

Using NVivo, Stevick-Colaizzi-Keen analysis as modified by Moustakas, five themes emerged.

HOME HEALTH REGISTERED NURSES' EXPERIENCES WITH FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION OF OLDER WOMEN WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Older adults diagnosed with cognitive impairment (CI) who live at home are at high risk for FE due to dependence on caregivers and diminishing cognitive and financial capacities. Health care providers are mandated reporters for elder abuse, that includes financial exploitation (FE), one of the seven types of older adult maltreatments. Twenty Home Health Care Nurses (HHRN) of older adults in Oklahoma were interviewed to discover their understanding and experiences with FE. Transcripts were analyzed by conventional content analysis. Line-by-line codes were generated inductively and codes were grouped into categories and themes until data saturation was reached. Five themes emerged: Red Flags, Familiar Offenders, Dire Consequences, Barriers/Facilitators, Doing Better. Conclusions: HHRNs are an untapped resource to provide suggestions for improvements of FE detection/reporting of older adults with CI and to help formulate policies, procedures, strategies to improve coordination and communication among healthcare, law enforcement, and social service systems.

SESSION 6170 (SYMPOSIUM)

LET'S STOP SPINNING OUR WHEELS: STRENGTHENING THE CASE FOR COMMUNITY-ENGAGED TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS

Chair: Holly Dabelko-Schoeny

Co-Chair: Noelle Fields

Discussant: Nina Silverstein

On average in the United States, older adults outlive their ability to drive by seven years. Having safe, affordable and accessible alternative transportation options is critical to supporting the well-being of older adults and their ability to age in community. This symposium will provide evidence for utilizing community-engaged research strategies with diverse populations to identify the opportunities and barriers for the development and utilization of alternative transportation. The presentations will include up-to-date examples of innovative alternative transportation solutions and evaluation data. The first presentation will illustrate how community-based participatory research (CBPR) strategies were used to develop, use and evaluate alternative transportation options including walking, biking, fixed route busing, senior circulator, ride sharing and transit training in an age-friendly community. Data were collected through mapping the built environment, an electronic daily transportation diary app called "MyAmble" on tablets, walk audits and focus groups. The second presentation uses an environmental justice (EJ) framework to present the findings of a qualitative interpretive meta-synthesis (QIMS) about older

adults' experiences with outdoor spaces and buildings and transportation as part of the World Health Organization's age-friendly network assessment. The third paper explores the barriers and facilitators of transportation among diverse older adults (English, Nepali, Khmer, Somali, Russian and Mandarin Chinese) using Rapid and Rigorous Qualitative Data Analysis (RADaR) technique. The final paper examines the challenges of rural transportation services supported by senior centers. The symposium will conclude with a critical reflection on the empirical contributions needed to advance scholarship on alternative transportation for older adults.

USING COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH STRATEGIES IN AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES TO SOLVE MOBILITY CHALLENGES

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Aging is linked to an increased risk of disability. Disabilities that limit major life activities such as seeing, walking, and motor skills impact a person's ability to drive a car. Low utilization of alternative transportation by older adults may put them at risk for social isolation. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate how community-based participatory research (CBPR) was used to engage older residents in the development of alternative transportation options in a metropolitan county in the Midwestern U.S. Older residents worked as co-investigators to develop, use and evaluate alternative transportation options including walking, biking, fixed route busing, senior circulator, ride sharing, and transit training. Data were collected through mapping the built environment, an electronic daily transportation diary app called "MyAmble" on tablets, walk audits and focus groups. CBPR approaches led by interdisciplinary teams resulted in community engagement and more equitable strategies for transportation planning and utilization.

OUTDOOR SPACES, TRANSPORTATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: A QUALITATIVE INTERPRETIVE META-SYNTHESIS

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Age-friendly environments aim to promote healthy and active aging by building and maintaining capacity across the life course and allow people who have a loss of capacity to continue engaging in activities that they value. Age-friendly community assessments are being conducted worldwide. This qualitative interpretive meta-synthesis (QIMS) aims to create a rich description of older adults' experiences with outdoor spaces and buildings as well as transportation as part of an age-friendly assessment. The themes that emerged regarding older adults' experiences with outdoor space and buildings included 1) accessibility and 2) appropriate infrastructure. Regarding transportation, the theme of accessibility included