play a role in cognitive function at midlife. They find that poorer age-five self-report conditions were associated with lower working memory. Osuna and colleagues examine how both neighborhood and housing conditions play a role on psychological well-being. They find that housing and neighborhood safety conditions are associated with depressive symptoms over time. Piazza and colleagues examine associations between daily financial thoughts, SES, and indices of emotional and physical health. They find that individuals who reported more daily financial thoughts also reported negative affect and physical symptoms. The discussion by Crimmins will integrate the four papers by highlighting the importance of how different forms of context can impact development in adulthood and old age, particularly in relation to health and well-being and consider future routes of inquiry.

DO OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS PROTECT AGAINST ADVERSITY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING?
Omar Staben, Frank Infurna, Kevin Grimm, and Suniya Luthar, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, United States

The neighborhood context through which individuals interact is shown to be associated with mental and physical health across adulthood. Much less is known regarding potential underlying reasons why, such as protecting against the deleterious effects of stress. This study explores whether objective and subjective neighborhood factors are associated with maintenance of mental health and well-being in the context of monthly adversity. We use longitudinal data from a sample of midlife (N = 362) who completed monthly questionnaires for two years. Results show that experiencing a monthly adversity was associated with poorer mental health and well-being. Living in a neighborhood with more disorder was associated with stronger declines in mental health and well-being when a monthly adversity was reported. Our discussion focuses on why the neighborhood context is relevant for middle-aged adults and the various ways through which neighborhood context has the potential to shape the course of development in adulthood.

THE EFFECT OF EARLY NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXTS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN MIDLIFE
Elizabeth Munoz,1 Heewon Yoon,2 Jean Choi,3 Giancarlo Pasquini,4 Alexa Allan,5 Martin Slivinski,6 and Stacey Scott,4 1. The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States, 2. University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States, 3. The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States, 4. Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States, 5. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 6. The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

We evaluated associations between objective and subjective early-life neighborhood contexts and cognitive function at midlife. Study participants grew up in different addresses but resided in the same urban zip code at the time of data collection thus controlling for concurrent neighborhood contexts. Participants provided their home address when they were five-years-old and recalled their age-five neighborhood conditions (Mage = 40.59 (7.91); n = 130). Age-five addresses were geocoded and linked with harmonized longitudinal Census tract boundaries and variables. Predictive models with a self-reported neighborhood conditions score, an objective neighborhood deprivation indicator, and other sociodemographic covariates indicated that poorer age-five self-reported neighborhood conditions were significantly associated with lower baseline (Cohen’s d = -.24) and average daily (d = -.21) working memory performance. There were no associations with objective age-five neighborhoods. Results contribute to a growing literature on the role of psychosocial neighborhood contexts on cognition that may extend back to childhood neighborhoods.

DAILY FINANCIAL THOUGHTS AND INDICES OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH: THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
Jennifer Piazza,1 Jonathan Rush,2 Eric Cerino,3 Jacqueline Mogle,4 Robert Stawski,1 Susan Charles,4 and David Almeida,2 1. California State University, Fullerton, California State University, Fullerton, California, United States, 2. University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, 3. Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, United States, 4. Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States, 5. Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States, 6. University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, United States, 7. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

The current study examined the associations between daily financial thoughts, socioeconomic status (SES), and indices of emotional (positive and negative affect (PA/NA)) and physical health (physical symptoms and cortisol). Participants (N = 782) from the National Study of Daily Experiences, a subsample of the Midlife in the United States Refresher survey, completed daily diary interviews and provided saliva samples, from which cortisol was assayed. Participants who, on average, reported more daily financial thoughts also reported more NA, less PA, more physical symptoms, and had higher cortisol AUCg (all p’s < .05). These effects were more pronounced among people reporting lower SES. Daily fluctuations in financial thoughts also predicted daily fluctuations in NA, PA, and physical symptoms (all p’s < .01). Again, these associations were more pronounced among people reporting lower SES. Results indicate that intrusive, daily financial thoughts may be one pathway explaining the link between SES and health outcomes.

IMPACT OF HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD ON DEPRESSION AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN THE HEALTH AND RETIREMENT STUDY
Rachel Wilkie,1 Margarita Osuna,2 and Jennifer Ailshire,3 1. Spatial Sciences Institute, USC, University of Southern California, California, United States, 2. USC, University of Southern California, California, United States, 3. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States

Prior research has suggested that poor neighborhood and housing conditions can lead to worse psychological wellbeing. Most studies examine either neighborhood or housing conditions, but not both. Since neighborhood and
housing conditions may be correlated it raises the question of whether one is a proxy for the other. We use data from the 2006 and 2008 waves of the Health and Retirement Study to examine associations between perceived neighborhood and housing conditions in 2006 and depressive symptoms (CES-D 8) score in 2008. We find that worse housing conditions and neighborhood safety are associated with more depressive symptoms two years later, even when controlling for prior depressive symptoms. Furthermore, housing and neighborhood conditions are independently related to increased depression symptoms over time. Our research contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between home and neighborhood environments and psychological wellbeing in older adults.

