

connections, focusing on grandparent-grandchild caregiving relationships. Turner, Hooker, and Jarrott will present new efforts to develop a validated theory- and evidence-informed measure of intergenerational relationships that can be completed by young and old persons. Discussant Morrow-Howell, past GSA President, will address how a long history of diverse intergenerational solutions can support efforts to reframe aging through enhanced measurement tools and strategies.

NON-FAMILIAL INTERGENERATIONAL NETWORK TIES: MOVING THE NEEDLE ON MEASUREMENT

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GSA and other professional organizations recognize the threat that ageism poses to the country's health and welfare, from its youngest to oldest citizens. Reframing Aging involves communication and outreach strategies to inform the conversation about aging and its implications. Non-familial intergenerational relationships can support the Reframing Aging initiative. By fostering positive, intentional, and mutually beneficial interactions, intergenerational exchange can achieve a variety of individual, relational, and community goals. Measures of their impact should reflect these goals; unfortunately, intergenerational network ties are typically represented by measures of young people's attitudes towards older adults. Practitioners, researchers, policy makers, and funders need additional indicators to document the best practices and potential impact of non-familial intergenerational programs. Reflecting recent systematic surveys of measurements and 20 years of intergenerational research, the current paper addresses challenges of measuring non-familial intergenerational relationships and presents select measures appropriate for common network ties.

REFRAMING AGING: UNIVERSITIES AS AN ENGINE FOR EVIDENCE-BASED INTERGENERATIONAL APPROACHES

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Societal changes are decreasing opportunities for youth to engage with older adults. Geographical mobility, the digital divide, and the growth of age-segregated communities for older people increase age segregation. The lack of interaction can lead to negative attitudes and stereotypes among young and older people. A solution is increasing meaningful contact between youth and older adults. This presentation proposes that higher education can play a unique role in reframing aging through intergenerational programs. Colleges and universities can integrate innovative bodies of research and practice, foster more rigorous research designs to study the effectiveness of intergenerational programs; and discover new ways to provide youth with needed skills and knowledge on how to interact with older adults. The national Cooperative Extension System is presented as a model for how evidence-based practice in intergenerational programs can be translated to communities, with a focus on collaborative program design, evaluation, and broader uptake.

REFRAMING INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH THE STUDY OF GRANDPARENT-GRANDCHILD CONNECTIONS

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Intergenerational relationships include non-familial and familial connections. Common familial bonds exist between grandparents and grandchildren. Although grandparent-grandchild connections have over 40 years of research, measurement and design gaps remain. With this paper, we will address new approaches to examining grandparent and grandchild relationships in an effort to understand how this connection impacts our attitudes on aging. Specifically, we will discuss the opportunities of approaching such relationships from a longitudinal perspective. The grandparent-grandchild relationship can span close to 30 years, and yet knowledge of relationship stability and change between individuals in these family roles is limited. We will highlight the conference theme by presenting how social network analysis (SNA) applied to empirical data of grandparents raising grandchildren can reframe aging's network ties. Further, future research using SNA with grandchildren will be addressed as a way to build on previous work, extending our knowledge of intergenerational relationships from the family perspective.

ADVANCING THE MEASUREMENT OF INTERGENERATIONAL CONTACT: BEYOND ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING

Shelbie Turner,¹ Karen Hooker,¹ and Shannon E. Jarrott², 1. *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*, 2. *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States*

In our presentation, we will offer insights into our process of creating and validating a comprehensive theory- and evidence-informed measure of intergenerational contact that expands beyond the measurement of age-related attitudes. While attitudinal shifts are an important construct related to intergenerational contact and its impact on ageism, efforts to "Reframe Aging" require a more nuanced understanding of the mechanisms by which intergenerational contact can have positive impacts on individuals, families, and communities. Intergenerational contact is dynamic; it varies both between- and within- people, dyads, and places, as well as over time. Our measure includes quantity and qualities of intergenerational contact, including the extent to which the contact is between family vs. non-family members. Unlike existing measures of intergenerational relationship, ours reflects young persons' and older adults' intergenerational relationships. A psychometrically valid instrument of intergenerational contact is an essential first-step for determining how aging can be reframed through intergenerational interactions.

