we illustrate the knowledge gained by researchers about the challenging environmental contexts in which study participants are navigating and how narratives that are both personal and collective co-emerge. We examine how these narratives illustrate concerns of health and wellbeing from a life course perspective and index relationships of residents to their spaces. We conclude by offering lessons learned on investigating community meetings as a way of ensuring research is “community based.”

SESSION 4065 (SYMPOSIUM)

NEW FINDINGS ON WORK AND FAMILY USING IPUMS DATA
Chair: Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States
Discussant: James Raymo, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

The IPUMS Data in Aging Research symposium will showcase aging research that is possible using freely available population-level data accessible via IPUMS. This session will feature papers that use IPUMS data in novel ways to examine aging-related topics including living arrangements, widowhood and divorce, paths toward retirement, intergenerational effects of interventions on later life outcomes, and time use of caregivers. In addition to the common threads of work and family, these papers all represent innovative contributions to aging research based on census and nationally-representative survey data. The potential value of these types of data for studying aging may not be immediately apparent to all researchers. By combining papers on an array of topics from a variety of data sources, this symposium highlights exemplar papers that demonstrate the types of novel research possible using public use census and survey data.

SHORT-TERM U.S. PATHS TOWARD RETIREMENT: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES ACROSS AGE-GENDER-CLASS INTERSECTIONS
Sarah Flood,1 Phyllis Moen,1 sarah Flood,1 and Janet Wang1, 1. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States

Existing knowledge about retirement transitions comes from studies of cohorts living through demographic, technological, social and economic environments, and private sector and public policy regimes that are very different from those of today. The Boomer cohort now transitioning to retirement is more educated, healthier, and more engaged in paid work than their parents or grandparents at the same ages. How is the large, diverse Boomer cohort (in their 50s, 60s, and 70s) navigating leaving the labor force compared to the Silent Generation preceding them? How similar or different across cohorts are patterned yet heterogeneous short-term workforce pathways, in terms of the timing, sequencing, and voluntariness of working hours, work participation, and exits, including subjective retirement? We use linked Current Population Survey (CPS) panel data (over 16 months) to capture change, complexity, heterogeneity, and inequities in even short-term work/retirement dynamics across intersections of age, gender, and class.

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EFFECTS OF THE NEW DEAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS ON LATE-LIFE OUTCOMES: AN 80-PLUS-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY
Sepideh Modrek,1 1. San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, United States

Evidence from multiple disciplines suggests that early-life conditions and environments affect outcomes across the life course. However, less is known about the effects of policy interventions targeted to adults and communities that may have intergenerational consequences on exposed children. In this study, we undertake novel data linkages to examine the effects of the New Deal work–relief programs on long-term health, disability and mortality outcomes of children born between 1920–1940. We first link the American Manufacturing Cohort (AMC) workforce backward to their childhood census records to capture parental and community exposure to New Deal work-relief programs. We then test the hypothesis that employment in New Deal work-relief programs is associated with lower levels of chronic disease, lower rates of disability and delayed mortality for both the children in benefitting households and children in non-benefit households living in areas that received greater amounts of New Deal funding.

INFLUENCES OF CAREWORK INTENSITY ON DAILY TIME USE PATTERNS OF CAREGIVERS
Liana C. Sayer,1 1. University of Maryland Department of Sociology, College Park, Maryland, United States

With the aging of the Baby Boom generation, increasing numbers of older adults require assistance in their daily lives and most help comes from family members. Delays in childbearing mean many adult elder care providers are simultaneously raising children. Although past research has documented disparities in psychological distress and financial costs, less is known about the social costs resulting from elder caregiving and how this varies by parental status. We examine the social costs of elder caregiving by comparing elder and child care configurations to investigate three questions. First, do the daily time use patterns of elder caregivers differ by parental status? Second, do the daily time use patterns of elder caregivers differ by caregiving intensity? Third, does caregiving intensity moderate associations of elder caregiving and parental status on daily time use? We address these questions using nationally representative time diary data from the 2011–2017 American Time Use Survey (ATUS).

‘TIL DEATH DO US PART? DECLINING WIDOWHOOD AND RISING GRAY DIVORCE, 1980-2017
Susan L. Brown,1 and I-Fen Lin,1 1. Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, United States

Roughly one-third of dissolutions among married persons aged 50 and older occur through divorce rather than widowhood, reflecting the rising gray divorce rate and lengthening life expectancies. We use data from the 1980 Vital Statistics and the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate the divorce and widowhood rates among married individuals (aged 50+) in 1980 and 2017 to track how much the widowhood rate has declined and the divorce rate has risen. In 1980, women's widowhood rates exceeded their divorce rates at all ages. For men, the rate of divorce outpaced the
rate of widowhood through ages 50-54. By 2017, divorce rates were higher for women through ages 55-59 and for men through ages 60-64, coinciding with the growth in gray divorce. We also examine subgroup variation in the 2017 patterns and the sociodemographic correlates of having experienced divorce versus widowhood during the past year using the ACS data.

