

back in work than those in multigenerational households, indicating a high level of double burden from both work and caregiving responsibilities. Our study extends prior work by emphasizing grandparents' role as active workers and highlights the importance to understand work and caregiving demands in a gendered and dynamic household context.

MATERIAL HARDSHIP AMONG CUSTODIAL GRANDPARENTS AND GRANDCHILDREN'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COVID-19

Yanfeng Xu,¹ Qianwei Zhao,² Brittany Schuler,³ and Sue Levkoff,¹ 1. *University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, United States*, 2. *Baylor University, Waco, Texas, United States*, 3. *Temple University, Temple University, Pennsylvania, United States*

COVID-19 has increased economic hardship for many families, including custodial grandparent-headed families. We aim to examine latent classes of material hardship among custodial grandparent-headed families, to assess predictors associated with identified classes, and to investigate associations with grandchildren's physical and mental health outcomes during COVID-19. Data was collected from a cross-sectional survey in June 2020. The sample comprised of 362 grandparents. Latent class analysis and logistic regression were conducted. Three latent classes of material hardship were identified: Class 1 (n = 232; 64.1%) low overall hardship with high medical hardship, class 2 (n = 52; 14.4%) moderate overall hardship with high utility hardship, and class 3 (n = 78; 21.5%) severe overall hardship. Factors, such as race, household income, labor force status, financial assistance status, and trigger events to raise grandchildren, were associated with class membership. Class 2 (OR = 0.19, p < 0.05) compared to Class 1 was significantly associated with grandchildren's physical health. Our findings suggest that material hardship is heterogeneous among custodial grandparents during COVID-19, and children in households experiencing utility hardship have a higher risk for poorer physical health outcomes. Results highlight the needs to meet grandparents' material needs and call for future research to examine the mechanism that explains the link between material hardship and grandchildren's outcomes.

RESOURCEFULNESS SKILLS USE BY GRANDMOTHERS RAISING GRANDCHILDREN: A LONGITUDINAL CASE STUDY APPROACH

Alexandra Jeanblanc,¹ Carol Musil,² Elizabeth Tracy,¹ and Jaclene Zauszniewski,¹ 1. *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, United States*, 2. *CWRU School of Nursing, Cleveland, Ohio, United States*

In the U.S., over 2.7 million grandparents are primary caregivers to grandchildren. It is critical to understand the experiences of grandparent caregivers to design tailored, supportive programs. Our aim was to analyze 4 weeks of daily online journals of 129 grandmothers with respect to their use of a set of Resourcefulness Skills© following web-based skills training. Using a thematic analysis approach, coding was completed by a three person team using NVIVO 12. Percent agreement among coders was over 90% (Kappa = .956). Twelve cases were randomly selected for case study development. Comparative case study analysis was used to look within and across cases for instances where skills were used and how skill use changed over time. The pattern of skill use

showed that grandmother caregivers used resourcefulness skills to deal with the grandchild's behavior and developmental issues as well as within the entire family system to manage conflicted relationships with the grandchild's parents, balance relationships with their spouse/partner, and maintain relationships with other relatives. Case studies will be presented to show skill use over the four weeks of journaling in the context of the family system, as well as the strategies used by participants who improved skill use over time and those who faced barriers to skill use. Findings highlight the use of journals as a means to assess enactment fidelity of treatment interventions and the importance of the family network in skills training program implementation and ways to help grandmothers make use of skills training in the family setting.

SUPPORTING ONE'S OWN? GRANDPARENTS' HELP TO GRANDCHILDREN WHO LIVE WITH OTHER UNRELATED CHILDREN

Teresa Cooney, *University of Colorado Denver, Denver, Colorado, United States*

The structures of young families today are becoming increasingly complex, which may impact grandparents' involvement. I examine whether grandparents' support to adult children's households differs for those with biological grandchildren only, versus households with both biological and non-biological (step, unrelated) grandchildren. The resource dilution hypothesis and sociobiology theory suggest that grandparents will be less supportive of grandchildren when other unrelated children co-reside in their households. Grandparents (mean age 62.23) in the Add Health Parent Study (2015-2017) reported on instrumental and financial help given to each of their adult children's families in the past year. These data were merged with information from their adult children (mean age 36.76) who participated in Add Health Wave V (2016-2018). Adult children's household structures—biological children only (n=400) or biological + other children (n=51)—were determined using their fertility histories and household rosters. No significant differences were found in the likelihood that grandparents offered any instrumental or financial support to these two household types (controlling for grandparent resources and adult child characteristics). Nor was the level of grandparents' financial support significantly different for the two groups. However, grandparents gave significantly fewer hours of help to adult children heading households including both biological grandchildren and unrelated children. Grandparents appear less willing to devote time to assisting their grandchildren's families when their investment is diluted by the presence of unrelated children. Perhaps time with grandchildren is less pleasing or comfortable when unrelated children are present. This same issue does not impact financial giving, which need not involve contact.

Session 4250 (Symposium)

GWEP SUCCESSES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM MAKING COMMUNITIES AGE FRIENDLY

Chair: Katherine Thompson

Co-Chair: Angela Catic

Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Programs (GWEPs), funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration have a strong focus on age friendly care and community engagement. With a wide range of populations, locales, and