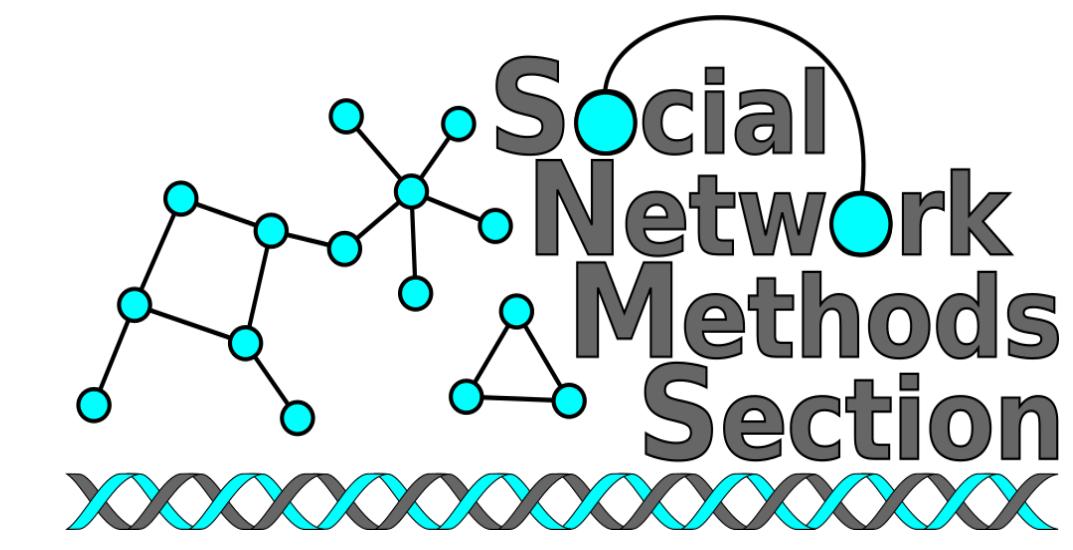




Gender Differences in Division of Labor and Network Utilization in Rare Disease Caregivers

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The **Forefront**
of **Genomics**



INTRODUCTION

- 60% of informal caregivers identify as women
- Elevated caregiving burden and depression
- Gender differences in time spent caregiving and use of network
- Similar health outcomes for rare disease caregivers

AIMS

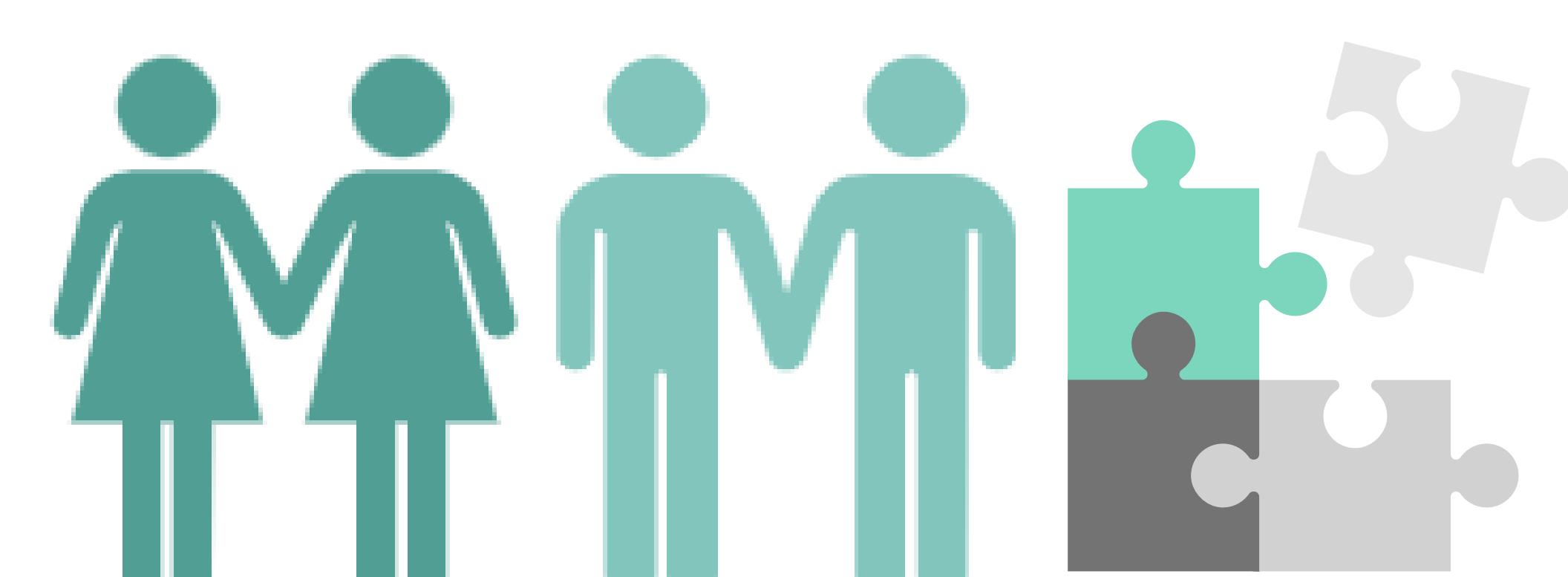
- Assess for gender differences in:
 - Network Utilization
 - Participation in Caregiving Activities
- Examine
 - Perception of partner's involvement in caregiving
 - Impact of dis/agreement on mental wellbeing

