

is needed to recognize and support family caregivers in the U.S adequately.

CAREGIVER NEEDS: NAVIGATING SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY, AND INFORMATION

C. Grace Whiting, *National Alliance for Caregiving, Washington, District of Columbia, United States*

Data suggests that caregivers may be taking on this role without adequate and affordable services and supports in place. Few caregivers report access to paid help and find it difficult to navigate a healthcare system that is complex and that changes continuously. Caregivers find it challenging to coordinate their recipients' care across various providers, and the lack of affordable services make it difficult to be a caregiver today. While many caregivers rely on health care professionals (such as doctors, nurses, or social workers) as a source of information about providing care, few caregivers report having conversations with them about what they need to care for their recipient or to support their well-being. In this section, the presenter will discuss the needs of caregivers (respite, transportation, information, and training), focusing on policy and programmatic solutions geared to improving the well-being of caregivers and those under their care.

SESSION 6070 (SYMPOSIUM)

CHALLENGES FOR PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE IN JAPAN: VIEWPOINTS FROM LEGAL AND PRACTICE SETTINGS

Chair: Cynthia Thomas

Discussant: Tsuann Kuo

This symposium begins by first comparing features of the Japanese elder abuse prevention law to 3 other abuse prevention laws - child abuse, domestic abuse and abuse against people with disabilities. It highlights amendments that have been made to the child abuse and domestic abuse prevention laws since their enactment based on implementation experience, drawing contrast to the lack of amendments made to the elder abuse prevention law despite its three-year requirement for amendment review. Overall strengths and weaknesses of the elder abuse law are discussed including needed areas of revision. Second, a case study of nearly two decades of elder abuse prevention activities in Matsudo-city are presented and the subsequent enactment in April 2020 of a new regulation of the city is discussed. In addition, interim outcomes of a related research study in Matsudo-city on elder abuse involving non-caregivers for elderly people that will expand understanding of abuse prevention efforts are presented. Third, how can we abolish elder abuse in institutional settings will be discussed by analyzing elder abuse case studies. Finally, the most updated research outcomes conducted in in-home care service settings in 2020 will be presented. Its preliminary analyses revealed out of 1,417 responses, 2.9% were found to be "body restraints." Such abusive actions are less likely to be detected by others. The symposium concludes by assessing challenges for preventing elder abuse in policy and practice.

CHALLENGES FOR ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION LAW

Noriko Tsukada,¹ and Asako Katsumata,² 1. *Nihon University, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*, 2. *Rehabilitation Institution, Chiba, Tokyo, Japan*

This paper compares components of four abuse prevention laws in Japan, including elder abuse, child abuse and domestic abuse, and abuse for people with disabilities and delineates major strengths and weaknesses of the Elder Abuse Prevention Law in comparison to the other three. Based on this analysis, this paper recommends improvements in the elder abuse prevention law given the success of the related abuse laws. Despite the requirement of re-evaluation every 3 years, no amendments have been made to the elder abuse prevention law, while amendments have been made to the child abuse and domestic abuse prevention laws, based on outcome data and implementation experience. Identified needed revisions include provisions of protection orders and temporary shelters to protect elder victims from abusers at the time abuse is reported.

CHALLENGES FOR PRIVATE LTC SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR PREVENTING ELDER ABUSE

Naoki Ikeda,¹ and Noriko Tsukada,² 1. *Kamihonnmachi Law Office, Tennouji-Ku, Osaka, Japan*, 2. *Nihon University, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*

his paper aims to identify factors that differentiate long-term care (LTC) service providers into the two categories: those who are successfully growing and those who are going out of business. During the past 5 years, about one out of 100 private LTC service providers has gone bankrupt in part due to issues of client abuse. This paper uses case studies to demonstrate differences between LTC service providers who have histories of elder abuse and those that do not. Business traits such as mission, client trust, and quality of LTC workers is considered along with implementation of abuse prevention practices including management approaches, oversight of workers, and atmosphere where LTC workers have their working conditions and concerns addressed, which in turn enhances workers satisfactions, accordingly, yielding better quality of care provisions.

EFFORTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MORE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND MORE INCLUSIVE PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN MATSUDO CITY

Tadashi Wada,¹ Hitoshi suda,² and Kana Sato,³ 1. *Irahara Primary Care Hospital, Matsudo City, Chiba, Japan*, 2. *Seitoku University, Matsudo, Chiba, Japan*, 3. *Teikyo University of Science, Adachi, Tokyo, Japan*

Matsudo City is preparing to implement an ordinance so that 3 protective services for children, older persons, and people with disabilities can work together for efficient prevention. Supporting pregnant women is sometimes effective for prevention of future child abuse. Supporting people with disabilities is often prevention of future neglect caused by them. Supporting perpetrators and victims of domestic violence is effective to prevent future elder abuse by interruption of abusive behaviors. We expect to prevent abuses

by affiliation of various protective and supportive services. According to the Elder Abuse Prevention Law, elder abuse is defined as those inflicted by caregivers. Therefore, there is a big problem that abuses by non-caregivers are excluded from the coverage of the law. We are currently investigating abuses by non-caregivers to clarify the proportion of excluded cases among those reported to Elder Protective Services. I would like to talk about preliminary result of our investigation.

