

development and further application of the theory will be discussed.

HEALTHY RESIDENCE IN RICHARDSVILLE: A PHOTOVOICE PROJECT ON AGING IN PLACE

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Based on AARP's domains of community livability, this presentation presents findings from a photovoice study of residents in an urban community in Atlanta, Georgia. Richardsville (pseudonym) is one of many communities in Atlanta's inner city that has transformed from a blighted, long-derelict area to a hotbed of high rent apartment units, mixed with quarter-million-dollar-plus homes. With property values skyrocketing and rents soaring, it has become increasingly difficult for longtime, older residents of this historically African-American community to remain in the vicinity. Richardsville Senior Residences, an affordable rental unit, was built to provide housing for a mix of incomes and ages and retain longtime residents in Atlanta's neighborhoods. Therefore, from this qualitative study, we share about residents' motivations for moving into Richardsville Senior Residences and their perceived livability of the environment that influence healthy aging in place.

PATHWAYS TO RESILIENCE: TRANSFORMING TRAUMA THROUGH THE POWER OF NETWORKS

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Resilience has been examined in various age groups, initially focused on vulnerable children and more recently in enhancement of resilience in various age groups and in response to trauma. Based on studies of resilience in Holocaust survivors and intergenerational engagement to promote resilience in former gang members and isolated older adults, Corley's 3E model of Experience, Expression and Engagement is discussed in terms of multiple studies and the implications for forming and strengthening networks in communities at risk. This includes initiating creative coalition-building endeavors to address loneliness in residential settings for older adults evolving from a project funded to the Motion Picture and Television Fund in Los Angeles from the AARP Foundation.

DEVELOPING TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACHES IN PUBLIC HOUSING COMMUNITIES FOR OLDER PERSONS

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In a study using a grounded theory approach with trauma survivors living in a mixed-age public housing community in Louisville, KY, twenty-five older women (50+) identified their main concern as housing safety. The study underlined the importance of community-level effects on health and well-being. Additionally, almost all participants identified that they had multiple experiences of interpersonal

trauma across the life course. There may be increased negative health effects for older women living in public housing based on a history of interpersonal trauma. First, we will examine how women living in the community coped with their safety concerns. Second, we will explore policy implications of older trauma survivors living in communities that may exacerbate their trauma histories due to an ongoing lack of safety. Finally, we will consider how implementing trauma-informed approaches in public housing can potentially lead to improved health and well-being for those living with complex trauma.

SESSION 4060 (SYMPOSIUM)

MOVING BEYOND INDIVIDUAL COPING TO DEVELOPING SYSTEMS-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS FOR COMMUNITY-DWELLING ADULTS

Chair: Terri Lewinson, *Georgia State University, School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia, United States*

Discussant: Sharon Bowland, *University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, United States*

According to AARP, the number of Americans aged 65 and older will grow to 90.5 million, which is double the count in 2010. Along with the growth of the aging population, we can also anticipate more diverse older adult communities due to increased immigration and evolving, complex family constellations. Two major concerns for aging adults is managing increasing geriatric conditions that affect mobility/function and chronic morbidities, while also trying to afford quality housing, the environmental context within which older adults spend most of their time. Urban planners and human service providers must remain abreast of the housing-health needs of this aging population and prepare aging-friendly communities that foster resident resilience and address "environmental, economic, and social factors that influence the health and wellbeing of older people" (AARP, 2017). In this symposium, panelists one present findings from a qualitative study to explore collective trauma and resilience narratives among residents in Flint, Michigan. Panelists two share findings from a community-based participatory study that explores the intricate network of relationships among residents as a core indicator of livability in senior housing. Panelists three share strategies for strengthening networks to reducing resident isolation and loneliness. Lastly, the fourth set of panelists discuss policy implications and trauma-informed approaches needed for residents with a history of interpersonal trauma.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS AS SITES OF RESILIENCE AND TRAUMA: INVESTIGATING ADVOCACY IN FLINT, MICHIGAN

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During the ongoing water crisis in Flint, Michigan, residents continue to express their voices in community meetings. In this study of older adults, the research team conducted participant observation of such meetings in addition to interview older adults. This presentation highlights themes of trauma and resilience as found in the collective;