

SESSION 10260 (LATE BREAKING POSTER)

FAMILY CAREGIVING

ANTECEDENTS TO CAREGIVING DIFFERENCES IN BLACK AND WHITE FAMILIES

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Researchers have observed racial differences in midlife adults' caregiving for aging parents. Black adults typically provide more parental caregiving and report greater rewards in doing so. We asked whether Black and White young adults differ in their support to midlife parents, and furthermore, whether this support differs based on parental gender. We also examined cultural beliefs and rewards of providing support underlying racial differences in support to parents. Black and White young adults from the Family Exchanges Study II (2013; aged 18–30 years; n=114 Black and, n=358 White) reported support provided to parents, and beliefs and rewards associated with support. We assessed 6 types of support (emotional, advice, listening to talk, socializing, practical, and financial) to each parent rated 1 = once a year or less often to 8 = everyday. Multilinear models revealed that Black young adults gave significantly more support to parents than White offspring, and these racial differences were mediated by filial obligation beliefs. Compared to White young adults, Black offspring provided more frequent support to their mothers and reported that it was more rewarding, and endorsed more negative relationship quality with mothers than with fathers. Research has shown that involvement correlates with conflict, which may underlie these findings. Further, compared to White offspring, Black young adults show significantly more behaviors that lead to caregiving in later life, and there are nuanced gender differences within Black parent-child relationships, which may need to be better understood to support Black caregivers.

DEMENTIA CAREGIVERS PERSPECTIVES OF CAREGIVING, BURDEN, EMERGENCIES, AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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Limited research has been conducted regarding the perspectives of caregivers of persons with dementia (PWD) regarding preparing for emergencies. The purpose of this study was to understand dementia caregivers' perceptions of burden, emergencies, and emergency preparedness through the caregiving lens. Fourteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of dementia caregivers who reside in Hillsborough County, Florida, to gain participants' perspectives. Data were analyzed using the thematic analysis method. Caregivers discussed emergencies in terms of medical issues, mostly related to the PWD's health, as well as natural disasters such as hurricanes. Caregivers discussed

their perspectives of caregiving and burden as centered around their roles and experiences with the PWD, including ways in which they would deal with emergencies such as natural disasters. Caregivers reported that they were physically prepared for emergencies (i.e., hurricanes) but not mentally prepared for coping with or helping their loved ones cope with the stress of an emergency related event. The interviews presented opportunities to raise awareness of emergency preparedness resources and provide information specific to each caregivers' situation. The results suggest the caregiver role may be essential to mitigating the adverse effects of emergencies on PWDs. Recommendations for practice include providing person-centered care, individualized emergency planning, and interprofessional collaboration.

DIFFERENCE IN PARENT-CHILD CARE EXPERIENCE BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: FOCUSING ON STRESS, NEEDS, AND MEANING

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OBJECTIVE: In super aging society, unpaid caregivers play important roles. Therefore, they should be supported to realize the lives they want. However, it is unclear what caregivers' particular needs are under different conditions. This study aimed to explore the difference in forms of stress and needs of caregivers by demographic characteristics. **METHOD:** Adult children who were caring for or had cared for their parents at home under the Japanese long-term care insurance system (n=653) completed the three open-ended questions concerning caregiving stress, unmet needs, and meaning, combined with a demographic survey. Data were analyzed using text mining approaches such as correspondence analysis and co-occurrence network analysis, which illustrated differences in description according to demographic variables. **RESULT:** 1) Caregivers of fathers felt stressed when rebuked by care-recipients, whereas daughter caregivers of mothers felt stressed in coping with care-recipient dementia and complaint, and balancing caregiving with parenting. 2) Caregivers in economic difficulty needed instrumental and financial support, whereas others needed flexible support and accessible consultation services. 3) Caregivers living with care-recipients found meaning in experience and repaying parents for raising them, whereas caregivers living away found meaning in improved parent-child relationships and images of care-recipients. Caregivers of persons with dementia found meanings in sharing time of tranquility with care-recipients. **CONCLUSION:** The study revealed differences in caregiving experience by care dyads, economic situation, living arrangement, and dementia etc. These results suggest that family caregivers should be provided with services to help find meanings in work and reduce stress levels, according to caregiving conditions.

SPOUSES' EMOTION REGULATION SKILLS AND PERCEIVED PARTNER EMOTIONAL SUPPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF EARLY STAGE DEMENTIA

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Within older adult marriages, spouses often help regulate one another's emotions, especially in times of stress (Monin, 2016). Although research shows that better emotion