Session 3525 (Symposium)

FAMILY AND AGING IN CROSS-NATIONAL CONTEXTS

Chair: Jennifer Ailshire
Discussant: Jennifer Ailshire

The global aging of the population, combined with shifts in the structure and composition of families, has led to increased attention to the role of family and social relationships in the aging experience. The importance of family in determining healthy aging, however, may largely depend on the social, political, and economic context in which individuals are embedded. Cross-national investigations offer a unique opportunity to understand how family relationships and family caregiving influence health and well-being among older adults by comparing family dynamics across different sociocultural contexts. The HRS-family of surveys, which have been harmonized within the Gateway to Global Aging, provides remarkable opportunities for cross-national comparative analysis. The papers in this session use harmonized data from the Gateway to compare the influence of family on health across different social dimensions in multiple countries from around the world, including examinations of: 1) the impact of grandparenting on health of older adults in Europe and China; 2) psychological well-being among older adults of different genders whose partners receive formal care; 3) the influence of parent-child relationships on health and well-being of older adults in China and the U.S.; and 4) how loneliness among older adults is patterned according to their living arrangements and relationship quality. The discussion will highlight the promises and challenges of cross-national research on families and aging and how harmonized aging data facilitates international comparisons.

GRANDCHILD CARING AND LATE-LIFE DEPRESSION:
A COMPARATIVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY IN CHINA AND EUROPE

Yazhen Yang,
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The impact of grandparenting on the grandparents’ health has been relatively under-studied, and international comparisons can provide useful lessons for grandparents and policymakers. This study examined country differences in the effects of grandchild care provision on the grandparents’ depression in Italy, Spain, China, Denmark and Sweden using the longitudinal Harmonised CHARLS and SHARE data collected between 2010-5. Controlling for the grandparents’ depression in 2011, grandparents providing non-intensive grandparental care in China, Sweden and Denmark in 2013 were less likely to report depression in 2015 compared to those who did not provide any care in 2013. Such effects were more pronounced among grandmothers compared to grandfathers. The results indicate that the effects of grandchild caring on the grandparents’ depression in China was comparable to Denmark and Sweden. Future research can focus on identifying the causal pathways between grandparenting and wellbeing, and the implications of such pathways for older persons’ wellbeing worldwide.

PARTNER CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND OLDER EUROPEANS’ WELL-BEING: VARIATIONS BY GENDER AND CONTEXT

Ginevra Floridi,¹ Nekebia Quashie,² Karen Glaser,³ and Martina Brandt,² ¹Nuffield College, University of Oxford, Oxford, England, United Kingdom, ²Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, ³King's College London, London, England, United Kingdom

Across Europe, partners are often primary caregivers to older adults with care needs. Yet, a variety of partner care arrangements may arise. Little is known about the interrelations between partners’ care arrangements, (potential) caregivers’ gender, and the context in which care is embedded. We use 2015 SHARE data from 17 countries on 3,465 couples aged 50+ where one partner receives care. We examine how life satisfaction and depressive symptoms of (potential) caregivers vary across five care arrangements: solo-care; shared formal; shared informal; outsourced formal; and outsourced informal. We explore heterogeneity by gender and across four contexts: Northern, Western, Southern, and Eastern Europe. Outsourcing partners’ care to formal or informal providers is linked with higher well-being among Northern and Western European women, but with lower well-being among women in Southern Europe, where traditional female caregiving responsibilities are stronger. Among men, outsourcing partner care is linked to higher well-being regardless of context.

CHILD-PARENT RELATION AND OLDER ADULTS’ HEALTH: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

Pei-Lu,⁴ Dexia Kong,⁵ and Mack Shelley,⁶ ¹Columbia University, Fort Lee, New Jersey, United States, ²The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, ³Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States

Western culture emphasizes independence in the child-parent relationship while Chinese culture values interdependence between adult children and older parents. This study compared the association of child-parent relationships with older adults’ multidimensional health over time in the U.S. and China. Two waves of data (2012-2015) from HRS and CHARLS were used (n=6,641, aged ≥65). Linear regression models were estimated. Results showed that, compared to Chinese older adults, fewer older Americans co-resided with or lived nearby their children, had less weekly contact, and fewer financial transfers from/to their children. Most child-parent relationship variables were nonsignificant predictors of older Americans’ health. However, a closer child-parent