

# Perceptions of Control in Residents with Dementia

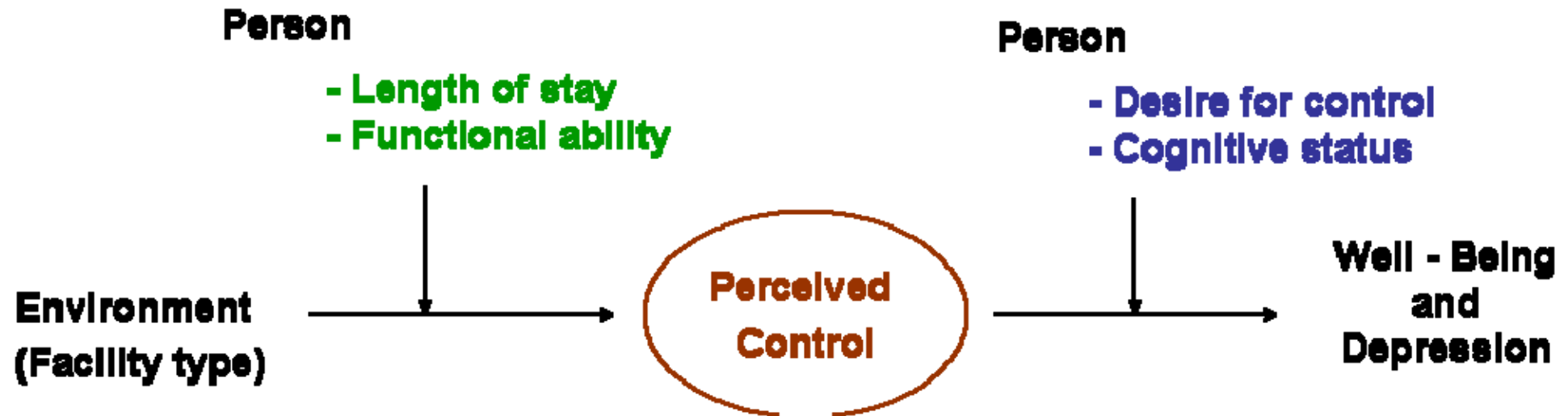


Do residents with dementia  
benefit from higher levels of  
perceived control and secure  
living environments?

# Two-Stage Stratified Sample

	Sampled		Interviewed	
	# Facilities	# Residents	#Facilities	#Residents
Phase I				
Assisted living	7	72	7	48
Residential care	9	81	9	50
Nursing homes	7	81	7	47
Adult foster care	16	41	16	38
Phase II				
Dementia care	5	48	5	48
Total	44	323	44	231

# Moderated Mediation Model of Perceived Control based on Theories of Person-Environment Fit and Transactional Model of Stress and Coping



# Perceived Control Scale

Item	Factor	Loading
<i>1 Do you decide what to eat?</i>	Food	.487***
<i>2 Can you get your favorite foods?</i>	Food	.521***
<i>3 Can you do your favorite activities?</i>	Social/Activity	.181***
<i>4 Do you spend time with whomever you choose?</i>	Social/Activity	.677***
<i>5 Can you have visitors?</i>	Social/Activity	.415***
<i>6 Do you spend your time however you want?</i>	Social/Activity	.685***
<i>7 Can you be with others?</i>	Social/Activity	.572***
<i>8 How much control do you have over whether you bathe or shower?</i>	Daily routine/ Hygiene	.799***
<i>9 How much control do you have over when you bathe?</i>	Daily routine/ Hygiene	.764***
<i>10 How much control do you have over who helps you with bathing/grooming?</i>	Daily routine/ Hygiene	.804***

