

media coverage on COVID-19, skip HIV medications, and experience changes in sleep patterns.

PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT SUFFICIENCY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH HIV IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Globally, the greatest number of older people with HIV (OPWH) are in sub-Saharan Africa (3.7 million). This population will continue to expand with greater access to anti-retroviral therapy. Compared to OPWH in high income countries, these OPWH have constrained access to government and community-based services and largely rely on assistance from family, friends, and neighbors for their social support needs. We examined factors related to perceptions of instrumental and emotional support sufficiency (availability and adequacy) among OPWH age 50 and older in Uganda (n = 101) and South Africa (n = 108). Significant covariates of instrumental support sufficiency included not having an AIDS diagnosis, greater support from family, and less support from friends. Significant covariates of emotional support sufficiency were fewer depressive symptoms, greater support from family, and geographic location (Uganda). Explanation of these findings based on social network characteristics and implications for policy and program development will be discussed.

STIGMA IMPACTS HEALTH DISPARITIES AND INEQUITIES IN LGBTQ AND PEOPLE OF COLOR AGING WITH HIV

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The impact of stigmatizing attitudes and discriminatory behaviors on health disparities and inequities in non-heterosexual individuals, people of color (PoC), older adults, and persons living with HIV becomes increasingly recognized. This quartette of stigmatized characteristics elevates the risk of barriers to medical services, burden of disease and unfavorable health outcomes in LGBTQ-PoC aging with HIV. Using data from ROAH 2.0 study (N=723), we explored facets of stigma, barriers to medical services and health status in racial/ethnic minorities of older adults with HIV (OAH) living in California, New York, and Illinois. Stigma was evident in >50% of OAH who expressed reservation to self-disclose HIV status. Importantly, 20%-24%

of Asian, Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latinx and Multiracial vs. 7% White OAH withheld this information from at least one health care provider. Over 10% of OAH experienced prejudice/discrimination while accessing service. Non-disclosure and prejudice/discrimination were linked to lower self-rated health status, thus, evidencing stigma-related health burden.

Session 2335 (Symposium)

THE WISCONSIN LONGITUDINAL STUDY: NEW COGNITIVE, GENETIC, BIOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL DATA AND A DIVERSIFYING SAMPLE

Chair: Michal Engelman

The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) has followed a sample of one in three Wisconsin high school graduates from the class of 1957 for over 64 years, making it an excellent data source for researchers interested in linking early and midlife characteristics to a wide range of later-life outcomes. The WLS is unique among major studies of aging cohorts for its duration of follow up, the inclusion of siblings, and the combination of rich social and health information. This symposium will provide an overview of the WLS, describe recent data collection and linkages, and introduce ongoing efforts to diversify the educational and racial/ethnic composition of the study sample. WLS data cover nearly every aspect of the participants' lives from early life socioeconomic background, schooling, family, and work, to physical and mental health, social participation, civic engagement, well-being, and cognition. The study is linked to administrative data including Medicare records, Social Security records, mortality records, and resource data on primary and secondary schools attended by participants as well as characteristics of their employers, industries, and communities of residence. Recent data collection efforts have generated a wealth of new biological and cognitive information, including genetic data collected from saliva and blood samples, measures of the gut microbiome, and derived polygenic scores for educational attainment, cognitive performance, depression, and subjective well-being. The currently-fielding ILIAD effort is implementing rigorous AD diagnostic protocols to track the progression of dementia across cognitive phenotypes. The symposium will conclude with practical information on accessing and using the data.

THE WISCONSIN LONGITUDINAL STUDY: OVERVIEW, DATA LINKAGES, AND FUTURE PLANS

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The WLS is a study of Wisconsin high school class of 1957 graduates, with follow-ups in 1964, 1975, 1993, 2004, 2011, and 2020. The data reflect the life course of the graduates (and their siblings), initially covering education, switching to family, career, and social participation in midlife, and physical and mental health, cognitive status, caregiving, and social support as respondents age. The WLS is linked to multiple administrative data sources including: parent earnings from state tax records (1957-60) and Social Security earnings and benefits for respondents; 1940 Census