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The progression of detrimental mental health outcomes may begin before old age, and investigating correlates earlier in the lifespan may provide insights into prevention efforts. Neighborhoods have been linked with mental health in adulthood, but there is variation in measurement across studies. Studies have examined the independent associations between either of objective or subjective measures of neighborhoods, but few to none have examined both of these in one study. We assessed the effects of both objective (Area Deprivation Index; ADI) and subjective, or perceived, neighborhood characteristics on depressive symptoms among early midlife adults, using data from the Colorado Adoption/Twin Study of Lifespan behavioral development and cognitive aging (Nf1166, Mage=33.51 (5.07)). Participants completed self-report assessments of perceptions of their neighborhoods (e.g., perceived safety, disorder). Addresses were geocoded and linked with 2010 Census data, and we created a standardized ADI composite. To account for subject non-independence, we fitted multilevel linear regressions, controlling for relevant confounding variables. Results showed that higher ADI was linked with greater depressive symptoms (d = .04), but the effect of ADI was no longer significant and was reduced by about 30% after accounting for subjective neighborhood domains. Perceived neighborhood disorder had the largest effect (d = .19) and remained the sole predictor of depressive symptoms when all perceived domains were included in one model. Findings suggest that residents’ subjective interpretations of their neighborhood surroundings may be shaped by the broader structural contexts in which they live in, revealing a potential pathway through which objective neighborhoods affect depression.

SUPPORTING AGING IN PLACE WITH MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS THROUGH ANNOTATED TELEPRESENCE TECHNOLOGY

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Most smarthome and smartphone technologies are designed with younger adults in mind, even though many older adults can benefit greatly from their use. Through our examination of how to make these technologies more accessible to adults aging in place with mobility impairments, we have found remote troubleshooting to be a possible solution to many problems. However, we have found most current teleconferencing solutions to be lacking in the limited perspectives of a single webcam, as well as from a lack of ability to point out specific items and locations within a camera view. As such, our team developed a prototype system that used multiple desk space and room space views, as well as on screen annotations, to facilitate remote troubleshooting and social interactions through a teleconferencing service. This prototype was then evaluated with adults aging in place with mobility impairments, as well as accessibility experts, in order to see what parts of the system could be utilized for troubleshooting, as well as to see where the system was lacking. The studies tested the system’s ability to be used for troubleshooting, as well as their uses in games and social interactions. We have gathered positive feedback for these prototypes in the areas of troubleshooting, socialization, games, and for use in other accessibility studies. From these results, we have begun development of a mobile deployment kit for use of our teleconferencing solution in other accessibility studies.

SUBSIDIZED SENIOR HOUSINGS (SSH) FOR LOW-INCOME OLDER ADULTS IN THE U.S.: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Subsidized senior housing (SSH) has been advocated as a key component of a community-based, long-term care policy for low-income older adults that links housing with health and social services to support aging-in-place (AIP). Relative to the accumulating evidence on for-profit housing models, SSH remained understudied. Guided by the Person-Environmental fit perspective, this scoping review described and synthesized existing literature on SSH to identify strengths and gaps in the literature. With a five-step scoping review method, we focused on the empirical studies published from 2010 in the U.S using four electronic databases and additional manual searching. Sixty-six articles met the inclusion criteria. Study participants were predominantly non-Hispanic White and female; most studies were quantitative surveys with a cross-sectional design. Five areas of outcomes emerged: (1) Health and well-being (45%), (2) Healthcare use and health behavior (24%), (3) Social Relations (11%), (4) Housing Relocation (12%), and (5) Technology (8%). In examining the study outcomes, the existing articles primarily focus on the personal (29%) and environmental (71%) dimensions, including 9% of the articles investigating both dimensions. For each dimension, the majority of the research tends to highlight residents’ health conditions and characteristics of supports and service programs in the housing. The largest proportion of the literature studied the relationship between residents’ health and the outcomes related to health and well-being. Future research needs to examine subpopulations of older residents in SSH (e.g., racial/ethnic minority, LGBTQIA, and others) as well as the current and future role of technology in SSH and community partnership.

