

INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICT AMONG ASIAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: RESULTS FROM PIETY STUDY

Fatima Abdi,¹ Stephanie Bergren,¹ Lisa Lanza,² and XinQi Dong,² 1. *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States*, 2. *Rutgers University, Rutgers Institute for Health, New Jersey, United States*

Research suggests that stress from migration and cultural adjustment may lead to intergenerational conflict (IC) within Asian immigrant families. Current research reports management of IC but fails to acknowledge the consequences it may have on offspring. The PIETY study, a longitudinal study of Chinese adult children ($n = 547$) in the greater Chicago area, aims to examine the relationship between IC and psychological wellbeing in children of Asian immigrant families. IC is assessed by the sum of items on conflicting opinions with parents based on finances, health, parenting, and lifestyle. Psychological wellbeing was measured by the Perceived Stress Scale with a cutoff value greater than or equal to 14, R-UCLA Loneliness Instrument scored on a binary scale, and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) Anxiety Subscale with a cutoff value greater than or equal to 8. Logistic regression was conducted and controlled for age, gender, education, income, marital status, and household composition. Every one-point higher conflict with parents was associated with being 2.31 times more likely to experience stress for the adult child (OR: 2.31, 95% CI: 1.49-3.57, $p < .001$) and being 4.56 times more likely to experience loneliness (OR: 4.56, 95% CI: 2.79-7.43, $p < .001$). IC, however, had a nonsignificant positive association with anxiety in adult children. The association between IC and psychological wellbeing suggests that conflict is a result of complex factors, for which interventions could be developed to improve psychological wellbeing and resiliency in families who continue to navigate cultural changes in a foreign land.

INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY LEISURE IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SOME POTENTIALS, PITFALLS, AND PARADOXES

Tia Rogers-Jarrell,¹ Deanna Vervaecke,² and Brad Meisner,² 1. *York University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada*, 2. *York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

COVID-19 has significantly changed the way we engage in leisure. The influence of public health measures and messaging on leisure put older and younger people alike at increased risk of stress, anxiety, loneliness, and isolation. Despite these similar experiences, ageism and tensions between generations intensified during the pandemic. Thus, it is imperative to encourage strategies that foster connections and solidarity between generations, such as participating in intergenerational family leisure. Intergenerational family leisure can both attenuate negative outcomes heightened or created by the pandemic (i.e., risk reduction) and increase positive experiences (i.e., wellness promotion). However, it is important to recognize that intergenerational family leisure may not be available, or ideal, for everyone, especially during the pandemic. There are longstanding and pandemic-specific pitfalls to engaging in intergenerational family leisure that need to be considered. Further, the conditions and handling of the COVID-19 pandemic have complicated family leisure in paradoxical ways. Many contradictions emerge as we

navigate social systems and personal experiences when engaging in intergenerational family leisure during the pandemic. This paper critically presents some of the potentials, pitfalls, and paradoxes associated with connecting multiple generations in and through family leisure during the pandemic.

INTERGENERATIONAL STRAIN AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE ROLE OF LEISURE ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT

Amanda Collins,¹ Jeffrey Stokes,¹ and Elizabeth Dugan,² 1. *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 2. *UMass Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Family strain is associated with higher numbers of depressive symptoms and lower levels of life satisfaction. Leisure activities are observed to buffer the negative effects of family strain among younger adults, however, this phenomenon is understudied among older adults. This study examines the relationship between intergenerational strain and depressive symptoms and life satisfaction among persons aged 50 and older. The study also examines the moderating effects of gender and leisure activities. The analysis uses the Health and Retirement Study to address these questions. The results suggest that intergenerational strain ($p = .000$) and being female ($p = .000$), are associated with more depressive symptoms, while engagement in social leisure activities ($p = .04$) is associated with fewer. Intergenerational strain ($p = .000$) and being female ($p = .03$) are associated with lower levels of life satisfaction, while engagement in solitary ($p = .000$) and social leisure activities ($p = .000$) are associated with higher levels. Results from moderation models suggest that as intergenerational strain increases, women have lower life satisfaction and more depressive symptoms as compared to men ($p = .000$). Also, the association between intergenerational strain and life satisfaction is reduced among respondents who engaged in leisure activities ($p = .002$ -social and $p = .000$ -solitary). Further, the positive relationship between intergenerational strain and depressive symptoms is lower for persons who engage in leisure activities ($p = .027$ -solitary and $p = .013$ -social). Finally, women who engage in social and solitary leisure activities have fewer depressive symptoms than men ($p = .037$). The study findings imply that the subjective well-being of older persons may be improved in terms of intergenerational strain if they engage in leisure activities.

