

### LIVING/EATING ARRANGEMENT, LONELINESS, AND MENTAL DISTRESS AMONG OLDER KOREAN IMMIGRANTS: GENDER DIFFERENCE

Nan Sook Park,<sup>1</sup> Yuri Jang,<sup>2</sup> Soondool Chung,<sup>3</sup> David Chiriboga,<sup>1</sup> and William Haley,<sup>1</sup> 1. *University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, United States*, 2. *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*, 3. *Ewha Womans University, Ewha Womans University, Seoul-t'ukpyolsi, Republic of Korea*

Structural isolation such as living alone poses a mental health risk in diverse groups of older adults, including older immigrants. Given that those living with others might also be disengaged, the present investigation included eating alone as another source of isolation and examined the impact of the combination of living and eating alone. The purposes of the study were to examine (1) how living and/or eating alone would impact mental distress, (2) whether the impact would be mediated by feelings of loneliness, and (3) if there would be gender differences in the mediation effect. The data were drawn from the Study of Older Korean Americans (SOKA), which surveyed older Korean immigrants in five states during 2017–2018. The living/eating arrangement was classified into four-groups: living/eating with others (57%), living with others/eating alone (12.4%), living alone/eating with others (7.3%), and living/eating alone (23.1%). Using the PROCESS macro, we tested the mediation effect of loneliness and the moderation effect of gender in the relationship between the typology and mental distress controlling for background/health characteristics and social capital related variables. Two groups (living with others/eating alone and living/eating alone) had sociodemographic, health, and social capital disadvantages. Analyses demonstrated that mental distress was linked with living with others/eating alone and living/eating alone, of which relationships were mediated by loneliness only among women. Findings suggest that not only structural isolation (e.g., living alone) but also disengagement with others (e.g., eating alone) need to be considered to understand emotional well-being in older immigrant population and gender difference.

### LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIVING ALONE AND ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT OF CHINESE OLDER ADULTS

Fengyan Tang,<sup>1</sup> and Ke Li,<sup>2</sup> 1. *University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States*, 2. *University of Pittsburgh, Sandy Springs, Georgia, United States*

The living arrangement of older adults plays a key role in their health status and psychological well-being. Yet the relationship between living arrangement and activity engagement remains unclear. Using data from three waves of the nationally representative China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) with a study sample of 7,479 respondents aged 60 or older, this study examined the effect of living alone on the frequency of activity engagement among Chinese older adults. Two types of activity engagement were examined in this study, including social interaction with friends and leisure activity (i.e., play chess, go to a sport or club). The multinomial logistic regression analyses were performed using generalized structural equation modeling (GSEM). Compared with those living with others, older adults living alone were older, more likely to be female and

living in urban areas, and with fewer years of education and more functional limitations. The results also indicated that after controlling for a set of covariates, living alone status was significantly associated with the increased likelihood of high and medium frequency of both social interaction and leisure activity in reference to no engagement. This study not only improves the understanding of activity engagement preference of Chinese older adults who are living alone but also indicates the importance of improving community facilities and outdoor spaces to promote activity engagement among older adults.

### MARITAL SUPPORT RECIPROCITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG OLDER KOREANS

Hye Soo Lee, *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*

The importance of reciprocity in social support for well-being has been shown, but few studies have investigated marital support reciprocity in older Korean samples. This study examined the associations between three types of marital support reciprocity and life satisfaction, stratified by age and gender. The sample consisted of 1,578 men and 1,464 women from the 2017 National Survey of Older Koreans, divided into young-old (65-74) and old-old (75+) groups (M age = 75.06, SD = 6.35). Participants self-reported emotional, instrumental, and physical support provided to and received from spouses, and life satisfaction (LS). Regression models controlling for covariates showed that results varied by age and gender. For young-old males, received emotional and provided instrumental support were positively associated with LS. For young-old females, both received and provided emotional support, and received instrumental support, were positively associated with LS, but provided physical support showed negative associations. For old-old males, providing emotional support was positively associated with LS; for old-old females, only received emotional support was significant. Using interaction terms to assess reciprocity, young-old females and old-old males showed reciprocity effects for instrumental support. When participants provided and received high levels of support, life satisfaction levels were high. However, when participants provided low levels of support, received support was not significant. Thus, the effects of receipt and provision of support on LS varied by age and gender among older Koreans, but reciprocity of instrumental support was only important for young-old women and old-old men.

### POSITIVE PERIPHERAL SOCIAL NETWORK MEMBERS IN OLDER AGE: GLOBAL AND DAILY APPRAISALS OF SOCIAL PARTNERS

Claire Grownney,<sup>1</sup> and Tammy English,<sup>2</sup> 1. *Washington University in St. Louis, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States*, 2. *Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, United States*

Socioemotional selectivity theory suggests older adults maintain relationships with close social partners with whom they experience positive emotions. It is unclear how age and closeness predict social partner appraisals in different contexts. We examine semantic and experiential appraisals of positivity, as well as emotional outcomes. Participants (N = 258) aged 25-85 (M = 52.05, SD = 16.31) reported