

systematic review is to synthesize published studies about psychosocial interventions developed or adapted for Latinx and American Indian care dyads in order to determine: (1) the benefits of these interventions; (2) their distinguishing features or adaptations, and; (3) recommendations for future intervention development. The protocol for this review was registered in advance with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO). We searched the databases CINAHL, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and PubMed using MeSH-derived keywords developed in consultation with a research librarian. Studies were included/excluded based upon pre-specified criteria. Three-hundred thirty-five records were identified, screened by the research team, and tracked according to PRISMA guidelines. After removing duplicates (n=9), studies that did not pertain to the conditions of interest (n=13), and studies that did not meet inclusion criteria (n=305), eight studies remained. Relevant information was abstracted from the final studies and synthesized by the research team. The majority of interventions for these populations are in cancer. Findings about benefits are largely inconclusive. Adaptations include a focus on cultural contexts, as well as culturally-based strengths, caregiving norms, and values.

#### THE ROLE OF AGE, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, AND FRAMING IN ATTITUDES TOWARD HISPANIC AND LATINX IMMIGRANTS

Mengzhao Yan, Zachary Gassoumis, Kathleen Wilber, and Sheila Salinas Navarro, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

The United States is experiencing rapid aging and increasing racial and ethnic diversity. Nevertheless, political rhetoric about immigrants has stoked negative assumptions and beliefs adding to fear and cultural misperceptions. Among those most affected are people of Hispanic/LatinX ethnicity, who comprise approximately 18% of the population. To address negative stereotypes, we sought to test how framing affected attitudes about Hispanic/LatinX immigrants and how people in different generations across the political spectrum respond to framing. As part of the “Latinos and Economic Security (LES),” a national research project funded by the Ford Foundation, we launched the “Well Being 501 Latino Economic Security” survey through the American Life Panel of RAND Corporation in 2018. Before answering the survey questions, participants (n=739) were randomly assigned to three different conditions: a 100-word priming statement focused on Hispanic/LatinX work ethic/religiosity/patriotism (33.29%), a 100-word priming statement focused on justice/equity/fairness (32.75%), and a control group with no priming statement (33.96%). We used multiple linear regression to examine relationships among demographic variables, age, political affiliation, and priming statements and attitudes toward Hispanic/LatinX immigrants. Key findings include: 1) age, political affiliation, education level, race and ethnicity, and gender explained 47.5% of the variance in attitudes; 2) baby boomers and generation X were significantly less tolerant of Hispanic/LatinX; 3) priming statements played a salient mediating role in neutralizing negative attitudes. By employing a developmental perspective, we proposed six recommendations from the aspects of reframing policy

narrative and developing educational programs targeted at improving attitudes toward Hispanic/LatinX immigrants.

#### TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE THIS PLACE OUR HOME: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AMONG ASIAN IMMIGRANTS

Cindy Bui,<sup>1</sup> Kyungmin Kim,<sup>1</sup> Qian Song,<sup>1</sup> and Yuri Jang,<sup>2</sup> *1. University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States, 2. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

Civic engagement is an important dimension of age-friendly communities but has been understudied among Asian immigrant groups. While research has attributed greater civic engagement among immigrants to acculturation factors, the influence of acculturation may be conditioned upon Asian immigrants' social network and place attachment to their city. We used data from the Asian American Quality of Life survey to analyze civic engagement activity (e.g., City council meeting, voting in a City election) among a diverse sample of middle-aged and older Asian immigrants in Austin, Texas (N = 994). 34.5% of the sample had participated in at least one civic engagement activity in the past 12 months. We examined how such civic engagement is associated with acculturation factors, and further examined whether one's friend network and perception of their city moderated the association. We found that number of years lived in the U.S., familiarity with mainstream American culture, and number of friends in one's social network were positively related to civic engagement activity. Furthermore, we found that the association between years lived in the U.S. and civic engagement was more pronounced for immigrants with larger friend networks; the association between familiarity with American culture and civic engagement was more pronounced for immigrants with more positive perceptions of the city. These findings highlight that acculturation may not operate alone in civic engagement among Asian immigrants. Rather, it may also be important to create opportunities for Asian immigrants to feel connected to their community and build meaningful friend networks to encourage civic engagement.

#### SESSION 2865 (POSTER)

##### TECHNOLOGY AND OLDER ADULT INTERFACE

##### #DEMENTIA: AN EVALUATION OF THE WORLDWIDE DEMENTIA TWITTER NETWORK

Varun Ayyaswami,<sup>1</sup> Divya Padmanabhan,<sup>2</sup> and Arpan Prabhu,<sup>3</sup> *1. University of Maryland Baltimore, BALTIMORE, Maryland, United States, 2. University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine, Biddeford, Maine, United States, 3. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas, United States*

Social media engages an international network of healthcare stakeholders. Our study characterized the #dementia community on Twitter, which we hypothesized has increased substantially in the last six years. Symplur Signals, a healthcare social media analytics platform, was used to analyze public #dementia tweets between 1/1/2014 and 12/31/2019. Spam or users unclassified by the platform were excluded. Tweet activity, content, user characteristics,