

and sources of social support among childless elders. Based on the hierarchical compensatory substitution model, this study examined living arrangement, size of support networks, and primary sources of instrumental and emotional support by childless status. We used two waves (2005 and 2011) of data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey to study social support among adults aged 65 and older (N=14,575). A series of multinomial logistic and linear regression models were performed to assess the relationship between childlessness and social support over time. We found that, compared to elders with children, childless elders were more likely to live alone or in an institution at baseline, but the probability of living alone decreased significantly while that of living in an institution increased in the follow-up. The size of support networks remained smaller among childless elders over time. Although childless elders were more likely to depend on their spouse, grandchildren and other relatives, nonrelatives, or nobody for support at baseline, this pattern disappeared in the follow-up likely because of sample selection. Overall, childless elders have fewer social resources, but some disadvantage diminishes as they age due to institutionalization or mortality selection.

#### CHILDREN AND THE MENTAL HEALTH OF OLDER ADULTS IN CHINA: WHAT MATTERS?

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China is witnessing several major demographic trends (declining fertility, population aging, rural to urban migration) that are likely to intersect in unique and significant ways to influence the health and well-being of its older adult population. Concerns that such trends may be eroding traditional family structures and values raise questions about the continued importance of children in the lives of their older parents. Do children matter and, if so, what is it about having children that makes a difference to the mental health of their parents? This study addressed these issues using data from the 2014 Chinese Longitudinal Aging Social Survey (N= 11,511 individuals aged 60+). Multivariate regression analyses revealed the importance of having one or two children for parental mental health. Although the sex composition of the children did not have an impact, the children's achievements, the support they provided, and the parents' attitudes toward filial piety directly influenced parental depression levels. However, only children's achievements and the support they provided to parents mediated the relationship between the number of children and depression. These findings support the view that children continue to be important to the mental health of their older parents in contemporary China. Whereas male preference may have become less relevant, traditional values around filial piety continue to play a role. Yet, what appears to matter most when it comes to the influence that children have on parents' mental health are their perceived accomplishments in life and their meaningful presence in the day-to-day lives of their parents.

#### COMPLICATED GRIEF AND DEATH ANXIETY AMONG OLDER KOREANS WITH SPOUSAL BEREAVEMENT

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This study was aimed to empirically verify the relationship between complicated grief and death anxiety among the bereaved older adults. The sample consisted of 815 bereaved adults aged 65 and over living in the community. Dependent variable was measured with the Death Anxiety Scale-Korean version (DAS-K), and independent variable was measured with the Inventory of Complicated Grief-Korean version (ICG-K). Adjusting for demographic, psychosocial, and health variables, multiple regression analysis was conducted using SPSS 23.0. The results showed that complicated grief was significantly associated with death anxiety among the bereaved ( $p < .001$ ). This suggests that the unhealed emotional and physical pain after spousal bereavement stimulates death anxiety. Older adults who suffer from complicated grief often fail to integrate the bereavement and loss into reality, and may not accept the death phenomenon itself. Therefore, anxiety and fear of death can emerge when they cannot acknowledge the bereavement. Interventions to enhance adaptation to bereavement should be provided in order to manage complicated grief and alleviate death anxiety.

#### DEFINING ELDER MISTREATMENT: POINT OF VIEW FROM NON-ABUSED OLDER CHINESE ADULTS

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In response to a call for "locally relevant and culturally sensitive instruments for measuring elder abuse" in the literature, this qualitative study explores the definition and meaning of elder mistreatment from the perspectives of older Chinese adults living in a rural area. Answers from two open-ended questions by a sample of 432 older Chinese adults aged 60 to 79 were collected and analyzed using content analysis. All respondents reported having no experience with abuse. Most of them (96.53%) gave an account of what is elder mistreatment based on what they had seen, heard, or their personal understandings. Much of the scenarios of elder abuse described by the participants occurred in the family context with adult children (e.g., sons, daughter-in-law, and daughter) as perpetrators. Seven types of elder mistreatment emerged. Among them, four categories of elder abuse identified in Western countries were present: psychological abuse (including both verbal and emotional abuse), physical abuse, neglect (including physical neglect, medical neglect, and abandonment), and financial abuse. In addition, we identified three culturally specific forms of elder mistreatment including being unfilial, performing meal and residence rotation (parents live and eat with adult children by turn), and disrespect. Cultural tolerance of elder abuse was detected from a variety of transcripts. Findings illuminate the importance of taking account of cultural context in understanding elder abuse as a global public health problem.

#### DETERMINANTS OF 400 METERS TRAJECTORIES IN THE INCHIANTI-STUDY BY GENDER: WHAT DOES IT COUNT?

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Background: The 400m test (400mT) is a reliable measure of mobility in highly performance subjects. It is a