<i>11 Can you visit with someone in private?</i>	Privacy	.674***
<i>12 Do you have enough privacy when bathing?</i>	Privacy	.495***
<i>13 How much control do you have over other people entering your room?</i>	Privacy	.539***
<i>14 Can you be by yourself when you want to be?</i>	Self-identity	.642***
<i>15 Are you successful making changes?</i>	Self-identity	.593***
<i>16 Can you get help quickly when you need it?</i>	Self-identity	.550***
<i>17 Are you comfortable living here?</i>	Self-identity	.642***
<i>18 Is it safe to complain?</i>	Self-identity	.707***
<i>19 Can you have things done the way you like them done?</i>	Self-identity	.688***

# Study Results and Recommendations

## Results

- People with dementia have preferences and were able to express their control preferences in response to a 65-item, hour long interview.
- Residents who perceive greater control experience better psychological health; this relationship is stronger in people with dementia.
- Residents of different LTC environments equally achieve well-being, but through different adaptation strategies:
  - ⇒ Assisted Living: Autonomous adaptation
  - ⇒ Nursing Homes: Learned dependency
  - ⇒ Secured Dementia care: Needs further study

## Recommendations for Future Study

- Survey cognitively impaired residents in both secured and non-secured facilities to eliminate the environmental confound.
- Stratify sample by cognitive impairment level to determine the effect of stage of dementia on well-being.
- Match qualitative data to cognitive impairment level and outcomes.
- Evaluate the significance of exit-seeking behavior
- Modify the perceived control scale to address both primary and secondary control strategies in order to evaluate the adaptation strategies residents utilize in secured facilities.

# Qualitative Data: Adaptation Strategies Differ Depending on the LTC Environment

*Assisted Living: “I spend all my time alone. There’s really no one here I can talk to. But it’s fine, just fine. I enjoy my own company!”*

*Nursing Home: “It’s not about where you live. It’s about how long you live. At 94, my family and friends have all died or moved away, including my own children. And you can’t easily make new friends. People here can’t see or hear very well. But I try to be kind to others, and if others are not kind in return, well, I just forgive them. And if I don’t like something, I just don’t think about it. It’s really all up to me now. Life is good.”*

*Secured Dementia Unit: “Oh, I’m very happy. I do all the cooking here and I still take care of my parents. If I ever want anything, I just go on out and get it. I have my own car, you know.”*

# Qualitative Data: Relationship between Control and Well-being may be Influenced by Individuals' Cognitive Awareness

Negative statements by those who were aware of the secure environment:

*“I’m locked in here. Can you get me out?”*

*“I can’t drink what I want – can you get me a bottle?”*

*“Yes, I can ambulate. But there’s no where I can ambulate to!”*

Positive statements by those who were less aware of the secure environment:

