

THE 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

*Ageing* IN THE  
*Americas*

SPACE, TIME, AND PLACE:  
EFFECTS ON THE OLDER LATINO POPULATION

**USC** Suzanne Dworak-Peck

School of Social Work

*USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging*

**SEPTEMBER 20-22 | 2017**

USC Tower at South Park Center

THE 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

# *Ageing* **IN THE** *Americas*

SPACE, TIME, AND PLACE:  
EFFECTS ON THE OLDER LATINO POPULATION

**SEPTEMBER 20, 2017**

Rosa Mexicano  
800 W. Olympic Blvd | Los Angeles, CA 90015

**SEPTEMBER 21 - 22, 2017**

USC Tower at South Park Center • 30th Floor  
1150 S. Olive Street | Los Angeles, CA 90015



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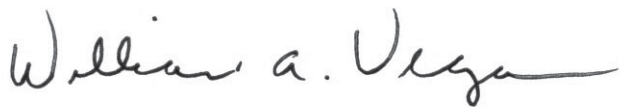
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# SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE HOST

I enthusiastically welcome you to the 2017 International Conference on Aging in the Americas (ICAA), hosted this year by the USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging at the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work. Our staff has worked diligently to afford you a comfortable and rewarding experience at the conference. The USC Roybal Institute was originally founded by Congressman Edward R. Roybal, a political pioneer and the first Mexican American from California elected to the U.S. Congress where he served for 30 years. His mission in doing so was to provide a conduit for research knowledge to improve the health and quality of vulnerable seniors in our communities. The 2017 ICAA is the 9th installment of the conference series and represents one more step in carrying forward this mission. Scholarly manuscripts from the presentations will comprise a volume published by Springer. This publication is expected to be available for download by late Spring 2018. Our last ICAA volume published in 2015 has already received nearly 9,000 downloads—demonstrating that the scholars that participate in the ICAA supply a rich concentration of new information not readily available from other sources.

We would like to thank our sponsors for helping make this conference possible. We hope you enjoy the program. The USC Roybal Institute staff is here to help you receive the greatest benefit from attendance.

Most cordially,



**William A. Vega**

*Conference Organizer, 2017 ICAA*

*Executive Director, USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging*

*Cleofas and Victor Ramirez Professor of Practice, Policy, Research and Advocacy for the Latino Population*

*Provost Professor of Social Work, Psychiatry, Preventive Medicine, Family Medicine, Gerontology and Psychology*

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGING IN THE AMERICAS OVERVIEW

This year's conference provides a forum for developing a more precise understanding of how place as a social and physical environment over the life course is affecting aging people's health, and how people use their material and non-material assets to cope with adverse environmental circumstances, thereby producing a wide-range of effects on health and functioning. The idea of place as a focal point of health and research, perhaps imperfectly stated, has been captured by the phrase "your zip code is your destiny" because it presumably acts as an index of differential morbidity and mortality. However, a closer look at objective evidence teaches us that health status varies across communities, and within and across ethnic groups within a community, a point perhaps best illustrated by the Hispanic epidemiologic paradox. To be certain, there are general tendencies in the aggregation of risk factors for negative health outcomes that correspond to concentrated poverty and deteriorating physical environments with inadequate housing, education, and infrastructure. Yet even within these "high risk" environments we find variations in health outcomes. Such variations may be associated with factors such as enclave effects and ethnic composition areas, nativity status, employment opportunities, health service access, and access to social support networks. Putative protective effects of social and cultural factors on health of aging people are infrequently investigated and obviously important.

The aims of the conference are: (1) provide a vehicle for reviewing and analyzing the contemporary social research on "place," the major dimensions of which are physical, cultural and economic, as it relates to supporting the health of aging Latinos; and (2) further the development of emerging scholars through their increased exposure to this body of knowledge, developing their individual research, and career mentoring.

This conference is organized in partnership with The University of Texas at Austin, University of Southern California, University of California, Los Angeles and The University of Texas Medical Branch.

# INTRODUCTION



**SINCE THE 1700'S TIMES BEFORE MEMORY,** la mariposa monarca (or the monarch butterfly) journeys through the Americas to sustain its life. In cool, clear skies of October, indigenous people reverently welcome returning souls on wings aloft, reuniting in central Mexican forests and valleys. So the cycle continues from beginnings unknown to no ends . . .

The Aging in the Americas Conference selected la monarca to symbolize the threads that unite us across the Americas in understanding and reverently preserving the dignity and integrity of life's cycle that knows no beginnings or ends. Roberto Salas was commissioned by the Conference to create la monarca. La monarca was drawn from pre-Columbian images and images from industrialized and postindustrialized Americas.

Salas is a Chicano artist who received his Master of Fine Arts from the University of California, San Diego. A Buena Vista native, he is the Director of Centro Artístico y Cultural, a non-profit organization, dedicated to providing the community of Buena Vista in El Paso, Texas with educational services relating to the cultural life of the community.



# PROGRAM SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2017

Rosa Mexicano at LA Live


5:00 pm	Registration
6:00 – 8:00 pm	<b>Welcome Dinner</b> (by invitation)
6:00 pm	<b>Welcome &amp; Introduction Remarks</b> <i>William A. Vega , Jacqueline L. Angel, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo</i>
6:45 pm	<b>Opening Dinner Address:</b> California Becoming: Demographic Pasts and Futures in the Golden State <i>Manuel Pastor</i>


THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2017

USC Tower at South Park Center, 30th Floor

7:30 – 8:30 am Registration & Breakfast

8:30 – 8:45 am **Welcome**  
*William A. Vega, Jacqueline L. Angel, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo*

8:45 – 9:30 am **Morning Keynote:** Lessons Learned from the Positive Minds-Strong Bodies Trial on Disability Prevention for Racial/Ethnic Minority Elders  
*Margarita Alegría* 


9:30 – 10:30 am **Panel Presentation I:** What are the Elements for Successful Aging in an Environment?  
*Discussant: Kyriakos Markides* 

Elements for Successful Aging: the Role of Place and Environment  
*Hortensia Amaro*

Community Context and Mortality among Mexican Americans: What Do We Really Know?  
*Karl Eschbach*

"Weathering Processes" at the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Nativity? Health Inequalities among Whites and Mexican Americans in Later Life  
*Tyson Brown*

10:30 – 10:45 am **Break**

10:45 – 11:45 am **Panel Presentation II:** Promoting Health in a Diverse Social Context  
*Discussant: Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo* 

Latinos, Alzheimer's Family Caregiving, and Place: Directions for Advancing Services and Interventions  
*Ladson Hinton*

Functional Disability and Informal Care for Older Adults in Mexico  
*Mariana Lopez-Ortega*

Empirical Issues in the Study of Cognitive Aging through Population-Based Studies  
*Silvia Mejía-Arango*


11:45 – 1:00 pm **Lunch**



12:00 – 12:45 pm	<b>Lunch Keynote:</b> From Guessing to Shaping the Future of Aging <i>Roberto Ham-Chande</i>	
1:00 – 2:15 pm	<b>Panel Presentation III:</b> Place and Unmet Needs <i>Discussant: Jacqueline L. Angel</i>	
	Implications of Long-Term Heroin Use among Mexican American Users: The “Maturing Out” Paradox <i>Alice Cepeda</i>	
	Aging and Suicidal Behavior in Mexico <i>Guilherme Luiz Guimaraes Borges</i>	
	Care for the Elderly: The Case of Cuba <i>Jesús Menéndez Jiménez</i>	
	<i>Cuídate Cuidador:</i> Using Technology to Support Latino Caregivers <i>Sue Levkoff</i>	
2:15 – 2:30 pm	<b>Break</b>	
2:30 – 3:30 pm	<b>Panel Presentation IV:</b> Emerging Scholars Oral Presentations <i>Discussant: Zach Gassoumis</i>	
	Neighborhood Context of Older U.S. Latino Populations <i>Jennifer Ailshire</i>	
	Demystifying the Puzzles of Hispanic Health Paradox from a Bi-National Perspective: A Look at Mortality, Morbidity, Mental Health, and Socio-Behavioral Risk Factor <i>Qian Sun</i>	
	Poverty in the Elderly in Mexico: An Analysis from the Gender Differences <i>Sebastián Antonio Jiménez Solís</i>	
	How Does Regional Variation Inform our Understanding of Hispanic Populations and Their Diabetes/Hypertension Prevalence? <i>Catherine Pérez</i>	
3:30 – 3:45 pm	<b>Break</b>	
3:45 – 4:45 pm	<b>Juried Poster Session</b> <i>Terrence Hill</i>	
5:15 – 6:15 pm	<b>Mentoring Session at Luxe City Center Hotel</b> (by invitation) <i>William A. Vega, Adriana Reyes</i>	
6:30 – 8:00 pm	<b>Mentoring Session at Luxe City Center Hotel</b> (by invitation)	

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2017

### USC Tower at South Park Center, 30th Floor

7:30 – 8:00 am	Registration & Breakfast	
8:00 am	<b>Welcome</b> <i>William A. Vega</i>	
8:00 – 8:45 am	<b>Morning Keynote:</b> Contextual Effects on Medical Care Available to Latino/as in the U.S. <i>Eileen Crimmins</i>	
8:45 – 9:45 am	<b>Panel Presentation V:</b> SOL-INCA Study <i>Discussant: Hector M. González</i>	
	The Study of Latinos-Investigation of Neurocognitive Aging (SOL-INCA) <i>Hector M. González</i>	

Is There a Relationship between Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior and Cognitive function in U.S. Hispanic/Latino Adults? The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)  
*Elizabeth Vásquez*

Cardiovascular Health and Neurocognitive Function among U.S. Latinos from Diverse Backgrounds  
*Wassim Tarraf*

**9:45 – 10:00 am**      **Break**

**10:00 – 11:00 am**      **Panel Presentation VI: Emerging Scholars Oral Presentations**  
*Discussant: Jennifer Ailshire*



The Impact of Socio Cultural Context on Frailty according to Life Space Levels  
*Mariana González Lara*

Investigation into the Co-Development of Cognitive and Physical Decline for Older Mexican Americans  
*Marc A. Garcia*

Indoor Air Pollution and Cognitive Function among Older Mexican Adults  
*Joseph Saenz*

Depressive Symptoms in Child Caregivers of Very Old Mexican Americans  
*David V. Flores*

