

potential negative outcomes associated with frequent technology communication.

#### EXPLORING THE PERCEPTION OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA ABOUT A SOCIAL ROBOT PARO IN A HOSPITAL SETTING

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PARO, a robotic pet, was designed to provide emotional and social support for older people with dementia. This project aims to explore the perception of persons with dementia about the role of PARO in a hospital setting. Video-ethnographic methods were applied. Patient and family partners were involved in the fieldwork of data collection and analysis. We conducted conversational interviews with ten patients with dementia staying in a geriatric unit and video observations. Thematic analysis yielded three substantive themes: (a) "it's like a buddy", the robot helps persons with dementia to uphold a sense of self in the world, (b) "it's a conversation piece", the baby seal facilitates social connection, and (c) "it's all about love", PARO transforms and humanizes the clinical setting. Our findings contribute to providing a better understanding of the direct perspectives of patients with dementia on the use of the social robot.

#### SESSION 1065 (SYMPOSIUM)

##### GLOBAL PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES IN GERONTOLOGY: A VIEW FROM THE EDITORS' DESKS

Chair: Edward A. Miller, *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Co-Chair: Elizabeth Simpson, *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Discussant: Michael Gusmano, *Rutgers: The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States*

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: Jeffrey Burr, PhD, *Research on Aging*; Deborah Carr, 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. Michael Gusmano, PhD, a leading expert on the economic, political, and social consequences of global aging and International Editor of the *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*, will serve as discussant.

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

Edward A. Miller,<sup>1</sup> Michael Gusmano,<sup>2</sup>

Elizabeth Simpson,<sup>1</sup> and Pamela Nadash<sup>1</sup>, 1. *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 2. *Rutgers: The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 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

Jeffrey Burr,<sup>1</sup> Kyungmin Kim,<sup>1</sup> and Sae Hwang Han<sup>1</sup>, 1.

*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 41st 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, among others. One of several special issues forthcoming in the journal will be described to demonstrate the possibilities for international impact.

##### THE JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY: SOCIAL SCIENCES: GLOBAL SCHOLARSHIP CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Deborah Carr<sup>1</sup>, 1. *Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences aims to publish the highest quality social scientific research on aging and the life course in the U.S. and worldwide. The disciplinary scope is broad, encompassing scholarship from demography, economics, psychology, public health, and sociology. A key substantive focus is identifying the social, economic, and cultural contexts that shape aging experiences worldwide. In the coming decade, social gerontology research is poised to present many opportunities for cross-national and cross-cultural scholarship – driven in part by the proliferation of large parallel data sets from many nations in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. I will discuss the role that peer-reviewed cross-national scholarship can play in disseminating knowledge that informs gerontological research, policy, and practice internationally. I will also identify under-researched areas that will be of great interest to scholars in the coming decade, including LGBT older adults, aging in the Global South, reconfigured families, and centenarians.

#### THE JOURNAL OF APPLIED GERONTOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Julie Robison<sup>1</sup>, *1. University of Connecticut, Farmington, Connecticut, United States*

The mission of applied gerontology is to bridge science and practice to benefit the health and well-being of older persons, their families, their communities, and other contexts. This presentation will provide insights from the Journal of Applied Gerontology and its attempts to publish and disseminate scholarship that has international application. Following an overview of the growing internationalization of peer-reviewed submissions to the Journal of Applied Gerontology on a variety of topics and from a range of perspectives, the presentation will highlight key achievements as well as ongoing concerns and opportunities to better achieve the goals of applying gerontological scholarship to aging contexts worldwide. Concluding comments will examine how outlets for dissemination and authors themselves can better position their work to enhance their influence on aging in an international context.

#### TIPS FOR TIMELY (AND POSITIVE) REVIEWS: THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGING & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Julie Hicks Patrick<sup>1</sup>, *1. West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, United States*

For more than 40 years, under the leadership of four editors and two publishers, The International Journal of Aging and Human Development (IJAHD) has featured multidisciplinary scholarship related to aging processes and older adults. With the publication of eight issues a year, with over 800 pages of scientific content, the IJAHD places emphasis upon psychological and social studies of aging and the aged. However, the Journal also publishes research that integrates observations from other disciplines that illuminate the "human" side of gerontology. A more recent focus includes midlife development, as well. About half (47%) of the publications in the IJAHD are from international colleagues. This presentation will discuss tips for both international and US-based scholars for ensuring timely reviews and positive decisions for manuscript submissions, including such areas

as key words, suggesting unbiased reviewers, formatting, writing mechanics, clearly-articulated methods, and a sound theoretical basis.

#### SESSION 1070 (SYMPOSIUM)

##### HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AFTER DISPLACEMENT IN LATE LIFE AMONG ASIANS

Chair: Wenjun Li, *University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States*

Co-Chair: Allen Glicksman, *Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States*

Discussant: Shantha Balaswamy, *The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States*

Displacement in late life may cause social and health issues. Displaced older adults may experience language and cultural barriers, loss of social networks, difficulties in navigation in new physical and social environments, limited options in transportation and mobility, delayed access to health care, and thus sudden or gradual loss of their autonomy, and increasing dependence on their adult children. These issues are known but not well understood, and effective interventions are yet to do developed. This symposium brings together four studies that address several critical social and health issues among late-life Asian immigrants. Dr. Inoue discusses use of person-centered care to reduce social isolation and loneliness among old and ill Asian immigrants in long term care settings. Ms. Ring examines racial differences in navigation and access to long term aging services and social supports (LTSS), and evaluates the use of Social Interaction Modeling to help connect limited English-speaking minorities in need to the formal LTSS system. Dr. Torres from Sweden provides a systematic review of research into racial/ethnic differences in health and social care, and from an international perspective, advocates a research agenda that is both diversity-astute and injustice-aware. In settings where self-report data are likely unreliable, Dr. Li demonstrates an innovative method for objectively measuring spatiotemporal patterns of physical and social activities and use of neighborhood resources among non-English speaking late-life immigrants. Together these studies demonstrate that existing methods can be adapted and new methods can be created to answer important health and social issues among late-life Asian immigrants.

##### MEASURING SPACE AND TIME USE, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AMONG NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING LATE-LIFE ASIAN IMMIGRANTS

Wenjun Li,<sup>1</sup> Linda Churchill,<sup>1</sup> Jie Cheng,<sup>1</sup> Rachel Siden,<sup>1</sup> Annabella Aguirre,<sup>1</sup> and Kevin Kane<sup>1</sup>, *1. University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States*

Little is known about the health and health care needs of non-English Speaking late-life Asian immigrants. Due to language barriers and memory issues, self-report data are unreliable for investigating activity patterns in this population. In the ongoing NIA-funded Healthy Aging and Neighborhood Study, we developed a novel method to objectively measure space and time use, location- and time-specific physical