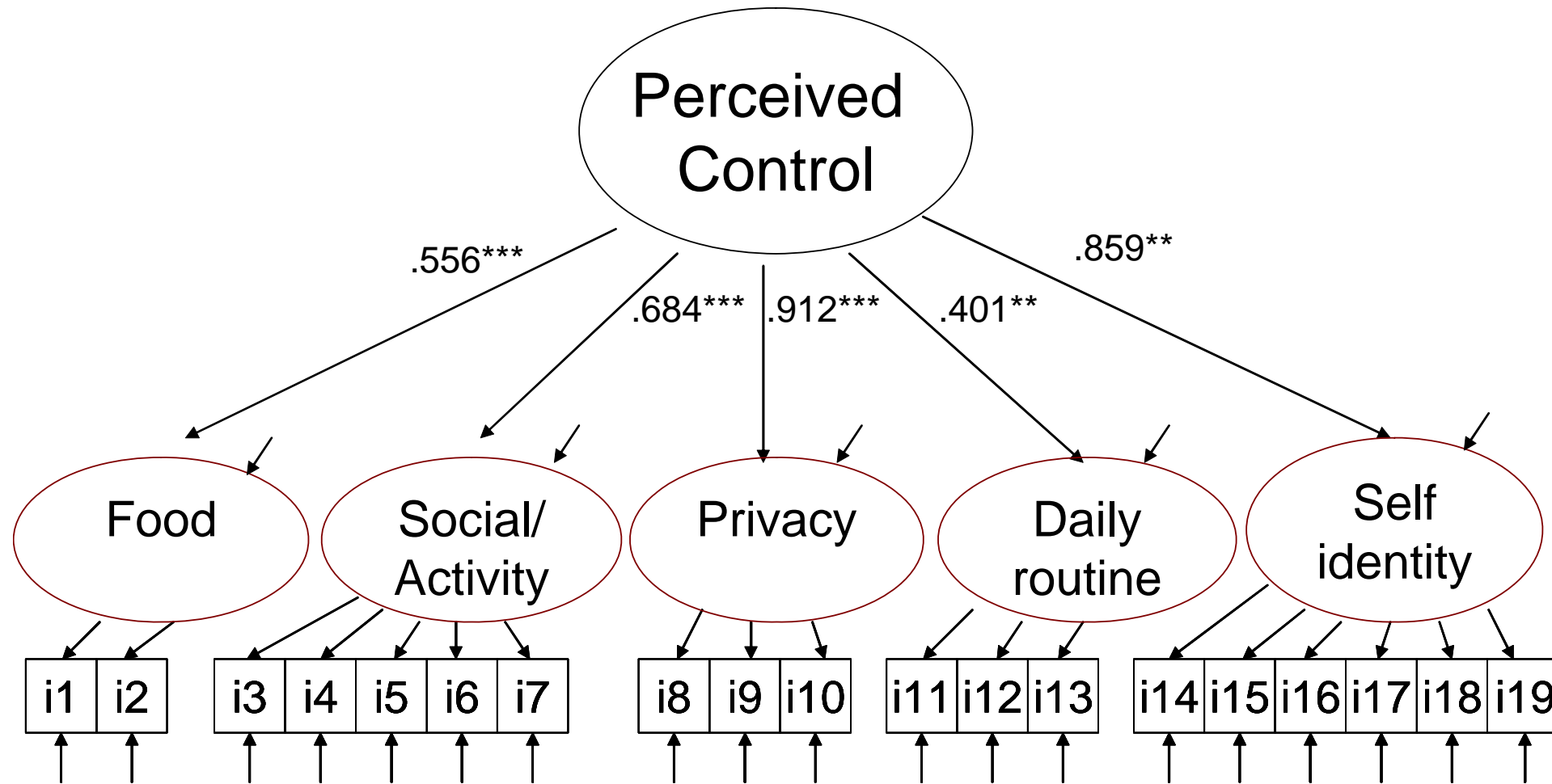
*“I’m just here for a few weeks. I’m going home soon.”*

