types identified were: “Specialists”- small networks with little difficulty, overload) and support (social/care-related support associated with outcomes of caregiver well-being (emotional and then examined the extent to which network type is as representative 2017 National Health and Aging Trends Study to caregiver well-being. Data are drawn from the nationally sons living with dementia and how one’s network type relates of family and friends assisting with care, this network is largely neglected, in favor of examining a “primary” caregiver. This of network type, and associated National Study of Caregiving. The sample in Class 2. Our findings elucidate directions for narrowing with mobile devices, and more optimistic with technologies with higher SES, owning more smart devices, more proficient online shopping, private hire cab/courier, and mobile banking square values reported on apps for small-sum transactions, apps. Class 1 (64.3%) were more likely to use all categories of apps. Class 1 (64.3%) were more likely to use all with those from a concurrent survey with 750 smartphone to a broader repertoire of app use. These findings corroborate status (SES) being more receptive. Higher SES was also related trust towards the security provided by the device, the network, salient with apps that involve monetary transactions (e.g., mo Hong Kong middle-aged and older adults after 13 months of smartphone-based compulsory track-and-trace COVID policy. Where is the digital divide? Intra- Abstract citation ID: igad104.3696 WORK-RELATED VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT AND SICKNESS ABSENCE DUE TO COMMON MENTAL DISORDERS: A PROSPECTIVE TWIN STUDY Linda Magnusson Hanson1, Maria Wijkander1, Jurgita Narusyte2, Iman Alaie3, Petra Lindfors1, Tianwei Xu2, and Pia Svedberg2. 1. Stockholm University, Stockholm, Stockholms Lan, Sweden, 2. Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Stockholms Lan, Sweden
The aim of the present study was to investigate the association between exposure to unacceptable behaviors and practices or threats thereof in working life that result in or aim to result in physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, such as violence and harassment including unwelcome conduct based on e.g. sex or gender (gender-based harassment/discrimination), and future sickness absence due to common mental disorders among Swedish twins. The study included 8795 twins, from the Swedish Study of Twin Adults: Genes and Environment, asked to report exposure to work-related violence or threats of violence and harassment or bullying and whom were followed-up for certified sickness absence (min 12 years of follow-up). Standard logistic regression indicated that exposure increased the odds of sickness absence due to common mental disorders (adjusted OR 2.11; 95% CI 1.52-2.95 for violence/threats, adjusted OR 1.52; 95% CI 1.10-2.11 for harassment/bullying). A co-twin control analyses based on conditional logistic regression restricted to twin pairs discordant for exposure, in which a co-twin control was used as reference, however, resulted in attenuated ORs (2.0; 0.79-5.07 and 1.56; 0.66-3.66, respectively). This indicates that the relationships could be at least partially confounded by familial factors, such as genetics and shared environment. These results suggests that more work is needed to clarify whether there is a causal association between these types of unacceptable behaviors/practices and mental health outcomes considering familial/genetic factors, and whether prevention of such behaviors/practices can keep individuals increasingly healthy, active on the labor market and promote healthy aging.