accessibility and overall design features of housing targeted for aging individuals experiencing homelessness. Researchers in Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal employed this tool in 2021 to evaluate environmental features in selected promising practices to identify built environment factors that promote aging in the right place. Preliminary findings reveal the following themes across sites: access to communal and recreational spaces encourage social inclusion and meaningful recreation opportunities; barrier-free built environment features foster independence and safety; and access to services and amenities encourage community mobility. Findings demonstrate a need to employ a broader evaluative lens that incorporates psycho-social factors to gain a nuanced understanding of aging in the right place for older adults who have experienced homelessness.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR OLDER PEOPLE: ADDRESSING HOUSING INSECURITY TO PROMOTE AGING IN THE RIGHT PLACE
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The Aging in the Right Place (AIRP) project is a multi-year, multi-city partnership grant on aging, housing insecurity and homelessness. This paper presents findings from provider/staff interviews (N=5) at a Temporary Housing Program (THP) serving older people experiencing (or at risk of) homelessness (OPEH) in Vancouver, Canada. The researchers sought to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the program, scale-up (i.e., policies) and/or scale out impacts (i.e., on people and communities), as well as how the program promotes housing security and stability for OPEH. Narrative data reveals the program provided housing stability to OPEH by offering increased access to resources (food, pharmaceutical, transportation, social support and engagement). Additionally, through the promotion of client autonomy, privacy and security in their housing unit, the organization and staff work to support and foster AIRP among their clients and help to transform a temporary housing space into a secure home-type setting.

Session 3110 (Symposium)

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND WELL-BEING AMONG CHINESE OLDER ADULTS
Chair: Wei Zhang Co-Chair: Bei Wu Discussant: Yan Yan Wu

Social engagement is increasingly recognized as a protective factor to promote healthy aging. This symposium provides new findings on social participation and social isolation in relation to individuals’ health and well-being among the Chinese populations. Using the 2002–2018 Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey, the first study examined the trends of leisure activity engagement among young-old adults aged 65–74 in China for a 16-year period. Panel data for the UK, and China, from the three nationally representative surveys conducted in 2018–2019: The Health and Retirement Study, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, patterns and individual factors associated with these patterns using three nationally representative data in China, UK, and US. Their findings highlighted several underlying participation patterns across these nations as well as differences in how socio-demographics were associated with these patterns. Using data collected among Chinese older adults in Hawaii, the third study examined the associations of social isolation with psychological well-being. Results showed that social isolation was positively related to psychological distress, and negatively related to life satisfaction and happiness. These associations were partially mediated by resilience. Their findings revealed the detrimental health effects of social isolation. Using the same dataset in Hawaii, the last study examined the associations between neighbourhood conditions and psychological well-being for Chinese older adults. Their findings revealed that both physical and social neighbourhood conditions were associated with psychological well-being, particularly for foreign-born older adults, and psychological resources such as self-management abilities could mediate the associations.

TRENDS IN LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION AMONG YOUNG-OLD ADULTS IN CHINA
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Engagement of leisure activities is highly associated with health and wellbeing in later life. In this study, we examined the trends of leisure activity engagement in young-old adults aged 65–74 in China for a 16-year period. Panel data for a nationally representative sample of young-old adults were obtained from the 2002–2018 Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey. Findings revealed that, compared with 2002, young-old adults in subsequent years were less likely to engage in any form of social leisure activity. The odds of participating in social events, regular exercise, and outdoor activities decreased most prominently over time, while downward trends in tourism and joining outdoor activities showed signs of reversal post-2014. In contrast, trends for engaging in home-bound and solitary leisure activities generally increased. The future elderly in China have generally tended towards solitary leisure activities over time and public health interventions are required to reverse such trends.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION PATTERNS AND WELL-BEING AMONG OLDER ADULTS: FINDINGS FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE UK, AND CHINA
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This study used Latent Class Analysis to examine patterns of social participation among older adults in the US, the UK, and China, from the three nationally representative surveys conducted in 2018–2019: The Health and Retirement Study, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing,