**Table 2**

*Results for Caregivers of Persons Living with Dementia*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Comparison | Findings | Number of participants1 | Correlation2 | *p*-value | Cohen’s *d* |
| PLWD-related variables | | | | | | |
| Dementia type | Non-AD compared to AD | 1) Higher caregiver burden | 49 | .32 | .024 | .69 |
| Years since dementia onset\* | Longer time since dementia onset | 1) Worse Role Limitations due to Physical Health | 49 | -.38 | .007 | .82 |
| 2) Worse Role Limitations due to Emotional Problems | 49 | -.35 | .013 | .75 |
| 3) Higher Motor-Distress | 40 | .32 | .047 | .66 |
| 4) Higher caregiver stress (HABC-M) | 49 | .29 | .047 | .59 |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index\* | Higher Charlson Comorbidity Index | 1) Higher caregiver stress (HABC-M) | 49 | .30 | .035 | .63 |
| Caregiver-related variables | | | | | | |
| Caregiver gender | Female caregivers (v. male caregivers) | 1) Higher Sleep Disturbance - Distress | 41 | .39 | .012 | .84 |
| 2) Higher Appetite and Eating Disorders-Distress | 42 | .39 | .011 | .84 |
| 3) Less energy (SF-36 Energy/Fatigue sub-scale) | 49 | -.35 | .014 | .75 |
| Caregiver  age | Younger caregivers | 1) Higher Sleep Disturbance-Distress | 41 | -.60 | <.001 | 1.5 |
| 2) Higher Apathy-Distress | 43 | -.52 | <.001 | 1.22 |
| 3) Higher total symptom distress | 41 | -.50 | .001 | 1.16 |
| 4) Higher Appetite and Eating Disorders-Distress | 42 | -.45 | .003 | 1.01 |
| 5) Higher Delusions-Distress | 44 | -.32 | .037 | .68 |
| 6) More pain (SF-36 pain sub-scale) | 49 | .32 | .025 | .68 |
| Caregiver relationship configuration | Adult children caregivers (v. spousal caregivers) | 1) Higher Sleep Disturbance-Distress | 41 | .58 | <.001 | 1.42 |
| 2) Higher total symptom distress | 41 | .47 | .002 | 1.05 |
| 3) Higher Apathy-Distress | 43 | .43 | .004 | .94 |
| 4) Higher Appetite and Eating Disorders-Distress | 42 | .38 | .014 | .82 |
| 5) Higher Delusions-Distress | 44 | .37 | .013 | .80 |
| 6) Higher Agitation-Distress | 41 | .37 | .019 | .78 |
| 7) More pain (SF-36 pain sub-scale) | 49 | -.29 | .047 | .52 |
| Caregiver employment | Employed (v. unemployed) | 1) Higher Depression-Distress | 44 | .39 | .010 | .84 |
| 2) Higher Apathy-Distress | 43 | .37 | .015 | .79 |
| 3) Higher total distress | 41 | .36 | .022 | .76 |
| 4) Higher Appetite and Eating Disorders-Distress | 42 | .32 | .037 | .68 |
| Caregiver education | Less than a college degree (v. college degree and above) | 1) Higher Irritability-Distress | 44 | -.42 | .004 | .94 |
| Caregiver race | Black caregivers (v. white) | 1) Higher Delusions-Distress | 41 | -.63 | <.001 | 1.64 |
| 2) Higher total distress | 38 | -.57 | <.001 | 1.39 |
| 3) Higher Disinhibition-Distress | 40 | -.47 | .002 | 1.07 |
| 4) Higher Agitation-Distress | 39 | -.46 | .003 | 1.03 |
| 5) Higher Sleep Disturbance-Distress | 38 | -.40 | .012 | .88 |
| 6) Higher Hallucinations-Distress | 38 | -.40 | .013 | .87 |
| Caregiver’s responsibility for others beyond PLWD | Caregiver is responsible for others beyond PLWD (v. only responsible for PLWD) | 1) Higher Apathy-Distress | 43 | .34 | .027 | .72 |
| 2) Higher Disinhibition-Distress | 43 | .31 | .045 | .65 |
| Number of years caregiver has been providing care to PLWD | The longer duration of caregiving | 1) Higher Elation-Distress | 44 | .34 | .023 | .72 |

*Note.* AD = Alzheimer’s disease. HABC-M = Healthy Aging Brain Care Monitor. SF-36 = Short Form Health Survey. 1Number of data values for the dependent variable used in the calculation, reflects missing data for the Neuropsychiatric Inventory – Questionnaire, since these data were retrieved from the electronic health records. 2Pearson’s r coefficient was used for interval/ratio outcome variables, Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient was used for ordinal outcome variables. \*Indicates the continuous variable that was square root-transformed to attain normality.