for North American students only (F (2, 112) = 8.82, p < 0.001, R² = 0.14). We discuss implications of ageism and intent to work with OAs from a cross-cultural lens.

**CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TRAINING AND COMPETENCY EVALUATION TOOL**

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Given the complex interplay of ethical, clinical, and legal factors, evaluating capacities in older adults is an important competency for geropsychologists. However, the amount of quality of training in this area varies, and geropsychology trainees report less confidence in their capacity evaluation skills. To date, only the Pikes Peak Self-Assessment Tool includes items measuring competency and growth in decisional capacity evaluations. However, it is a broad self-report measure assessing general geropsychology competencies. We developed a performance-based measure of decision-making capacity evaluations, the “Capacity Assessment Training and Competency Evaluation Tool (CATCET).” Using the ABA/APA Assessment of Older Adults with Diminished Capacity as a guide, expert panels created two clinical cases across 5 capacity domains. This presentation will discuss the creation of the CATCET, its application as a training and evaluation tool, and initial performance data among psychology graduate students, intern, and fellows across settings.

**INTEGRATING HEALTH POLICY EDUCATION INTO AN UNDERGRADUATE ADULT DEVELOPMENT AND AGING PSYCHOLOGY COURSE**

Kelly O Malley, and Kirsten Graham. 1. New England GRECC, VA Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States, 2. Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah, United States

Active engagement in health policy by psychologists is vital to the well-being of the aging population; however, few feel prepared to engage in policy making or know how to get involved. A novel policy curriculum was developed and integrated into an undergraduate psychology course. N = 34 students completed assessments of policy knowledge and assignments designed to increase their skills, knowledge, and critical thinking about health policy. Students reported strong beliefs that psychological research can impact health policies and a desire to understand how to use research to inform policy; however, they reported less understanding of how policy is made. Preliminary evidence suggests students are interested in applying psychological research to policy processes; however, they do not know how to get involved. Policy education was easily integrated into the course, and further study is needed to determine students’ future engagement in health policy and change health policy skills.

**GEROPSYCHOLOGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT: MENTORING AND OUTREACH BY THE AMERICAN BOARD OF GEROPSYCHOLOGY**

Michelle Mlinac, and Heather Smith. 1. VA Boston Healthcare System, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, United States, 2. Milwaukee VA Medical Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States

To build workforce capacity and increase access to geropsychology services across the country, the American Board of Geropsychology (ABGERO) is engaged in efforts to promote competence in the specialty of Geropsychology. ABGERO developed a mentoring program to encourage psychologists to pursue board certification by demonstrating knowledge, skills, and abilities in delivering professional services to older adults. Mentors provide support around exam preparation, develop learning plans for psychologists new to the specialty, and help mentees consolidate their professional identities as geropsychologists. Candidates receiving mentorship include early career psychologists who completed geropsychology fellowships, mid-late career geropsychologists who seek board certification to be generative to the field, and psychologists looking to build expertise in geropsychology. For this latter group, clinical consultation groups were also created. Currently, 20 geropsychologists mentor 41 psychologists and 2 graduate students. Two geropsychologists have provided weekly consultation to 15 psychologists. Future implications for mentoring within geropsychology will be discussed.

**SESSON 5615 (SYMPOSIUM)**

**HOUSING AND LIFE COURSE TRANSITIONS IN LATER LIFE: THE ROLE OF HOUSING, PLACE, AND SENSE OF HOME IN PERIODS OF UNCERTAINTY**

Chair: Anna Wanka
Co-Chair: Steven Schmidt
Discussant: Richard Settersten

Housing is central factor for health and well-being in later life. Many countries have implemented ageing in place policies, but they tend to neglect the dynamic nature and heterogeneity of the ageing process. Housing needs change as people grow older, and experience different transitions across their life courses. Studies have demonstrated relationships between housing and health and wellbeing in later life on the one hand and life transitions and health and wellbeing in later life on the other hand. However, research on life transitions in combination with objective and perceived housing in relation to indicators of good ageing is scarce. Hence, the symposium aims to explore the dynamic relationship between housing and life transitions and how this relationship impacts health, well-being, functioning, and social/neighborhood participation along the process of ageing. First, Anna Wanka and Frank Oswald investigate how older adults’ relationship to their home is interlinked with life-course transitions and social exclusion, presenting case studies from three countries. Maya Kylen explores the meaning of home and health dynamics throughout the retirement transition among the ‘younger old’ in Sweden. Kieran Walsh asks how ‘sense of home’ interrelates with risks entailed in the transitions of bereavement, dementia on-set and forced migration. Finally, Helen Barrie discusses the transition to homelessness...
based on the HILDA survey to identify the profile(s) of older people at risk of homelessness in Australia. Finally, Richard A. Settersten will discuss the four contributions.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING, LIFE-COURSE TRANSITIONS, AND OLD AGE SOCIAL EXCLUSION: A CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS
Anna Wanka,1 Urbaniak Anna,2 Kieran Walsh,3 and Frank Oswald,4 1. Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt am Main, Hessen, Germany, 2. University of Vienna, Vienna, Wien, Austria, 3. Irish Centre for Social Gerontology, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Galway, Ireland, 4. Interdisciplinary Ageing Research, Frankfurt, Hessen, Germany

