**INTRODUCTION**

Improvement in elderly people’s healthy life expectancy is required. To do so, the intervention which improves elderly people’s Purpose of Life as Primary Health Care is required. However, it is not examined concretely which event leads to elderly people’s Purpose of Life.

Older adults’ sense of purpose in life has been an important subject in Japan along with their well-being and healthy long life. The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of events leading to life purpose and sense of purpose in life in order to examine the factors relevant to older adults’ sense of purpose in life in Japan.

**RESULTS**

Questionnaires were distributed to 250 older adults, and answers were collected from 244. After excluding missing values and outliers, data from 234 older adults (men: 49; women: 185) were used in the analysis. "Attitude toward own aging" was higher in younger than in older participants (p < .05). "Agitation" was higher in men than in women (p < .05). Number of events leading to life purpose showed positive correlation with "Agitation," "Lonely dissatisfaction," and "Attitude toward own aging" (p < .05). Specifically, events improving sense of purpose in life were "Educational and cultural enrichment activities," "Sports or recreational activities," "Volunteer activities," "Activities for an elderly’s club," "Care of grandchildren, and family get-together," and "Going for shopping or on a trip;" (10) Activities in a community association; (11) Knowledge and skills acquired so far; (12) Spouse; (13) Children; (14) Grandchildren; (15) Health; (16) Pet; (17) Role at home; (18) Role in the society; (19) Others. Measurement of purpose of life: It is measured by the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale: "Agitation;" "Lonely dissatisfaction;" "Attitude toward own aging;" (Ethical considerations) This study will be conducted after obtaining an approval of the ethical review board of the Hyogo University. We will submit a written and verbal request for the study to the person in charge at institutions where the study will be conducted.

**CONCLUSION**

In order to improve older adults' sense of purpose in life, it is important to intervene with the course of disease and not to increase the number of diseases. Moreover, study and activity have been shown to raise older adults’ sense of purpose in life. Therefore, it is necessary to include elements such as disease prevention and study and activity in an intervention program to raise older adults’ sense of purpose in life.