METHODS

- 45 Caregiving dyads caring for children with rare and undiagnosed diseases
- Regression with Sandwich Estimator

DISCUSSION

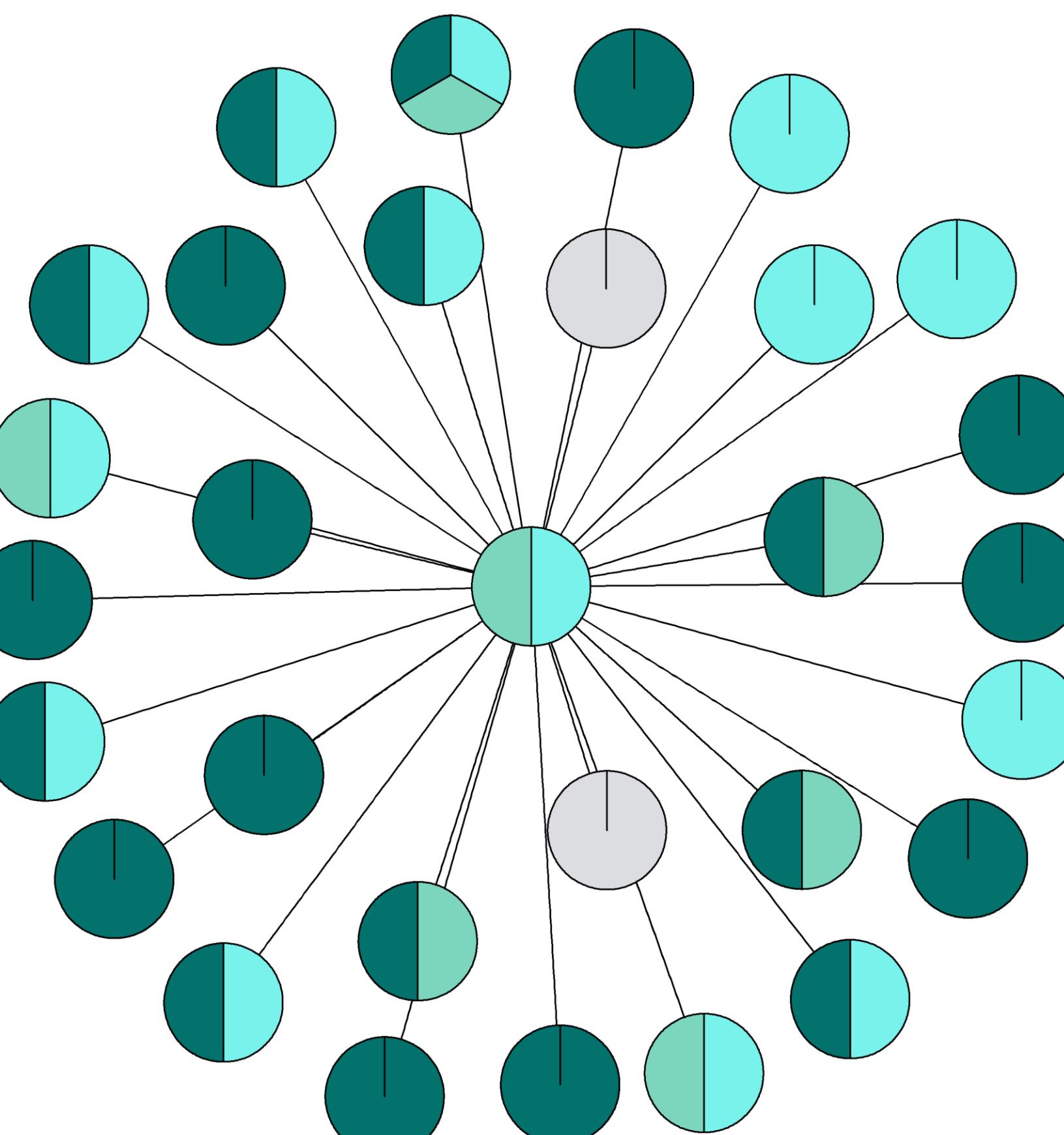
- Women typically have larger networks
- No gender differences in network utilization
- Women report greater involvement in decision making than men
- Disagreements about men's involvement in decision making
- Lack of consensus not associated with depressive symptoms



