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Skea, Derek

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# Caring: what we and those we know may be missing.

A Psychological Perspective

Derek Skea Senior Lecturer

Department of Behavioural Sciences

University of Huddersfield

# What is a Psychological Perspective?

- A distinguishing feature of Psychology is its rigorous scientific measurement and assessment.
- This is applied to a diverse range of Psychological phenomenon not least to Service Evaluation, Quality of Life research and:
- How others are cared for

#### **Main Points**

• We need to see what we can find in order to get some idea of what may be missing.

• How does what we have found (and not) help or hinder the growth of knowledge and real front line care practices?

• How do we care for others fully/better?

# Measuring and Evaluating Caring?

• In a wide range of client or service user groups, since the re-organisation of Health Service Provision in the 1980's

 Government, Health and Social Service and public funding bodies supporting research into service provision and assessing the Quality of Life and Care for Service users

### Continued.....

 Public, Private & Voluntary Sector organisations working together to increase value and decrease institutionalisation

 Physical factors and well-being, satisfaction, actualisation of abilities

 Physical indicators are sensitively measured when looking at Caring.

### How we 'treat' others

• 'Engagement' as a further indicator: Quality measured by the Quality of Interactions Schedule further possibilities..

Positive Social, Positive Care, Neutral,
 Negative Protective and Negative Restrictive ways of behaving or caring

#### **Published Work**

 Quality of Staff Interactions in 2 Day-Centres for Adults with Learning Disabilities also Alzheimer's re-location study (3 and 5 years respectively)

- Independent Sector Residential Context too, Life Experiences seen as: Home; Leisure; Freedom; Relationships & Opportunities.
- Population comparison from same district (450).

### **Key Findings (Private Care)**

- A lower QoL than the general population regarding Relationships, Opportunities and Freedom.
- Comparable QoL regarding the 'Home', and higher scores with respect to 'Leisure'.
- 12 month stage increase reverting at end of the study
- Sustained improvement in one home
- Effects of feedback reports, could explain stage 2 effect, but hopefully not baseline reversion
- Sustained improvement in one home due to 'intervention'

### Some Issues

- Use of (proxies), staff that answer for those they care for?
- Political context? (confounding use of proxies), sector sensitive issues
- The Questionnaire used?
- The 'residents' (Aquiescence & Communication)
- The real experiences/context?

# Day Care Quality of Interaction Findings:

The majority of interactions were of a positive nature at 87% of total across both Day-centres

Q1/. Service users in the smaller day centre would receive a higher rate of interaction from staff than those in the larger centre.

Q2/. The proportion of interaction in the smaller day centre which is of a Positive type, as opposed to Negative or Neutral, will be higher than in the larger day centre.

## Further inspection led to...

- More positive care interactions seen in the smaller centre and positive social interactions in smaller centre
- The greatest use of Verbal and Non-verbal interaction combined was see in smaller centre.
- Lengthier verbal interactions were seen in smaller centre and greater amounts of short verbal interactions were seen in larger centre.

### and there's more....

When initiation of interactions: smaller daycentre, more staff-initiated and fewer clientinitiated interactions were seen, but in the larger centre more client initiated was seen Finally, the smaller day centre showed less, and the larger centre more, very short (1-2 word) interactions than would be expected by chance

### Is this it?

• 10 years research in caring systems for adults with Learning Disabilities and people suffering from Alzheimer's Disease

- I asked myself then as I do now: is this it?
- Unchallenged (Scientific) data?
- How does this develop knowledge and practice.
- Very complex, (artificial) social environments.

### **Unknowns?**

- Cultural differences in how we care for others? What can we learn from other cultures.
- Eg. differing notions of 'value' of the elderly to our society
- Caring for the carers
- Paradoxes found such as more staff does not mean more care
- Front line staff, least qualified, high turnover, lowest paid

### Other Known unknowns

- Micro-political environments where care is delivered?
- The real beliefs of staff and management.
- Wider political pressures e.g. perceptions of the elderly and private sector care?
- Over caring? Fostering a culture of dependence?

### Why Not look at...

- The 'lived reality' of carers, staff and those cared for?
- Yardstick measures are one valuable way.....
  - But not the only way forward.
- Thus a re-conceptualising involving personal interpretations of carers, staff, and the 'cared for' (when possible)

# Getting to know the unknowns

- QUIS transcript data look at it again, not just PS, PC, Ne, NP NR but....infantalizing 'power' and aspects of 'control' in language used
- Training in interaction, 'on line' or role play?
- Training in empathic understanding?
- Research led innovations and practice implications

**Immeasurably** Important area impacting (sooner or later) on all of our lives thus:

...to know that we 'really do not know' and so to look for what may be missing.

## Example publications

- Dean R., Proudfoot R. & Lindesay J. (1993). The Quality of Interactions Schedule (QUIS): Development, Reliability and Use in the Evaluation of Two Domus Units. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*. Vol 10, pp. 819-826.
- Lindesay J & Skea D. (1997). Gender and Interactions Between Care Staff and Elderly Nursing Home Residents with Dementia. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*. Vol. 12, pp. 344-348.
- Skea D & Lindesay J. (1996). An Evaluation of Two Models of Longterm Residential Care for Elderly People with Dementia. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*. Vol. 2, Number 3, pp. 233-241.

### Cont

- Skea D (2008). Quality of Life for Adults with Learning Disabilities in Private Residential Care: monitoring aspects of life experiences over time. *Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Research and Practice, Vol 5, pp.252 265.*
- Skea D (2007). Quality of Staff-Service User Interaction in Two Day-Centres for Adults with Learning Disabilities. *Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Research and Practice, Vol 4, pp. 37 53*
- Skea D (2010). Caring Quality of Life and Service Provision: a perspective. *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*. *Volume 5*,http://www.SocialSciences-Journal.com, ISSN 1833-1882