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Introduction

Transnational Caregiving for Older Adults and Wellness in North America, Latin America, and Asia

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Keywords: Transnational Family Caregiving, Transnational Professional Caregiving, Wellness, North America, Latin America, Asia

Global aging has developed transnational caregiving for older adults across the Pacific. Intergenerational family support between children, adults, and older parents have changed through lifespan development. As children grow, physical, informational, financial, and psychological support from adult parents to children has decreased, while support from children to adult parents has increased. Specifically, intergenerational support has drastically transformed among immigrant families due to differences in cultures, languages, educational systems, and health care policies in their home countries and their new countries.

In particular, when older parents need caregiving from adult children, family members face crises. Adults are required to cope with older parents' expectations and to accommodate with support for children. If adult immigrants correspond to older parents' expectations, (1) they temporarily return to their home countries (i.e., transnational long-distance caregiving) and/or (2) their older parents immigrate to their adult children's countries (i.e., immigration due to caregiving). On the other hand, other immigrants may provide only psychological support and/or financial support for their older parents and may ask their families in their home countries to provide physical and informational support and care for their older parents. In addition, decision-making of caregiving among immigrant families is affected by sociocultural contexts on intergenerational support in each country, including individualism and groupism, lifespan developmental perspectives, attitudes toward older adults, and images of caregiving (Hoshino, Tseng, Gallagher-Thompson, & Hikoyeda, 2017a, 2017b). Hence, intergenerational support among immigrant families interacts with cultural identity development of children, adults, and parents and sociocultural contexts. However, such translational research on immigrant families is underdeveloped (Miyawaki, & Hooyman, 2021; Lee, Chaudhuri, & Yoo, 2015; Sun, 2012).

Wellness is a multidimensional concept of health perspectives and transcends the WHO's definition of health (WHO, 2023). As wellness is meaningful concept, it is essential for researchers to conduct empirical research on wellness and to enlighten multicultural family issues in Japan and across the globe.

This publication is based on the 2021 UC Berkeley International Symposium (online) on Transnational Family Caregiving for Older Adults and Caregivers' Wellness in the United States, Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan as well as the 2022 UC Berkeley International Symposium (online) on Transnational Professional Caregiving for Older Adults and Care Workers' Wellness in the United

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States, Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan, at the School of Public Health at the University of California at Berkeley.

The 2021 UC Berkeley International symposium discussed transnational family care giving for older adults and family caregivers' wellness in the United States, Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan. Given the significant changes around the globe, the 2022 UC Berkeley International Symposium focused on transnational professional caregiving in the United States, Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan. The 2022 Symposium identified associations between transnational professional caregiving for older adults and transnational professional care workers' wellness among Asian American care workers and Mexican American care workers in the United States, Mexican care workers in Mexico, and Asian care workers in Taiwan and Japan. The 2022 Symposium also clarified interactions between international migration, transnational professional caregiving, and transnational professional care workers' wellness in North America, Latin America, and Asia.

This publication consists of two parts, including transnational family caregiving for older adults and caregivers' wellness in North America, Latin America, and Asia (Part 1), and transnational professional caregiving for older adults in North America, Latin America, and Asia (Part 2).

Part 1 analyzes transnational family caregiving for older adults and caregivers' wellness in North America, Latin America, and Asia. In Paper 1, Marlon Maus, MD, DrPH, FACS. examines health disparities and inequities facing older Mexican migrants and older Mexican Americans in the United States in accessing healthcare and long-term care. He discusses the strengths and challenges they face on caregiving for older adults in the families, relatives, and communities and possible future developments between international migration, caregiving for older adults, and family caregivers' wellness.

In Paper 2, Kazumi Hoshino, Ph.D. identifies associations between transnational caregiving and family caregivers' wellness among Japanese Americans in the United States and Japanese Taiwanese in Taiwan through semi-structured interviews. She also clarifies interactions between international migration, intergenerational support, and wellness in comparison with Japanese immigrant families in the United States and Taiwan.

Part 2 examines transnational professional caregiving for older adults and care workers' wellness in North America, Latin America, and Asia. In Paper 3, Lillian Lih-Rong Wang, Ph.D. and Ping-Hsun Liu, B.A. primarily focus on the economic empowerment gained by Asian professional care workers and psychosocial well-being assessed under culturally-adaptative measurement in Taiwan. They also discuss discrepancies between myths and reality of Asian professional care workers' lives in Taiwan and suggest implications of Asian professional care workers' wellness for the government in terms of the analyses of the policies and the programs from a social justice perspective.

In Paper 4, Takaya Hayashi, Ph.D., Gyo Miyabara, Ph.D., and Kris Chung Tai, Li, MA address Vietnamese professional care workers' culturally-sensitive caregiving for Vietnamese older adults living in Japan. They indicate potential development of factors associated with Vietnamese professional care workers' caregiving for Vietnamese living in Japan and the care workers' wellness, leading from their studies in view of anthropology and ethnography.

In Paper 5, Kazumi Hoshino, Ph.D. identifies support needs of Asian transnational professional care workers for older Japanese Americans in the United States and older Japanese in Japan, based on the Social Ecological Model of Healthy Aging (Kochtitzky, Freeland, & Yen, 2011). She also clarifies perceived support needs of Asian care workers and real support by assisted facilities, community-based organizations, and governments in the United States and Japan. Finally, she demonstrates policy implications of Asian transnational professional caregiving for older Japanese and Asian care workers' wellness in Japan.

The Editor-In-Chief and Editor wish to thank all paper authors for their deep understanding of the profound values of the research, international symposiums and the publication on transnational family caregiving for older adults, transnational professional caregiving for older adults, and wellness of transnational family caregivers as well as transnational professional care workers in North America, Latin America, and Asia. The Editor-In-Chief and Editor also appreciate readers' commitment for joining our publication project to develop innovation on transnational caregiving of family and professional care workers as well as their wellness from global perspectives. This research project has been funded by Grant-In-Aid for Scientific Research (C) of the Japan Society for Promotion of Science (Principal Investigator: Kazumi Hoshino).

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