discuss novel scholarship and applied research in environmental gerontology from the micro to macro scale. The symposium inspires methodological innovation and critical research directions, and informs place-based policymaking to address diverse contexts of aging in place.

OLDER ADULT DISASTER RECOVERY FOLLOWING HURRICANE KATRINA
Alexis Merdjanoff,¹ David Abramson,¹ Rachael Piltch-Loeh,¹ and Yoon Soo Park², 1. New York University, New York, New York, United States, 2. University of Illinois - Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
This study explores the effects of environmental disruption on older adult well-being, recovery and resilience following Hurricane Katrina. It is based upon the Gulf Coast Child and Family Health Study, a longitudinal cohort of 1,079 residents from Louisiana and Mississippi highly affected by the storm. Using five waves of data collected over the last 12 years, analyses examine the drivers of long-term recovery by age group, including factors such as household income, physical health, mental health, stable housing and social support. Path analyses compare the influence of these drivers on recovery among younger adults (18-54), the young-old (55-64), mid-old (65-74) and old-old (75+). Results demonstrate that each age group relies on specific factors to improve their recovery, and that only a small number of factors are critical for older adult recovery. Results can help identify points of intervention for disaster recovery planning that can facilitate long-term recovery for older adults.

CHARACTERIZING THE EFFECTS OF HOSTILE ARCHITECTURE ON THE HEALTH GOALS OF HOUSELESS ELDERS
Ian M. Johnson¹, 1. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States
Over 12,000 residents of Seattle experienced houselessness in 2018—among them, 70% reported having health conditions, 17.5% were over 50, and over half do not access emergency housing services. Local governments increasingly use strategies aimed at deterring unhoused populations from using public space. This research aimed to characterize the effects of urban planning interventions on the health goals among older disabled adults experiencing houselessness. Agency-based focus groups were conducted with adults over 50 who self-identified as disabled and met the federal criteria for homelessness. Through participatory mapping methods, constituents identified places where opportunities and barriers toward achieving health goals were experienced. Findings indicate lived experiences of confinement, exclusion, and loss of autonomy as well as creative negotiation and reclamation of space. This research equips advocates and providers with spatial data to increase public awareness, enrich local advocacy efforts, and offer new methodologies for enhancing social work perspectives on place and aging.

COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH FILMMAKING WITH FORMERLY HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS
Victoria F. Burns¹, 1. University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
This methodological paper discusses the process of co-creating a documentary film with seven formerly homeless older adults, highlighting some of the tensions carrying out community-based participatory research (CBPR). This paper is part of a larger study that explored ‘finding home’ through a series of individual and group audio and video-recorded interviews (including walk and drive alongs) with seven adults (aged 50+) with diverse homeless histories. In addition to the main findings, participants shared their experience of filmmaking and CBPR. Findings revealed four main tensions: 1) openness of sharing stories versus privacy and anonymity; 2) balancing participation/engagement and over-burdening; 3) negotiating interpersonal conflict and community building; and 4) ethical issues surrounding copyright and ownership of the film. Ultimately, we advocate for more CBPR film projects, as they not only provide a rich contextualized window into people’s everyday lives but serve to advance the voices of marginalized populations beyond traditional academic circles.

SOCIAL HEALTH, MOBILITY, AND TECHNOLOGY: ACCESSIBILITY WITHIN AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES
Haley B. Gallo,¹ Lia W. Marshall,² Lené Levy-Storms,³ Kathleen H. Wilber,¹ and Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris⁴, 1. Leonad Davis School of Gerontology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States, 2. Department of Social Welfare, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States, 3. Department of Social Welfare, University of California Los Angeles, Department of Medicine/Geriatrics, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States, 4. Department of Urban Planning, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States
To explore how access to transportation and technology/social media influence social connectivity among an ethnically diverse group of vulnerable low-income older adults, six focus groups were conducted (N=48) in English, Spanish, and Korean at a senior services agency. Qualitative thematic analyses revealed overarching themes that fit within the World Health Organization’s Age-Friendly Domains of Livability. The sub-theme “barriers and facilitators to accessibility” ran through each of the overarching themes, demonstrating how specific factors of the built, social, and community health environments intersect to promote or hinder social connection. Although transportation and technology uses were linked to social engagement, challenges with the built environment and limited financial resources hindered older adults’ abilities to remain engaged in their communities, both in-person and electronically. Age-Friendly initiatives must continue to consider the community-specific barriers and facilitators for older adults to remain physically and socially connected to the community.

SESSION 2545 (SYMPOSIUM)
REDUCING HEALTH DISPARITIES IN THE ERA OF VALUE-BASED CARE
Chair: Amit Kumar, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, United States