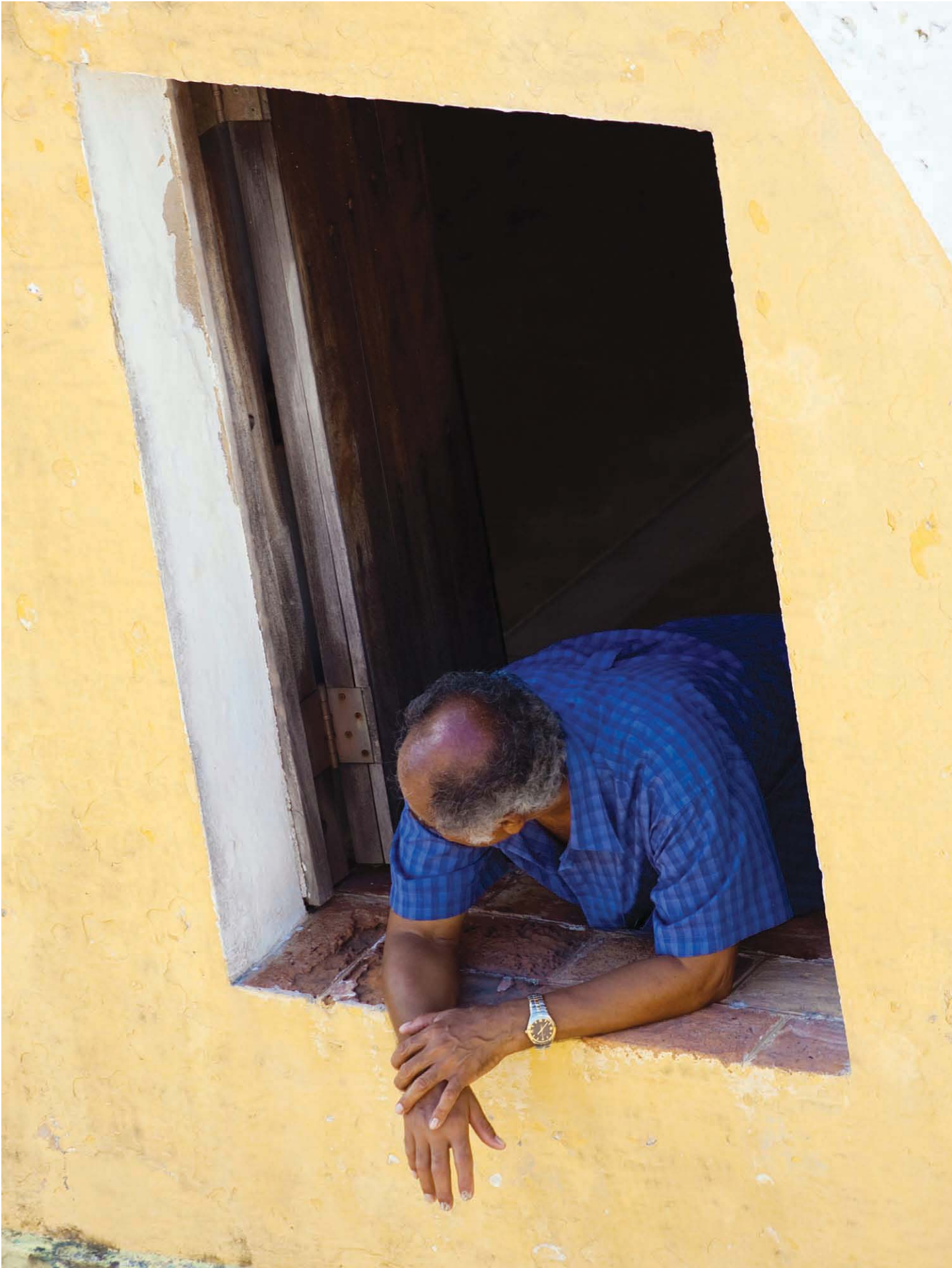
**11:10 – 11:30 am**      **Awards Ceremony**  
*Terrence Hill*

**11:30 am**      **Closing Keynote: Looking to the Future – Priorities for Creating New Knowledge**  
*Steven Wallace*



**12:15 – 1:30 pm**      **Boxed Lunch & Consensus Building Session**  
*Co-Presiders: William A. Vega, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo*

**1:45 – 2:30 pm**      **CAA Advisory Group Publications Committee (Closed Meeting)**  
*Presider/Discussant: Jacqueline L. Angel*



# CALENDARIO DEL PROGRAMA

MIÉRCOLES 20 DE SEPTIEMBRE DEL 2017

Rosa Mexicano en LA Live

5:00 pm	Registro
6:00 – 8:00 pm	<b>Cena de Bienvenida</b> (por invitación)
6:00 pm	<b>Bienvenida e Introducción</b> <i>William A. Vega , Jacqueline L. Angel, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo</i>
6:45 pm	<b>Cena de Apertura y Discurso:</b> California Convirtiéndose: Pasados Demográficos y Futuros en el Estado Dorado <i>Manuel Pastor</i>

JUEVES 21 DE SEMPTIEMBRE DEL 2017



USC Tower en South Park Center, Piso 30

7:30 – 8:30 am	Registro y Desayuno	
8:30 – 8:45 am	<b>Bienvenida</b> <i>William A. Vega, Jacqueline L. Angel, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo</i>	
8:45 – 9:30 am	<b>Ponente Magistral:</b> Lecciones Aprendidas de las Mentes Positivas- Cuerpos Fuertes sobre la Prevención de la Discapacidad para los Ancianos de Minorías Raciales/ Étnicas <i>Margarita Alegría</i>	
9:30 – 10:30 am	<b>Presentación del Panel I:</b> Cuáles son los elementos para el envejecimiento exitoso en un ambiente <i>Discutidor: Kyriakos Markides</i>	
	Elementos para el envejecimiento exitoso: el papel del lugar y el medio ambiente <i>Hortensia Amaro</i>	
	Contexto Comunitario y Mortalidad entre los Mexicoamericanos: ¿Qué es lo que Realmente Sabemos? <i>Karl Eschbach</i>	
	"Procesos de Erosión" en la Intersección de la Raza/Etnia y la Natividad? Desigualdades de Salud entre los Blancos y los Mexicoamericanos en Edad Avanzada <i>Tyson Brown</i>	
10:30 – 10:45 am	<b>Receso</b>	
10:45 – 11:45 am	<b>Presentación del Panel II:</b> Promoción de la salud en un contexto social diverso <i>Discutidor: Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo</i>	
	Latinos, Cuidado Familiar de Alzheimer y Lugar: Direcciones para Promover Servicios e Intervenciones <i>Ladson Hinton</i>	
	Discapacidad Funcional y Cuidado Informal para Adultos Mayores en México y Estados Unidos <i>Mariana Lopez-Ortega</i>	
	Cuestiones Empíricas en el Estudio del Envejecimiento Cognitivo a través de Estudios Basados en la Población <i>Silvia Mejía-Arango</i>	
11:45 – 1:00 pm	<b>Almuerzo</b>	

<b>12:00 – 12:45 pm</b>	<b>Ponente Magistral:</b> De Adivinar a Dar Forma al Futuro del Envejecimiento <i>Roberto Ham-Chande</i>	
<b>1:00 – 2:15 pm</b>	<b>Presentación del Panel III:</b> Lugar y Necesidades No Satisfechas <i>Discutidora: Jacqueline L. Angel</i>	
	Implicaciones del Uso a Largo plazo de la Heroína entre los Usuarios Mexicano-Americanos: La Paradoja <i>Alice Cepeda</i>	
	Envejecimiento y Comportamiento Suicida en México <i>Guilherme Luiz Guimaraes Borges</i>	
	Los Cuidados de las Personas Mayores: El Caso de Cuba <i>Jesús Menéndez Jiménez</i>	
	<i>Cuidate Cuidador:</i> Uso de Tecnología para Apoyar a los Cuidadores Latinos <i>Sue Levkoff</i>	
<b>2:15 – 2:30 pm</b>	<b>Receso</b>	
<b>2:30 – 3:30 pm</b>	<b>Presentación del Panel IV:</b> Estudiantes Emergentes Presentaciones Orales <i>Discutidor: Zach Gassoumis</i>	
	Contexto de Vecindad de las Poblaciones Mayores Latinas en los Estados Unidos <i>Jennifer Ailshire</i>	
	Desmitificar los Rompecabezas de la Paradoja de la Salud Hispana desde una Perspectiva Binacional: una Mirada a la Mortalidad, Morbilidad, Salud Mental y el Factor de Riesgo Socio-Conductual <i>Qian Sun</i>	
	Pobreza en la Tercera Edad en México: Un Análisis de las Diferencias de Género <i>Sebastián Antonio Jiménez Solís</i>	
	¿Cómo la Variación Regional Informa Nuestro Entendimiento de las Poblaciones Hispanas y su Prevalencia de Diabetes/Hipertensión? <i>Catherine Pérez</i>	
<b>3:30 – 3:45 pm</b>	<b>Receso</b>	
<b>3:45 – 4:45 pm</b>	<b>Sesión de Postereros Juzgados</b> <i>Terrence Hill</i>	
<b>5:15 – 6:15 pm</b>	<b>Sesión de Mentores en Luxe City Center Hotel</b> (por invitación) <i>William A. Vega, Adriana Reyes</i>	
<b>6:30 – 8:00 pm</b>	<b>Cena de mentores en Luxe City Center Hotel</b> (by invitation)	

## VIERNES 22 DE SEPTIEMBRE DEL 2017

USC Tower en South Park Center, Piso 30

<b>7:30 – 8:00 am</b>	Registro y Desayuno	
<b>8:00 am</b>	<b>Bienvenida</b> <i>William A. Vega</i>	
<b>8:00 – 8:45 am</b>	<b>Orador Principal Matutino:</b> Efectos Contextuales sobre la Atención Médica Disponible para los Latinos / como en los EE.UU. <i>Eileen Crimmins</i>	
<b>8:45 – 9:45 am</b>	<b>Presentación del Panel V:</b> Estudio SOL-INCA <i>Discutidor: Hector M. González</i>	
	Estudio de Latinos-Investigación del Envejecimiento Neurocognitivo (SOL-INCA) <i>Hector M. González</i>	

Existe una Relación entre la Actividad Física Evaluada por el Acelerómetro y el Comportamiento Sedentario y la Función Cognitiva en los Adultos Hispanos/Latinos de los Estados Unidos? El Estudio de Salud de la Comunidad Hispana/Estudio de Latinos (HCHS/SOL)

*Elizabeth Vásquez*

Salud Cardiovascular y Función Neurocognitiva entre Latinos de Estados Unidos de Diversos Antecedentes  
*Wassim Tarraf*

9:45 – 10:00 am

**Receso**

10:00 – 11:00 am

**Presentación del Panel VI:** Estudiantes Emergentes Presentaciones Orales

*Discutidora: Jennifer Ailshire*



El Impacto del Contexto Sociocultural en la Fragilidad de Acuerdo a los Niveles de Espacio Vital  
*Mariana González Lara*

Investigación sobre el Co-Desarrollo de la Disminución Cognitiva y Física para los Mexicanos Mayores  
*Marc A. Garcia*

Contaminación del Aire Interior y Función Cognitiva entre los Adultos Mexicanos Mayores  
*Joseph Saenz*

Síntomas Depresivos en Niños Cuidadores de Mexicanos Muy Viejos  
*David V. Flores*

11:10 – 11:30 am

**Ceremonia de Premiación**

*Terrence Hill*

11:30 am

**Ponente Magistral:** Mirando Hacia el Futuro - Prioridades para Crear Nuevos Conocimientos

*Steven Wallace*



12:15 – 1:30 pm

**Almuerzo y Sesión de Consenso**

*Presiden: William A. Vega, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo*

1:45 – 2:30 pm

**Comité Consultivo del Grupo Asesor CAA** (sesión cerrada)

*Preside/Discutidora: Jacqueline L. Angel*

# ICAA 2017 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

**Wednesday, September 20, 2017** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opening Dinner Address:**

**California Becoming: Demographic Pasts and Futures in the Golden State**

Manuel Pastor

*University of Southern California*

The demographic transformation of California in the 1980s and 1990s was dramatic and provided both a glimpse of what the U.S. will go through between 2000 and 2050 and an early warning about how such shifts can lead to the tumult rocking and polarizing contemporary national politics. Yet our perspectives on what the future may bring to the Golden State itself are often colored by both that past and the current heat of the national moment. In fact, contrary to popular perceptions, California's share of foreign-born is now on the decline, the growth of the Latino share has substantially slowed, and the population age profile is shifting in important ways. What are the new dimensions of change, particularly the tendency of native-born Latinos to stay in the state? How will the ongoing micro-shifts in geographic location (for example, Latino growth in traditionally Black neighborhoods and in suburbs) impact population health and service delivery? How will a changing economy, particularly high housing prices in coastal California, affect the distribution of the populace? And what can the nation as a whole learn from a California experience that, in many ways, is charting a path to a very different but perhaps inevitable America?

