

(OR 0.59, 95% CI 0.38, 0.91,  $P=0.017$ ). Social support is important for older adults during recovery.

#### THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEDICARE ANNUAL WELLNESS VISITS AND DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES AMONG OLDER ADULTS

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The rising prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) among older adults is an increasing concern in the U.S. and is expected to nearly triple within the next 40 years. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of Medicare Annual Wellness Visits (AWV) utilization on the management of DM among Medicare beneficiaries using data from 26,703 Medicare beneficiaries seen at 13 primary care community clinics (clinic visits between 2017 and 2019). A total of 34% of Medicare beneficiaries participated in an AWV. The total sample was, on average, 72.6 years old ( $SD=7.0$ ), 57% female, 84% White, and 91% non-Hispanic and had between zero and three co-morbid conditions. The AWV group was significantly younger (mean difference 2.0 years;  $p<.001$ ) and had fewer comorbid conditions (mean difference 0.1;  $p<.001$ ) than the non-AWV group at their initial visits. Comparing AWV and non-AWV groups at the first patient visit and last patient visit, there were significantly fewer patients with DM in the AWV group compared to the non-AWV groups (19.2% vs. 24.7%;  $p<.001$  and 53.5% vs. 59.2%;  $p<.001$ ). DM management was better in the AWV group compared to the non-AWV group at both the first and last patient visits, as exhibited by lower A1C levels ( $M=5.9(SD=0.8)$  vs.  $M=6.2(SD=1.1)$ ;  $p<.001$  and  $M=6.6(SD=0.8)$  vs.  $M=6.9(SD=1.4)$ ;  $p=.013$ ), lower glucose levels ( $M=114.0(SD=34.0)$  vs.  $M=123.0(SD=51.0)$ ;  $p<.001$ ), and fewer DM medications ( $M=0.1(SD=.4)$  vs.  $M=0.2(SD=0.5)$ ;  $p<.001$  and  $M=0.2(SD=0.6)$  vs.  $M=0.3(SD=0.6)$ ;  $p<.001$ ). These results suggest that AWV are effective managing diabetes in older adults Medicare beneficiaries.

#### Session 9035 (Poster)

#### Aging in Place (BSS Poster)

#### DISPARITIES IN BASIC HOUSING NEEDS AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG OLDER ADULTS

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Adequate housing and safe environments are among older adults' foundational needs. Prior research suggests minority older adults face significant barriers to accessing affordable and appropriate housing. However, the effects of this environmental press on their psychological well-being are rarely addressed. This project examined racial disparities between minority and white older adults' housing and environment conditions and the differential impact on their psychological

well-being. Using nationally representative data from the National Health & Aging Trends Study (NHATS), older adults' reported rating of the quality of housing conditions, financial security, neighborhood security, and the interviewer's rating of the home environment were analyzed. A total of 4,048 community-dwelling older adults aged 65 and over were selected for analysis. The sample demographics are predominantly white (77.5%), female (61.4%), and residing in the community (82%). Results found minority older adults reported poorer housing conditions, fewer home modifications, and lower financial and neighborhood security, compared to white counterparts. The impact of housing quality was more detrimental to minority older adults' psychological well-being, compared to white counterparts. These findings suggest a significant negative impact of home conditions on the psychological well-being of minority older adults. Home modifications are a viable option to increase or preserve functional status in the home, which could lessen the deleterious effects of environmental press on older adults' psychological outcomes, especially minorities. This study's findings provide information that bolsters our knowledge of housing and environment conditions, which are critical in efforts to reduce health disparities in late life.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES SUPPORTING NON-TRANSPORTATION WALKING IN OLDER DWELLERS IN A HILLY NEIGHBOURHOOD

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Walking is the basic mode of transportation; however, it is also considered as a recreational and physical activity. For elderly people, non-transportation walking (NTW) is necessary to maintain a good health; thus, irrespective of topography, living in an environment conducive to NTW is essential for the ageing community. This case study explores the features of the physical environment supporting NTW in older people, living in a hilly Japanese neighbourhood. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 23 older participants, with 6 being in their seventies, 13 in their eighties, and 4 in their nineties. We investigated the destinations and routes of their outings for a week, as well as their perception of walkability. Thereafter, we analysed the location of the NTW and the rationale behind the location choice. Consequently, four groups of people were identified based on their walking location: those who walked within a 1 km radius zone ( $N=6$ ), those who walked outside the zone ( $N=8$ ), those who walked both within and outside the zone ( $N=3$ ), and those who did not walk ( $N=6$ ). Moreover, each group had varied expectations regarding the physical environment, which is determined by their motivations and physical conditions, relating to the land use of the location of NTW. This implies the necessity of target identification and a suitable environmental approach for the target to promote NTW among older people in a hilly residential neighbourhood, such as improving comfort and connectedness by installing rest spots for the within-and-outside the zone walking group.