RESULTS

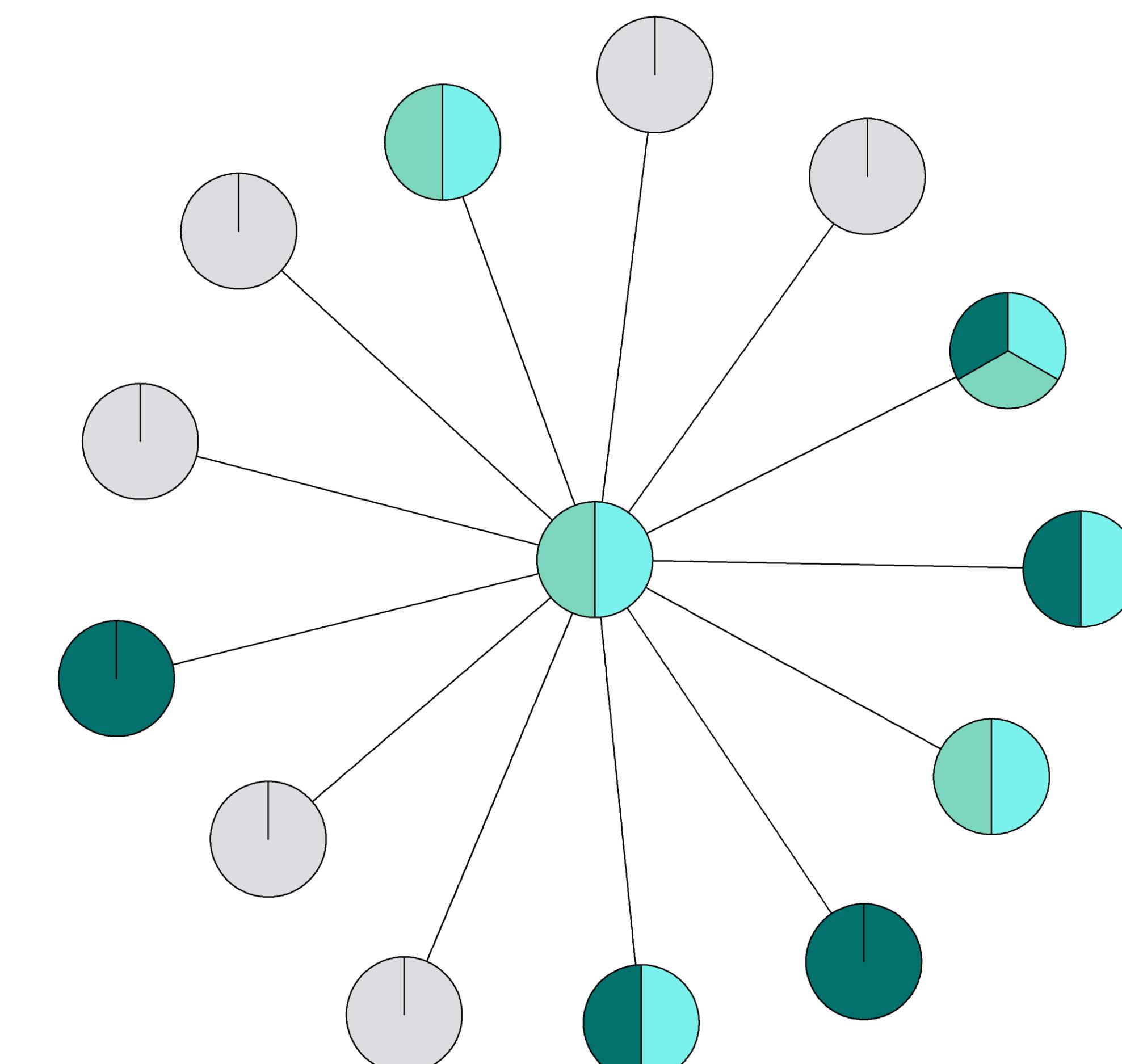
Women have Larger Networks; No Significant Differences In Network Utilization