SESSION 3240 (SYMPOSIUM)

RE-IMAGINING LTC: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESULTS OF A NATIONAL MODIFIED DELPHI STUDY, IMPLICATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Chair: Rosalie A. Kane, *Division Health Policy & Management, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States*

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Discussant: Howard Degenholtz, *University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States*

In 11/2016 Robert and Rosalie Kane began a 3-round Delphi study to re-imagine long-term care (LTC), which took as a starting premise that LTSS in the United States fails to comport to the values and preferences of consumers. The Delphi study is “modified” from more typical Delphi designs because of 1) a sample sizes over 100, 2) an unusually broad topic--optimal LTC systems if not constrained by existing programs, financial arrangements and regulations; and 3) incorporation of new sample at each round. Round 1 asked respondents to rate and add to a list of values important to LTC but largely was an open-ended request for respondents’ ideas, Round 2 was fielded in 6/2018 with all data collection completed by 11/2018 (the delay partly due to Robert Kane’s sudden death on March 6, 2017 and also the time needed to analyze, summarize and present the complex and detailed responses to the first round). Round 3, to be fielded in 4/2019., will provide participants with the ratings of values, principles and programmatic building blocks at Round Two, and the open-ended comment of respondents in explanation of their ratings. Each Round is analyzed cross-sectionally and can be considered a separate “virtual town square.” Ellen McCreedy and Rosalie Kane, respectively, present quantitative and qualitative results from the first two rounds. Discussants will each comment briefly from their perspectives as 1) state LTC policy developer, 2) LTC university-based researcher; 3) consumer advocate, followed by audience and presenter discussion of the implications of the findings.

QUALITATIVE FINDINGS AND THEMES IN REIMAGINING LTC: RESULTS ROUND 1 AND 2 OF THE NATIONAL DELPHI STUDY

Rosalie A. Kane,¹ and Audrey Workman², *1. Division Health Policy & Management, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States, 2. U of MN School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States*

From Round 1 we developed programmatic building blocks, which we classified as: housing suggestions; services suggestions; housing and/or technology heavy suggestions; policy or regulation suggestions; new philosophical approaches; and long-range social engineering. Besides the quantitatively ratings of the importance of each building block, respondents explained what they liked and disliked about each. They frequently commented that environments rich in design features, amenities and activities would not be practical for low-income people. Respondents felt that some ideas would not be suitable for people with dementia because they would be insufficiently protected. Principles that seemed to be incompatible could be highly endorsed; e.g., the principle that we prioritize people staying in their own homes and a principle that frail elderly persons living alone should relocate to group residential settings to avoid social isolation. This paper concludes with a list of areas for further discussion by work groups.

QUANTITATIVE RE-IMAGINING OF LTC : RESULTS FROM ROUNDS 1 AND 2 OF A NATIONAL DELPHI STUDY

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GSA 2019 Annual Scientific Meeting

States, 2. Hennepin County Medical Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States

At Round 1, 110 participants answered an open text question about how they would redesign LTC if starting fresh without regulatory or financial constraints. They also rated a list of values as to whether they were reflected in the respondents’ suggestions. From analysis of Round 1 open text, principles for LTC were extracted and 20 programmatic building blocks created. At Round 2, respondents rated the importance of the original value list (after Round 1 results were shared) and rated the principles and building blocks. This paper presents those findings and highlights inconsistencies in results: for example, both a universal LTC and a means-test benefit were endorsed. Participants preferred the term Long-Term Services and Support for the subject matter but no strong term was the favorite for service users. Alternate ways of displaying endorsement of individual items (mean value, different score cutoffs) resulted in the same most popular and least popular items.

REFLECTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A STATE POLICY MAKER

LaRhae Knatterud¹, *1. Minnesota Department of Human Services, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States*

From her perspective as Director of Systems Transformation, Minnesota Department of Human Services, and her role as planner and policy analyst in state agencies, this presentation briefly comment on the implications of the findings. Using the theory of disruptive innovation, she will suggest next steps for these results.

REFLECTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF AN ADVOCATE AND CASE MANAGER

Tracy Keibler¹, *1. ApparentPlan, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, United States*

From her perspective as director of ApparentPlan, a nonprofit care agency to assist low income consumer of LTC, and as co-founder and director of the MN Long-Term Care Think Tank, an advocacy organization. Ms. Keibler will reflect on these findings and next steps.

SESSION 3245 (PAPER)

ROLES AND EXPERIENCES OF GRANDPARENTING

GRANDPARENTHOOD AND RISK OF MORTALITY: FINDINGS FROM THE HEALTH AND RETIREMENT STUDY

Lea Ellwardt,¹ Karsten Hank,² and Carlos F. Mendes de Leon³, *1. University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, North-Rhine Westphalia, Germany, 2. University of Cologne – Institute of Sociology & Social Psychology, North-Rhine Westphalia, Germany, 3. University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*

Grandparenthood is a significant social role for older adults and may have important health implications. Parenthood itself has been associated with some protective health effects, although findings have been mixed. Whether grandparenthood is associated with important long-term health effects such as mortality is largely unknown. This