**Thursday, September 21, 2017** \_\_\_\_\_

**Morning Keynote:**

**Lessons Learned from the Positive Minds-Strong Bodies Trial on Disability Prevention for Racial/Ethnic Minority Elders**

Margarita Alegría

*Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School*

Mental disorders represent 14% of the global burden of disease and a third of all causes of disability. As the number of elderly rises to 72 million by 2030, nearly one in five will suffer from one or more mental health and/or substance use conditions, with mood disorders being the most significant risk factor for premature disability. Yet, most of the elderly in need receive no mental health treatment. The Positive Minds-Strong Bodies (PMSB) trial is a National Institute on Aging (NIA)-funded project testing a dual intervention to prevent physical and mental disability among minority elders, a particularly vulnerable population and one of the fastest growing segments of the US. The trial is conducted by the Disparities Research Unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital and is being implemented across six community-based organizations in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, and Puerto Rico. The presentation will provide a comprehensive review of the opportunities and challenges to offering multilevel interventions for disability prevention to minority elders. The presentation will also discuss various strategies that have been utilized throughout the three-year project in an attempt to balance feasibility and the desire for long-term sustainability with the scientific rigor necessary of any potential evidence-based trial.

## **Panel Presentation I: What are the Elements for Successful Aging in an Environment?**

### **Elements for Successful Aging: The Role of Place and Environment**

**Hortensia Amaro**

*University of Southern California*

It is well established that healthy eating and healthy weight maintenance, exercising and not smoking are good health habits that promote health. We also know that genetics and getting preventative health care are other determinants of health. But, what role does our social environment and neighborhood play in health, especially in the last several decades of life? This presentation will discuss what is known about the role of social relationships and social support in healthy aging. We will look at what is known about how relationships, families and neighborhoods exert positive and negative influences on health in the older years. Finally, we will consider interventions and community-level efforts that may promote healthy aging.



## **Community Context and Mortality among Mexican Americans: What Do We Really Know?**

**Karl Eschbach**

*The University of Texas Medical Branch*

Over the past two decades, the study of social-contextual variation in health has emerged and matured as a sub-field in the discipline of social epidemiology. By and large, research questions and findings in this field focus on the mechanisms through which concentrated economic disadvantage produces bad health. Studies of contextual effects on Hispanic health, on the contrary, have frequently been framed with respect to the hypothesis that there is a health-protective *barrio* advantage producing better health outcomes for Hispanic residents of concentrated immigrant and/or ethnic neighborhoods. Research findings and interpretations have been extremely inconsistent, and little progress has been made in the past 15 years to evaluate the *barrio* advantage hypothesis. This presentation will review empirical reports and some new data, and will summarize the state of the field.

## **“Weathering Processes” at the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Nativity? Health Inequalities among White and Mexican Americans in Later Life**

**Tyson Brown**

*Duke University*

Health inequality in America is stark. Understanding how social inequality leads to unequal health outcomes in later life is particularly important given that the U.S. older adult population is growing and diversifying with respect to race/ethnicity and nativity. As a result of population aging and shifting migration patterns over the last half century, more than one in five people in the U.S. will be over the age of 65 in 2030, and racial/ethnic minority groups and immigrants will comprise increasing shares of older adults.

While health inequalities related to race/ethnicity, immigration, and age are well documented, it remains unclear how these bases of stratification combine to shape health trajectories, especially in middle and late life. This study addresses gaps in the literature by drawing on life course and intersectionality perspectives to examine

how racial/ethnic inequality, immigration, and aging intersect to influence morbidity trajectories. Growth curve models applied to data from the Health and Retirement Study to examine the life course patterning of health inequalities among U.S.- and foreign-born non-Hispanic whites and Mexican Americans between the ages of 51 and 80 (N=12,857) reveal that racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants have very different aging and health experiences than their white and native-born counterparts. Findings are consistent with the weathering hypothesis: U.S.- and foreign-born Mexican Americans experience earlier health deterioration and they also exhibit steeper health declines with age in many instances, compared to U.S.-born whites. Moreover, results indicate that healthy immigrant and erosion effects are contingent on race/ethnicity and age.

## **Panel Presentation II: Promoting Health in a Diverse Social Context**

### **Latinos, Alzheimer's Family Caregiving, and Place: Directions for Advancing Services and Interventions**

**Ladson Hinton**

*University of California, Davis*

This presentation will highlight critical gaps and promising directions for advancing services and interventions for Latino family caregivers of persons with Alzheimer's disease and related degenerative dementias. The presentation will draw on findings and recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report titled "*Families Caring for an Aging America*" as well as a recent UC Davis conference on diversity and family caregiving (*Alzheimer's Disease Diversity and Disparities in Family Caregiving: Progress and Future Challenges*). Recommendations from the report and the conference reflect the importance of place, including geographic location, community setting, and delivery context.

### **Functional Disability and Informal Care in Mexico**

**Mariana López-Ortega; Flavia Cristina Drumond Andrade**

*Instituto Nacional de Geriátría – México*

As Mexico experiences a rapidly increasing ageing population, increasing labour force participation by women, and internal and international immigration, among other changes, uncertainty about the provision of health and social care for the older

population is becoming a pressing issue. Given the lack of long-term health and social care strategies for the older population in Mexico, health and social development agencies have historically tried alternative or palliative strategies to provide some services for the older population, but it is clear that these sectors are unprepared to cater to the needs of the growing older population. This situation has left informal caregivers, mostly women, to take the main responsibility for the provision of household care activities through the life cycle, including long-term care for the older population. The main outcome of interest of this study is to explore the extent to which families provide informal care for adults with functional disability and if such care varies by place of residence.

We use data from the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS), a prospective panel study that included 15,230 respondents at baseline in 2001 and 12,569 follow-up subjects in 2012. The survey provides demographic, health, functional ability, health service utilisation, and socioeconomic information on the respondents. We focus on adults 50 years and older in 2001 and 2012 to estimate measures of need and assistance of informal support among those with ADL and IADL disability.

### **Empirical Issues in the Study of Cognitive Aging through Population-Based Studies**

**Silvia Mejía-Arango; Brian Downer**

*The University of Texas Medical Branch*

From a public health perspective, the measurement of cognitive function using representative population-based samples has gained increasing relevance in aging studies. However, several issues must be considered. This presentation will provide a summary of these issues and illustrate the points with empirical results using longitudinal population-based surveys. The following aspects will be discussed: Valid definitions and methodological approaches need to be applied within a conceptual model that guides the analysis so that reliable and valid measures are used and population patterns can be identified. In addition, the use of direct and proxy assessments of cognitive function is common, and appropriate treatment of the two assessments is needed to establish population-based categories of cognitive functioning. Another common issue is the establishment of criteria for both cognitive domains and global cognitive assessments in order to establish categories of function such as normal functioning, cognitive impairment, and dementia. Deciding how to

measure cognitive decline across longitudinal waves of data is another methodological challenge, in particular when assessment batteries change across survey waves. Finally, the treatment of missing data in several cognitive assessments included in population-based surveys will be discussed, and the consequences of ignoring or inputting non-responses.

The analysis of cognitive aging in the Mexican population represents a greater challenge considering the effect that sociocultural factors have on cognitive performance. Conclusions from a multidisciplinary working group and lessons learned from the Mexican Health and Aging Study, a longitudinal prospective study using a national sample of adults aged 50 and older will be presented.

### **Lunch Keynote:**

#### **From Guessing to Shaping the Future of Aging**

**Roberto Ham-Chande**

*El Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Rising life expectancies, low fertility and high migration are demographic features in Latin America aging with specific impacts on demographics and socioeconomic development. The Latino population in the US is also aging. The main concern and definition of aging is dependency, meaning that support is required for daily living, health, personal care, and social and family life. Because public official support for the elderly is scarce, dependency is mainly a kinship issue. But family potentials in Latin America are diminishing due to low fertility and migration. Retirement pensions represent a disperse and disordered system, limited to urban formal workers, granting meager benefits for the majority but allowing outrageous perks for politically strong minorities.

Seeking a solution, Social Security was replaced by individual savings, in a reform solely implemented by 23 countries in only two regions of the world: Latin America and Eastern Europe. Now it is clear that the new system will not work, and 11 of these countries are going back to total or partial Social Security. In financial terms it is worrisome that chronic diseases and disabilities are still neglected as a contingent liability, whose cost will surpass that of pensions. Effective solutions must regard demographic aging as an increasingly important factor.

A practical planning tool comes with projections about survival to old age, prospective mortality, health conditions and socio-economic characteristics of the elderly population. The purpose is to input projection variables including migration effects, yielding scenarios that can be translated into short-term specific programs and long-term macro policies.

### **Panel Presentation III: Place and Unmet Needs**

#### **Implications of Long-Term Heroin Use among Aging Mexican American Users: The “Maturing Out” Paradox**

**Alice Cepeda**

*University of Southern California*

Recent studies examining recovery and cessation among former heroin users have identified an age-graded “maturing out” process. This presentation examines the applicability of the “maturing out” theory to a sample of aging Mexican American men who are long-term heroin injectors. Using ethnographic data collected from current heroin users as part of a cross-sectional study of aging Mexican American heroin users in Houston, Texas, the presentation will discuss heroin lifestyle factors that lead not to cessation, but rather to “maturing in,” a specific process of social readjustment that returns the heroin user to a stable maintenance pattern of use instead of a recovery phase. Social and cultural factors contributing to the paradoxical maturing out of aging users will be discussed. The implications for the intersection of heroin-related conditions, natural age-related impairments, and cognitive functioning that make this population increasingly susceptible to adverse health consequences will be highlighted.

#### **Aging and Suicidal Behavior in Mexico**

**Guilherme Luiz Guimaraes Borges; Ricardo Orozco; Jorge Villatoro; Maria Elena Medina-Mora**

*Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria*

While suicide rates in Mexico are below the world global rates, it has been increasing sharply during the last three decades. There is evidence that suicidal behavior (suicide ideation, plan and attempts) may also be increasing in the country. The youth are more

at risk, but the elderly may also be specially affected. Our objective was to report on the prevalence, geographical distribution and age differences in suicidal behavior in Mexico. We used the large 2016 National Addiction Survey (N=56,877) to report on the 12-month prevalence of suicide ideation, plan and attempts with a focus on the geographical distribution of suicidal behavior by 3 age groups (12-17 years; 18-49 years; 50-65 years). The prevalence of suicidal behavior varied by age groups, with the youth showing the highest rates, followed by adults and the elderly. All outcomes also varied by region (state level) of the country. This variation was not uniform by age groups. Comparisons of these prevalences with the distribution of suicide death rates are presented. We conclude that rates of suicide and suicidal behavior in Mexico call for public health action. Postponing interventions to reduce these rates will likely result in more lives lost from preventable causes of death.

