accompany loneliness. Rather, it is declining mental health disconnectedness over time, but this does not necessarily occasionally or more often. Socioeconomically disadvan
disconnected, and one in five of them perceived loneliness proximately half of the older Singaporeans were socially into the “disconnected and lonely” profile. In summary, ap
mental health were more likely to remain in or transition nected and less lonely profile. Older adults with declining from the “connected and less lonely” profiles to the discon
transitioned into different profiles. Third, older adults with follow-up, 44% retained their baseline profiles, while 56%
respondents were “connected and less lonely.” Second, at analyses yielded three key findings. First, at baseline, about subjective feelings of loneliness, less is known about the combine objective measures of social disconnectedness and prior studies have investigated social isolation profiles that files over time and factors associated with them, using lon
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PROFILES OVER TIME AMONG OLDER ADULTS
STABILITY AND CHANGE IN SOCIAL ISOLATION
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GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CAREGIVER BURDEN AMONG FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
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Family caregiving for individuals with dementia is associated with high levels of burden. Caregiver burden is likely contextual and related to sociocultural norms, including those for gender. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine gender differences in caregiver burden among family caregivers of persons with dementia and to compare such gender differences across cultures.
After searching five databases—CINAHL, Medline/PubMed, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and Sociological Abstracts, we included relevant articles published in English through December 2022. Two independent reviewers extracted study data and assessed the risk of bias. Forty-three studies were included, and from those, 17 effect sizes were extracted for meta-analysis. We found that family caregivers providing homecare were mainly female and adult children of care recipients. Most studies used the Zarit Burden Interview to measure caregiver burden. Random-effects models revealed moderate effects of gender, with higher burden in female than in male family caregivers (d = 0.41, 95% confidence interval: 0.32 to 0.50, p < .05). However, we found that only 20% of Asian studies reported effects of gender on caregiver burden, while more than half the U.S. (83.33%) and European (56.41%) studies reported gender effects. We conclude that, due to sociocultural norms, female Asian caregivers may more readily accept their caregiving role than females in other regions. Thus, future studies should include measures of cultural expectations related to caregiving. Also, researchers should more extensively explore gender-specific sources of caregiver burden before creating gender-specific caregiver interventions and social policy recommendations for alleviating the burden of female caregivers.