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A survey comprising two sets of questionnaires was conducted; one set encompassed all 62 municipalities in Tokyo, whereas the other involved care manager who participated in training program. The results of the first questionnaire showed that, out of 62 municipalities, 9 (14.5%) provided training on home modification, of which 8 (88.9%) provided training on administrative procedures. In one municipality that provided training on practical aspects of home modification, we provide questionnaires to 59 care managers participating in the training. Lectures on administrative procedures, physical conditions of invalids, and reading drawings were conducted by administrative staff, occupational therapists, and architects, respectively. Afterwards, the participants attended a planning workshop. According to the questionnaire conducted after the workshop, 80.4% of the participants could understand home modifications in the system, 85.5% understood how to modify homes based on the occupants' symptoms and physical conditions, 81.6% could interpret drawings, 90.2% could plan modifications, and 81.6% found the training useful. These findings indicate that the training of care managers has indeed been effective in actual practice. Improving the quality of home modifications through multidisciplinary cooperation is significant in maintaining home life.

WEATHER-RELATED DISASTER IN A DIVERSE COHORT OF AGING ADULTS

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As climate change contributes to increasing frequency and intensity of weather-related disasters, it is critical to define characteristics that increase risk of poor health outcomes during and after events. Given the aging of the United States (US) population and over-representation of older adults in disaster-prone areas, disaster-related impacts on older adults present a growing public health challenge. We linked data from the REGARDS study, a cohort of 30,107 Black and White adults (mean age 65 years at baseline, 2003-2007), with community data from the National Establishment Time Series database and longitudinal weather-related disaster data from the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the US. We calculated disaster exposure for each year for the county in which the respondents lived from 2003 – 2015: 84% of county-years showed at least some impacts, including 16% of counties experiencing medium impacts (\$10- \$50 property damage per capita or 2 fatalities) and 12% severe (greater than \$50 per capital or 3 fatalities); this mirrors that of the continental US (77% some impact, 15% medium, 13% severe). REGARDS participants exposed to moderate or severe disasters were more likely to be Black and low socioeconomic status compared to those who were not exposed. For community characteristics, higher disaster exposure was associated with a greater density of resources including ambulatory care, food stores, social services, and destinations for daily living. Our approach showcases how disaster preparedness systems need better data about specific

individual-and community-level factors that increase risk among older adults to better serve communities.

Exercise and Physical Activity

Session 9250 (Poster)

“ALL THEY DO IS WALK”: SUCCESSFUL AGING AND SYMBOLIC BOUNDARIES AMONG A SELF-ORGANIZED MALL WALKERS CLUB

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Objectives: This study examines how successful aging discourse manifests through physical and social participation among members of a self-organized mall walkers club. There is a paucity of research investigating successful aging in situ and theorizing the relationship between successful aging discourse and community participation. I draw on symbolic boundaries—a concept from cultural sociology—as a way to make sense of what mall walkers say and do. **Methods:** I draw on data from 15 months of participant observations and interviews of mall walkers, all of whom are over 65 and predominantly Caribbean-Canadian women. **Results:** I identify three common boundaries: personal, interpersonal, and community, that mall walkers draw on to challenge narratives of decline and internalize dimensions of successful aging. **Discussion:** These findings uncover the ways members in a self-organized community reinforce boundaries that highlight how certain dimensions of successful aging as something to be proud of and desirable. This article contributes to research on intersubjective experiences of aging by revealing how successful aging is rooted in community participation, rather than individual achievement.

ACTIGRAPHY-BASED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHRONOTYPE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN OLDER ADULTS

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Chronotype is a measure of the time of day people prefer to be most active or to sleep. There is a known relationship between chronotype and engagement in physical activity in young and middle-aged adults, such that individuals with a morning chronotype engage in more physical activity compared to those with an evening chronotype. Our study aimed to replicate this finding in an older adult sample. Actigraphy can be used to measure both physical activity and sleep. Because of its ability to capture information about bedtime and arise time, actigraphy can serve as an objective measurement of chronotype. Participants were 159 older adults (ages 60-89, M = 74.73) who wore an ActiGraph GT9X on their non-dominant wrist for 7 days in a free-living environment. Chronotype was measured continuously using the midpoint of the ActiGraph-calculated sleep interval. We used multiple regression to determine the relationship between physical activity and chronotype adjusting for sex, age, and body mass index. Results suggest that while these variables explain a significant amount of variance in physical activity, $R^2 = 19.0\%$, $F(4, 152) = 8.921$, $p < .001$, there is no