

( $r=0.44$ ,  $p=0.002$ ) and to handle disaster situations ( $r=0.34$ ,  $p=0.021$ ). Fatalistic perception that nothing can help handle disaster situations was associated with having fewer people who provide emotional support ( $r=-0.559$ ,  $p=.003$ ) and who participants trust ( $r=-0.46$ ,  $p=.018$ ). Older adults' social support network members may partly determine their perceptions regarding the importance of and their ability to prepare for emergency and disaster situations. Future studies may evaluate whether activating network member support and discussion would lead to increased motivation and preparedness among older adults.

#### PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENTS AND WELL-BEING

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Existing research has found effects of neighborhood environment on well-being. However, it is still not clear what features of neighborhood environments affect well-being for older adults and whether the impact of the environment varies depending on the health and economic conditions. In this study, we examined the relations between 4 physical and social neighborhood-context factors, that is, the availability of neighborhood physical resources (e.g. community centers and libraries), the walkability and accessibility, the availability of social resources (e.g. culture and recreation programs, and social care services), and the social inclusion (e.g. participation in decision making, and positive social attitude toward older adults), and individual-level well-being. Moreover, we examined the health and economic disparities of effect of neighborhood environments on well-being. We used data from locally representative longitudinal study of older Japanese aged 74 to 86 ( $N = 1388$ ). Results from multi-level linear regression showed that after controlling individual variables having inhibitory/facilitatory effects of well-being, the availability of physical resources was associated with higher well-being score. Especially among older adults who had financial strains, the availability of physical environment had a positive effect on well-being more strongly. For older adults who had better physical functions, accessibility and walkability were associated with higher well-being score. The social inclusiveness was associated with higher well-being score among those who had no financial strain. These important findings demonstrate the need for more research exploring the underlying mechanisms. The potential benefits of this approach provide a basis for developing models of maintaining well-being for older adults.

#### WHAT'S AGE HAVE TO DO WITH COMFORTABLENESS IN SEEKING AND PROVIDING SOCIAL SUPPORT AFTER A DISASTER?

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Disasters are associated with loss of property and loss of psychological well-being. Receiving various types of social

support, such as emotional or tangible support, from various sources, such as family or friends, have been found to reduce the adverse impact of a disaster on affected adult community residents. It is not well studied, though, why some adults will not seek or provide support after a disaster while other adults will. The purpose of this study was to explore how age might play a role in how comfortable adults were in seeking social support from others and how age might play a role in how comfortable adults were in providing social support to others after a disaster, the 2014 San Diego County, CA wildfires. One hundred and twenty-two community residents (18 to 80 years) were recruited with 33 adults identified as Secondary Disaster Survivors and 89 adults identified as Non-Victims. Analyses revealed that age did play a role in Secondary Survivors' comfortableness in seeking support from others; Older Adults (50-80) were significantly less likely than Middle-aged Adults (30-49) to feel comfortable in seeking support. There was no significant comfortableness difference between Middle-aged and Younger Adults (18-29) in seeking support. There were no age group differences in comfortableness in providing support to others for Secondary Survivors and Non-Victims. Implications from this data suggest that local disaster organizations should actively support affected older adults post-disaster while also including unaffected adults of all ages in the process of providing support to those in need.

#### WHEN LESS IS MORE: DOWNSIZING, SENSE OF PLACE, AND WELL-BEING IN LATE LIFE

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The present study aimed to investigate the decision-making process and outcomes associated with downsizing to a smaller home in late life. Older adults who had downsized in the past year ( $n = 68$ ) completed self-report measures of push-pull factors driving the decision to move, relocation controllability, sense of place (SOP), move satisfaction, and psychological well-being. It was hypothesized that the relation between push-pull factors and relocation outcomes (i.e., move satisfaction and psychological well-being) would be serially mediated by control and SOP. Haye's PROCESS macro was used to test serial multiple mediator models for each of the relocation outcomes. Placing greater importance on push relative to pull factors was associated with lower levels of well-being in three domains: environmental mastery ( $b = -5.52$ ,  $p = .002$ ), purpose in life ( $b = -3.94$ ,  $p = .01$ ), and self-acceptance ( $b = -3.61$ ,  $p = .007$ ). Results of serial mediation analyses suggested that older adults whose downsizing decisions were more strongly influenced by push factors felt less control over relocation, found it more difficult to develop SOP in the new home, and, in turn, experienced lower levels of psychological well-being and move satisfaction. These findings can be used to inform older adults' downsizing decisions and develop supports for relocating older adults.