

whereas having negative profiles intensified negative effects of husbands' job exit and loss of wealth on the depressive symptoms for both spouses.

#### MARITAL QUALITY AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG CAREGIVING DYADS

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We examined whether the associations between marital quality and mental health were equally strong among dyads in which one spouse was providing care to a spouse ( $n = 155$ ), parent ( $n = 61$ ), or another adult ( $n = 176$ ). Using Wave 2 of the NSHAP and actor-partner interdependence (APIM) models, we found significant differences ( $p = .004$ ) among groups. Marital quality was negatively associated with one's own depressive symptoms ( $b = -1.29$ ) for husbands in the spousal caregiver group, whereas marital quality was negatively associated with one's own depressive symptoms for wives in both the parental ( $b = -1.27$ ) and other adult ( $b = -1.96$ ) caregiver groups. The only partner effect was the negative association between wives' marital quality and husbands' depressive symptoms ( $b = -2.59$ ) among dyads in which one spouse was a parental caregiver. These results point to the importance of understanding the context of caregiving when examining the protective effect of spouses' marital quality on mental health.

#### COUPLES' JOINT HEALTH BEHAVIORS PREDICT BETTER HEALTH AND STRONGER RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN PARTNERS

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Satisfying marriages pose benefits and possible risks to health. Indeed, high-quality relationships boost emotional resources and encourage healthy behaviors. However, stress and its adverse health effects also spread more easily in close relationships. To examine the relevance of joint health behaviors for health indicators and partners' health similarity, 227 couples age 23-84 reported their frequency of co-sleeping, exercising together, and sharing meals; relationship satisfaction; health satisfaction; recent medical visits; and health problems. Happier couples shared more joint health behaviors than unhappier counterparts. In turn, joint health behaviors predicted greater health satisfaction and more similar rates of health problems between partners. In particular, exercising together predicted greater health satisfaction, fewer health problems, and greater health similarity. Controlling for diet, sedentariness, and sleep, findings revealed that joint health behaviors—a characteristic of happy relationships—are linked to not only better health and greater health satisfaction, but also greater health similarity between partners.

#### ACCULTURATION AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AMONG OLDER KOREAN IMMIGRANTS: A DYADIC STUDY OF MARRIED COUPLES

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Research has focused on the socioeconomic/cultural characteristics of individuals to address health disparities among immigrant populations. Dyadic studies of acculturation and healthcare utilization among older immigrants are rare. Using data from 263 older Korean immigrant couples in the U.S. (Mean age = 74.75 for husbands; 71.03 for wives), this study examined how each spousal acculturation levels (e.g., English proficiency, familiarity with American culture) are associated with healthcare utilization (e.g., usual source of care, medical checkup) and difficulty in using health services, controlling for sociodemographic characteristics. Overall, husbands showed higher levels of acculturation than their wives, but there was also substantial similarity between spouses ( $ICC = .58$ ). For healthcare utilization, one's own acculturation (actor effect) was significant only for wives, but spouse's acculturation (partner effect) was significant only for husbands. For difficulty in health service use, one's own acculturation was significant for both spouses, but spouse's acculturation was significant only for husbands.

### SESSION 5555 (SYMPOSIUM)

#### EAST MEETS WEST: DEVELOPING SUPPORT SYSTEMS TO MEET THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF OLDER ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CHINA

Chair: Bei Wu

Co-Chair: Jiehua Lu

With the rapid growth of the aging population around the world, developing support systems for older adults has become increasingly important. It is crucial for researchers, educators, policy makers to share their experience and knowledge to initiate innovative and supportive programs and services that will meet the challenges of the aging population. The East meets West Forum is a platform that researchers from the Gerontological Society of America and the Chinese Association for Gerontology and Geriatrics established in 2017. Previously, the East meets West Forum focused on the issues of the long-term care (LTC) workforce, LTC services, and programs for older adults in the U.S. and in China. In this session, we include four presentations (two from the U.S. and two from China) that focus on a broader area of support systems, beyond LTC, that would meet the diverse needs of older adults from housing, wellness visits, family caregiving system, to end of life care. More specially, it includes: 1) expand housing services for low-income older adults; 2) strengthen family support systems and promote intergenerational support; 3) develop a comprehensive program for early detection and treatment of dementia at primary care settings; and 4) examine diversity in the family care patterns for the oldest old. This session provides opportunities for aging researchers/educators from two countries to share their knowledge and experience on developing supportive systems for older adults and their families. It also provides policy discussions on improving health and family caregiver support services in these two countries.

#### SCREENING FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN PRIMARY CARE

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A comprehensive program for early detection and treatment of Alzheimer's and related dementias requires a