

for residents of low-income housing. Modifications to the trials were designed to reduce human contact but in some cases reduced the burden on trial participants. Modified procedures addressed retention, assessment of endpoints and intervention methods.

## Session 1395 (Paper)

### Family Caregivers

#### DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW IN NEGOTIATING THE INTERGENERATIONAL CONTRACT IN RURAL CHINA: A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY

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Daughters-in-law play a key role in intergenerational relationships, especially in Rural China. Albeit, their voices are less heard and examined. This study explores how daughters-in-law in Rural China view and negotiate intergenerational contracts with their older adult parents-in-law. A qualitative case study design was used, and multiple data collection methods (including semi-structured interviews, observation and document review) with thematic analysis were employed. Findings highlight that daughters-in-law play a key role in shaping the intergenerational contracts between their spouse and their spouse's parents. In particular, the daughters-in-law provided instrumental support to their parents-in-law who were without self-care abilities or at risk when their adult child (the daughter-in-law's spouse) went to the city/county for work. There were also unique findings highlighting diverse negotiations of the intergenerational contract between daughters-in-law and their older adult parents-in-law. In the context of growing austerity and the current pandemic, whereby informal social supports and networks become key to older adults' wellbeing, identifying strengths and barriers of intergenerational support from daughters-in-law, is significant to support both the individual members and family wellbeing.

#### DIVERSE CAREGIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES: IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREGIVING ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

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Caregivers with diverse backgrounds make up an important part of the landscape of caregiving in the US. Their unique experiences have been traditionally under-researched in the field of social sciences and underrecognized by society. To further understand the impact of race, ethnicity, class, gender and sexuality onto caregiving, the National Alliance for Caregiving (NAC) and the AARP Public Policy Institute commissioned an in-depth analysis of the dataset collected from the Caregiving

in the US 2020 study, which segments populations based on ethnic and sexual identity, geographic location, and income level. Utilizing survey interviews with 1,392 caregivers in the US, this study found differences amongst the African-American, Latinx, and Asian American-Pacific Islander populations in relation to age, time spent caregiving, ADL/IADLs, caregiving strain and intensity, receipt of formal and informal support, and financial impact. In consideration of the distinct challenges presented by diverse caregiving throughout the lifespan, this presentation will also feature results from a 2020-2021 Diverse Elders Coalition and NAC commissioned study on the unmet caregiving needs in diverse communities. 11 virtual listening sessions were held with 400 caregivers of color, including American Indian/Alaska Native caregivers, and LGBTQ caregivers across the nation. Presentation attendees can expect to learn new insights into the experiences of diverse caregivers, while also gaining a fresh understanding of informal and formal support preferences with a multicultural lens. Finally, this presentation will provide recommendations to further prioritize the needs of historically marginalized caregivers in policy and practice.

#### HEALTH OF AGING FAMILIES: COMPARING COMPOUND AND NONCOMPOUND CAREGIVERS

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Providing care to a family member with disabilities takes a toll on the caregiver and the whole family's health. Among aging caregivers, compound caregiving (i.e., caring for additional family members) has become an increasingly common scenario. However, few research studies have focused on compound caregivers. Extant literature describes individual-level outcomes, with sparse knowledge on family-level outcomes. The present study examines the differences in the individual and family health of aging compound and noncompound caregivers, using the family quality of life framework. Web-based cross-sectional data collected from 112 aging caregivers (i.e., over 50 years) was analyzed using chi-square and independent sample t-tests to examine differences between caregivers. Compound caregivers had worse perceptions of personal health ( $t = -2.96$ ,  $p = .004$ ,  $d = -.61$ ) than noncompound caregivers. In terms of family health, although all caregivers shared similar perceptions on the importance, opportunities, initiative, and stability, compound caregivers had lower attainment ( $t = -2.64$ ,  $p = .009$ ,  $d = -.44$ ) and satisfaction ( $t = -3.90$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $d = -.73$ ) than noncompound caregivers. Findings have practice implications for identifying caregivers' multiple responsibilities. It is necessary to develop individual and family level programs focused on health promotion and caregiving training.

#### STATE MEDICAID POLICY AND LTC: A MULTI-STATE QUALITATIVE STUDY OF POLICY INFLUENCE ON CAREGIVER EXPERIENCES

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