

who provided end of life UCL to older adult parents who maltreated them in childhood. For these women, parental childhood maltreatment influenced identity construction, social position, intersubjectivity, and vulnerability to victimization. For some, providing end-of-life UCL to the parents who maltreated them facilitated the mobilization of relational agency and identity validation. For others, providing UCL potentiated lifelong constraint, reinforcing their positions as non-agents and leading to significant psychical and emotional harm. End of life UCL for older adult parents represents a crucible out of which either healing or re-traumatization can arise. Our findings will be leveraged to inform clinical practice and policy to support the growing population women trauma survivors providing UCL to older adult parents, reducing negative outcomes for those at the greatest risk.

#### RECIPROCAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN NORMATIVE, AFFECTUAL, AND ASSOCIATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH PARENTS IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Intergenerational solidarity has become important as close family ties mobilize the provision of social support across generations and contribute to the family wellbeing. One popular approach to studying intergenerational cohesion in aging families is through the theoretical construct of intergenerational solidarity. However, less is known about the longitudinal and reciprocal associations between normative, affectual, and associational solidarity with mothers and fathers among young-adult children in the transition to adulthood. On the basis of the theoretical construct of intergenerational solidarity, we examined the reciprocal associations between three dimensions of intergenerational solidarity (normative, affectual, and associational) with parents in young-adult children from their early twenties to late thirties. Data were derived from 287 mother-son, 325 mother-daughter, 262 father-son, and 297 father-daughter groups who participated in the Longitudinal Study of Generations between 2000 and 2016. Autoregressive cross-lagged model with latent variables predicted the causal relations between three dimensions of solidarity across four parent-child groups. We found that young-adult sons' perceived associational solidarity with parents predicted normative solidarity over time, whereas young-adult daughters' perceived affectual solidarity with mothers predicted normative solidarity over time. In addition, young-adult daughters' perceived normative solidarity predicted affectual solidarity for fathers over time. The present study found that young-adult sons and daughters have different ways establishing normative solidarity in their early twenties to late thirties according to parents' gender. In addition, this study found that normative solidarity is beneficial for young-adult daughters developing emotional closeness with fathers over time.

#### THERE AT ANY DISTANCE? GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY AND THE PRESENCE OF ADULT CHILDREN IN OLDER PEOPLE'S' CONFIDANT NETWORKS

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Adult children are key members of their aging parents' close social network, often providing emotional and advisory supports. Still, adult children are not a guaranteed presence in older people's core discussion networks. Geographical distance is a leading explanation for why some children are excluded from the confidant network, but we hypothesize that certain parent- and dyadic-level factors make these intergenerational ties more resilient to distance. Using wave six of the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe, we identified whether a living adult child was also a member of the parent's egocentric confidant network. We modeled the effect of the child (Level 1) and parent (Level 2) characteristics on the exclusion of a child from the core network using hierarchical logit models. We found that fifty-eight percent of children were excluded from a parent's network. Parents were more likely to exclude those who lived more than 25 km compared to children who lived within 5 km. The impact of distance was exacerbated among parents who were older, partnered, or had four or more children. Parents with higher education and good computer skills were less sensitive to longer distances when listing a child as a confidant. Finally, parents who had confidants outside of the nuclear family and who lived in Northern Europe were less likely to exclude a child over 100 km from their confidant network. Together, results indicate that a number of demographic factors and personal and social resources contribute to the elasticity of parent-child ties across long distances.

#### WITHIN-FAMILY PATTERNS OF SHARING INSTRUMENTAL SUPPORT TO OLDER PARENTS OF MULTI-CHILD FAMILIES IN CHINA

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In different multi-child families, adult children may share their instrumental support to older parents in distinct ways regarding its family mean level and differentiation among multiple offspring within families. Based on the family systems theory and the collective ambivalence perspective, we aimed (1) to identify different within-family patterns in relation to multiple offspring's sharing instrumental support to an older parent in Chinese multi-child families; (2) to investigate potential individual and family predictors for different within-family patterns. Applying data from the China Family Panel Studies (2016, N=5791 older adults aged 60+), we employed latent profile analysis for classifying patterns and multinomial logistic regression for investigating predictors. Results showed three within-family patterns identified: independent (59.78%), highly-ambivalent (30.41%) and filial-cohesive (9.81%). Compared with the independent families, older parents in highly-ambivalent families were more likely to be older (OR=1.03), divorced/widowed (OR=0.61), to have lower educational levels (OR=0.84), poorer physical health (OR=0.92), to live in rural areas (OR=0.84), to have at least one adult daughter (OR=1.95) and one coresiding adult child (OR=3.22). Older parents in filial-cohesive families tended to be mothers (OR=0.82), divorced/widowed (OR=0.62), to have fewer adult children (OR=0.78), to have at least one adult daughter (OR=1.67) and one coresiding adult child (OR=2.16). The youngest adult children in filial-cohesive families tended to be older (OR=1.04). This study