*“Sure, I’d be glad to talk with you...if it’s okay with my mother.”*

*“I live with my mother, grandmother, and grandfather and we’re happy.”*

*“Well, I eat whatever mother cooks!”*

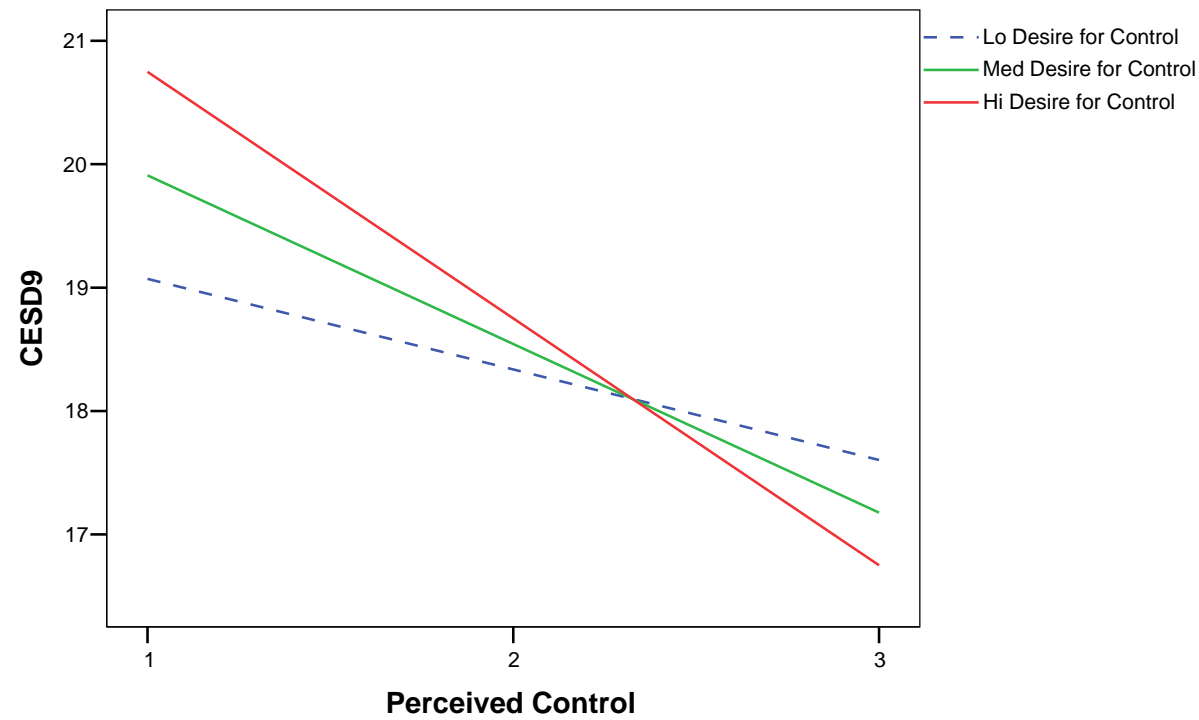
# Confirmatory Factor Analyses



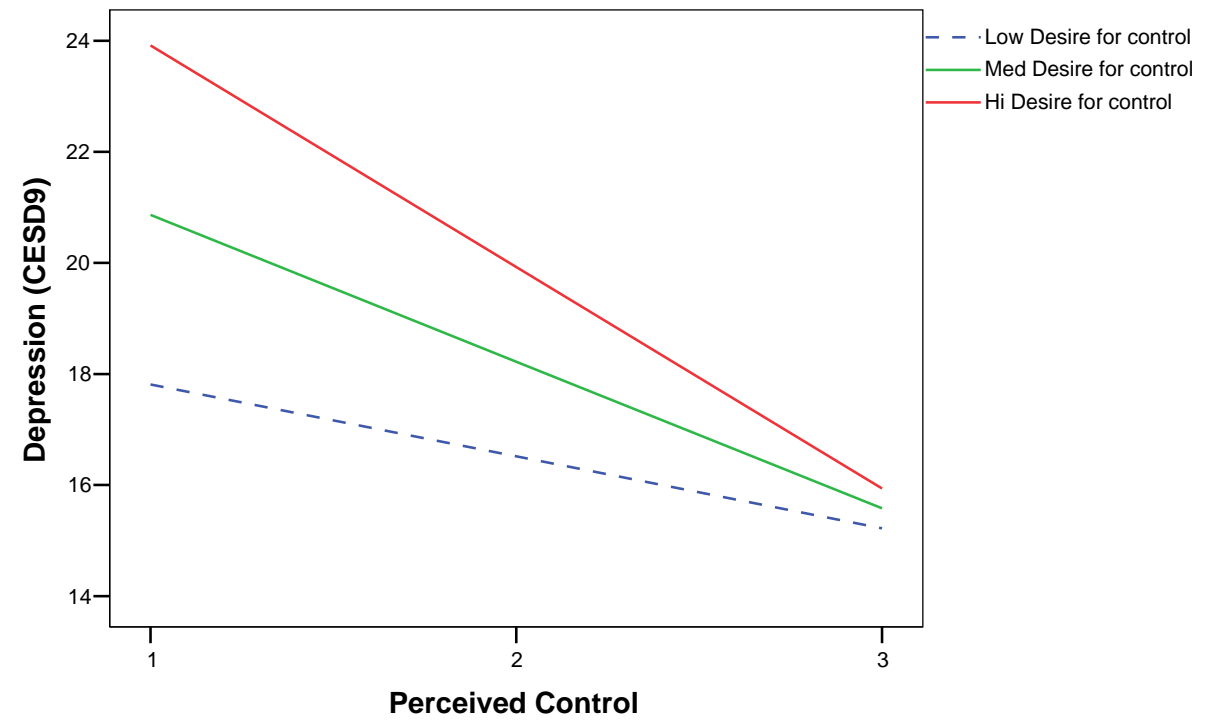
Fit indices: Chi-square (147, N = 144) = 171.786,  $p = .0793$ ; IFI = .958; SRMR = .064