PERSONALITY PROFILE OF RURAL-DWELLING OLDER ADULTS IN AN ONGOING HOARDING TREATMENT STUDY

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Symptoms of hoarding disorder, such as significant household clutter, difficulty discarding, and excessive acquisition tend to increase in later life. With many challenges involved in aging in place, older adults may be particularly vulnerable to adverse events occurring while living with excessive clutter
In future, we will consult clinical experts in choosing the rele
proved to 0.96 and 0.71 at the cost of losing interpretation.
we converted the dataset to numerical values; the AUCs im
and PR of 0.89 and 0.49. The missing value imputation did
Forest classifier (with missing values) provided an AUC ROC
individuals over 3223 variables. We developed a definition
homebounded older adults in Canada. The Comprehensive
on the CLSA datatset. The dataset contained numer
of ‘homeboundedness’ in using life-space index variables
itential step towards increasing older adults’ ability to age
in place while experiencing hoarding symptoms. Personality
traits have been demonstrated to predict hoarding sympt
ms in a wide range of ages. However, a sample of older
l adults in this clinical population has not been evaluated.
The IPIP-NEO-60 is a shortened version of a widely used
open-source personality measure that utilizes the five-factor
model of personality (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness,
Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness). We used this
measure to evaluate the personality profiles of rural-dwelling
older adults (age 50 and up, M = 63) enrolled in an ongoing
treatment study for hoarding disorder (n = 14). Compared
to normative data from 910 adults aged 50 and up and
matched for gender, most participants scored in the average
range for Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Openness, with a
nearly even split between high, low, and average scores for
Agreeableness. Half of participants scored in the low range
for Conscientiousness. Given the considerable proportion
of participants demonstrating low Conscientiousness in this
sample, screening a larger sample for beyond-average facet
scores within this factor (e.g., self-efficacy, cautionality) may
assist clinicians in selecting impactful treatment targets for
hoarding disorder in older adults.

MACHINE LEARNING TO PREDICT HOMEBOUND STATUS IN OLDER ADULTS USING CANADIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON AGING DATASET
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Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada,
and BoRin Kim

Individuals who are unable to leave their home or with great
difficulty are considered homebound or semi-homebound.
Homebound status is strongly associated with disability, so-
cial isolation, healthcare use and costs, and mortality. Most
homebound older adults have multiple chronic conditions
and poor health. There is not enough information about
homebounded older adults in Canada. The Comprehensive
cohort of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA)
presents an excellent opportunity to study the complex fac-
tors associated with homebound status and the interplay
between physical, social, psychological, and environmental
determinants over time. This is a population-level study
which makes use of provincial healthcare registration data
to sample older adults across the country. We obtained the
first wave of CLSA dataset containing samples from 21667
individuals over 3223 variables. We developed a definition
of ‘homeboundedness’ in using life-space index variables
present in the CLSA datatset. The dataset contained numer-
cal, categorical and missing values. After preprocessing,
we selected 1101 Homebound and 20521 Non-Homebound
individuals, and 1771 variables. We showed that Random
Forest classifier (with missing vaues) provided an AUC ROC
and PR of 0.89 and 0.49. The missing value imputation did
not improve the results significantly. Using feature hashing,
we converted the dataset to numerical values; the AUCs im-
proved to 0.96 and 0.71 at the cost of losing interpretation.
In future, we will consult clinical experts in choosing the rele-
vant features and use analytical methods to select features
and compare. We will also test these predictive models on the
next wave of this dataset.

GEOGRAPHIC AVAILABILITY OF SUBSIDIZED SENIOR HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DISPARITIES IN MISSOURI
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Subsidized senior housing (SSH) provides an affordable
option to low-income older adults for economic stability and
aging-in-place. To date, limited attention has been given to the
graphic availability of SSH and its relation to neighbor-
hood characteristics (e.g., socioeconomic characteristics and
availability of supportive services). The current study aims to
describe (1) the availability of government-subsidized senior
housing (SSH-availability) in Missouri and examine (2) to
what extent the housing availability is associated with county-
level neighborhood characteristics. First, SSH-availability in
each county was measured with the number of subsidized units
for older adults divided by the eligible population (i.e., aged
65 or over, income below poverty level, and spending 30%
or more of income on housing). The Geographic Information
System (GIS) was used to examine the distribution of SSH in
Missouri. Second, based on existing literature, we used prin-
cipal component analysis with multiple indicators to create
two neighborhood characteristics (i.e., socioeconomic depriva-
tion and health and social service indices). Non-parametric
bivariate analyses (Kruskal-Wallis tests) were conducted with
the availability quartiles and each index. Our findings showed
that in 66 counties (57% of entire counties in Missouri),
SSH-availability was below 20%. Bivariate analyses showed
SSH-availability was significantly associated with both neigh-
borhood characteristics: counties with higher SSH-availability
were more likely to be socioeconomically deprived and face a
lack of health and social services. The current study suggests
the government should address the geographic disparities
in SSH for low-income older adults. Also, more supportive
services are needed around SSH to facilitate aging-in-place of
vulnerable older adults.

COMMUNITY-DWELLING OLDER ADULTS’ PERCEPTIONS OF SMART HOME SURVEILLANCE: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW
Shehroz Khan,1 Jessica Campbell,2 Jacob Buchan,3 Andria Bianchi,1 Jesse Hoey,4 and Charlene Chu1
1. Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 2. University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, 3. University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 4. University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Background: Many older adults wish to use smart homes
for aging in place, health monitoring, and enhanced safety.
However, concerns over privacy and security remain pressing.
User perception studies can help to inform policy and design
solutions. Aim: To explore community-dwelling older adults’
(50+) perceptions of smart home surveillance. Methods:
As part of a larger scoping review of smart home user per-
cception based on four non-mutually exclusive categories:
privacy, safety, purpose of data collection, and risk, we found