### **Care for the Elderly: The Case of Cuba**

**Jesús Menéndez Jiménez**

*Medical University of Havana*

Aging is coming to all countries. In Cuba, 19.8% of its population is 60 years old and over, and is expected to reach 30% by 2030. This represents an economic and socio-health challenge. In particular, the issue of care lies at the heart of the challenges of aging. Data on aging in Cuba, the functional status of the elderly, current ways of providing care and some ideas on how these can be provided in the immediate future will be presented.

The nuclear Cuban family, the high level of inclusion of women in the labor market priority sectors, and free education up to the postgraduate level, among other issues, have influenced the birth rate, that has fallen below the replacement level since the 1970s. There are fewer people to provide care and more people to be cared for. Until a couple of years ago, little was said about the care of the elderly. Currently the subject has taken a greater presence, and extensive debates are dedicated to it. There is a national commission in Cuba that examines the fulfillment of the plan of action created to meet the challenge of aging several times a year. Significant effort has been made, but much remains to be done. The fragile economic situation of Cuba makes it difficult.

Aging is not expensive, but disability is. Up to age 75, most people stay healthy and active, but after that age the intrinsic and functional abilities are rapidly diminishing and care needs increase noticeably.

### **Cuídate Cuidador: Using Technology to Support Latino Caregivers**

**Sue Levkoff; Marta Pagan-Ortiz; Dharma Cortes; Sarah Pace; Eliza Ballou**

*University of South Carolina*

Caregivers for family members with dementia experience many challenges, including the lack of information to help them both in their caregiving for their loved one with dementia, and in their taking care of themselves. This is especially true for caregivers from ethnic minority groups, who experience additional challenges due to the lack of availability of linguistically and culturally appropriate information. In response to these needs, we developed a website, *Cuídate Cuidador.com*, that provides bilingual online education and support for Spanish-speaking dementia caregivers. *Cuídate Cuidador* offers practical “how to” information on managing symptoms and behaviors, real stories from caregivers, and information on self-care. An online community, via social media including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, provided the opportunity for caregivers to post and interact with other. This presentation provides a content analysis of posts placed on the website and related social media sites.

Several key themes emerged: caregiver burden and stress, no time for self, lessons learned through caregiving, rewards of caregiving, family cohesion, and value of online communities in providing. Findings demonstrate the desire of these Hispanic caregivers to share their experiences of suffering with other caregivers like themselves. They found the online community a positive strategy for receiving support in response to the stories and anecdotes they posted. We also found support for the importance of “familism” as a central component leading to successful coping with the challenges of dementia caregiving.

## **Panel Presentation IV: Emerging Scholars Oral Presentations**

### **Neighborhood Context of Older U.S. Latino Populations**

**Jennifer A. Ailshire**

*University of Southern California*

The social and physical environmental contexts in which older adults live play a vital role in facilitating opportunities to lead healthy, active, independent, and engaged lives. Although there is great interest in the impact of environments on older adults, we know relatively little about the neighborhood context of older U.S. Hispanics. Using data on adults over age 50 from the nationally representative Health and Retirement Study, we examine race/ethnic differences in neighborhood characteristics of older U.S. adults. Relative to whites, older Hispanics are more likely to live in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods that are characterized as having above average poverty levels, lower levels of educational attainment, more unemployment, and lower housing values. Additionally, Hispanics are more likely to report signs of disorder in their neighborhoods. This presentation will also describe differences in food availability/ accessibility, air pollution levels, and health care resources in the local area. In addition to investigating national-level differences, we also examine differences in neighborhood characteristics by Latino ethnicity in California, the state with the largest resident Hispanic population in the U.S. Using data on adults over age 50 from the California Health Interview Survey, we examine differences among Mexicans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Puerto Ricans, Central Americans, and South Americans. This presentation will also assess variation among Latino by citizenship status and time in country. Older adults often cite poor neighborhood conditions as barriers to healthy living and this may be especially true for the aging Hispanic population.

### **Demystifying the Puzzles of Hispanic Health Paradox from a Bi-National Perspective: A Look at Morbidity, Mental Health, and Socio-Behavioral Risk Factors**

**Qian Sun**

*University of Colorado Boulder*

Research on race/ethnic and immigrant health disparities in the United States documents the existence of a Hispanic advantage in several important health outcomes, especially for the foreign-born. At the same time, research has also consistently found that the health of immigrants deteriorates with time spent in the United States.



However, prior research, especially on the latter pattern of negative “acculturation” among immigrants, has generally suffered from potential “left censoring” or attrition bias brought by not measuring the experience of migrants who return to their countries of birth before the survey, thereby potentially distorting the health and duration composition of cohorts. To better understand the way in which this Hispanic/migrant health paradox is “lost” over time, this project uses a binational research design in order to compare the health outcomes of Mexican-born individuals with varying degrees of experience in the United States (including those who have returned to Mexico). We compare data from individuals of Mexican origin 50 years old and older on both sides of the border using the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in the United States and the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) in Mexico. In both data, we look at several health outcomes, including self-reported health: self-rated global health and mental health (index of three depressive symptoms that are a subset of the CES-D); important cardiometabolic health outcomes (i.e., hypertension and diabetes), as well as socio-behavioral risk factors such as obesity, smoking, and drinking, in addition to height for selection tests.

### **Poverty in the Elderly in Mexico: An Analysis from the Gender Differences**

**Sebastián Antonio Jiménez Solís**

*Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences — México*

The Mexican population is aging. This demographic situation is permanent and imposes important challenges in economic matters. Furthermore, an important aspect to study is the deprivation of economic security in old age. The purpose of this research aims to analyze determinants of poverty in the Mexican population aged 65 and over. This study considers that gender inequalities are intensified in old age and particularly adverse for women. The analysis is performed from two logistic regression models on the factors that influence the lack of economic welfare. The database that is used comes from the Socioeconomic Conditions Module of the Survey of Income and Expenditures of Households 2014. This survey is done by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI).

Findings demonstrate that women 65+ have the greatest inequalities. Moreover, the most important explanatory factor for poverty among the female population is the absence of social security, while the most important explanatory factor for poverty

among the male population is the absence of government programs. In addition, it is confirmed that the economic conditions have been unfavorable for the current generations of older adult women. Furthermore, it is found that the longer life expectancy of women does not necessarily translate into a better quality of life during old age. The results corroborate the importance of social security. Therefore, in terms of public policy actions and measures, it is necessary to guarantee the social security of this segment of the population and especially of women.

### **How Does Regional Variation Inform our Understanding of Hispanic Populations and Their Diabetes/Hypertension Prevalence?**

**Catherine Pérez; Jennifer A. Ailshire**

*University of Southern California*

The Hispanic population in the U.S. aged 65 and older has grown rapidly and is projected to increase five-fold between 2012 and 2050. A substantial body of research has found aging Hispanics to be disproportionately affected by diabetes and hypertension. Studies examining national estimates show that Hispanics have a higher prevalence of diabetes compared to non-Hispanic Whites, but have comparable levels of hypertension. However, less research has focused on how the prevalence of these health conditions may vary by region among Hispanic subgroups. Hispanics living in different geographical regions have unique historical, cultural, and demographic contexts depending on place of birth, national-origin, and socioeconomic status that may affect health in later life. Our study builds on previous research by distinguishing five Hispanic subgroups by national-origin and examining regional variation in diabetes and hypertension prevalence among adults aged 50+ using aggregated data from the 2000-2015 National Health Interview Survey. Overall, Hispanics have a higher prevalence of diabetes compared to non-Hispanic Whites regardless of region; though the prevalence of diabetes varied significantly by region among Hispanic subgroups. For hypertension, Hispanics reported a higher prevalence only in the Northeast region relative to non-Hispanic Whites. Similar to the results for diabetes, there were large variations by region among Hispanic subgroups. Our findings indicate that national prevalence results examining older Hispanics obscure regional variation in diabetes and hypertension among Hispanic subgroups.

**Friday, September 22, 2017**

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**Morning Keynote:**

**Contextual Effects on Medical Care Available to Latino/as in the U.S.**

**Eileen Crimmins; Jennifer A. Ailshire; Catherine Pérez; Joseph L. Saenz**

*University of Southern California*

The characteristics of where you live are very important regarding the medical care available to you. The study investigates how geographic area of residence affects the quality of medical care received by Latino/as in the United States relative to other ethnic groups. The Contextual Data Resource (CDR) associated with the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) is used to investigate this question. Latino/as live in areas where quality medical care is not as available as it is for the non-Hispanic white population.

**Panel Presentation V: SOL-INCA Study**

**The Study of Latinos-Investigation of Neurocognitive Aging (SOL-INCA)**

**Hector M. González**

*University of California, San Diego*

Latinos may be at high risk for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD) or they might not, and no one really knows for sure. For nearly 20 years, this open question regarding the epidemiology of ADRD among Latinos has been ignored and neglected. To some extent, this neglect is understandable. Logistically, studying diverse Latinos in adequately powered studies has been cost-prohibitive. Beyond additional costs and efforts necessary to properly develop research protocols in English and in Spanish, there are cultural and linguistic differences that must be thoughtfully integrated into study protocols to limit bias. In addition, multiple biological systems and multilayered omics must be integrated to conduct state-of-the-art ADRD research in order to discover new means of mitigating ADRD and other health problems among diverse Latinos. Further complicating matters, Latino diversity has been underappreciated and largely ignored in ADRD epidemiology and in health sciences in general. In this presentation, the Principle Investigator of the Study of Latinos-investigation of neurocognitive aging (SOL-INCA) will describe this new research platform that will fill long-neglected scientific gaps that will enable discoveries toward mitigating and preventing ADRD among diverse Latinos throughout the U.S.

## **Is There a Relationship between Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior and Cognitive Function in U.S. Hispanic/Latino Adults? The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)**

**Elizabeth Vásquez**

*University at Albany*

With increasing age, adults are reported to experience normative cognitive decline. Research on the relationship between normative cognitive decline and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) and sedentary behavior (SED) needs further investigation in Hispanic/Latinos adults. We assessed the cross-sectional association between accelerometer assessed MVPA and SED with cognitive function in 7,478 adults aged 45-74 years from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL). The HCHS/SOL is a cohort study of community-dwelling Hispanic/Latino adults of diverse backgrounds (Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American) living in four US cities (Miami, FL, Bronx, NY, Chicago, IL, and San Diego, CA). At baseline, cognitive tests included two executive function tests (Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST), a test of language (Word Fluency), and a test of memory (Spanish English Verbal Learning Test). Mean time spent in sedentary behaviors was 12.3 hours/day in females and 11.9 hours/day in males (75% and 77% of accelerometer wear time, respectively). Higher SED, but not MVPA, was associated with lower DSST raw scores ( $\beta$  -0.03 with each 10-min increment in SED;  $P < 0.05$ ), indicating lower performance in executive function in all age groups. No associations were observed for MVPA and SED with tests of language or memory tests. Our findings suggest a distinct association of SED but not MVPA on executive functioning in middle-aged and older Latino adults. Longitudinal studies are needed to more conclusively determine causal links.