PROGRAM PRACTICES PREDICT INTERGENERATIONAL INTERACTION AMONG YOUTH AND OLDER ADULTS

Shannon Jarrott,¹ Shelbie Turner,² Jill Juris Naar,³ Rachel Scrivano,¹ and Raven Weaver,⁴ 1. *The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States*, 2. *Oregon State University, Oregon State University, Oregon, United States*, 3. *Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, United States*, 4. *Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, United States*

Non-familial intergenerational programs engage younger and older people in shared programming for mutual benefit, frequently involving senior centers or adult day programs and preschools. With growing interest in the potential benefits of intergenerational strategies, it is imperative to know their

effects on participant interaction during intergenerational programming. To address this knowledge gap, activity leaders at five sites serving older adults and/or preschoolers received training to implement 14 evidence-based practices during intergenerational activities involving 109 older adult and 105 preschool participants over four years. We utilized multi-level modeling to test whether variations in implementation of practices were associated with variations in participants' responses to programming on a session-by-session basis. For both preschool and older adult participants, analyses revealed that the implementation of certain practices was associated with significantly more intergenerational interaction. Specifically, when person-centered best practices (e.g., leading activities that are age- and role-appropriate for older adults) were implemented, preschoolers (estimate=5.83, SD=2.11, $p=0.01$) and older adults (estimate=5.11, SD=.10, $p=0.02$) had more intergenerational interaction. Likewise, when environmental-centered best practices were implemented, such as pairing materials between intergenerational partners, preschoolers (estimate=6.05, SD=1.57, $p=0.002$) and older adults (estimate=6.50, SD=1.85, $p=0.001$) had more intergenerational interaction. Our findings reveal session-by-session variation in intergenerational interaction that can be impacted by implementation practices, which highlights the importance of training activity leaders to implement evidence-based practices. Researchers and practitioners should consider how session-by-session variation in program implementation affects participant response.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, STATUS IDENTITY, AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS AMONG THE ELDERLY

Jieming Chen, *Texas A&M University - Kingsville, Kingsville, Texas, United States*

This study investigates the influences of intergenerational relations on the subjective wellbeing and status identity of the elderly population in China. The project draws insights from the studies of social mobility and stratification, and that of family relations and old age support. Because of widespread exchange of economic resources across generations and strong sense of connectedness among parent and adult children families that continue to exist in Chinese society today, we hypothesize that older parents' subjective sense of well-being and evaluation of their socioeconomic statuses are positively related with the socioeconomic conditions of their grown children, and the strength of the such relations with them. The study used the data from the 2013 China General Social Survey (CGSS), and the results provide fairly strong support to the hypotheses. The implications of the results on age-based stratification are discussed.

SUPPORT EXCHANGES AMONG VERY OLD PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN: FINDINGS FROM THE BOSTON AGING TOGETHER STUDY

Kyungmin Kim,¹ Kathrin Boerner,² Yijung Kim,³ and Daniela Jopp,⁴ *1. Seoul National University, Seoul, Seoul-t'ukpyolsi, Republic of Korea, 2. University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States, 3. The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States, 4. University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Vaud, Switzerland*

Very old parents and their "old" children are a growing group in industrialized countries worldwide. Care needs of very old parents can be substantial, while children may also face their own age-related issues. However, little is known about support exchanges within very-old parent-child dyads. This study aimed to identify patterns of support exchanges occurring in these dyads, as well as to ascertain individual and relationship factors associated with these patterns. Participants were 114 very old parents (age ≥ 90) and their children (age ≥ 65) from the Boston Aging Together Study. Data were collected using comprehensive, semistructured in-person interviews with both dyad members, including standardized assessments of support exchanges, relationship quality, health, and perceptions of family norms. Actor-Partner Interdependence Models (APIM) were used to predict upward and downward support reported by children and parents. Both dyad members not only reported substantial upward support (given to parents by children) in all domains but also notable amounts of downward support (given to children by parents) in the domains of emotional support, listening, and socializing. Findings showed significant associations of parent functional impairment, parent and child relationship quality, and child perceptions of family obligation with upward support, and of relationship quality with downward support. Continued support exchanges among very old parents and their children indicated that intergenerational theories still hold up in very late life relationships. Healthcare professionals should be aware that attention to relationship quality and family norms might be vital to ensure that support needs are met.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS BETWEEN THREE GENERATIONS IN EUROPE

Christian Deindl, *TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany*

Family members support each other across the entire family cycle. Parents help their adult children with financial transfers and hands-on-support and childcare, while children in mid-life often support their older parents with help and care. However, there is profound social inequalities linked to intergenerational transfers. While there is some research on inequality for some types of intergenerational transfers and some transfer directions, there is still no conclusive study bringing together all different support types between multiple generations from different social backgrounds over time. In our view, taking a longitudinal multi-generational perspective is essential to capture dependencies and negotiations within families from different socio-economic backgrounds within different regional contexts. If middle-aged parents have to take care of their own older parents, they have fewer resources for their(grand-)children, who might then receive less attention and support from them. This may differ according to access to support from public or private institutions. Here, country and regional specifics have a huge impact on support patterns within the family, which can only be captured when looking into developments and change. Using six waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we look at intergenerational transfers between multiple generations over time across European regions, considering mid-aged Europeans in the