup> Jeffrey Burr,<sup>2</sup> and Changmin Peng,<sup>3</sup> 1. *Seoul National University, Seoul, Seoul-t'ukpyolsi, Republic of Korea*, 2. *McCormack Graduate School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 3. *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

We review the scope, content, and focus of the peer-reviewed journal, *Research on Aging (SAGE)*, publishing its 422nd volume this year. We will discuss how scholarship produced from researchers around the globe has changed over the years. Data on submissions, acceptance rates, and the important role of an international editorial board will be presented. The review process will be described, along with suggestions on how to increase chances of success when submitting original research. Although *Research on Aging* is sometimes considered to focus primarily on social gerontology, the scope in recent years has widened considerably, with manuscripts in aging studies published from such fields as economics, psychology, demography, public health, and public policy, as well as from sociology, and social work,