PHYSICAL RESTRAINT OF OLDER ADULTS AT HOME: PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

Asa Inagaki, Ayumi Igarashi, Maiko Noguchi-Watanabe, Mariko Sakka, Chie Fukui, Taisuke Yasaka, Masumi Shinohara, and Noriko Yamamoto-Mitani, *The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*

Our study aimed to explore the prevalence and factors of physical restraints among frail to dependent older adults living at home. We conducted an online survey to ask about the physical/mental conditions, demographics, service utilization, and physical restraints of community-dwelling older adults. Either home care nurse or care managers who were responsible for the older adult answered the survey that were conducted at baseline and one month later. We obtained data from 1,278 individuals. Physical restraint was reported for 53 (4.1%) participants. Multiple logistic regression revealed the factors associated with physical restraints at home: having been restrained at baseline, having pneumonia or heart failure, receiving home bathing, or using rental assistive devices were associated with physical restraints at one month. The findings could be used to promote discussion about which services prevent physical restraints and what we should do to support clients and their family to stay at home safely.

GETTING INVOLVED WITH POLICY AS A GRADUATE STUDENT

Haley Gallo, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

The third speaker is University of Southern California PhD candidate Haley Gallo. Haley will discuss strategies for connecting research to policy as a graduate student, as well as aging-policy internship opportunities for graduate students, including the GSA's Greg O'Neill Policy Internship. Haley's research focuses on policies that promote the goals of the Age-Friendly Cities and Communities initiative. She is passionate about including older adults—particularly those from groups who are traditionally left out—in the development of research and policy that affects people of all ages.

SESSION 6075 (SYMPOSIUM)

POLICY SERIES: ESPO/ SOCIAL RESEARCH, POLICY, AND PRACTICE SECTION SYMPOSIUM: CONNECTING AGING RESEARCH TO POLICY: INSIGHTS AND STRATEGIES FOR EARLY-CAREER RESEARCHERS

Chair: Claire Pendergrast

Co-Chair: Jennifer May

A wide range of policy issues, from healthcare to transportation to social insurance, influence health and wellbeing

for older adults. Gerontologists have the opportunity to get involved with policy at any scale, from the organizational or community level to local, state, or federal policy. This symposium brings together a diverse panel of emerging and established academics to discuss strategies for early career researchers to understand and participate in aging policy activities. Panelists will discuss opportunities for researchers to contribute their expertise to policy discussions, and will share their own experiences and perspectives on participating in the policy process. Specific topics covered will include aging policy internship opportunities for graduate students, academic involvement with advocacy efforts to promote healthcare access to older adults, strategies for designing and conducting impactful and policy research, approaches to collaboration with diverse stakeholders to connect research to policy, and strategies for communicating policy-relevant research findings to general public and policy audiences. This symposium will reflect the SRPP's strong commitment to connecting research to policy and practice, and will provide early career scholars with strategies to connect their own research to policy in order to inform decision-making and improve health and quality of life for older adults.

ADVOCACY AS AN ACADEMIC AND NURSE PRACTITIONER

Lori Martin-Plank, *University of Arizona, Pipersville, Pennsylvania, United States*

The first speaker is Dr. Lori Martin-Plank, an established academic at the University of Arizona, College of Nursing. Dr. Martin-Plank will provide her experiences in advocating for older adults in Pennsylvania and nationally through professional organizations, meeting with coalition partners to promote access to care for vulnerable older adults in rural areas by promoting full practice authority for nurse practitioners, and advocating for full home health authority for nurse practitioners. Dr. Martin-Plank will share how she is active in advocacy and policy at the local, state and federal levels, and how to build a presence and relationship with legislators on The Hill and State Capitol. Dr. Martin-Plank is a family, gerontological, and mental health nurse practitioner, practicing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Arizona.

POLICY-RELEVANT RESEARCH AND MEDIA COMMUNICATION

Pamela Herd, *Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, United States*

The second speaker is Dr. Pamela Herd, Professor of Public Policy at Georgetown University. Dr. Herd will discuss her approach to conducting innovative and impactful policy-relevant research, as well as her experience communicating research to policymakers and the public through op-eds and other forms of media. Dr. Herd's research focuses on inequality and how it intersects with health, aging, and policy. She also has expertise in survey methods and administration. Her most recent book, *Administrative Burden*, was reviewed in the *New York Review of Books*. She has also published editorials in venues such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, as well as podcasts, including the *Weeds*, produced by Vox media.