PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND HELP-SEEKING AMONG U.S. CHINESE OLDER ADULTS WITH ELDER MISTREATMENT

Ying-Yu Chao,1 Dexia Kong,2 and XinQi Dong,2
1. Rutgers School of Nursing, Newark, New Jersey, United States, 2. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

Background/Purpose: Older immigrants are at risk of experiencing marginalization and social exclusion. Traditional Chinese culture values could deeply influence the older Chinese immigrants’ perceptions regarding mistreatment and motivating them to seek help. This study aimed to examine the associations between perceived social support and informal/formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors among U.S. Chinese older adults experiencing elder mistreatment. Methods: Data derived from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE). Independent variables were positive and negative perceived social support. Dependent variables were informal/formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses were performed. Results: A total of 423 participants experienced elder mistreatment (mean age: 72.4 ± 7.88 years old). The most common informal help-seeking sources were adult children, followed by partner, and friends/neighbors/colleagues. The most common sources of formal help-seeking were community social services organizations and the legal criminal justice system. After controlling for covariates, positive perceived social support was associated with informal help-seeking intentions (OR=1.14, 95% CI: 1.05-1.24, p < .01) and behaviors (OR=1.12, 95% CI: 1.04-1.22, p < .01).

However, the associations between perceived social support and formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors were not significant. Conclusions & Implications: Further research is needed to examine the mediating effects of cultural values on the relationship between perceived social support and help-seeking among mistreated older Chinese immigrants. In addition, additional studies are needed to identify impedes or facilitate factors of informal/formal elder mistreatment help-seeking. Prevention and intervention programs should incorporate valuable cultural insight to improve help-seeking among this population.

PERCEPTIONS OF MANDATORY REPORTING AMONG FAMILY PHYSICIANS TO PROTECT VICTIMS OF ELDER ABUSE IN MONGOLIA

Ariunsanaa Bagajav, The Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York, United States

Every year, approximately 10% of older adults worldwide experience elder abuse (EA), a serious violation of human rights. A wide range of consequences of EA have been identified including increased vulnerability to morbidity and mortality. Some countries have regulations to protect victims of EA either under stand-alone EA laws or relevant laws such as mandatory reporting. As of 2016, family physicians (FPs) in Mongolia became mandatory reporters of domestic violence alongside other human service workers under the newly amended Law to Combat Domestic Violence. Evidence shows that health providers who report abuse cases have greater awareness of their mandatory obligations to report. No rigorous study has explored the extent to which FPs in Mongolia know about mandatory reporting and their perceptions about its effectiveness to help victims of EA. An exploratory qualitative study was conducted. Through purposive sampling, 15 FPs participated in semi-structured in-depth interviews. The data collection took place over Skype. All interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analyzed using thematic analysis. Surprisingly, all participants were aware of their mandatory obligations to report cases of domestic violence including EA. However, the study revealed that FPs were doubtful that potential victims of EA would be effectively protected under the new regulation due to the public perception that services and legal resources are designed primarily for women and children. Addressing this misconception is critical for ensuring that resources are appropriately utilized for potential victims of EA as well.

SUCCESSFUL INFORMAL HELP-SEEKING AND RESOLUTION OF ELDER FAMILY FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION: A CASE STUDY

Tina Kilaberia,1 and Marlene Stum,2 1. UC Davis Health, Sacramento, California, United States, 2. University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States

Effective interventions are needed to address elder family financial exploitation (EFFE), one of the most prevalent types of elder abuse globally. This poster examines the unique and critical help-seeking role informal family support
can play when faced with EFFE. We present a holistic case study that offers an understanding of one family’s successful help-seeking and resolution of the EFFE situation. The family drew on internal family and community supports and did not seek formal elder abuse services. The case stood out as unique relative to 23 family’s help-seeking attempts in a larger study of the meaning and experience of EFFE from the perspective of concerned family members (non-abusing/non-victims). The case summary and analysis are based on an in-depth interview narrative reflecting the subjective experience of a concerned family member who was directly involved in the EFFE situation (in-law relative to both the older victim and the perpetrator). Study findings reveal 5 interwoven themes related to help-seeking processes and outcomes: 1) honoring the victim’s wishes, 2) providing support and accountability for perpetrator, 3) restoring family relationships and functioning, 4) maintaining internal (family-based) control, and 5) engaging in family problem solving processes. The family’s help-seeking demonstrated three distinctive features: a) embracing their informal social support role, b) the interdependence of family members, and c) restorative justice principles. The findings raise questions about broadening the scope and continuum of EFFE intervention research and practices to recognize and support informal social intervention.

