

system goals (50% of 'incongruity' codes) and legal system involvement (50%). The findings in this study provide a comprehensive and conceptually organized range of aspects to serve as infrastructure for the development of meaningful interventions to address the needs of victims. This study represents one of the largest efforts to understand and integrate the perspectives and needs of victims into elder abuse intervention practice/research to date.

SESSION 2940 (POSTER)

DIVERSE RACE AND ETHNIC POPULATIONS I

ASIAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Simona Kwon, Deborah Min, and Stella Chong, *NYU School of Medicine, New York, New York, United States*

Asian Americans are the fastest growing racial and ethnic minority group in the United States, whose population is aging considerably. Previous studies indicate that social isolation and loneliness disproportionately affects older adults and predicts greater physical, mental, and cognitive decline. A systematic literature review using PRISMA guidelines was conducted to address this emerging need to understand the scope of research focused on social isolation and loneliness among the disparity population of older Asian Americans. Four interdisciplinary databases were searched: PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and AgeLine; search terms included variations on social isolation, loneliness, Asian Americans, and older adults. Articles were reviewed based on six eligibility criteria: (1) research topic relevance, (2) study participants aged >60 years, (3) Asian immigrants as main participants, (4) conducted in the United States, (5) published between 1995-2019, and (6) printed in the English language. The search yielded 799 articles across the four databases and 61 duplicate articles were removed. Abstracts were screened for the 738 remaining studies, 107 of which underwent full-text review. A total of 56 articles met the eligibility criteria. Synthesis of our review indicates that existing research focuses heavily on Chinese and Korean American immigrant communities, despite the heterogeneity of the diverse Asian American population. Studies were largely observational and employed community-based sampling. Critical literature gaps exist surrounding social isolation and loneliness in Asian American older adults, including the lack of studies on South Asian populations. Future studies should prioritize health promotion intervention research and focus on diverse understudied Asian subgroups.

ATTACHMENT TO HOME AND COMMUNITY IN OLDER RURAL AFRICAN AMERICANS IN MISSISSIPPI

Carolyn Adams-Price, Muhammed Riaz, Margaret Ralston, and Antonio Gardner, *Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, United States*

The purpose of this study was to examine qualitatively attachment to home and community in older rural African Americans in the Deep South. Sixty adults aged 52-79 (mean age 64.7, 24 males and 36 females) were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. Participants lived in two micropolitan counties in Mississippi, with most living in one

of two mostly African American communities with fewer than 1000 residents. Interviewees were asked about their attachment to their house, the land the house is on, and the community in which they live. Interviews were recorded and transcribed, and transcriptions were analyzed for themes by two qualitative researchers using phenomenological analysis. The two researchers uncovered similar themes; discrepancies were discussed and integrated, and checked for consistency with the original text. The most prominent themes for attachment to home were sense of ownership/having built or made home their own, legacy/generational/historical attachment, sense of peace and safety, solitude and privacy, and attachment to specific features. Interviewees felt that their homes were a part of who they are and a part of their personal and family history; they also reported that their homes were safe and comfortable havens. When participants were asked about their attachment to their community, four themes emerged: socialization/friendly visiting, family and close ties, religious/spiritual, and solitude/quiet community. These results will be discussed in the context of Wahl's 2012 model, which asserts that older adults' attachment to place is a function of agency and belonging; belonging was a more prominent theme in this group.

BLACK-WHITE DIFFERENCES IN HEARING PROBLEMS AMONG OLDER AMERICANS: FINDINGS FROM TWO LARGE REPRESENTATIVE SURVEYS

Esme Fuller-Thomson, ZhiDi (Judy) Deng, and Senyo Agbeyaka, *University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

The purpose of this study is to investigate Black-White differences in hearing problems among older adults living in the United States. Secondary data analyses were conducted using the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) with a replication analysis in the 2016 ACS. The ACS is an annual nationally representative survey of Americans living in community settings and institutions. The sample size of older Americans (age 65+) in 2017 was 467,789 Non-Hispanic Whites (NHW) and 45,105 Non-Hispanic Blacks (NHB). In the 2016 ACS, there were 459,692 NHW and 45,990 NHB respondents aged 65+. Measures of hearing problems, age, race/ethnicity, education level and household income were based on self-report. Data were weighted to adjust for non-response and differential selection probabilities. The prevalence of hearing problems was markedly higher among older NHW (15.4% in both waves) in comparison to NHB (9.0% in 2017; 9.4% in 2016; both $p < .001$). In the 2017 ACS, the age-sex adjusted odds of hearing loss were 69% higher for NHW compared to NHB, which increased to 91% higher odds when household income and education level were taken into account (OR=1.91; 95% CI=1.85, 1.97). Further analyses by 10 year age cohorts indicated comparable findings (fully adjusted ORs range from 1.89 to 1.98). Findings from the 2016 ACS were very similar (e.g., 65+ fully adjusted OR=1.81). NHW have a much higher prevalence and almost double the odds of hearing loss compared to NHB. Future research should investigate if melanin plays an otoprotective role through enhancing the antioxidant capability of cochlea.