SCHOOL OF

PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Decision-making among Black caregivers throughout their dementia care journey

Quinton D. Cotton, PhD, MSSA Robert L. Kane Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Dementia Detection and Caregiving Challenges in the Black and African American Communities February 28, 2023

Disclosures

1

· No disclosures or conflicts to declare



Positionality Matters



Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216 ZIP Code



3

Cotton's Program of Research





Session Objectives

- Describe a decision-making process employed by informal Black dementia caregivers
- Identify dominant factors that influence decisionmaking among informal Black dementia caregivers
- Describe different types of decisions made by informal Black dementia caregivers
- Identify promising strategies informal dementia caregivers utilize to navigate decisional processes



5

Dementia is common among African Americans

- High prevalence of dementia among African Americans, two times greater risk and growing demographic
- Disparities in disease management, care, and caregiving
- African American women shoulder caregiving responsibilities
 - Full-Time Work
 - Care Hours
 - Care for Multiple Individuals

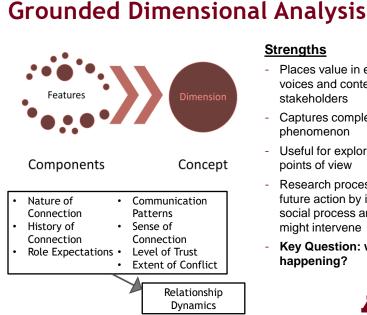




Research Gap and Study Focus

- African American dementia caregivers' experiences and perspectives under-represented
- Interest in understanding social processes caregivers engage in responding to challenges
- Original interest in crisis expanded to focus on caregiver response to challenges that present as new, emergent, and expected events
- Conducted Grounded Dimensional Analysis study to examine precipitating, mitigating, and modifiable features of new, emergent, and unexpected events among African American caregivers to generate framework for future intervention design and testing





Strengths

- Places value in evaluating the voices and context of stakeholders
- Captures complexity of social phenomenon
- Useful for exploring new points of view
- Research process drives future action by identifying social process and how you might intervene
- Key Question: what all is happening?



7

Components of a Social Process

Context	Conditions	Actions	Consequences
Low resource environment	 Caregiver has health challenge Caregiver prioritizes self care 	 Caregiver learns about formal respite care options Caregiver asks family member to help out 	 Caregiver takes time off Caregiver aware of resources Family member helps out



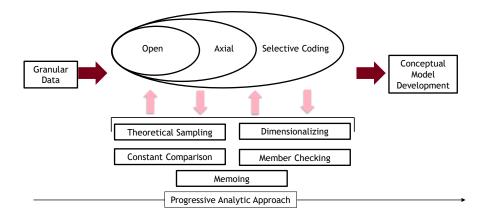
9

Data Collection and Analytic Process

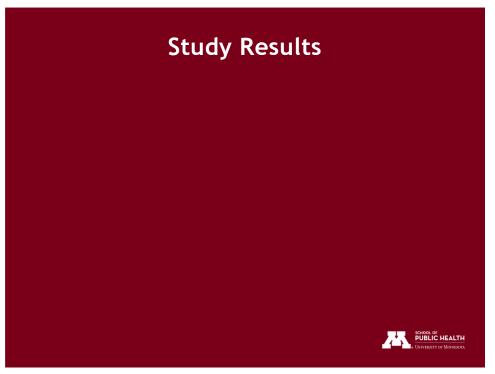
- Format: Telephone Interviews
- Average Duration: 50 minutes
- All interviews audio recorded and transcribed verbatim
- Use of analytic team to guide analysis
- Two members of the analytic team independently reviewed the first three transcripts (line by line) followed by review of the full team
- Transcript review informed development of initial matrices and subsequent interviews focuses on filling in gaps in the summary matrix
- A final conceptual model was iteratively defined through member checking



