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

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**Introduction**: Taking a symbolic interactionist perspective, this paper examines the transnational relationships of two generations (45-64 years; 65+ years) in six migrant groups (Bangladeshi, 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 influence these relationships. Results: Bivariate analysis showed that migrants with a strong sense of belonging to the UK have significantly fewer 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.

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**THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON AGEING IN TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES**

**SS24 419-S-1**

**INBETWEENNESS: IDENTITY RECONSTRUCTION OF OLDER CHINESE MIGRANTS IN THE TRANSNATIONAL CONTEXT**

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**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

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**THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON AGEING IN TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES**

**SS24 419-S-2**

**MIGRATION, HOMELAND AND BELONGING: NORMATIVE**

**SS24 419-S-3**

**CARING ACROSS BORDERS: TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR OLDER PARENTS LEFT BEHIND**

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**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