## **Cardiovascular Health and Neurocognitive Function among U.S. Latinos from Diverse Backgrounds**

**Wassim Tarraf**

*Wayne State University*

Published work on Latinos indicate that some groups (e.g. Caribbean Hispanics) could be at higher risk for cognitive decline and disorders. Latinos are also excessively

burdened by cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk, and have lower access to healthcare. Current epidemiological evidence on CV risk and disease and cognitive function among Latinos is based on older cohorts and restricted background groups. Examining the linkages between CV health and cognition in middle-age and among diverse Latinos is critical as they are projected to comprise a third of the US population by mid-century. In the absence of effective pharmacological avenues to treating cognitive disease, preventative public health approaches are, currently, the only viable options to reduce population burden due to insidious cognitive aging. Using published data from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) we 1) describe and examine CV risk profiles of diverse Latino groups using seven national goals for cardiovascular health (CVH) labeled Life's Simple 7 (LS7), 2) describe cognitive function among middle-aged and older Latinos, 3) examine the associations between cognition and LS7 CVH measures, and 4) provide a focused discussion on the links between BP abnormalities and cognition given the implications of BP for both stroke and dementias. The HCHS/SOL is a cohort study of community-dwelling Hispanic/Latino adults of diverse backgrounds (Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American) living in four US cities (Miami, FL, Bronx, NY, Chicago, IL, and San Diego, CA). We report notable differences in CV health and cognitive function between Latino groups.

## **Panel Presentation VI: Emerging Scholars Oral Presentations**

### **The Impact of Socio Cultural Context on Frailty According to Life Space Levels**

**Mariana González Lara**

*Instituto Nacional de Geriatría – México*

There is growing interest in how social determinants impact health in older adults. In particular neighborhood characteristics are known to affect older adult health. Frailty is considered a condition that renders older adults prone to adverse outcomes. Some authors hypothesize that frailty leads to disability (a kind of end to frailty). Others say that frailty and disability and dependency co-exist. In part, this overlapping could be due to environmental conditions that in the frail older adult could allow some to perform well, while others to perform poorly. On the other hand, socio-economic characteristics of a determined population are thought to influence deeply the interactions between environment and health outcomes of older adults. Therefore, the aim of this work is to assess the association of frailty in different functional levels with socio-cultural

characteristics. This is a secondary analysis of the baseline assessment (2012) of the International Mobility in Aging Study (IMIAs). The IMIAs is a cohort study, which has three waves currently, with data from four different countries (five locations): St. Hyacinthe/Canada, Kingston/Canada, Manizales/Colombia, Natal/Brazil and Tirana/Albania. Frailty was defined with a 30-item frailty index in order to have a wider spectrum of this condition in two levels of life-space (life-space assessment tool): limited (only inside the neighborhood or less) and normal (those with life space not limited to the neighborhood). According to results that will be presented, there is a significant impact of the socio-cultural context of frailty, especially in the highest function levels of older adults.

### **Investigation into the Co-Development of Cognitive and Physical Decline for Older Mexican Americans**

**Marc A. Garcia; Brian Downer; Dan A. Powers**

*The University of Texas Medical Branch*

Impaired cognition and physical limitations are common comorbid conditions among older adults. Prior research has also identified cognitive impairment to be a risk factor for increased physical decline whereas physical impairment is associated with greater cognitive decline. The close relationship between cognitive and physical impairments is due in part to shared risk factors and underlying biological mechanisms that contribute to impaired cognitive and physical functioning. However, traditional modeling approaches are unable to examine how cognitive and physical declines co-develop. This research used 20 years of data from the Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Study of the Elderly (HEPESE) to model trajectories of cognitive function and physical functioning, measured in terms of Mini Mental State Exam (MMSE) scores and performance-oriented mobility assessment (POMA) scores after age 65 in a large longitudinal sample of Mexican-origin individuals. We estimate dual domain growth curve models that permit initial levels of MMSE scores to impact the change in POMA scores as well as allowing initial levels of POMA scores to impact change in MMSE scores. Cross-domain regressions of intercepts on slopes show that higher baseline levels of physical function dampen the rate of cognitive decline for both men

and women. Conversely, cross-domain regression of initial cognitive levels on physical function show that higher baseline MMSE scores increase the rate of decline in POMA scores for women only. This research presents new evidence that suggests physical impairment is a stronger risk factor for declining cognitive function than impaired cognition is for physical decline.

## **Indoor Air Pollution and Cognitive Function among Older Mexican Adults**

**Joseph L. Saenz**

*University of Southern California*

A growing body of research suggests exposure to high levels of outdoor air pollution may negatively affect cognitive functioning in older adults, but less is known about the link between indoor sources of air pollution and cognitive functioning. We examine the association between exposure to indoor air pollution and cognitive function among older adults in Mexico, a developing country where combustion of biomass for domestic energy remains common.

Data comes from the 2012 Wave of the Mexican Health and Aging Study. The analytic sample consists of 13,023 Mexican adults over age 50. Indoor air pollution is assessed by the reported use of wood or coal as the household's primary cooking fuel. Cognitive function is measured with assessments of immediate recall, delayed recall, attention, orientation, and verbal fluency. Ordinary least squares regression is used to examine cross-sectional differences in cognitive function according to indoor air pollution exposure while accounting for demographic, household, health, and economic characteristics. Approximately 16% of the sample reported using wood or coal as their primary cooking fuel, but this was far more common among those residing in the most rural areas (53%). Exposure to indoor air pollution was associated with poorer cognitive performance across all assessments, with the exception of delayed recall, even in fully adjusted models. Indoor air pollution may be an important factor for the cognitive health of older Mexican adults. Public health efforts should continue to develop interventions to reduce exposure to indoor air pollution in rural Mexico.

## Depressive Symptoms in Child Caregivers of Very Old Mexican Americans

David Flores; Sunshine Rote; Jacqueline L. Angel; Nai-wei Chen; Brian Downer; Kyriakos S. Markides

*The University of Texas Medical Branch*

The objective of the study is to examine the effects of disability, cognitive impairment, and neuropsychiatric disturbance among older Mexican Americans on depressive symptoms in their children caregivers. This study utilizes data from Wave 7 (2010-11) of the Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Study of the Elderly (HEPESE). The final sample included 200 adult children caregivers that provided direct personal care with activities of daily living (ADL) (e.g., bathing, toileting, dressing, etc.) to their older parents (average age = 87). We analyzed the influence of ADL disability, cognition (MMSE), and neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPI) of the care recipient on depressive symptoms of the adult child caregiver. A cross-sectional multivariable linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the effect of neuropsychiatric disturbance on caregiver depressive symptoms.

Presence of care recipient NPI symptoms was associated with higher depressive symptoms for caregivers. Additional characteristics associated with caregiver depressive symptoms were not being married, and higher perceived social stress. ADL disability of the care recipient, cognitive functioning of the care recipient, or caregiver health status alone did not have a significant effect on depressive symptoms of the caregiver. In a Mexican American familistic culture, disability and cognitive impairment might be better tolerated by families but neuropsychiatric behavioral symptoms related to dementia may take an increased toll on family member caregivers. The need to provide respite services, mental health resources and community services for caregivers of care recipients with neuropsychiatric symptoms is of paramount importance to alleviate depressive symptoms and burden among caregivers.



**Closing Keynote:****Looking to the Future – Priorities for Creating New Knowledge****Steven P. Wallace***University of California, Los Angeles*

There are about 1,000 publications listed in PubMed every year that include Latino elders, a number that has been increasing each year. While that may sound like a lot, it has not yet reached 1% of all articles published annually on the elderly. Given the comparatively small numbers of us who research Latino aging issues, where are the most important areas for research?

First, this conference has focused on political factors, social determinants, and built environments, all areas where the research on older Latinos is lacking. Given the current political climate, it is particularly important to document the impacts of public policies on the health and well-being of Latino elders. This includes general policies like Medicaid expansion as well as immigrant policies like stepped up deportations that create stress and avoidance of needed services. Second, when looking at how contexts impact Latino elder health, we should also look at the impacts on the health of families and communities. With 40% of noncitizen Mexican immigrant elders living in three-generation households (compared to 4% of non-Latino US-born whites), the family is a critical unit of analysis that is usually overlooked. Finally, when looking for funding for research, NIA has received several budget increases for funding Alzheimer's research and pay lines are almost reasonable in this area now. NIA has a number of initiatives to build out new research areas. In sum, there are no shortage of important areas for future research, and there is even funding for some of them.

# MENTORING EMERGING SCHOLARS

The overarching goal of the Conference Series on Aging in the Americas (CAA) mentoring program is to provide the skills, knowledge and experience to prepare the emerging scholar to excel in his or her career path in behavioral and social sciences in minority aging with a special emphasis on Latino health.

The CAA fosters the development of emerging scholars in field of Latino aging through its various conference activities, which include:

- the acceptance of exemplary poster submissions for a juried poster session
- the selection of exemplary posters for oral presentation
- the acknowledgement of exemplary poster presentations at an awards ceremony
- the opportunity to speak with leading researchers in the field of Hispanic aging during a one-on-one mentoring session, which is followed by a celebratory dinner

The mentoring efforts of these 27 preeminent researchers in the field of Hispanic aging at the 2017 International Conference on Aging in the Americas (ICAA) cannot be overlooked.

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## MENTORS

Guilherme L. Guimaraes Borges

Valentine Villa

Hector M. González

Hortensia Amaro

Roberto Ham-Chande

Fernando M. Torres-Gil

Kyriakos S. Markides

Ladson Hinton

Luis Miguel F. Gutiérrez Robledo

Karl Eschbach



# POSTER PRESENTATIONS

**Sean Angst, University of Southern California;** Emma Aguila, University of Southern California; Mariana López-Ortega, Instituto Nacional de Geriátría – México  
*The Costs of Caring: Familial Dynamics and the Effects of Universal Pension Transfers on Elder Care in Mexico*

**Jesús Daniel Zazueta Borboa, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte – México**  
*Health, Care and Expenses in the Last Year of Life in the Mexican Population 50+*

**Phillip A. Cantu, The University of Texas at Austin;** Jacqueline L. Angel, The University of Texas at Austin; Ronald J. Angel, The University of Texas at Austin  
*Household Extension and Life Expectancy: Estimates of Durations of Dependency*

**Paola Carmina Gutiérrez Cuéllar, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México**  
*Another Look at Getting Older: The Social Imaginations of Young Mexicans on Aging*

**Paige Birkelbach Downer, The University of Texas Medical Branch**  
*Does Social Engagement Mediate Rural/Urban Differences in Depression in Mexican Adults?*

**David Flores, The University of Texas Medical Branch;** Sunshine Rote, University of Louisville; Jacqueline L. Angel, The University of Texas at Austin; Nai-Wei Chen, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Brian Downer, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Kyriakos S. Markides, The University of Texas Medical Branch  
*Depressive Symptoms in Child Caregivers of Very Old Mexican Americans*

**David Flores, The University of Texas Medical Branch;** Nai-Wei Chen, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Brian Downer, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Kyriakos S. Markides, The University of Texas Medical Branch  
*Hearing Impairment is Correlated with Depression in Very Old Mexican Americans: A Study Using the Hispanic HEPSE*

