HISTORICAL CHANGES IN COLLEGE EDUCATION

College majors were gendered and significantly accounted for variance in late-life cognitive status among the college educated. These findings provide new insight into the gender differences in late-life cognition and dementia prevalence. Recent US research revealed that having a BA/BS degree provided more protection against cognitive impairment for women than for men with the same degree, and women who worked had lower odds ratio of having CIND/D (0.36 [CI 0.17-0.77], p < .01). This study aimed to explore the impact of home modification on favorite activities and self-efficacy among older adults with dementia.

Globally, most older people with dementia live at home and want to remain at home as long as possible with a sense of agency, and engagement in preferred everyday activities. To remain at home, a safe and supportive home environment is crucial as dementia progresses. Yet research on environmental modification among people with dementia is focused on neighborhood or urban built environment, and less on home modification. Guided by the ecological model of aging, this study aimed to explore the impact of home modification on both affective (e.g., self-efficacy) and adaptive behavioral (e.g., favorite activities) responses as a result of person-environmental fit among people living with dementia. Using two waves (2018-2019) data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS), we examined the extent to which the relationship between hemopexin and muscle quality was solidified these connections.

Abstract citation ID: igad104.3392

HOME MODIFICATION ON FAVORITE ACTIVITY AND SELF-EFFICACY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

SooBin Park¹, Eunsun Kwon², Sojung Park³, Oejin Shin³, and Sehyun Baek¹, 1. Washington University in Saint Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, United States, 2. Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, New Jersey, United States, 3. Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, United States

Globally, most older people with dementia live at home and want to remain at home as long as possible with a sense of agency, and engagement in preferred everyday activities. To remain at home, a safe and supportive home environment is crucial as dementia progresses. Yet research on environmental modification among people with dementia is focused on neighborhood or urban built environment, and less on home modification. Guided by the ecological model of aging, this study aimed to explore the impact of home modification on both affective (e.g., self-efficacy) and adaptive behavioral (e.g., favorite activities) responses as a result of person-environmental fit among people living with dementia. Using two waves (2018-2019) data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS), we examined the extent to which the relationship between hemopexin and muscle quality was solidified these connections.

Abstract citation ID: igad104.3392

HOME MODIFICATION ON FAVORITE ACTIVITY AND SELF-EFFICACY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

SooBin Park¹, Eunsun Kwon², Sojung Park³, Oejin Shin³, and Sehyun Baek¹, 1. Washington University in Saint Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, United States, 2. Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, New Jersey, United States, 3. Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, United States

Globally, most older people with dementia live at home and want to remain at home as long as possible with a sense of agency, and engagement in preferred everyday activities. To remain at home, a safe and supportive home environment is crucial as dementia progresses. Yet research on environmental modification among people with dementia is focused on neighborhood or urban built environment, and less on home modification. Guided by the ecological model of aging, this study aimed to explore the impact of home modification on both affective (e.g., self-efficacy) and adaptive behavioral (e.g., favorite activities) responses as a result of person-environmental fit among people living with dementia. Using two waves (2018-2019) data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS), we examined the extent to which the relationship between hemopexin and muscle quality was solidified these connections.

Abstract citation ID: igad104.3392

HOME MODIFICATION ON FAVORITE ACTIVITY AND SELF-EFFICACY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

SooBin Park¹, Eunsun Kwon², Sojung Park³, Oejin Shin³, and Sehyun Baek¹, 1. Washington University in Saint Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, United States, 2. Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, New Jersey, United States, 3. Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, United States

Globally, most older people with dementia live at home and want to remain at home as long as possible with a sense of agency, and engagement in preferred everyday activities. To remain at home, a safe and supportive home environment is crucial as dementia progresses. Yet research on environmental modification among people with dementia is focused on neighborhood or urban built environment, and less on home modification. Guided by the ecological model of aging, this study aimed to explore the impact of home modification on both affective (e.g., self-efficacy) and adaptive behavioral (e.g., favorite activities) responses as a result of person-environmental fit among people living with dementia. Using two waves (2018-2019) data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS), we examined the extent to which the relationship between hemopexin and muscle quality was solidified these connections.
which home modification is associated with self-efficacy and engagement in favorite activities. Multi-group structural equation modeling was conducted on 273 older adults living with dementia in the communities, comparing 145 with functional limitations and 129 without. Although home modification did not affect one’s self-efficacy in any group, a positive impact of home modification on engaging favorite activities, especially those that require more physical effort (e.g., active leisure), was significant among older people with dementia with functional difficulties (p< 0.01). Our finding points to the importance of home modification for the most vulnerable subgroup of older adults with dementia, not only ensuring physical safety at home but their continued engagement in the activities meaningful for them, thereby helping them age in place.