

this concept, we describe three evidence-based case examples involving interactions among family members observed by a geriatric care manager. The first describes how ageism expressed by an adult child undermines choice, opportunity, and power of the parent when an older adult enlists the help of her adult children in downsizing from the family home to a smaller apartment. The second explores ageism when adult children attempt to persuade their older father to leave his home, pointing out dangers living alone at his age. The third describes a relatively healthy newly widowed woman who is coerced by her adult children to move to an assisted living facility by threatening social and emotional abandonment. These examples demonstrate how macro and meso-level factors combine with the implicit ageism of both adult children and older adults converge, influencing pathways to create healthy, tolerable and toxic living conditions within the family.

ELDER MISTREATMENT AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY: SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS USING DATA FROM THE NSHAP

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As social networks shrink with age, older adults value the importance of interpersonal relationships with close others, such as partners, family and friends. Previous studies focused on perpetrators' and victims' characteristics; however, few studies examined the relationships with close others and the incidence of elder mistreatment. This study used the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project Wave 1 data (2005-06) to examine the correlations between relationship quality with close others and the occurrence of mistreatment among older adults (N = 3005). Based on spousal relationship literature using the NSHAP data, factor analysis was used to estimate factor scores conceptualizing two domains of relationship quality: relationship support (positive dimensions of relationship), and relationship strain (negative dimensions of the relationship). Logistic regression models were used to test the relationship between the relationship quality factor scores and the likelihood of each mistreatment type while controlling for gender, education, age, and race. Psychological abuse was more likely for older adults experiencing relationship strain with spouse (OR=1.82, $p<.001$), family (OR=1.75, $p<.001$), and/or friends (OR=1.67, $p<.001$). Financial abuse was more likely for those experiencing poor relationship support with family (OR=1.34, $p<.05$) and those experiencing relationship strain with friends (OR=1.47, $p<.01$). However, relationship quality was not correlated with likelihood of physical abuse. Interpersonal relationships with close others could provide stronger support and care, but relationship strain might contribute to mistreatment. When determining safeguarding gatekeepers to protect older adults from potential mistreatment, interventions should consider the quality and composition of interpersonal relationships with close others.

IS ACTIVE AGING POSSIBLE IN ETHIOPIA? PERCEPTIONS OF RURAL OLDER ADULTS

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Despite historical veneration of elders, older adults are increasingly viewed as a burden in many Sub Saharan African nations. Using a hermeneutic phenomenological approach, in-depth interviews were conducted to explore the aging experiences of 20 adults aged 70 and older in rural Ethiopia. Themes that emerged from the interviews were analyzed in light of the three pillars of the World Health Organization's Active Aging Framework: health, security, and participation. Despite facing multiple barriers to active aging including lack of health care, financial hardship, ageism, and social exclusion, study participants were determined not to withdraw from activities in an effort to retain their autonomy, independence, and sense of dignity. As one participant shared, "the government does not care about us because it considers us as a useless segment of the society." Three themes reflected their major struggles: dwindling health and lack of access to health care, financial hardship, and social exclusion tied to ageism. The fourth theme--willful and purposive engagement--reflects the older adults' response to these struggles. Contrary to myths about rural aging, study participants faced multifaceted challenges that kept them from realizing active ageing as they were not provided with sustained opportunities for health, security, and participation. Study findings point to the need for policymakers and other concerned bodies to develop supportive policies and programs to promote older adults' well-being. The study calls for a paradigm shift that involves adopting the WHO's Active Aging Framework, developing rights-based policies and programs, popularizing active aging, and revitalizing intergenerational solidarity.

A STUDY COMPARING TRENDS IN NUMBER OF AND CONTENT IN ARTICLES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ELDER ABUSE IN JAPAN

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Since enactment in 2000, Japan's Domestic Violence (DV) Law has been amended four times. No amendments have been made to Japan's Elder Abuse Prevention Law, despite awareness of its imperfections. This study examined trends in the number of journal articles, and titles by content of those articles, using a KJ Method, to determine how the research literature has informed DV law, and to identify gaps in knowledge and further research needs related to elder abuse that could inform policy change. Using the CiNii database, in 2005-2021, we found 1020 elder abuse articles (average 60 articles/year), and in 2001-2021, 836 DV articles (average 40 articles/year). Preliminary analyses revealed the per year annual average has been decreasing for each. Although the most used term was similar in both DV and elder abuse articles, which was "responses of professional personnel," 15.4% for elder abuse and 13.4% for DV, title terms differed, with titles of elder abuse articles are more likely to be related to caregiving, such as "support for caregiver" (who are actually abusers) (4.7%) and "dementia" (3.6%), while terms found in DV but not in elder abuse articles included "supports for victims" (7.1%) and "responses to abusers" (5.3%). Our findings indicate that more research on supporting victims of elder abuse may be imperative to inform elder abuse law changes.