**David Flores, The University of Texas Medical Branch;** Micki Washburn, University of Houston; Patrick S. Bordnick, Tulane University, Luis R. Torres, University of Houston  
*“Sangre Buena, Sangre Mala” (Good Blood, Bad Blood): A Qualitative Examination of “Familismo” (Familism) and the Dichotomous Influence of Aging Hispanic Families in Heroin Use*

**Marc A. Garcia, The University of Texas Medical Branch;** Brian Downer, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Dan A. Powers, The University of Texas at Austin  
*Investigation into the Co-Development of Cognitive and Physical Decline for Older Mexican Americans*

**San Juanita García, University of California, Riverside;** Verónica Montes de Oca, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Rogelio Sáenz, The University of Texas at San Antonio  
*Growing Old as Undocumented – “Los Invisibles”: Long-term Consequences of Undocumented Status on Older Mexican Immigrants*

**Sandra Hernández; University of Southern California;** Beatrice Martínez, University of Southern California; Reina Arias, AltaMed Health Services Corp; Ralph Rivera, University of Southern California; Ivette Ortiz, University of Southern California; María P. Aranda, University of Southern California  
*Programa Esperanza: Life Stress Events among Latinos with Late-Life Depression*

**Ickpyo Hong, The University of Texas Medical Branch;** Mi Jung Lee, University of Florida; Timothy A. Reistetter, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Alejandra Michaels-Obregon, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Rebeca Wong, The University of Texas Medical Branch  
*The Impact of Direct and Proxy Interview on the Measurement Stability of Physical Function Items: 2012 U.S. Health and Retirement Study*

**Lisette Jimenez, VA Caribbean Healthcare System — Puerto Rico**  
*Older Age Does Not Imply a Greater Risk: Prevalence of Drowsy Driving and Self-Reported Automobile Accidents in Elderly Veterans*

**Amit Kumar, Brown University**

*Access to Rehabilitation Services for Mexican Older Adults with Stroke*

**Stephanie Lopez, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

*The Influence of Exercise on Physical Performance in Older Hispanic/Latinos Adults: The "¡Caminemos!" Study*

**Jenny Martinez, University of Southern California; Natalie Leland, University of Southern California**

*The Impact of Language Discordance on Rehabilitation Care: Implications for Latino Elders*

**Annika Maya-Rivero, The Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México;**

Miguel Ángel Rubio Toledo, The Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México; Arturo Santamaría Ortega, The Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

*Environmental Design in Mexican Dementia Care Centers*

**Stacey Schepens Niemiec, University of Southern California; Cheryl L.P. Vigen, University of Southern California; Jeanine Blanchard, University of Southern California; Jenny Martínez, University of Southern California; Hector G. Balcazar, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science; Mike Carlson, University of Southern California**

*The Health and Well-being of Late Middle-aged, Rural-dwelling Hispanic Adults with Arthritis*

**Norma A. Padrón, Thomas Jefferson University**

*Space, time and place –Outlining Two Approaches to Analyze and Present Data Relevant to Understanding the Social Determinants of Health*

**Catherine Pérez, University of Southern California; Jennifer A. Ailshire, University of Southern California**

*How Does Regional Variation Inform our Understanding of Hispanic Populations and Their Diabetes/Hypertension Prevalence?*

**Catherine Pérez, University of Southern California;** Marc A. Garcia, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Fernando I. Rivera, University of Central Florida  
*Life Expectancies with Depression by Age of Migration and Gender among Older Mexican Adults*

**Melanie Z. Plasencia, University of California, Berkeley**

*"No Tengo Dinero, Pero Tengo Mucha Gente": How Older Latinos Age in Place in an Ethnic Enclave*

**Jaime Perales Puchalt, University of Kansas;** David Johnson, University of Kansas; Cielo Fernandez, University of Kansas Medical Center; Carolina Bueno, University of Kansas Medical Center; Daniel Chavez, University of Kansas Medical Center; Todd Moore, University of Kansas Medical Center; Mariana Ramirez, University of Kansas Medical Center; Eric Vidoni, University of Kansas Medical Center

*A Pilot Trial to Increase Alzheimer's Disease Awareness in the Latino Community*

**Adriana Reyes, University of Michigan**

*Retirement in a Family Context*

**Laurent Reyes, Rutgers University**

*The Role of Informal Networks in Overcoming Structural and Cultural Barriers to Community Access Among Latinos 59+ in New Brunswick, New Jersey*

**Sunshine Rote, University of Louisville;** Jacqueline L. Angel, The University of Texas at Austin; Ladson Hinton, University of California, Davis

*Forms of Family Support in Latino Dementia Caregiving*

**Joseph L. Saenz, University of Southern California;** Sunshine Rote, University of Louisville

*Household Decision Making Dynamics and Depressive Symptoms among Older Mexican Adults*

**Joseph L. Saenz, University of Southern California;** Rebeca Wong, The University of Texas Medical Branch; Jennifer A. Ailshire, University of Southern California  
*Indoor Air Pollution and Cognitive Function among Older Mexican Adults*

**Gladys Marian Baz Sirvent, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México**  
*Programs to Alleviate Poverty in Elders in Mexico*

**Sebastián Antonio Jiménez Solís, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences — México**  
*Poverty in the Elderly in Mexico: An Analysis from the Gender Differences*

**Qian Sun, University of Colorado Boulder**  
*Demystifying the Puzzles of Hispanic Health Paradox From A Bi-National Perspective: A Look at Morbidity, Mental Health, and Socio-Behavioral Risk Factor*





## 2017 CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP BIOGRAPHIES



**Jacqueline L. Angel, PH.D., Principal Investigator** is Professor of Public Affairs and Sociology and a Faculty Affiliate at the Population Research Center and Lyndon B. Johnson School Center for Health and Social Policy at The University of Texas at Austin. Her research examines the longitudinal health and long-term care needs of older Mexican Americans. She is Principal Investigator of the NIA Conference Series on Aging in the Americas: U.S. and

Mexico. Dr. Angel is author/coauthor/co-editor of 80 journal articles, 30 book chapters, and 11 books. Some of her recent publications include: *Family, Intergenerational and Post Traditional Society and Latinos in an Aging World* (with Ronald J. Angel), *Challenges of Latino Aging in the Americas* (William Vega, Kyriakos S. Markides, and Fernando Torres-Gil), and *Handbook of the Sociology of Aging* (Rick Settersten). Dr. Angel is a Fellow of the Behavioral and Social Sciences section of The Gerontological Society of America.

**William A. Vega, PH.D., 2017 Conference Organizer & Co-Investigator**, is a



provost professor at USC with appointments in social work, preventive medicine, psychiatry, family medicine, psychology and gerontology. He is the Cleofas and Victor Ramirez Professor of Practice, Policy, Research and Advocacy for the Latino Population at the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work. Vega is also the executive director of the USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging. Before joining USC, he was director of the Luskin Center for Innovation

and an associate provost at UCLA. An elected member of the National Academy of Medicine, Vega has conducted community and clinical research projects on health, mental health and substance abuse throughout the United States and Latin America and been funded by multiple public and private sources. He has published more than 200 articles and chapters, in addition to several books. Vega is currently ranked by Research Gate in the top 2 percent of authors in overall research impact. He is the

recipient of many awards including the Award of Excellence in Research by a Senior Scientist from the National Hispanic Science Network, and the Rema Lapouse Award from the American Public Health Association.

**Kyriakos S. Markides, PH.D., Co-Investigator**, is currently the Annie and John



Gnitzinger Distinguished Professor of Aging and Professor in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health at The University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. Dr. Markides is the Editor of the Journal of Aging and Health, which he founded in 1989. He is the author or co-author of over 370 publications most of which are on aging and health issues in the Mexican American population as well as minority aging issues in general.

His research has been funded continuously by the National Institutes of Health since 1980. He is currently Principal Investigator of the Hispanic EPESE (Established Population for the Epidemiological Study of the Elderly), a longitudinal study of the health of older Mexican Americans from the five Southwestern states. Dr. Markides is credited with coining the term 'Hispanic Epidemiological Paradox' (with J. Coreil) which is currently the leading theme in Hispanic health. The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) has listed Dr. Markides among the most highly cited social scientists in the world. He has been honored with several awards including the Distinguished Mentorship Award and the Robert W. Kleemeier Award from the Gerontological Society of America.



**Fernando M. Torres-Gil, PH.D., Co-Investigator**, has a multifaceted career that spans the academic, professional, and policy arenas. He is a Professor of Social Welfare and Public Policy at UCLA, Director of the UCLA Center for Policy Research on Aging and an Adjunct Professor of Gerontology at USC. He also has served as Acting Dean and Associate Dean at the UCLA School of Public Affairs, and most recently Chair of the Social Welfare Department.

He has written six books and over 100 publications. His academic contributions have earned him membership in the prestigious Academies of Public Administration, Gerontology and Social Insurance. He also has an impressive portfolio of public service and national and international recognition. He was appointed by President Bill Clinton as the first-ever U.S. Assistant Secretary on Aging. In addition, Torres-Gil has provided important leadership in philanthropy and non-profit organizations including serving as a former board member for AARP.



**Terrence D. Hill, PH.D., Poster Session Presider and Organizer**, considers the central aim of his research to

be to describe and explain the social inequality in misery and human suffering. He addresses this aim by conducting original theoretical and empirical research on the social distribution of health, health-relevant behavior, and mortality risk. Hill's research draws from Sociology, Social Psychology, Medical Sociology, and Social Epidemiology

to frame health as an expression or outcome of social and cultural forces, including religion, neighborhood context, social relationships, socioeconomic status, gender, race, ethnicity, and immigrant status. Hill's publications appear in a range of journals like the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Social Science & Medicine*, *The Journals of Gerontology*, *The Gerontologist*, *American Journal of Public Health*, *Labour Economics*, and *Social Work*. He has also published chapters in the *Handbook of Sociology of Aging*, *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, *Handbook of the Sociology of Mental Health*, and *Handbook of Religion and Society*.



# SPEAKER AND DISCUSSANT BIOGRAPHIES



indicates the biography is of a keynote speaker



indicates the biography is of an emerging scholar who was selected for an oral presentation of their submitted poster abstract

**JENNIFER A. AILSHIRE, PH.D.** is an Assistant Professor of Gerontology, Sociology, and Spatial Sciences at the University of Southern California. Her research focuses primarily on the role of social and physical environmental factors in maintaining health and promoting healthy aging. She was the PI on a NIA-funded project to create a contextual data resource for users of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). This data resource will allow HRS users to examine health and aging of the population in the context of the social, economic, physical, and health care environments in which older adults live.

**MARGARITA ALEGRÍA, PH.D.** is the Chief of the Disparities Research Unit at Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Professor in the Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. Dr. Alegría is currently the PI of four National Institutes of Health-funded research studies: International Latino Research Partnership; Effects of Social Context, Culture and Minority Status on Depression and Anxiety; Building Community Capacity for Disability Prevention for Minority Elders; and Mechanisms Underlying Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Mental Disorders. She is also the co-PI of a William T. Grant Foundation project, titled Understanding the Experience of Majority and Minority Status through Photovoice. Dr. Alegría has published over 200 papers, editorials, intervention training manuals, and several book chapters. As an acknowledgement of her contributions, she has been widely recognized and cited. Her many awards include the Health Disparities Innovation Award from the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities, 2008; the Carl Taube Award from the American Public Health Association, 2008; the Simon Bolivar Award from the American Psychiatric Association, 2009 and the Award of Excellence from the National Hispanic Science Network on Drug Abuse, 2011. In October 2011, she was elected as a member of the Institute of Medicine.

