

marital support. The findings of the current study contribute to the theories of spousal support and personality as well as in the practical settings of couple therapy and education.

SPOUSAL ASSOCIATIONS IN MONTHLY REPORTS OF DISABILITY IN THE PRECIPITATING EVENTS PROJECT

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While many prior studies have evaluated the antecedents and consequences of changes in disability, few have considered the social context. As nearly 60% of older adults currently live with a spouse or intimate partner, it is important to examine spousal influences on disability. This study examined spousal associations in self-reported disability using data from the Precipitating Events Project, an ongoing longitudinal study of 754 initially nondisabled community living adults age 70 and over who have had monthly assessments of functional status since 1999. We hypothesized that one spouse's level of disability would be associated with increases in the other spouse's subsequent disability. We used the Actor Partner Interdependence Model (APIM), a statistical modeling framework that accounts for the interdependence in two-person data and tests the associations of both self (actor) and partner influences on outcomes. We used multilevel, longitudinal APIMs to examine lagged associations in spouses' monthly reports of disability in 13 activities of daily living (e.g., walking a quarter mile, bathing) in the 37 married couples. As hypothesized, one partner's prior disability level was significantly associated with the other partner's (the actor's) subsequent disability level ($B = .674, SE = .012, p < .001$) after controlling for the actor's prior disability level. Also, when both couple members had higher levels of prior disability, they were particularly at risk of subsequent increases in disability ($B = .016, SE = .003, p < .001$). Incorporating partner disability level in modeling individuals' outcomes provides greater precision in predicting future disability levels.

INCREASING THE POWER OF INTERGENERATIONAL NETWORKS: ADVANCING A NEW EVALUATION TOOL

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According to a 2018 national survey of intergenerational (IG) care providers, practitioners identified as their number one concern a need for evidence-informed evaluation tools to demonstrate their impact on older and younger participants. The Best Practices Checklist is a 14-item (yes/no) measure grounded in evidence of effective intergenerational strategies. Trained evaluators complete the checklist based on their observations of facilitators' behaviors during IG activities. Exploratory factor analysis (promax rotation) of the Checklist for 132 IG activities offers insight to factor structure and item construction. An adequate two-factor structure was achieved; seven Checklist items were retained with factor loadings greater than .39. Seven items

were deleted due to non-variance, high missing data, or double loading across factors. Factors reflect dimensions of: (a) person-centered strategies (e.g. selecting activities based on participants' interests) and (b) creating a positive physical environment (e.g., grouping participants into intergenerational pairs or small groups). Findings indicate that a Best Practices Checklist with fewer items may offer a suitable tool for assessing the utilization of Best Practices during IG activities. Given the demand for IG evaluation tools, the 7-item BP Checklist can be a brief, easy-to-use measure that documents IG facilitators' implementation of evidence-informed practices. Its use could be especially helpful if connected to varied indicators of program effectiveness and participant outcomes.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG CHINESE AGING PARENTS

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Relationships with adult children play an important role in older adults' well-being. However, little is known about the association between parent-child relations and aging parents' sleep quality, which is an emerging health issue that is closely related to individuals' physical and mental well-being in later life. With the largest aging population, China has experienced rapid changes of family structure and traditional norms regarding parent-child ties. This study focused on different dimensions of parent-child relationships (i.e., upward/downward financial and instrumental support, emotional closeness) in Chinese aging families. This study examined the association between parent-child relationships and older parents' sleep quality, comparing one-child and multiple-children Chinese families. Utilizing the 2014 wave of the Chinese Longitudinal Aging and Social Survey, we analyze data from 8,450 respondents (aged 60+) who had at least one living child. Descriptive analysis showed that parents with multiple children engaged in more intense financial exchanges, less frequent instrumental support, and lower levels of emotional closeness with their adult children compared to their counterparts with only one child. Logistic regression models revealed that older parents who received more instrumental support were more likely to report sleep difficulty in both one-child and multiple-children families. For parents with multiple children, the overall level of financial transfers from children was negatively associated with having sleep difficulties, while the variability of financial transfers across multiple children was positively associated with having sleep difficulty. Findings highlight the importance of considering family dynamics in studying sleep quality among Chinese older adults.

GRANDPARENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON A MULTIGENERATIONAL DIGITAL HEALTH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY INTERVENTION

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