their well-being in different family contexts (i.e., structures, cultures/regions, and reasons of care). This systematic review examines the association between the intensity of grandparent caregiving and their well-being. Peer-reviewed articles published after 1990 were identified in five electronic databases. A keyword search was performed for keywords associated with: (a) grandparent caregivers raising grandchildren, and (2) well-being (i.e., physical, mental, cognitive, and life satisfaction). Only quantitative studies were included. Fifty-six articles from 28 countries/regions were included. Findings suggested that the well-being of grandparents is optimal when they provide caregiving of moderate intensity, with optimal amounts varying across sociocultural contexts. In Europe and Australia, providing supplementary care seems beneficial for grandparents’ well-being, especially supporting dual-carer families. In Asia, economic resources buffer the adverse effect of primary care on grandparents’ well-being. In the U.S., findings vary across ethnicity/race. White grandparents enjoy health benefits providing supplementary care with support from adult children. However, Hispanic grandparent caregivers in multigenerational households have better well-being than those in skipped-generation households, whereas Black custodial caregivers have better well-being than supplemental caregivers. Collectively, the intensity of grandparent caregiving and well-being is complicated by their roles in the family and cultural differences. This systematic review calls for culturally-tailored family interventions.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND GENDERED WORK PROSPECTS AMONG CHINESE GRANDPARENTS
Jing Ye,1 and Feinian Chen,1,2 1. University of Maryland College Park, University Park, Maryland, United States, 2. University of Maryland College Park, University of Maryland, Maryland, United States

Recent literature on grandparenthood in China overwhelmingly focuses on the role of grandparents as caregivers for grandchildren. However, many become grandparents at an age when they are still active in the labor force. Using data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (2011-2015), this study examines the extent to which coresidence with grandchildren affects grandparents’ labor force participation and work hours. Results from our fixed-effect models show that, living with grandchildren has a positive effect on men’s work participation and hours worked, especially for those with flexible jobs. For women with inflexible jobs, coresidence with grandchildren has a negative impact on their work prospect. Furthermore, grandparents in skipped generational households are less likely to scale 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
Yanfei Xu,1 Qianwei Zhao,2 Brittany Schuler,3 and Sue Levkoff,1,4 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 Zauszynski,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