**HORTENSIA AMARO, PH.D.** is the Associate Vice Provost for Community Research Initiatives at USC and the Dean's Professor of Social Work and Preventive Medicine at the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work. In her career, Amaro has dramatically advanced the understanding of substance abuse disorder treatment, HIV prevention and other urgent public health challenges through a distinguished career that has spanned scholarly research, translation of science to practice, top-level policy consultation and service on four Institute of Medicine committees. She has authored more than 130 scholarly publications, many widely-cited, and she has made landmark contributions to improving behavioral health care in community-based organizations by launching addiction treatment programs that have helped thousands of families and informing practice in agencies around the world. Before joining USC in 2012, Amaro was with Northeastern University for 10 years, serving as dean, as well as distinguished professor of health sciences and counseling psychology, of the Bouvé College of Health Sciences, and as director of the university's Institute on Urban Health Research. For 18 years prior to that, she was professor at Boston University. In recognition of the impact of her scholarship, she was elected into the Institute of Medicine in 2010.

**GUILHERME LUIZ GUIMARAES BORGES, SC.D.** is a Psychologist with a doctoral affiliation at Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and postdoctoral affiliation at Harvard Medical School. A senior researcher at the Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria (Mexico), he has mentored 41 students and published 340 articles and chapters. His areas of expertise are alcohol and drugs and how they related to injuries and suicide, and the role of immigration. Guilherme served as a member of the DSM-5 and is a member of WHO Reference Group on Alcohol and Drug Use Epidemiology. He has received several awards, including the "Jellinek Memorial Fund Award" (*Epidemiology*, 2015).

**TYSON BROWN, PH.D.** is an Assistant Professor of sociology and the director of the Center for Biobehavioral Health Disparities Research at Duke University. His research examines how and why racial/ethnic stratification and other axes of inequality combine to shape health and wealth across the life course. This research interest is expressed in three foci: 1) using multidimensional approaches

to stratification to investigate the intersecting consequences of social factors on health and wealth, 2) examining whether inequality increases or decreases over the life course, and 3) determining the extent to which structural and psychosocial mechanisms underlie within- and between-group differences in health.

**ALICE CEPEDA, PH.D.** is currently an Associate Professor in the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work. She received her Ph.D. from the City University of New York Graduate Center. Her work has focused on the social epidemiology of drug use and the related health risk behaviors that disproportionately affect urban Mexican-origin minority populations, including violence, HIV/STI infection risks and mental health conditions. Her research has also highlighted the unique gendered experiences encountered by females within this cultural context. She is currently the PI of a NIH/NIDA supported study examining the long-term health consequences of drug use and intimate partner violence on Mexican American females who were associated with male gang members as adolescents. Additionally, she recently completed a Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grand Challenges Exploration-funded feasibility study of an HIV intervention using projection mapping technology among active crack users in Mexico City.

**EILEEN CRIMMINS, PH.D.** is the AARP Chair in Gerontology, and University Professor at the Davis School of Gerontology at the University of Southern California. She directs the USC/UCLA Center on Biodemography and Population Health, the NIA sponsored Biomarker Network, and the Multidisciplinary Research in Gerontology Training Program at USC. She is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She has received the Robert W. Kleemeier Award for research from the Gerontological Society of America. Crimmings is a demographer whose work focuses on health and aging. Crimmings pioneered the development and modeling of the concept of healthy life expectancy to examine the interaction of trends in life expectancy and population health. Her work has clarified improvements in life expectancy can be linked to



increases in the prevalence of major diseases and disability in the population. She has also worked to promote the incorporation of valid and reliable biological data in population surveys in a number of countries.

**KARL ESCHBACH, PH.D.** is a sociologist and demographer. He came to UTMB-Galveston in 2001. Eschbach's research has focused on racial and ethnic disparities, with an emphasis on understanding geographic variation in health and health care outcomes. He has worked with Kokos S. Markides' Mexican American EPESE throughout his time at UTMB, and created a contextually-linked file for EPESE subjects as his first contribution to the project. In 2016 he retired to the Big Island of Hawai'i, and is now an adjunct professor in Preventive Medicine and Community Health at UTMB. He continues to work on a number of MA EPESE projects.

**DAVID FLORES, M.P.H., PH.D.** is a research scientist at The University of Texas Medical Branch and has conducted research that focuses on dementia, capacity, elder substance use, and elder mistreatment. He works to understand issues effecting vulnerable, hidden populations of elder adults in the community. He has presented his research locally, nationally, and internationally on geriatric syndromes, minority health, and the influence of culture on aging. Flores' experiences have taught him the importance of appropriate research planning, working in the community, cooperation and effective methods of communication with community gate keepers. In summary, his research and work are a testimony to the dedication, devotion and love he has for the aging community and for the people he serves as a researcher. Flores looks forward to the opportunity to share this passion with fellow researchers in the field of aging.

**MARC A. GARCIA, PH.D.** is a postdoctoral fellow in the Sealy Center on Aging at The University of Texas Medical Branch. He received his Ph.D. in Sociology from The University of Texas at Austin in 2015. His research centers broadly on health disparities across the life course. Specifically, he is interested in how race/ethnicity, nativity, gender, and social economic factors shape physical health, cognitive functioning, and mortality outcomes of aging minority and immigrant groups in the United States.

**ZACH GASSOUMIS, PH.D.** is a Research Assistant Professor at the USC Leonard Davis School of Gerontology. His research focuses on securing a basic quality of life for older adults, specifically within the areas of elder abuse, economic security, and the provision of health, social, and protective services. Much of his research involves an application of quantitative methodologies to large, population-based datasets. Along with his colleagues in the Secure Old Age lab, Dr. Gassoumis has identified the value added when the most severe cases of abuse and neglect are presented to an elder abuse multidisciplinary team, the elder abuse forensic center. Dr. Gassoumis' research on economic security has looked primarily at economic disparities between racial/ethnic and immigrant groups, specifically the intersection between immigration/naturalization and lifespan income and wealth. Funding for Dr. Gassoumis' research projects has come from sources including federal (National Institute of Justice, Administration on Community Living, National Institute on Aging), state (California Department of Public Health, California Department of Social Services), foundation (Ford Foundation, the Archstone Foundation, The SCAN Foundation), and other non-profit entities (AARP).

**HECTOR M. GONZÁLEZ, PH.D.** is an Associate Professor and Director of the SOL-INCA Project at the University of California, San Diego, Department of Neuroscience. He is a licensed clinical neuropsychologist with clinical research training and experiences in Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers. Dr. González was a clinical research fellow and later co-investigator of the Sacramento Area Latino Study on Aging (SALSA), which is a landmark dementia study among Latinos. He served as Principal Investigator of the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (SOL), Neurocognitive Reading Center, which is the largest and most in-depth study of Latino neurocognitive health to-date. Dr. González' research focuses on Latino health in general, with emphases in body systems associated with brain aging, decline, and neurocognitive disorders (i.e., MCI/ADRD).

**MARIANA GONZÁLEZ LARA, M.S.** has an undergraduate degree in nutrition from Autonomus University of Hidalgo, Mexico, and a Master in Science focused on Epidemiology in the Faculty of Medicine at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. For the past four years, she has been participating in various research projects as an Assistant Researcher at the National Institute of Geriatrics in Mexico (INGer), mainly focusing on body composition and diet of older adults. She has also collaborated with researchers at INGer for publications. Lara currently work as a research assistant at INGer.

**ROBERTO HAM-CHANDE, PH.D.**, received his Doctorate in Demography from the Université de Paris X – Nanterre with highest honors. Former positions include Actuary for the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS) and for the Institute of Social Security for Public Employees (ISSSTE); Chairman of the Department of Population and Urban Studies of El Colegio de México. Ham- Chande currently serves as a full professor of the Department of Population Studies at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte. He received the National Award on Demography 2009 from the Presidency of Mexico.

**LADSON HINTON, M.D.**, Professor of Psychiatry at UC Davis, is a geriatric psychiatrist, clinical and services researcher, and social scientist. Over the past two decades, he has conducted interdisciplinary research to better understand the cultural and social dimensions of family caregiving for older adults with dementia and late life depression. He has applied this knowledge to develop innovative and culturally-appropriate interventions to advance care for underserved populations in the US and Vietnam. Dr. Hinton directs the Latino Aging Research Resource Center, one of seven NIA-funded Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research and the Outreach and Recruitment Core for the Alzheimer’s Disease Center. He was a member of the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine ad hoc Committee on Family Caregiving for Older Adults whose report – *Families Caring for an Aging America* - was published in 2016. He co-directs the newly established Family Caregiving Institute in the UC Davis School of Nursing.

**SUE LEVKOFF, S.M., M.S.W., SC.D.** is the SmartState Endowed Chair in Community and Social Support for SmartHOME and Professor in the College of Social Work at the University of South Carolina. Trained in public health and social work, Dr. Levkoff is a social gerontologist who focuses on the reduction of health disparities for older populations through a combination of a range of information and related communication technologies to reduce disparities. Dr. Levkoff conducts intervention research to test different mechanisms to enable “aging in place.” She uses a range of research methods, often conducting mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) in her studies, and focusing on mediating and moderating mechanisms that impact outcomes. She has conducted research on ethnic minority populations within the United States, as well as international research with researchers in Beijing (Peking University Institute of Mental Health), Wuhan (Wuhan University School of Public Health), and Hefei (Hefei Technology University) in China. Since 2006, she has served as Editor-in-Chief of the peer reviewed journal, *Ageing International*, published by Springer-Verlag, which addresses challenges of global aging and strategies for addressing them.

**MARIANA LÓPEZ-ORTEGA, PH.D.** is currently working as a Researcher at the Mexican National Institute of Geriatrics, National Institutes of Health. She holds a Master’s Degree in Public Policy from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in Public Health and Policy from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London. Her current lines of research include long-term care for older adults, the supply of informal care for Mexican older adults and its costs, and the social determinants of ageing and health.

**SILVIA MEJIA, PH.D.** is a professor of the Department of Population Studies at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte in Tijuana, Mexico. She received her Master’s Degree in Psychobiology and, Ph.D. in Neuroscience from the National University of Mexico. Since 2008, she has been part of the National Research System (level II). Her area of research for the last 20 years has been on cognitive aging where she has focused on measurement issues in Latino populations and on the epidemiology of cognitive impairment and dementia with Mexican and Mexican-American populations.

She works as a consultant for the Mexican Health and Aging Study and currently collaborates closely with Dr. Rebeca Wong in the MHAS Cognitive Aging Ancillary Study (MexCog).