# Desire for Control and Perceived Control on Depression

Phase I - No Dementia Diagnosis, Non-secured LTC

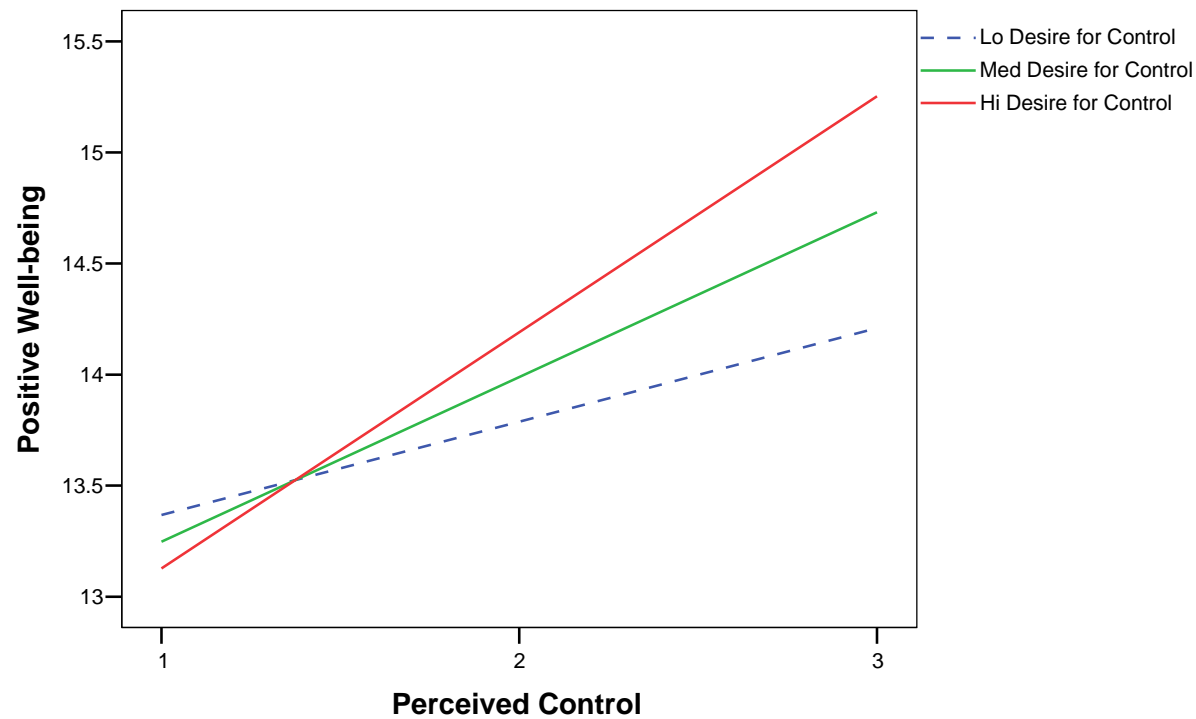


Phase II - Dementia diagnosis and Secured LTC



# Desire for Control and Perceived Control on Positive Well-Being

Phase I - No Dementia Diagnosis, Non-secured LTC



Phase II - Dementia Diagnosis and Secured LTC

