

experiences in intergenerational programs with a specific focus on the cultural and social impacts of volunteering in educational settings in later years. Using a phenomenological qualitative approach, 43 interviews with older adult volunteers (23 in Korea and 20 in the USA) in intergenerational programs were conducted. Participants were recruited from the Beautiful Story Grandma (BSG) in Korea and the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) in the USA in 2019. Due to the prescribed nature of the BSG, all of the Korean volunteers were female. The USA volunteers from the FGP included three African Americans, one Asian, and 16 White older adults. Two FGP volunteers were male. Korean participants lived primarily in Busan Metropolitan city (mean age: 63, range: 61-73). The USA volunteers were from urban/suburban areas New York State (mean age: 74, range: 60-84). Two major themes emerged from the interviews revolving around the role of culture and other demographics in the experience of volunteering: (1) Older adults experience benefits from volunteering to support the younger generation that transcend demographic and geographic differences; and, (2) distinctive cultural views of education lead to different experiences of volunteering in the two countries. The comparative research highlights the need for development of a model for culturally responsive practice with older adult volunteers in a global context.

OLDER COUPLES' MARITAL QUALITY AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS

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Health benefits of marriage may stem in part from spouses discouraging unhealthy behavior and encouraging healthy practices. Although studies show spousal effects on health behaviors, few have assessed whether spousal effects vary by the quality of the marital relationship. Spouses in low-quality marriages may be less likely to engage in joint activities that promote health (e.g., shared exercise), make fewer attempts at monitoring their spouse's health behaviors, and be less successful in their attempts to intervene. Those in unhappy relationships may also use unhealthy behaviors as maladaptive coping strategies to deal with marital stress. We use dyadic data from couples over age 50 in the 2006 and 2008 waves of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) to examine how both spouses' ratings of positive and negative dimensions of marital quality are associated with their own and their spouses' exercise and smoking ($n=3,498$ couples). Using HLM software, we estimated actor-partner interdependence models (APIM). Results indicate that both own and husbands' ratings of positive marital quality are significantly associated with wives' odds of smoking. Own perceptions of negative marital quality and wives' perceptions of both positive and negative marital quality are associated with husbands' odds of smoking. For wives, neither own nor spousal marital quality is significantly related to exercise. For husbands, however, wives' higher positive marital quality and lower negative marital quality are associated with increased exercise. Strategies to improve marital quality may promote healthy behaviors among older adults, particularly for husbands.

RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG VERY OLD PARENTS AND THEIR OLDER CHILDREN IN SOUTH KOREA

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Research has consistently reported the association between intergenerational relationship quality and mental health outcomes in later life. However, few studies have examined the link among very old parents and their older children, and even fewer studies investigated whether the relationship quality matters similarly to parents and children. Employing a dyadic approach, this study examined how one's own and partner's perceptions of relationship quality (i.e., support and conflict) are associated with depressive symptoms among very old parents and their children. Data from 105 dyads of parents (age 81-97; $M = 87.92$, $SD = 2.80$) and their children (age 65-72; $M = 65.87$, $SD = 1.23$) in South Korea were used. Results showed that parents tended to report significantly higher levels of intergenerational support and lower levels of intergenerational conflict, compared to their children. Regarding the actor effects of relationship quality, one's own perceptions of intergenerational conflict were positively associated with depressive symptoms for both parents ($\beta = 0.26$, $p < .01$) and children ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < .001$), whereas intergenerational support was not significant. In terms of the partner effect, intergenerational support (reported by parents) was negatively related to depressive symptoms only for children ($\beta = -0.21$, $p < .01$), but the partner effect of conflict was not significant. The findings highlight the centrality of perceptions of intergenerational relationship in understanding well-being in later life. Further, children's depressive symptoms were susceptible to how their parents view the relationship. Findings were discussed in the context of Intergenerational Stake Theory.

RESPECT YOUR ELDERS: THE RELATION BETWEEN GENERATIVITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN CUSTODIAL GRANDPARENTS

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In Erikson's (1950) theory of psychosocial development, generativity is defined as the drive to benefit future generations and leave a legacy. The prototypical individual satisfies this generative desire through parenthood in midlife. This stage has been shown to expand into later life due to grandparenthood (Erikson, 1982). Generativity has been shown to predict life satisfaction, but the amount of generative concern and action can be impacted by factors such as perceived respect from younger generations (Cheng, 2009). The current study examined adults aged 40 and older (M age = 61 yr) using a nationwide sample from Qualtrics Panel Service to assess the extent to which perceived respect moderates the relation between generativity and life satisfaction in custodial