The international literature presents growing evidence of the impact of life transitions in older age on experiences of social exclusion, and place in general and as well as housing in particular potentially play a mediating role in this interrelation. However, the specific mechanisms through which the older adult place relationship mediates exclusionary outcomes of life-course transitions remains poorly understood in the study of ageing. This contribution investigates how older adults’ relationship to their home is interlinked with life-course transitions and old-age social exclusion. To do so, we present case studies from three different countries (Germany, Ireland and Poland), focusing on the individual experiences of retirement and bereavement, and analyze them by drawing on the concepts of the person-environment exchange processes of agency and belonging. Finally, we draw conclusions about how spatial agency and belonging can protect and empower older people at critical junctures in their lives.

TRANSITIONING INTO RETIREMENT AND THE MEANING OF HOME: A QUALITATIVE STUDY AMONG THE YOUNGER OLD IN SWEDEN
Maya Kylén,1 Charlotte Löfqvist,2 Maria Haak,2 and Susanne Iwarsson,2 1. CASE Lund University, Lund, Skane Lan, Sweden, 2. Lund University, Lund, Skane Lan, Sweden

Housing is the main spatial context for aging, important for well-being, a sense of identity and independence in daily life. Yet, as people grow older housing needs change and knowledge about how people reason about their future home when they enter retirement age is lacking. This qualitative study presents findings that explored meaning of home and health dynamics in the present and in a projected future among community-living people aged 67 – 70 years. Findings suggest that the home becomes progressively important after retirement. Not only the immediate home environment but also local neighborhoods influence perceptions about home. Home brings emotional and social benefits but also worries about how to cope with complex home ambivalence when reflecting upon future housing arrangements. The findings highlight the importance of considering perceived aspects of home and could be used to raise awareness among policymakers, housing authorities and professionals involved in housing-related counselling.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY IN CONSTRUCTIONS OF EXCLUSION ARISING FROM CRITICAL LIFE-COURSE RUPTURES
Kieran Walsh,1 Anna Urbaniak,1 and Bridin Carroll,2 1. Irish Centre for Social Gerontology, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Galway, Ireland, 2. NUI Galway, Galway, Galway, Ireland

There is growing recognition that the older adult life course can involve critical transitions that function as significant sources of adversity, and ruptures in life trajectories. While knowledge about how these ruptures generate multidimensional disadvantage remains underdeveloped, less is known about how they are spatially constituted and how their processes and outcomes may be mediated by older peoples’ relationship with place. Utilizing a ‘sense of home’ as a conceptual orientation, this paper explores the role of place in social exclusion arising from life-course ruptures. Focusing on bereavement, dementia on-set and forced migration, it draws data from 45 life-course interviews. Place (e.g. home environment and the wider community) was involved in three ways: as a component of the rupture; as a life domain where people experience exclusion; and as a mediator of exclusionary processes. Circularity is observed, with perceived environmental uncertainty intensifying effects of rupture-related exclusion, further contributing to that uncertainty.

LIFE-COURSE TRANSITIONS TO PRECAIRIOUS HOUSING IN OLDER AGE
Helen Barrie,1 Debbie Faulkner,2 and Laurence Lester,2 1. University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, 2. The Australian Alliance for Social Enterprise, University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

Home is central to health and wellbeing; yet the changing nature of work, household dynamics and especially housing markets, with scant policy attention and action around this, means low-middle income households are struggling in many countries. In Australia, while older people are considered to be at less risk because of higher levels of home ownership, there is a growing body of evidence about the living situations of older people who have not attained or retained home ownership over the life course and have limited wealth and savings moving into later life. This paper presents the findings of multivariate regression modelling using HILDA, a national longitudinal panel survey, to identify the profile(s) of older people at risk of homelessness in Australia. The data makes it clear a range of structural and individual factors across the life course are increasingly impacting on the ability to live a good life in older age.

IMPACT OF AGE VIEWS ON COGNITION: EXPERIMENTAL, LONGITUDINAL, AND ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY FINDINGS
Hans-Werner Wahl,1 Becca Levy,2 Brad Meisner,1 Andrea Gröppel-Klein,4 Deidre Robertson,3 Serena Sabatini,4 and Anna Lücke,2 1. University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 2. Yale School of Public Health, Woodbridge, Connecticut, United States, 3. York University, North York, Ontario, Canada, 4. University of Saarland, Saarbrücken, Saarland, Germany

Research on the impact of age views on cognition has seen a strong momentum in recent years, fitting the stereotype