

University, USA)

Introduction : This study examines the effects of daily stressors on physiological markers and well-being in a sample of people exposed to high levels of chronic stressors, family caregivers of people with dementia. Unique to this study is that all participants used an Adult Day Services (ADS) program on some observation days, which lowers stressor exposure, and allows us to examine within-person differences in physiological and behavioral responses on high and low stress days. **Method :** Participants were 174 family caregivers of persons with dementia who attended ADS at least two times a week. Caregivers completed telephone interviews for 8 consecutive days, including days when their relative used ADS (low stress days) and when their relative did not (high stress days). They also provided 5 saliva samples each day. Outcomes were measures of affect and two stress biomarkers: cortisol and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S). **Results :** Findings were analyzed using multi-level modeling. Results showed that ADS days were associated with lower negative affect and more normative cortisol patterns than on non-ADS days. Caregivers had higher DHEA-S on days following ADS use, and also had higher positive affect on those days. **Conclusion :** These results confirm the association of daily variability of stressors with behavioral and physiological outcomes in the context of high chronic stress. Lowering stressor exposure resulted in improvements in daily stress responses on affective and physiological markers. These results suggest that respite services such as ADS that lower stressor exposure may reduce the risk of poor health outcomes for family caregivers. **Keywords :** Daily stressors, cortisol, caregivers

SS24 419-S **THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON AGEING IN** **TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES**

SS24 419-S-1 **INBETWEENNESS: IDENTITY RECONSTRUCTION OF** **OLDER CHINESE MIGRANTS IN THE TRANSNATIONAL** **CONTEXT**

Wendy Wen LI (*Department of Psychology, James Cook University, Australia*)

Introduction : Chinese immigrants make up one of the largest ethnic groups within the older New Zealand population. However, their everyday experiences of settling in a new and unfamiliar environment have been largely overlooked. This paper seeks to remedy this by exploring the biographies, identities and everyday experiences of older Chinese migrants. **Method :** The research utilised a narrative approach. Three waves of interviews were conducted with 32 older Chinese immigrants to New Zealand. **Results :** The findings revealed that Older Chinese immigrants did often experience biographical disruptions and status discrepancies when they moved from China to New Zealand. However, in response, participants engaged in positive activities such as gardening and art, along with other local and transnational community activities, as a means of cultivating a new sense of self in a new land. This new sense of self is shown to be compatible with participants' existing identities as older Chinese adults. **Conclusion :** Living between China and New Zealand, between homes and between languages, participants did not merely insert or incorporate themselves into existing spaces in New Zealand. Rather, they also create 'inbetweenness' where they experience multiple identities which unify nearness and remoteness, here and there. **Keywords :** Identity, inbetweenness, multiplicity, Chinese, ageing

SS24 419-S-2 **MIGRATION, HOMELAND AND BELONGING: NORMATIVE**

INFLUENCES ON TRANSNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF **SIX MIGRANT GROUPS IN THE UK**

Vanessa BURHOLT¹, Christina VICTOR², Christine DOBBS¹, Wendy MARTIN² (*1. Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, United Kingdom; 2. School of Health Sciences and Social Care, Brunel University, United Kingdom*)

Introduction : Taking a symbolic interactionist perspective, this paper examines the transnational relationships of two generations (45-64 years; 65+ years) in six migrant groups (Bangladeshis, Indians, Pakistanis, Chinese, African, and African-Caribbean) living in the UK and their relatives abroad. We consider how the perceptions of one's identity ? captured through the sense of belonging to family, ethnic or cultural group, the UK, or country of origin ? influences transnational. **Method :** The number of active transnational relationships is used as the dependent variable. Regression models determine whether migrant status (either migrated to the UK, or born in the UK) and sense of belonging to the UK, the homeland or a cultural group influences these relationships. **Results :** Bivariate analysis showed that migrants with a strong sense of belonging to the UK have significantly fewer active transnational relationships than migrants with a strong sense of belonging to their country of origin or their ethnic or cultural group. However, regression models indicated that this relationship is accounted for by migrant status: older people that migrated to the UK have a greater number of active transnational relationships than those that were born in the UK (even after controlling for total number of inactive and active transnational relationships). **Conclusion :** In the UK, the sense of identity and belonging for people in these six ethnic groups is associated with place of birth. In this respect, the social construction of ethnic identity within the UK and a sense of belonging decreases the likelihood that a person will have active transnational relationships. **Keywords :** Ethnicity , Generational comparison, Transnational

SS24 419-S-3 **CARING ACROSS BORDERS: TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS** **TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR OLDER PARENTS** **LEFT BEHIND**

Yu-kang FAN¹, Merril SILVERSTEIN² (*1. Sociology, University of Southern California, USA; 2. Department of Sociology, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, School of Social Work, Syracuse University, USA*)

Introduction : Migration research has not shed light on intergenerational relations between first generation immigrants and their elder parents left behind. This paper in particular examines familial organization of elder care, understanding the status obligations and practices of the sandwich generation immigrant adults. **Method :** This study identifies different ways of caring across border with mixed methods. In-depth interviews capture a diversity of meanings and care practices, generating significant patterns among Taiwanese immigrants in the U.S. Survey data, on the other hand, are used to point out basic trends and possible explanations for transnational caring. **Results :** Taiwanese immigrants incorporate family networks for elder care. Life course perspectives help understand the shifting practices and meanings of family transitions and elder care throughout migration. **Conclusion :** Taiwanese immigrants in the Southern California have negotiated and performed their status obligation with their elder parents in Taiwan in varying ways in order to compensate for their physical absence of elder care. **Keywords :** Immigration, intergenerational relations, parent care, Asia

SS24 419-S-4