

from work to care for a sick family member. Paid Family Leave, a state-level mechanism of FMLA, creates a safety net to support these workers. Despite its potential impact, such programs currently exist in only 6 states and the District of Columbia. Further, even within these states, individuals are often unaware of the policy's existence. A systematic review of peer reviewed literature from 1994-2019 explores the predictors of the adoption and implementation of state-level Paid Family Leave and public awareness of Paid Family Leave programs in these states. This presentation will explore these findings and their implications on future state level adoption, implementation and awareness of Paid Family Leave.

INTEREST IN SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AMONG BLACK WORKING AND NON-WORKING CAREGIVERS IN THE DEEP SOUTH

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The current investigation provides information on supportive services caregivers said they would be interested in if they were made available. Participants were recruited from the Birmingham, AL metro area and received a \$25 gift card for completing a telephone interview. Of the 38 caregivers enrolled, 18 (47.37%) reported being currently employed and working an average of 33.92 hours per week (range = 5 – 60). Participants were caring for individuals with average scores on the AD8 Dementia Screening Scale of 7.3 and 10.4 on the Clinical Dementia Scale Sum of Boxes (above the cutoffs for probable dementia). Thirty-three caregivers (87%) reported being interested in at least one of the services listed with differences observed for services that would be preferred by working vs. non-working caregivers. These data will be utilized to provide initial support for a multicomponent intervention that may be effective in reducing negative outcomes within Black caregivers.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCILS ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST WORKING CAREGIVING FAMILIES

Ethlyn McQueen Gibson, *Hampton University, Hampton, Virginia, United States*

This presentation will describe the legislative charge of two advisory councils established in 2018 through the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support and Engage Family Caregivers Act and the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act to support working family caregivers. The advisory councils are charged with 1) providing recommendations on effective models of family caregiving 2) improving coordination across federal government programs; and 3) identifying, coordinating, and promoting information, resources, and 4) best practices for working grandparents raising grandchildren, while maintaining their own physical, mental, and emotional well-being. The experiences of working family caregivers will be the foundation for these recommendations that are being

developed over the next two years to present to Congress. These recommendations will support the development and execution of a national family caregiving strategy.

SESSION 6275 (SYMPOSIUM)

POLICY SERIES: THE IMPACT OF AGEISM ON HEALTH AND EFFORTS TO ADDRESS IT THROUGH REFRAMING AGING

Chair: Erica Solway

Ageism can manifest in a variety of ways including in institutional policies and practices, interpersonal interactions, older adults' internalization of ageist stereotypes, and through the media. While major incidents of age-based discrimination and their negative effects on health are more recognized, older adults also experience less momentous, but still harmful ageism in their day-to-day lives. These types of everyday ageism are also harmful to health. This symposium will highlight recent research from the University of Michigan National Poll on Healthy Aging on self-reported experiences of everyday ageism among a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults age 50-80 and its connections to physical and mental health outcomes. Next, another researcher also using data from the National Poll on Healthy Aging will explore the prevalence of positive attributes of aging, its relationships to health, and ways in which it may buffer older adults from the adverse health consequences of ageism. Then speakers will highlight the Reframing Aging initiative and the ways in which GSA and other organizations are leading a national effort to address ageism through education and dissemination of research-based resources. This session will feature research, education, and advocacy efforts and will focus on the policy implications of efforts to better understand the prevalence of and strategies to counter the effects of ageism.

POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES OF AGING AND CONNECTIONS TO HEALTH: EVIDENCE FROM THE NATIONAL POLL ON HEALTHY AGING

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This study explored the prevalence of positive attributes of aging among older adults in a nationally representative sample age 50-80 ((N=2,048, 52% female, 71% White). Nearly 70% of older adults reported that people sought their guidance because of their wisdom and experience. Older adults reported that, as they have gotten older, they have become more comfortable with themselves (88%), have a strong sense of purpose (80%), feel more positively about aging (67%), and have found their life to be better than they had thought it would be (65%). Over half (52%) of those who said their lives were better than they thought reported very good or excellent physical health. Among those who disagreed, only one out of four (25%) reported very good/excellent physical health; similar results were found for mental health (48% vs. 22%). This session will describe positive attributes of aging and their association to physical and mental health.