

The experiences of people affected by dementia: Voices from an ethnically diverse sample in the Eden District of South Africa

Reflections of a white female researcher

Dr. Adele van Wyk Adele.Vanwyk@kcl.ac.uk

@Adele_van_Wyk

Background

Demographic info of participants

Brief findings

Social work in South Africa

Intersections between roles of researcher and social worker

Reflections

Programme

Background

PWD diagnosed every **3 seconds** (ADI, 2021)

55 Million people worldwide are living with dementia of which 60% in LMICs (WHO, 2021)

> 94% PWD in LMICs are cared for at home (Prince *et al.*, 2015)

Research question

What is it like to live with or care for someone with dementia?





Official classification

- Black African (9 groups)
- Coloured*
- Indian / Asian
- White
- 11 Official languages

Demographics

- 3 Ethnic groups (Coloured, Black African and White)
- 18 PWD
- 30 Care partners (CPs)
- 103 qualitative interviews
- Transcribed verbatim, analysed using Nvivo and manual coding.

*Some PWD were also CPs

Aspect	Description	PWD	Care partners
Gender	Male	7	9*
	Female	11	26*
Ethnic group	Coloured	8	18
	Black African	3	4
	White	7	11
	Indian/Asian	0	1
Age (mean)	Male	81 (75-87)	62 (43-87)
	Female	75 (62-89)	59 (34-84)

Socioeconomic backgrounds





Low household income

Prior engagement with social services

Middle and high household income

No prior engagement with social services

Research strategy

ASPECT	DESCRIPTION	
Research design	Informed Constructivist Grounded Theory	
Setting	Three municipal areas of Eden District in Western Cape province, South Africa (George, Oudtshoorn and Mossel Bay).	
Recruitment	Local memory clinic and research centre, newspapers, radio talks, and word of mouth.	
Sampling	Purposive and snowball sampling followed by theoretical sampling.	
Participants	Persons with dementia aged 60 and older. Care partners that supported the PWDs.	

ASPECT	DESCRIPTION
Data collection	
a) Screening instruments	Community Screening Instrument for Dementia (short version) (CSI'D)
a) Demographic questionnaire	Demographic information of participants
a) Languages	Afrikaans and English
a) Repeated interviews	 Participant homes or memory clinic offices. Pre-interview plus up to four interviews per participant. Audio-recorded and transcribed.
Data analysis and transcription	Transcribed by researcher.Analysis assisted by NVivo.
Ethics	University of Edinburgh (UoE) REC (UK) Human Science Research Council (HSRC) REC (SA) Department of Social Development (DSD) REC (SA)

Findings

Continuum between feeling socially connected and socially disconnected



Four factors



Predominant care practice (Albert, 1990, Pyke & Bengtson, 1996)

- Communal
- Individualist

Attitude toward exchange (Murstein et al., 1977, Molm, 2003)

- Non-exchange oriented
- Exchange oriented

Type of reciprocity (Sahlins, 2017)

- Generalised
- Balanced

Relationship type (Clark & Mills, 1979, 2012)

- Communal
- Exchange

Implications for practice



Social work in SA



Different identities



Low household income

Prior engagement with social services

Not familiar with concept and process of research

Engaging with me as **social worker**



Middle and high household income

No prior engagement with social services Familiar with concept and process of research Engaging with me as **researcher**

Role conflict

As a **researcher** – establishing research relationship (time bound), trust, objectivity – **research ethics** As a **social worker** – establishing social work relationship (ongoing), trust, psychosocial support, available when needed, duty to care - guided by professional **code of conduct**

Reflections



Lessons learnt Role conflict can be a challenge

Reflexivity and positionality

Adaptability – process and personal

In conclusion

"We are hardwired to connect with others, it is what gives purpose to our lives, and without it there is suffering. From the time that we are born we need connection to thrive emotionally, physically, spiritually and intellectually."

Brene Brown (2010)



References

ADI (2021) Dementia Statistics, 2021. Available online: https://www.abinter.com/dementionable/

Albert, S. M. (1990) Caregiving as a cultural system: Conceptions of filial obligation and parental dependency in urban America. American anthropologist, 92(2), 319-331.

Brown, B. (2010) The Gifts of Imperfection: Let go of who think you should be and embrace who you are. London: Penguin Random House.

Clark, M. S. & Mills, J. (1979) Interpersonal attraction in exchange and communal relationships. Journal of Personality & Social Psychology, 37(1), 12-24.

Clark, M. S. & Mills, J. R. (2012) A theory of communal (and exchange) relationships, 2. London: SAGE.

Hofstede, G. H. (1980) Culture's consequences: International differences in work-related values. Beverly Hills, CA: SAGE.

Molm, L. D. (2003) Theoretical comparisons of forms of exchange. Sociological Theory, 21(1), 1-17.

Murstein, B. I., Cerreto, M. & Mac Donald, M. G. (1977) A theory and investigation of the effect of exchange-orientation on marriage and friendship. Journal of Marriage & Family, 39(3), 543-548.

Prince, M., Wimo, A., Guerchet, M., Ali, G., Wu, Y.-T. & Prina, M. (2015). World Alzheimer Report 2015: The global impact of dementia. An analysis of prevalence, incidence, cost and trends. London: Alzheimer's Disease International.

Pyke, K. D. & Bengtson, V. L. (1996) Caring more or less: Individualistic and collectivist systems of family eldercare. Journal of Marriage & Family, 58(2), 379-392.

Sahlins, M. (2017) Stone age economics. New York, NY: Routledge Classics

van der Ross, R. (2015). In our own skins: A political history of the Coloured people. Cape Town: Jonathan Ball Publishers.

WHO (2021). Global Health Estimates: Life expectancy and leading causes of death and disability, 2021. Available online: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes

Questions