Aging is a global trend and China is no exception. Older people in China mostly rely on their adult children for old-age support. This traditional provision pattern of old-age support, however, is challenged by hundreds of millions of internal migrant workers. They relocate from rural to urban regions for better employment and are no longer able to provide old-age support to their older parents in rural areas. The aim of this study was to determine the impacts of China’s public pension program expansion in rural areas on older people’s expectations for old-age support. Utilizing the natural experiment of program expansion, this study identified an instrumental variable as the county adoption of the pension program. In addition, the study analyzed a nationally representative longitudinal dataset CHARLS with fixed effects model. Results from the statistical model showed that given the participation in the pension program, older adults reported more reliance on pension for old-age support financially and less reliance on children. Heterogeneous effects were found for older adults living together with children and older adults living independently. These important findings suggest that the government partially assumes the responsibility for the old-age support of adult children in the traditional sense. The potential benefits of this study provide a policy implication for developing countries to alleviate old-age support problems and enable internal migration for economic development.

Session 3375 (Paper)

END OF LIFE

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADVANCE CARE PLANNING FOR OLDER ADULTS AND FAMILY CAREGIVERS’ SENSE OF SECURITY
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Family caregivers’ (FCs’) sense of security benefits older adults who receive homecare. Advance care planning (ACP) is reported to have positive effects on FCs’ experience, but it might differ depending on FCs’ kin relationships with the older adults. We examined whether ACP for older adults in homecare settings is associated with FCs’ sense of security. Further, we assessed whether such an association depends on their status as spouses or as adult children. We conducted a secondary analysis of data from a prospective cohort study in Japan. The participants were older adults who used home-visit nursing services, their FCs, and the nurses who cared for them. The FCs were asked to answer a sense of security questionnaire, and nurses were asked whether ACP was conducted. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the association between ACP implementation and positive changes in the sense of security scores after three months. Data from 169 cases were analyzed. Of the FCs, 28.1% were men and 35.6% were spouses. ACP was performed in 53.8% of the cases. The results of the multivariate analyses showed an interactive effect between ACP implementation and FC kin relationships. For spouses, ACP was significantly associated with a positive change in

THE INFLUENCE OF MARITAL STATUS AND GENDER ON FINANCIAL WELL-BEING
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Research consistently documents gender differences in financial status in later life, and some also examine marital status in this regard. However, the subjective aspects of financial well-being are less well-explored, especially as this relates to both gender and marital status in the U.S. Using a gender-sensitive approach, this study examines the extent to which gender and marital status affect the financial well-being of older American adults. Different from previous studies that use only objective measures of financial well-being, this study also takes a subjective assessment in terms of financial satisfaction into account so that the role of marital status and gender in both objective measures and subjective assessments can be identified. This study uses the 2014 Health and Retirement Study and employs ordinary least squares regressions and ordinal logistic regression analyses. Examining those aged 65 and over, the sample varies from N=10,325 (financial well-being) to 4,280 (financial satisfaction). Differences in gender and marital statuses across all objective measures of financial well-being show up, with women being disadvantaged while the married (regardless of gender) being advantaged. Concerning financial satisfaction, being divorced and separated were negatively related to financial satisfaction for both men and women. These findings indicate that both marital status and gender are important indicators of financial well-being in later life.