

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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Studies examining associations among grandparents' involvement and grandchildren's lifestyle behaviors have been largely mixed or negative highlighting the need for interventions that help grandparents promote grandchildren's healthy behaviors. The current study explored older adults' interest in participating in a digital intervention with their grandchildren. As part of the intervention, grandparents and grandchildren would engage in weekly walks and use a mobile application to track their steps, photos and conversations. Twelve grandparents (63±6.5yrs; 75% female; 50% Hispanic) participated in qualitative interviews. Researchers asked open-ended questions to assess grandparents' relationships with their grandchildren, motivation to participate, and feedback on prototypes. A 10-item systems usability questionnaire was also administered. Three researchers independently analyzed interview transcripts using a rapid assessment approach and reached consensus on key themes. Grandparents described having positive relationships with their grandchildren and used texts to schedule time with them; family dynamics (conflicts, divorce) influenced the amount of time they spent together. Grandparents' motivation for participating in the intervention included the opportunity to enhance their relationship with their grandchild and improve their own health. Grandparents noted weekly walks would feasibly occur on the weekends given their grandchildren's competing activities. They were receptive to proposed weekly session topics (e.g., sports/hobbies, ancestry, humor) and suggested other topics to discuss during weekly walks, such as faith/religion, morality, safety, and nutrition. They strongly agreed or agreed that they would use the prototypes frequently and found them easy to use (83% and 92%, respectively). Results from this study will inform the next iteration of intervention prototypes.

RACE DIFFERENCES IN THE CONSEQUENCES OF ADULT CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS ON MOTHERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

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Adult children's problems have been found to be strong predictors of older parents' psychological well-being, regardless of whether the sources of the problems are psychological or physical health, life circumstances outside of the children's control, or children's poor life decisions. Further, this pattern remains regardless of the number or proportion of offspring with problems, or whether children with problems were favored or disfavored by their parents. One important question that has not been addressed is whether the impact of children's problems differs in Black and White families. Race disparities in health and other life circumstances lead Black adult children to be at greater risk of experiencing problems than are their White counterparts. Thus, Black mothers are at greater risk of having adult children with problems; however, increased exposure

does not necessarily lead to a stronger impact of children's problems on well-being. Alternatively, it can be argued that due to stronger kin networks and higher levels of religiosity, children's problems may have a weaker impact on Black than White mothers' well-being. In this paper, we use mixed-methods data collected from 101 Black mothers and 295 White mothers as part of the Within-Family Differences Study to explore differences in the impact of adult children's problems on mothers' depressive symptoms. Preliminary analyses of quantitative and qualitative data suggest that mothers' interpretations of the circumstances surrounding their children's problems, rather than support or type of problem, play a greater role in the impact of those problems on well-being in Black than White families.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PARENTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF YOUNG-ADULT CHILDREN

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Studies have shown that Americans do not save enough for retirement because they prioritize providing support of their young-adult children over saving for retirement. Attitudes toward parental support has been largely overlooked in existing literature. Using a factorial vignette experimental design and a sample of 500 Americans of age 40 and older, this study investigated how manipulation of contextual factors changed endorsement of parental support. This study found that endorsement of parental support varied depending on the goal of support, whether it was to purchase a car, pay for school tuition, or to pay for down payment for a house. Thus, 67% of respondents endorsed parental financial assistance with purchasing a car, 44% endorsed down payment for a house, and only 38% endorsed paying for college tuition, reflecting overall social importance of these three elements in becoming an adult person. Gender of the child did not affect endorsement of parental financial support to adult children, indicating that there were no gender specific social expectations of who should receive more support from parents, daughters or sons. The major motives of parental support included (a) desire to be a "good parent" and to take responsibility for the child, (b) expectation that children would eventually pay back their parents, and (c) desire to make sacrifice for own children. Parental support may provide numerous benefits to both children and their parents; however, it is important to educate parents on ways to support their children without threatening their own financial needs in retirement.

SESSION 3320 (POSTER)

FAMILY CAREGIVING III

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON CAREGIVING FOR ABUSIVE FAMILY MEMBERS

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While elder abuse perpetrated by caregivers has raised significant attention in the past 30 years, the well being of and support for caregivers of abusive or previously abusive