TRAJECTORY OF DEPRESSION AMONG VICTIMS OF ELDER MISTREATMENT
Gabriella Dong, and  Mengting Li, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

Individuals exposed to elder mistreatment are affected in dissimilar ways. Most existing studies are cross-sectional and fail to capture the change in mental health of older adults with exposure to elder mistreatment. This study aims to examine depression trajectories of elder mistreatment victims and identify protective factors. Data were drawn from the two-wave Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE) with 725 participants who reported elder mistreatment at the baseline. Depression was measured by Patient Health Questionnaire-9. Self-mastery was assessed by the Pearlin Mastery Scale. Conscientiousness was evaluated by the NEO Five-Factor Inventory. Multinomial logistic regression was used while controlling demographic factors and recurrence of elder mistreatment. We identified four depression trajectories among elder mistreatment victims: chronic (9.61%), delayed (6.27%), recovery resilience (21.17%), and resistance resilience (62.95%). The chronic group was showing severe depression in both waves. The delayed group experienced a delayed reaction with increasing depression over time. The depression level of the recovery resilience group bounced back from elder mistreatment. The resistance resilience group exhibited low depression over time. Elder mistreatment victims with increasing self-mastery were more likely to be in recovery resilience group than in chronic group (RRR=1.05, 95%CI=1.02-1.09). In addition, elder mistreatment victims with increasing conscientiousness were less likely to be in delayed group than in resistance resilience group (RRR=0.96, 95%CI=0.92-1.00). Healthcare providers and social service agents could focus on elder mistreatment victims with chronic and delayed depression trajectories. Interventions could promote mental health of elder mistreatment victims through improving self-mastery and conscientiousness.

SESSION 10100 (LATE BREAKING POSTER)
AGEISM

A PILOT STUDY ON RELATIONSHIPS OF THE WORKPLACE INTERGENERATIONAL CLIMATE SCALE WITH OTHER AGEISM AND SEXISM SCALES
Sangkyung Bae, and Moon Choi, KAIST, Daejeon, Taehon-jikhalsi, Republic of Korea

Due to the demographic changes such as longevity and low birthrates, the proportion of workers over 55 years old is expected to rise more than twice in the coming years. As the age diversity in the workplace is increasing, ageism needs more attention in every context. This study aims to explore relationships of the workplace intergenerational climate scale with other ageism and sexism scales in workplace and non-workplace contexts. Data came from a pilot online survey conducted in South Korea in December 2019 (N=74; average age=46.8 years old ranged from 20 to 76), and the data was analyzed using a series of ANOVAs and logistic regressions. The results showed that chronological age did not have a linear relationship with ageist attitudes in the workplace although relatively younger groups tend to have more ageist attitudes compared to their counterparts. In particular, those in their thirties were most reluctant to work with different generations. Conspicuously, negative attitudes towards working with different generations in the workplace were statistically significantly related to ageist attitudes towards older adults in non-workplace contexts as well as sexist attitudes in the workplace. The findings imply that prejudice and stereotypes towards different age and gender groups in workplace and non-workplace contexts might be intertwined, and interventions reducing ageism in the workplace might also have positive impacts on alleviating other types of ageism and sexism while promoting diversity.

ASKING YOUNG ADULTS ABOUT THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD AND KNOWLEDGE OF SEX IN LATER LIFE
Iulia Fratila, and Liza Berdychevsky, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, United States

Sexual expression is a lifelong need related to health and wellbeing. However, older adults’ sexuality is often neglected and stigmatized due to societal ageist stereotypes portraying them as asexual. Although baby boomers’ generation resists such portrayals, societal acceptance of sexuality in later life is slow to materialize. The purpose of this study was to explore this acceptance among young adults while focusing on three research questions: (1) How much do young adults know about older adults’ sexuality and how do they feel about it? (2) Do young adults’ knowledge and views of later-life sexuality vary by gender? (3) Do young adults’ views of later-life sexuality vary based on their