Mother



■ Direct.Care ■ Decision.Making ■ Support

Father



Women Are More Likely to Participate in Decision Making



SUPPORT



DIRECT CARE



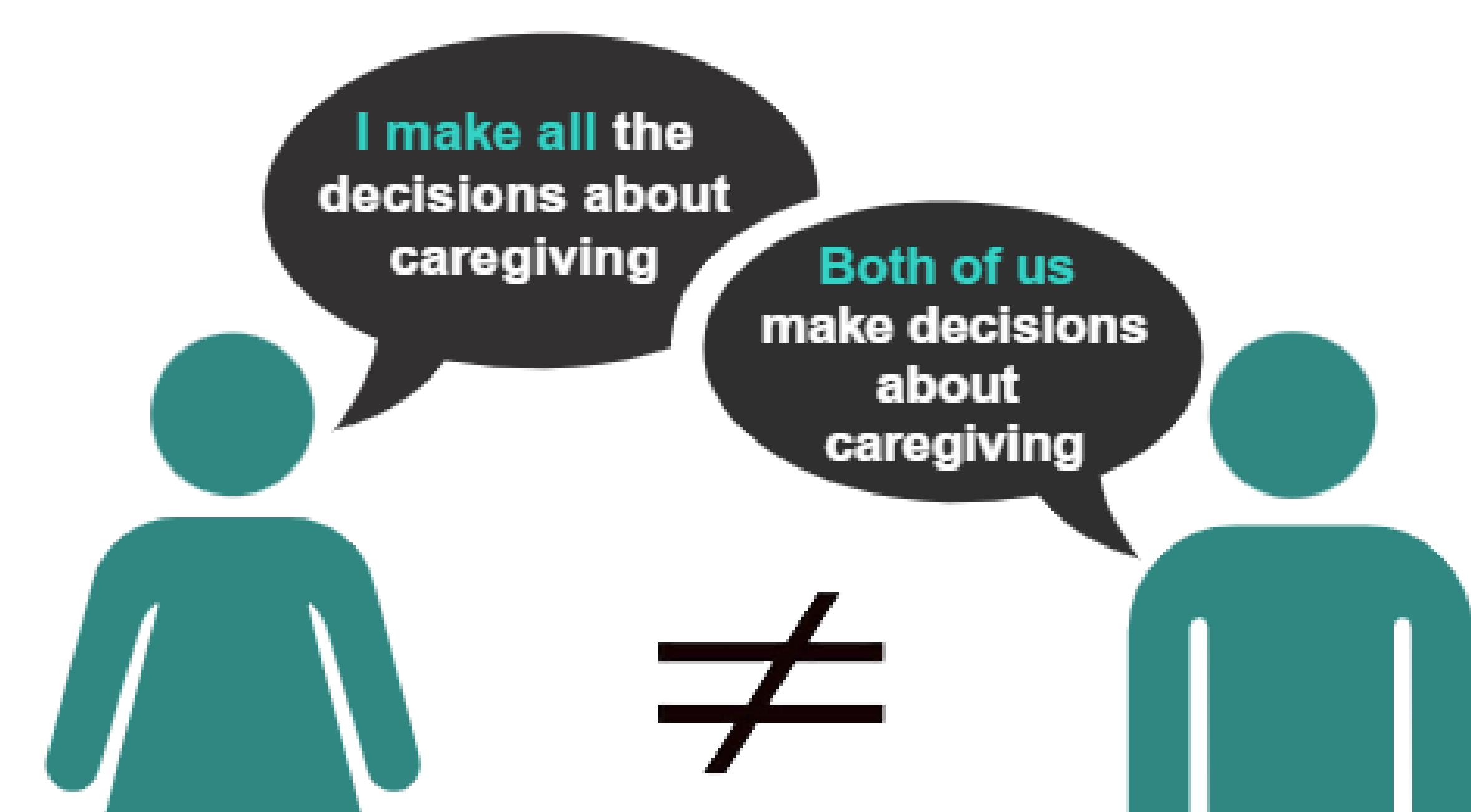
DECISION MAKING

0.091
(0.090)

-0.096
(0.092)

0.113***
(0.032)

Disagreement about Decision Making; Not Significantly Linked to Depression



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Clarify disagreements about decision making (Medical, Daily, etc. Decisions)
- Examine gender differences in type of support elicited from network

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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