

of phone calls initiated by the adult child ( $r = 0.29, p < 0.05$ ). Frequency of in-person visits to parents was not significantly associated with conversations. Infrequent contact may limit opportunities for care conversations.

## SESSION 3315 (POSTER)

### FAMILY & INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS II

#### COULD CHASING GRANDKIDS KEEP US YOUNG? THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CUSTODIAL GRANDPARENT STATUS AND HEALTH

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There are approximately 7.2 million grandparents living with their grandchildren in the United States. Of these, roughly 2.5 million are skipped-generation households in which grandparents are solely responsible for meeting the needs of their grandchildren (U.S. Census, 2017). Previous research has established that custodial grandparents suffer from added strain and burden compared to their peers, which negatively impacts their health (Lo, M., Liu, Y., 2009). A decline in functional ability has a negative impact on not only the lives of these older adult grandparents but also their family members who are dependent upon them for care. The current study examines adults aged 65 and older using data from the American Community Survey 2016 to assess the extent to which raising one's grandchildren is associated with five areas commonly subject to decline in older adulthood: cognitive performance, self-care ability, ambulatory difficulty, hearing, and vision abilities. Hierarchical binary logistic regression analyses found that after controlling for the effects of age, sex, race, and income-to-poverty ratio, custodial grandparents (those who reported having primary responsibility for their grandchildren in their own home with no parents present) were significantly less likely than their peers to report experiencing any of these five disabilities. Details of each model and clinical implications will be discussed.

#### HUSBAND'S EMOTIONAL SUPPORT PROVISION TO ADULT CHILDREN AND WIFE'S MARITAL SATISFACTION IN LATER LIFE

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The current study examined the association between intergenerational support exchange and marital satisfaction among older Korean couples. Prior work has not paid due attention to the fact that older parents and adult children often exchange various types of support in the context of marital relationships, and that provision or receipt of support could influence their marital relationships (see Lee, Zarit, Rovine, Biritt, & Fingerma, 2010; Polenick, Birditt, & Zarit, 2018, for exceptions). Using the 2008 Actual Living Condition of the Elderly and Welfare Need Survey (ALCEWNS), a nationally representative survey of community-dwelling adults

60 years and older, we evaluated the links between marital satisfaction and each spouse's reports of emotional and instrumental support provided to or received from adult children. For analyses, a series of actor-partner interdependence models were estimated. Findings revealed that wives' marital satisfaction was associated with their husband's exchange of emotional support with adult children. By contrast, husbands' marital satisfaction was unaffected by their wife's emotional support exchange with adult children. More specifically, wives were more satisfied with their marriage when their husband reported providing greater emotional support to adult children than receiving it from adult children. In addition, wives indicated higher marital satisfaction when the couple provided similar levels of emotional support to their children. Provision or receipt of instrumental support had no bearings on marital satisfaction of either spouse. Taken together, our findings highlight how older couples may evaluate their relationship quality in the Korean cultural context.

#### THE PERSISTENCE OF TRADITIONAL VALUES: GRANDPARENTS REARING GRANDCHILDREN

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The goal of this study is to examine how cultural values are preserved and transmitted by grandparents rearing grandchildren in one community in the southeast region of the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area in Alaska. The eight participants (six females and two males) lived in a community in the Kusilvak Census Area, with ages ranging from 47 to 73 years old. Participants took part in a semi-structured interview, which were then transcribed and coded into larger themes of 1) loss of traditional values, 2) continuing traditional values, 3) practicing traditional values, and 4) transmitting traditional values. The participants provided examples of how the cultural values that were strong at one point in their lives, were no longer exemplified in their community, and, in fact, behaviors that went against accepted values were seen. Participants spoke most often of how community members were cared for, how the community was valued over the individual, and the connections within families. The GRGs practiced those traditional values by caring, supporting, and loving the people in their families and communities, and by practicing humor and sharing with others. While this community has been influenced by modern ways of living currently found in the United States and Canada, it still remains relatively isolated from the technological and social influences that dominate what is considered "typical, modern" family life. The findings from this study illustrate the important roles that GRGs play in the persistence of cultural values, and the importance of incorporating these values in programs to assist this community.

#### OBSERVING SUPPORT INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN ADVANCED AGE

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