

Filial discrepancy: the exploration of meaning, motivation, and preparedness to care amongst the One-Child Policy (OCP) generation in China.

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BACKGROUND

An ageing Population¹

Needs for care^{1,2}

- The prevalence of chronic diseases in adults is increasing ¹.
- About 9.5 million people are living with dementia in China 25% of the global population of people living with dementia.
- Family caregivers of older relatives experience distinct, continuous, vicarious, interwoven stressors²

Collectivist Culture³

Chinese culture is driven by interdependent self-construal: "One's sense of self is grounded emerge in relation to others"3

Socio-cultural Model of Stress, Coping and Adaptation. 4

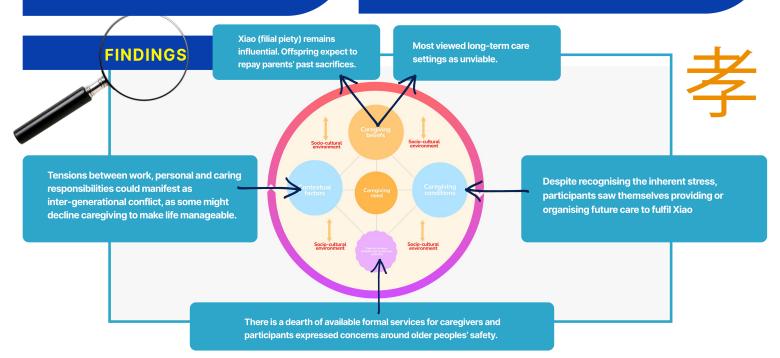
- Social environment is embedded within individuals' cultural
- Appraisal of stress has a direct influence on individual coping

MAIN STUDY RESEARCH AIM

To explore how motivations, meanings, and preparedness could influence caregiving and identify implications for sustaining family caregiving for current and prospective caregivers affected by OCP.

METHODS

- Adopted a constructivist position using a hermeneutic phenomenology approach.
- Interviewed 8 current and prospective caregivers aged 20-35 years about future caregiving responsibilities.
- Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, analysed using latent level reflective thematic analysis (RTA).
- Adopted purposive sampling techniques. § A Chinese researcher (LY) translated interviews and helped capture cultural nuances.





CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

- Independent and interdependent self-construal can co-exist and have
- implications for caregiving identity
 The complexity of the concept of Xiao (孝) means it can be a protective factor as well as a risk factor.
- Stressors and coping responses are culturally situated
- Need for culturally attuned services addressing filial discrepancy would have positive implications for achieving the global ambition to promote an inclusive society and improve the quality of life of older people

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