

relationship was linked to fewer depressive symptoms and better cognition among older Chinese. Co-residence was associated with poorer health among Chinese parents. The associations of child-parent relationships with older adults' health exhibited cross-cultural differences. A cultural perspective is recommended in understanding how family relations affect older adults' health.

OLDER ADULTS' SOCIAL STRESS PROFILES: A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

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Older adults face heightened risks for loneliness due to social isolation. Low-quality relationships also fuel loneliness. Because living arrangements and family norms differ between countries, cultural differences may arise in the stress of isolation, loneliness, and difficult relationships. To examine social stress profiles in the US and Mexico, HRS (N=17,878) and MHAS (N=15,001) participants rated their loneliness, whether they lived alone, and relationship quality with their spouse, children, and friends. Five latent classes emerged in both samples: lonely and isolated; lonely with poor relationships; moderately lonely with ambivalent relationships; moderately lonely and unhappily married; and low social stress. Lonely isolation was most common among Americans (23.4%), but least common among Mexicans (14.0%). The highest risks for loneliness coincided with living alone in the US, but with low-quality relationships in Mexico. Results reveal undercurrents of older adults' social stress that were common to both countries, as well as important cultural differences.

Session 3530 (Paper)

Family and Intergenerational Relationships II

ALL IN THE FAMILY? AGE, PERIOD, AND COHORT DIFFERENCES IN KINSHIP TIES AMONG OLDER U.S. ADULTS

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In general, older adults' social networks—characteristics of which (e.g., size, type, frequency) have been linked to important health and well-being outcomes—tend to be kin-centered, although this has changed over time. Disentangling these changes, however, is difficult given typical mobility decline and shrinking networks in old age (age), the rapid social and demographic changes that occurred during the 20th century (cohort), and, in recent decades, the 2008 Recession and technological advances (period). This study uses data from the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP), a nationally representative sample of older adults (ages 57-85; 2005-2016), to examine patterns in older adults' social networks, with particular emphasis on the role that family plays. Specifically, we ask: 1) Have older adults' social

networks become less kin-centered over the past decade (2005-2016)? 2) Are they less kin-centered among younger cohorts? And 3) Does the recession explain part of these period effects? We find that, between 2005 and 2016, family still comprises the majority of older adults' social networks, although their network size and range have grown larger and become less family-centric. They also report fewer close family members and friends, living with fewer family members, and less frequent interaction with network ties. Results from multi-level regression models suggest that age, and to a much lesser extent, cohort, plays a key role in many of these changes, although this varies between the first and second 5-year intervals of data collection, underscoring older adults' adaptivity to current social and economic circumstances.

COSTS OF RAISING GRANDCHILDREN ON GRANDMOTHER-ADULT CHILD RELATIONS IN BLACK AND WHITE FAMILIES

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The cost of raising grandchildren on grandmothers' mental and physical health has been well-documented; however, little is known about whether raising grandchildren also has a cost on grandmothers' relationships with the adult children whose children the grandmothers have raised. Drawing from theories of exchange and affect, stress process model, and racial differences in intergenerational solidarity, we tested how raising grandchildren affects grandmother-adult child relations. Further, we explored the extent to which these patterns differed by race. To address this question, we used mixed-methods data collected from 553 older mothers regarding their relationships with their 2,016 adult children; approximately 10% of the mothers had raised one or more of their grandchildren "as their own." Data were provided by the Within-Family Differences Study-I. Multilevel analyses showed that raising grandchildren was associated with greater closeness in grandmother-adult child relationship in Black families; however, in White families, raising grandchildren was associated with greater conflict in the grandmother-adult child relationship. Further, the differences by race in the effects of raising grandchildren on closeness and conflict were statistically significant. Qualitative analyses revealed that race differences in the association between raising grandchildren and relationship quality could be explained by mothers' reports of greater family solidarity in Black than White families. Our findings highlight the ways in which race and family solidarity interact to produce differences in the impact of raising grandchildren on Black and White mothers' assessment of the quality of their relationships with their adult children, consistent with broader patterns of racial differences in intergenerational cohesion.

DOES RELIGIOSITY IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD PREDICT FILIAL NORMS IN MIDLIFE?

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