HOUSEHOLDS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF OLDER PERSONS AROUND THE WORLD
Yumiko Kamiya,1 Yumiko Kamiya,1 and Sara Hertog1, 1. United Nations, New York, New York, United States
The household living arrangements of older persons – whether living alone, with a spouse or partner, with their children or in multi-generational households – can be an important factor associated with their health, economic status and overall well-being. Understanding the patterns and trends in older persons’ living arrangements is thus relevant for global efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals, in particular those targeting poverty, hunger and health. The United Nations Database on the Households and Living Arrangements of Older Persons 2018 presents evidence drawn from 672 unique data sources, including census and survey microdata samples archived at IPUMS-International and household rosters from Demographic and Health Surveys, among other sources. The resulting dataset describes older persons’ households across 147 countries or areas, representing approximately 97 per cent of persons aged 60 or over globally.

SESSION 4070 (SYMPOSIUM)

NOVEL DATA AND APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF HEALTH AND AGING IN NSHAP
Chair: Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
The National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) is a longitudinal, population-based study that seeks to improve an understanding of the well-being of older, community-dwelling Americans. It accomplishes this by affording researchers a wide range of high quality measures that enable examining interactions among physical health and illness, medication use, cognitive function, emotional health, sensory function, health behaviors, social connectedness, sexuality, and relationship quality. The panelists in this symposium use NSHAP data to shed light on previously unexplored aspects of health during aging. Kaufman et al. use interviewer ratings of respondents’ skin shade along with respondents’ individual experiences of discrimination, neighborhood racial composition, and other factors to characterize heterogeneity in the racial experience and how heterogeneity relates to health inequities. Riley integrates information on respondents’ residential location at birth and in older age to show that older adults who left the South are less healthy than those who stay in the South, and that social embeddedness helps to explain the health benefits for those who stay. Huang et al. take advantage of rich structural and functional social connectedness data to show that self-reported hearing impairment is associated with depth but not breadth of social connections. Huisingh-Scheetz et al. capitalize on performance measures of gait speed and chair stands obtained at each wave to examine whether repeated measures improve the ability to predict loss of independence in activities of daily living. Discussant will discuss the importance, strengths, and weaknesses of these papers, and consider implications for future research.

THE MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF THE RACE EXPERIENCE AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH HEALTH IN OLDER ADULTS
Jerry Kaufman1, 1. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
Race is experienced along a number of dimensions. In the United States, education, family background (e.g., parents’ education), skin shade, experiences of racial discrimination, neighborhood racial composition, state/region of birth, and interracial marriage help to define the “race experience.” Many of these factors have been individually associated with adverse outcomes for African Americans relative to Whites, but little research has examined how these factors cohere within individuals. Using a national survey of African American and White older adults, we employed latent class analysis and, in preliminary analyses, identified three clusters of individuals who were characterized by unique race experiences. We then assessed and determined that these clusters were also unique in their differential associations with health outcomes. This data-driven approach will provide insight into the profiles of individuals whose race experience contributes to health inequities among older Americans.

THE DIFFERENTIAL INFLUENCE OF REGIONAL CONTEXT ON LATER-LIFE HEALTH AND MORTALITY
Alicia Riley1, 1. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
This study examines regional disparities in later life health from a life course perspective. To sort out when and how region influences health over the life course, I focus on the sharp contrast between the South and the rest of the U.S. in health and mortality. I draw on data from the National Life Health and Aging Project (NSHAP), a nationally representative sample of community-dwelling older adults in the U.S., to estimate the differential risk of multiple health outcomes and mortality by regional trajectory. I find that older adults who leave the South are worse off in multiple outcomes than those who stay. I also find evidence of a protective health effect of community cohesion and dense social networks for the Southerners who stay in the South. My results suggest that regional trajectory influences health in later life through its associations with socioeconomic status, access to healthcare, and social rootedness.

DISTRIBUTION, PREDICTORS, AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE OF 5-YEAR CHANGE IN FRAILTY MEASURES
Megan Huisingh-Scheetz,1 Kristen Wroblewski,1 Mark Ferguson,1 Elbert Huang,1 Linda Waite,1 and L. P. Schumm1, 1. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
Implementing frailty assessment into routine clinical practice is a priority. Gait speed and performance on 5 repeated