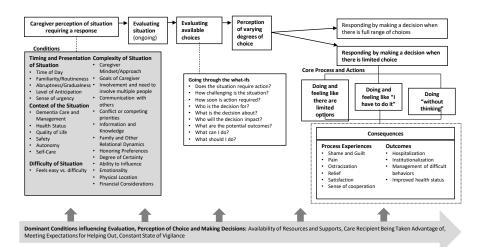
Analytic Procedures



11

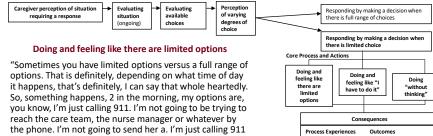


Pathways in Responding: Dementia Caregivers' Making Decisions



13

Pathways in Responding: Dementia Caregivers' Making Decisions

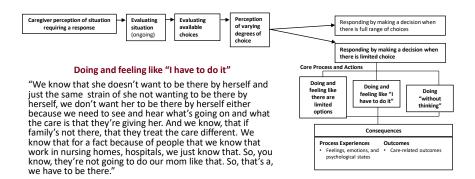


versus if it was in the daytime. I got a lot of options, and

you know, I have more access to people."

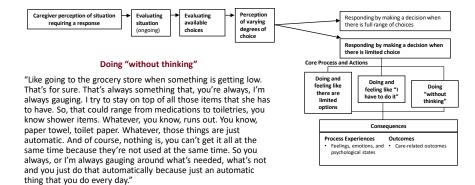
Feelings, emotions, and
 Care-related outcomes
 psychological states

Pathways in Responding: Dementia Caregivers' Making Decisions

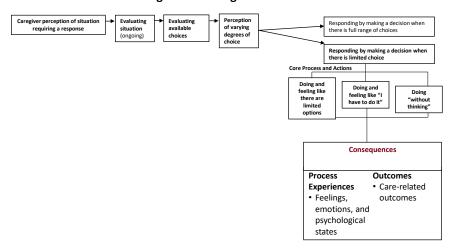


15

Pathways in Responding: Dementia Caregivers' Making Decisions



Pathways in Responding: Dementia Caregivers' Making Decisions



17

1. Caregiver perception of situation requiring a	2. Evaluating situation (ongoing)	3. Evaluating → available choices —	 4. Perception of varying degrees of choice
response Power of Attorney (POA) observes Care Recipient and realizes that Care Recipient's cognitive function has decreased and is no longer able to complete certain tasks	 POA did not want to hurt Care Recipient POA wanted to avoid making things (the situation) bad for Care Recipient POA recognizes changes in power dynamic in the relationship 	 Changing something is the hardest thing to do POA wanted to do what was best for the Care Recipient POA identifies that action on their part can make things better 	POA perceives not having a choice

Decision: Stepping Up

Decision: Stepping Up (continued)

Responding by making a decision when there is limited choice

5. Doing and feeling like "I have to do it"

POA doing whatever it takes to get to the point of being able to make a decision

POA changes perspective and stops thinking about how it hurts Care Recipient, the new perspective is focused on making things better for Care Recipient 6. Consequences

- **Process Experiences**
- POA trust that the impact of the decision will not be negative and does not thinking about decision after it is made
- · POA moves into a more authoritative role

19

Dominant Factors Influencing Decision-Making

Availability of Resources and Supports Care Recipient Being Taken Advantage of Meeting Expectations for Helping Out Constant State of Vigilance



Promising Strategies to Support Decision Making



Identify Power of Attorney



Activate Professionals



Activate Informal Network



Utilize Tools



Dementia-Specific Support



21

Summary

- Grounded Dimensional Analysis guided examination of caregivers perspectives and experiences with new, emergent, and unexpected events
- Developed conceptual model detailing the social process of responding
- Identified dominant factors influencing decision making for African American dementia caregivers when responding to challenges
- Identified different types of decisions and strategies to support decision making



Discussion

Implications

- Social process of responding reveals the need for individual and family supports with interpersonal skill development and the need to address longstanding relational dynamics
- Caregiver training and formal supports can prepare and support caregivers for decision making, especially when formal services are accessed

Limitations

- Researcher embeddedness
- · Standards for developing categories not well defined
- Volume of data difficult to manage
- · Perspectives and experiences of men not addressed

Future Directions

- Examine decision-making among caregiving networks
- Develop and pilot decision support tool



SCHOOL OF

PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

23



Acknowledgments: Black Leaders for Brain Health, Clark Benson, Laura Block, Juliet Chang, Gina Green-Harris, Stephanie Houston, Fatih Kunkul, Kristin Merss, Milwaukee Office Wisconsin Alzheimer's Institute, Robert L. Kane Chair, NIA

cotto148@umn.edu or Twitter: @QuintonCotton