persons and those suspected of exposure, temporary closure of high-risk premises, and suspension of public activities and services, encouraging work-from-home arrangement etc. These measures, however, may exacerbate the impact of known risk factors and create new avenues for elder mistreatment. Life stress, financial strains and work-from-home arrangements increase chances of family conflicts, cessation of public services increases burden in the already stressed caregivers. This study examines the changing intergenerational family relations in the midst of the pandemic. A total of 1200 community dwelling senior citizens participated through responding to a telephone survey. Information was collected on participants’ demographic characteristics, perceived disruptions brought about by COVID-19, family relations, physical and mental health, etc. Family conflicts and abuse were commonly reported: 27.8% reported family conflicts, 14.5% psychological abuse, 3.1% physical abuse, 3.9% financial abuse. A large proportion of participants (41.8%), however, also reported improved family relations during the pandemic. Results of logistic regression indicate that advanced age, female gender, poor financial situation were significant predictors for family conflicts and abuse. Contrary to our expectations, pandemic related disruptions in daily lives and perceived safety in the community were not associated in family conflicts and abuse in the present sample.

INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF ELDER MISTREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY: A LONGITUDINAL POPULATION-BASED STUDY

David Burnes,1 David Hancock,2 John Eckenrode,3 Mark Lachs,2 and Karl Pillemer,3 1. University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 2. Weill Cornell Medicine, New York City, New York, United States, 3. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States

Prior population-based elder mistreatment (EM) risk factor research has focused on problem prevalence using cross-sectional designs, which cannot make causal inferences between proposed risk factors and EM or discern existing cases from new cases entering the population. This study sought to estimate the incidence of EM and identify risk factors for new cases. It is a ten-year prospective, population-based cohort study with data collected between 2009 (Wave 1) and 2019 (Wave 2). Based on Wave 1 random, stratified sampling to recruit English/Spanish-speaking, cognitively intact, community-dwelling older adults (age ≥60) across New York State, this study conducted computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) with 628 respondents participating in both Wave 1 and Wave 2 interviews (response rate=60.7%). Ten-year EM incidence was regressed on factors related to physical vulnerability, living arrangement, and socio-cultural characteristics using logistic regression. Ten-year incidence rates included overall EM (11.4%), financial abuse (8.5%), emotional abuse (4.1%), physical abuse (2.3%), and neglect (1.0%). Poor self-rated health at Wave 1 significantly predicted increased risk of new Wave 2 overall EM (odds ratio [OR]=2.8), emotional abuse (OR=3.67), physical abuse (OR=4.21), and financial abuse (OR=2.8). Black older adults were at significantly heightened risk of overall EM (OR=2.61), specifically financial abuse (OR=2.8). Change from co-residence (Wave 1) toward living alone (Wave 2) significantly predicted financial abuse (OR=2.74). Healthcare visits represent important opportunities to detect at-risk older adults. Race is highlighted as an important social determinant for EM requiring urgent attention. This study represents the first longitudinal, population-based EM incidence study.

PERCEIVED FINANCIAL VULNERABILITY IS RELATED TO PERCEIVED COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND LIVING ALONE

Peter Lichtenberg,1 Maggie Tocco,2 and Juno Moray,3 1. Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, United States, 2. Wayne State University, Wayne State University/Detroit, Michigan, United States

Objective: Perceived financial vulnerability is linked to physical and mental health and also to risk for financial exploitation (Lichtenberg et al., 2020a,b). This study examined the relationship of risk scores for financial exploitation to demographic variables, perceived memory loss and living alone.

Methods: The 17-item self-report Financial Exploitation Vulnerability Scale (FEVS) posted on our website https://olderadultnestegg.com was completed by a convenience sample of 258 older adults. Correlational, multiple regression and Chi Square analyses were used.

Results: Thirty percent of the sample scored at an elevated risk for financial exploitation due to perceived financial vulnerability. Although this was a convenience sample the results were similar to what was found in a sub-study of the HRS. Thirty eight percent of participants were living alone and 38% reported that their memory was less reliable than a year ago. Financial vulnerability risk score was significantly related to decreased education (r=-.12), living alone (r=-.21) and perceived memory loss (r=-.35). Eighteen percent of the variance was accounted for in a multiple regression (F(5,250)=10.73, p<0.001, r2=.18) with all three measures predicting FEVS risk score independently. The combination of perceived memory loss and living alone was significantly associated with the highest percentage of elevated risk scores.

Discussion: Perceived financial vulnerability and its relationship to health (e.g. memory loss) and financial exploitation, continues to be under-appreciated in gerontology and geriatrics research. Our findings, consistent with GSA’s Longevity Fitness report further highlights this important dimension.

RISK FACTORS OF FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION VERSUS SCAM

Pi-Ju Liu,1 Stacey Wood,2 Aining Wang,1 Yaniv Hanoch,3 David Hengerer,4 and Mary Muskat,5 1. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States, 2. Scripps College, Claremont, California, United States, 3. University of Southampton, Southampton, England, United Kingdom, 4. Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, United States, 5. Purdue University, West Lafayette, California, United States

Financial exploitation (FE) perpetrators are usually seen in a position of trust, such as family members or friends, whereas perpetrators of scam tend to be unknown individuals. Few empirical studies have examined victim risk factors, and this study aimed to systematically compare risk factors of FE versus scam. One-hundred-and-ninety-five