**JESÚS MENÉNDEZ JIMÉNEZ, M.D.** graduated from medical school and became a specialist in geriatrics at the Medical University of Havana in 1980 and 1988 respectively. He obtained his Master's Degree in Public Health and Aging in 2008. He is currently a professor of Geriatrics and Researcher of the Medical University of Havana and Director of the PAHO-WHO Collaborating Center "Public Health and Aging." He also serves as the President of the Advisory Council of the Rector for the Geriatrics Specialty of the Medical University of Havana, as well as a member of the Academic Faculty of Nursing and of the Master's Degree Public Health and Aging of the university. He is also President of the Geriatric State Court of the Specialty and the Second Degree Court of the Specialty and has published numerous research articles and books.

**MANUEL PASTOR, PH.D.** is Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity at the University of Southern California (USC) where he directs the Program for Environmental and Regional Equity (PERE) and the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII). He is the USC Turpanjian Chair in Civil Society and Social Change, and holds an economics Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Pastor writes and speaks widely on issues including demographic change, economic inequality, community empowerment, environmental justice, and social movements. His recent books include: *Unsettled Americans: Metropolitan Context and Civic Leadership for Immigrant Integration*, co-edited with John Mollenkopf; and *Equity, Growth, and Community: What the Nation Can Learn from America's Metro Areas*, co-authored with Chris Benner. Pastor's current work and forthcoming book examines the last several decades of economic, social, and environmental transformations in California – and what they can tell us about the road ahead for the U.S.

**CATHERINE PÉREZ** is a doctoral candidate in Gerontology at the University of Southern California who has a strong commitment to addressing inequalities in Hispanic health and aging. Her research is focused primarily on how race/ethnicity influences health and well-being across the adult life course, and how sociocultural variation, which includes socioeconomic, migratory, cultural, behavioral, and linguistic experiences, leads to disparities in health and aging among Hispanics. Her dissertation research integrates multilevel information on sociocultural factors, health care access and utilization, and the sociomedical environment to advance understanding of the risks for developing hypertension and diabetes among older Hispanic populations. She hopes that results from the study will offer additional insight in the determinants of health and the factors that contribute to Hispanic health disparities, and inform interventions targeted at addressing disease burden to improve quality of life among Hispanics.

**LUIS MIGUEL GUTIÉRREZ ROBLEDO, M.D., PH.D.** is an internal medicine specialist and became a geriatrician in France where he worked as assistant professor at the University of Grenoble. Later on, he received his PH.D. in Public Health from the University of Bordeaux. He has served in the faculty of the National University of Mexico School of Medicine since 1994. He is a member of the National Academies of Medicine of Mexico and France. Dr. Gutiérrez's research agenda focuses on the epidemiology of aging and more specifically on frailty and dementia and the interface between both conditions. He has served in various national and global committees including the Advisory Committee at the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, and the World Health Organization. He has more than 250 publications with an H index of 22 and co-authors as well in Europe, Mexico, and the US. He was the founder in 1989 of the first Department of Geriatric Medicine at the National Institutes of Health in Mexico; in 2009 he was appointed as the founding Director General of the National Institute of Geriatrics.

**JOSEPH L. SAENZ, PH.D.** is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Southern California Leonard Davis School of Gerontology. Saenz completed his Ph.D. in Population Health Science at The University of Texas Medical Branch in 2016. His

research focuses on the aging population in Mexico and on Mexican-Americans in the United States. Particularly, he is interested in how socioeconomic factors throughout the life-course influence cognition, disability, and mortality in old age. In addition, Saenz is very interested in the cognitive health of older adults living in rural Mexico.

**SEBASTIÁN ANTONIO JIMÉNEZ SOLÍS, M.A.** studied economics at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and focused on two specialties in Microfinance and Gender Studies in the economy. He is currently pursuing his Master in Population and Development at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO-Mexico). He has worked as assistant professor and research assistant at the Economic Research Institute of UNAM. His areas of research interest include aging, poverty, inequalities, and income in old age. He received the Gabino Barreda Prize for his distinguished academic record.

**QIAN SUN** is a Ph.D. student in the Sociology Department at the University of Colorado Boulder. She received her Master's degree in Sociology from Iowa State University with a minor in Statistics. Her research interests lie at the intersection of population aging, health, and migration. She is dedicated to the study of aging and its associated health problems across the world. In particular, she is interested in the physical and mental health of the left-behind elders in China as well as of older Mexican adults with varying degrees of US migration experience.

**WASSIM TARRAF, PH.D.** is an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Gerontology and in the Department of Healthcare Sciences at Wayne State University, and an adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Michigan State University. Dr. Tarraf is a gerontologist with a broad interest in issues related to public health and aging. His primary research focuses on minority aging, particularly in immigrants and Latinos, and racial/ethnic health and healthcare disparities. He is an affiliated investigator with the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) and co-investigator and lead statistician on its ancillary Investigation of Neurocognitive Aging (SOL-INCA) study.

**ELIZABETH VÁSQUEZ, DR.PH.** received her Dr.PH. in Epidemiology at New York Medical College, School of Public Health Practice. She is currently an Assistant Professor in the Epidemiology and Biostatistics department at the School of Public Health, University at Albany. Dr. Vásquez's primary research focuses on the effect of physical activity on health outcomes among older adults by examining individual-level indicators and the ecological impact of social determinants contribution to differential health outcomes in racial and ethnically diverse populations. Dr. Vásquez research also explores new ways for the assessment of physical activity among older adults of diverse racial and ethnic background in epidemiological studies. In addition, Dr. Vásquez is a mentee with the Program to Increase Diversity among Individuals Engaged in Health-Related Research (PRIDE). Dr. Vásquez is also an affiliated investigator with the Study of Latinos (SOL) and part of the Physical Activity Writing Group for this project.

**STEVEN P. WALLACE, PH.D.**, is professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences at the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, Director of the NIA-funded Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research Coordinating Center, and associate director at the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (Center). Wallace is a leading scholar in the U.S. in the area of aging in communities of color. His interest in reaching a policy and key stakeholder audience has led him to also publish several dozen policy briefs and reports at the Center. Those briefs and his other research have received broad media coverage, including articles and stories in The New York Times, U.S. News and World Report and National Public Radio. He has testified at state legislative hearings, and his research has informed state laws. Funding for his work is currently from CDC, DHHS, NIH, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. He is a Fellow of the Gerontological Society of America and received many awards including the APHA Aging & Public Health Section's leadership award and the Birren Senior Scholar Award from the California Council on Gerontology & Geriatrics.





# PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The CAA Program Committee was established to provide input from various leading experts in population issues, geriatric service provision, and health care policy and advocacy with respect to Hispanic ethnicity. This committee has played an integral part in planning ICAA conferences:

María P. Aranda

Elena Bastida

Eileen Crimmins

Hector M. González

Luis Miguel F. Gutiérrez Robledo

Mary Haan

Terrence D. Hill

Verónica Zenaida Montes de Oca Zavala

V. Nelly Salgado de Snyder

Steven P. Wallace

Rebeca Wong

Mark Hayward

Alberto Palloni



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2017 ICAA organizers would first like to thank everyone who attended and participated in this year's conference. We sincerely hope to see you at future CAA meetings.

Deserving of special acknowledgement are the conference presiders who helped to foster lively discussions and raise critical issues for consideration: Kyriakos S. Markides, PH.D. of The University of Texas Medical Branch, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez Robledo, M.D., PH.D. of the National Institutes of Health in Mexico, Jacqueline L. Angel, PH.D. of The University of Texas at Austin, Zach Gassoumis, PH.D. of the University of Southern California, Hector M. González, PH.D. of The University of California, San Diego, and Jennifer A. Ailshire, PH.D. of the University of Southern California.

Those involved with the conference poster session deserve special recognition for their efforts to inspire tomorrow's leading scholars in the field of Latino aging. Leading the effort was Terrence D. Hill, PH.D. of The University of Arizona, with help from the juried poster committee members: Toni Miles, M.D., PH.D. of the University of Georgia, Silvia Mejia Arango, PH.D. of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte in Mexico, Donald A. Lloyd, PH.D. of the University of Southern California, Susan Enguidanos, PH.D. of the University of Southern California, Zach Gassoumis, PH.D. of the University of Southern California, María P. Aranda, PH.D. of the University of Southern California, and Mariana López-Ortega, PH.D. of the National Institutes of Health in Mexico.

Additional thanks to Robert Wallace, M.D. for continuing to serve as the CAA external evaluator.

We would like to thank AARP California for supporting the emerging scholar's mentoring dinner and AARP Texas for funding the travel of emerging scholars David Flores, Marc A. Garcia, and Phillip Cantu.

# SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This conference would not be possible without the USC Roybal Institute staff, Iris Aguilar, May Ma Ross, Vincent Lim, and Mita Patel. We express our gratitude for being able to multi-task and pay attention to every detail of this event. We give a special recognition to Emily Frumkin, our student worker who with passion and dedication was an outstanding conference coordinator. Please be sure to thank them for their hard work when you have an opportunity.



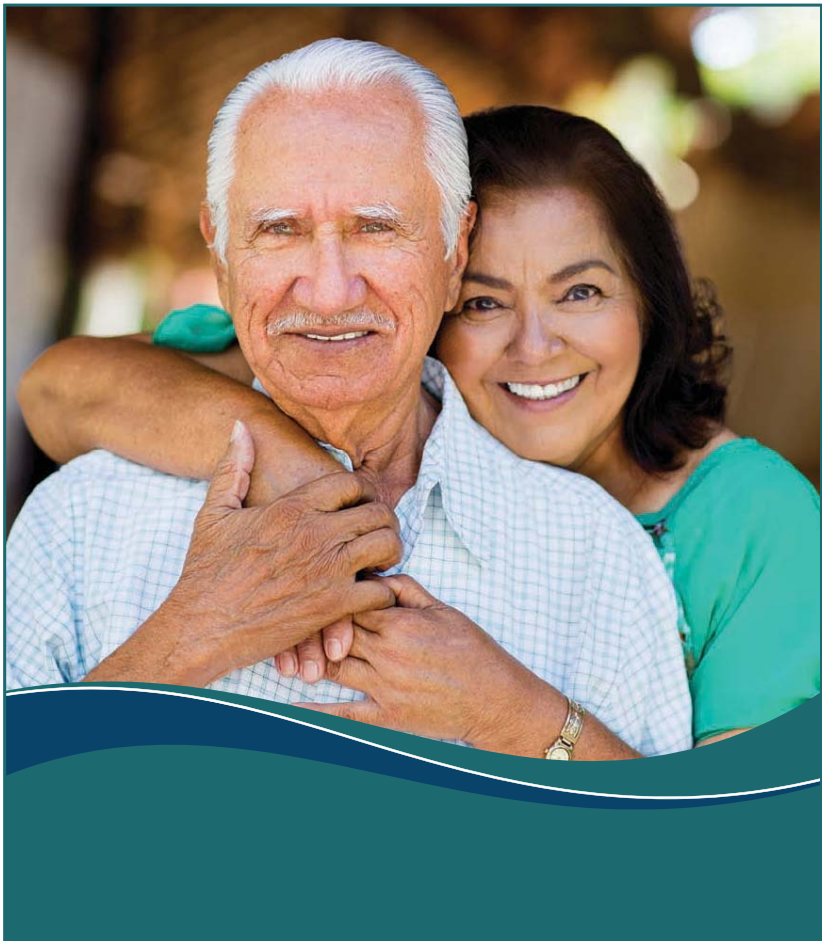
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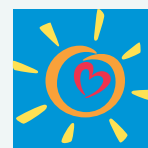
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