FACILITIES DURING A PANDEMIC: THE IMPACT OF FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA LTC

Older adults increases over the next decade, greater underenced by family caregivers for older adults. As the number of hours may not adequately address workplace issues experi
non-traditional dyads.

Activity loss (p<.001) and presenteeism (p<.001) compared to caregivers without flexible hours. Additionally, care
productivity loss (p<.001), absenteeism (p<.001), and pres
suggest an association between workplace flexibility and
the validated WPAI-CG measure.

Data from 2017 (n=2,652) and 2020 (n=1,938) waves of the
traditional versus non-traditional) and supportive workplace
measures (i.e., employment stability, flexible work sched
ules), and productivity loss, absenteeism and presenteeism;
and 2) the relationship between caregiver characteristics (i.e.,
traditional versus non-traditional) and supportive workplace
measures, productivity loss, absenteeism, and presenteeism.
Data from 2017 (n=2,652) and 2020 (n=1,938) waves of the National Survey of Caregivers (NSOC) were analyzed using the validated WPAI-CG measure. Results: Bivariate findings suggest an association between workplace flexibility and productivity loss (p<.001), absenteeism (p<.001), and presenteeism (p<.001); caregivers with flexible hours had greater productivity loss, absenteeism, and presenteeism compared to caregivers without flexible hours. Additionally, caregivers in traditional dyads reported higher work productivity loss (p<.001) and presenteeism (p<.001) compared to non-traditional dyads. Conclusions: Findings suggest flexible hours may not adequately address workplace issues experienced by family caregivers for older adults. As the number of older adults increases over the next decade, greater understanding of the best way to decrease work challenges for diverse caregivers is critical.