regulation. We therefore investigated whether age moderated the links between positive events and health-related outcomes, using data from a meta-analysis of 142 studies spanning 50 years of research. Multilevel meta-analytical moderation analyses revealed stronger correlations of positive events with better well-being (i.e., higher positive affect and life satisfaction), mental health, and lower disability in older compared to younger samples (p's < .05). No age moderation was found for links of positive events with social connection, health behaviors, physical symptoms, perceived stress, self-reported health, and inflammation. Findings suggest that although daily positive events were protective for health and well-being for all adult age groups, these experiences may be especially beneficial for positive well-being and mental health in late life.

SESSION 2440 (SYMPOSIUM)

THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN ENDURING SOCIAL TIES

Chair: Athena Koumoutzis Co-Chair: Kelly Cichy

Enduring social ties with family and friends hold important implications for health and well-being across adulthood. Social relationships are simultaneously sources of support and strain, and both positive and negative aspects of relationships change daily and over time. This symposium explores continuity and change in relationship strains (i.e., conflicts, support needs) experienced in the context of enduring social relationships, particularly in response to anticipated and emerging needs for support in later life. First, Meinertz, Gilligan, and Suitor use qualitative data from spousal dyads to compare mothers’ and fathers’ explanations of which adult child they prefer as their future caregiver. Next, using longitudinal data across two waves, Bui, Kim, and Fingerman investigate how different types of past support exchanges between parents and adult children are associated with older parents’ care receipt and expectations. Third, Koumoutzis, Cichy, and Kinney explore the association between change in parental disability and adult children’s intergenerational ambivalence (i.e., both positive and negative sentiments), including the extent to which adult children’s stress and reward appraisals mediate the link between parental disability and ambivalence. Kyungmin and colleagues explore how older adults (age 62-76) felt burden in their relationship with their very old parents (age 81-101) and what factors are associated with feelings of burden across two cultural contexts, the U.S. and Korea. Lastly, using ecological momentary assessment, Birditt and colleagues examine longitudinal trajectories of negative ties (i.e., irritating, demanding) and the links between daily positive and negative social interactions and emotional well-being.

CHANGE IN PARENTAL DISABILITY AND INTERGENERATIONAL AMBIVALENCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF APPRAISAL

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Adult children often report intergenerational ambivalence (i.e., positive and negative sentiments toward their parents) that may be exacerbated when parents need increasing support. Evaluations or appraisal of providing support may mediate the links between stress and outcomes. Using structural equation modeling, we assessed the relationship between change in parental disability and intergenerational ambivalence through adults’ perceptions of the stress and reward of providing help to parents. Participants included 369 adults (32% Black, 68% White) who provided information on 478 parents from Waves I and II of the Family Exchanges Study. The association between change in parental disability and intergenerational ambivalence was explained through stress appraisal; greater parental disability led to higher stress appraisal which led, in turn, to greater intergenerational ambivalence. The model did not significantly differ by race. Results show that stress, rather than reward, appraisal is an essential factor in determining relationship quality as parental care needs emerge.

FEELINGS OF BURDEN AMONG OLDER CHILDREN OF VERY OLD PARENTS IN THE US AND KOREA

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Very old adults (80+) are the fastest growing population worldwide. Children of the very old adults may see their prolonged relationship with parents as a benefit (e.g., longer time together) but also as burden (e.g., prolonged responsibility in their own late life). Using a sample of older children (N = 219) from the Boston Aging Together Study and Korean Aging Together Study, we investigated the factors associated with older children’s (aged 62-76) reports of burden in their relationships with very old parents (aged 81-101), focusing on how family relations were imbedded in different cultural contexts. Overall, American older children showed lower levels of burden, compared to Korean older children. The factors associated with burden differed by country; support given to parents and relationship quality were associated with American older children’s burden, whereas support received from parents, familism, and negative relationship quality were associated with Korean older children’s burden.

INTERGENERATIONAL SUPPORT EXCHANGES AND OLDER PARENTS’ CARE RECEIPT AND EXPECTATIONS

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Distinguishing between support and care, this study investigated how different types of past support exchanges with children were associated with older parents’ care receipt and expectations. Older parents (N=190; Mage=79.98) reported on tangible, non-tangible, and childcare support exchanges with each of their adult children (N=709; Mage=52.69) in two waves of the Family Exchanges Study (2008 and 2013).