

The Development and Evaluation of an Analytical Framework to Explore Student Nurses' Cultural Beliefs of Dementia

Omorogieva OJO^{1*} • Joanne BROOKE² • Camille CRONIN³

ABSTRACT

Background: People diagnosed with dementia need culturally sensitive, person-centered care to promote their health and well-being. Therefore, healthcare professionals should be able to provide culturally competent care, of which an element is the understanding of their own cultural heritage and how this impacts on their beliefs regarding dementia, as cultural norms and values provide meanings and understanding of chronic conditions such as dementia. This study used focus groups to explore the cultural beliefs of student nurses regarding dementia, generating a large set of qualitative data that required structure and a framework to analyze.

Purpose: One purpose of this article was to present the methodological analysis, which encompasses the analytical framework. The second purpose was to apply the framework to elicit the cultural beliefs regarding dementia among student nurses from multiple national backgrounds.

Methods: Focus groups with student nurses from five higher education institutes in England, the Philippines, Slovenia, and New Zealand were conducted, audiotaped, and transcribed verbatim. The qualitative data were analyzed using the framework method of analysis. Data from the focus groups conducted at the two higher education institutes in England were analyzed by encompassed synthesizing, refining, and agreeing on the codes, categories, and themes that were established separately by four researchers. The developed analytical framework was then tested on the qualitative data obtained from the focus groups conducted in Slovenia, the Philippines, and New Zealand.

Results: The results were presented in three parts: the cultural analytical framework, the process of developing the initial categories/themes, and the final themes that emerged from the data obtained from the focus groups.

Conclusions: An analytical framework was developed and applied to understand student nurses' cultural values and beliefs of dementia.

KEY WORDS:

framework analysis, dementia, culture, student nurses, qualitative analysis.

Introduction

Globally, it is estimated that 135.5 million people will be living with dementia by 2050, with an estimated 10 million new cases identified every year (World Health Organization, 2015). Dementia is a progressive terminal syndrome that affects memory, thinking, behavior, and activities of daily living (World Health Organization, 2017). The needs of people with dementia are unique to each individual as well as complex and dynamic, requiring culturally appropriate and responsive health and social care services (Alzheimer's Society, 2014; Dilworth-Anderson & Gibson, 2002).

Culture has been defined as a set of shared symbols, beliefs, and customs that define individual and/or group behavior (Dilworth-Anderson & Gibson, 2002). Culture includes shared patterns of behaviors and interactions as well as understandings that are learned through socialization. Culture may be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns that are unique to that group and that change over time (Spencer-Oatey, 2012). Furthermore, some cultural norms and values provide meanings and understanding of syndromes such as dementia and enable collective knowledge within a group (Ow Yong & Manthorpe, 2016).

The need to consider the experiences of people with dementia from diverse cultural backgrounds and the need to provide culturally competent care have been widely acknowledged (Mullay, Schofield, Clarke, & Primrose, 2011). Cultural competence, the capacity of healthcare workers to provide culturally appropriate care to people with diverse values and

¹PhD, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Education and Health, University of Greenwich, London, UK • ²Professional Doctorate, Professor, Faculty of Health, Education & Life Sciences, Birmingham City University, Birmingham, UK • ³PhD, Senior Lecturer, School of Health and Social Care, Southend Campus, University of Essex, Essex, UK.

Copyright © 2019 The Authors. Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CCBY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

beliefs, is essential to providing person-centered care to people with dementia (Mullay et al., 2011).

Ethnicity and culture may affect the care that nurses provide to people with dementia (Ow Yong & Manthorpe, 2016) through the influence of underlying cultural assumptions and perspectives (Mullay et al., 2011) as well as dementia-related stigmas and shame and beliefs that dementia is a normal part of aging (Flaskerud, 2009). Consequently, nurses must understand their own cultural beliefs and values to provide culturally competent care to people with dementia (Brooke, Cronin, Stiell, & Ojo, 2018). Furthermore, this understanding will help nurses apply the concepts of person-centered care from the cultural perspective of the person with dementia (Doyle & Rubinstein, 2014; Johnston & Narayanasamy, 2016).

In many European countries, the nursing workforce has become culturally diverse because of the recruitment of nurses from Asian, African, and other European countries (Egede-Nissen, Sellevold, Jakobsen, & Sørli, 2017). Moreover, the student nurse population is becoming increasingly culturally diverse. Therefore, the factors that may influence their beliefs, perceptions, and understandings about dementia must be evaluated and addressed to develop a culturally sensitive workforce (McKenzie & Brown, 2014).

One purpose of this article was to present the methodological analysis, which encompasses the analytical framework. The second purpose was to apply the framework to elicit the cultural beliefs regarding dementia among student nurses from England, Slovenia, the Philippines, and New Zealand.

Methods

This article draws on the framework method of data analysis defined by Gale, Heath, Cameron, Rashid, and Redwood (2013). Therefore, a cultural analytical framework was developed and then applied to support the interpretation of nursing students' cultural beliefs regarding dementia. The data will be discussed in a separate article.

The data were collected via focus groups, which allowed students to be recruited from naturally occurring groups, where existing relationships and social context support a deeper conversation on cultural beliefs regarding dementia (Brown, 2015; Githaiga, 2014). All focus groups were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. The framework method of data analysis defined by Gale et al. (2013) was applied.

The Framework Method of Data Analysis

The framework method of analysis is one of many approaches to thematic analysis and qualitative content analysis (Gale et al., 2013). Framework analysis was first conceptualized in the 1980s by the National Centre for Social Research to support the analysis of qualitative data in applied policy research (Dixon-Woods, 2011). This approach to analysis entails the development of a matrix of thematic categories into which data may then be coded (Dixon-Woods, 2011). Moreover, this approach ensures that themes and concepts identified through

knowledge or reasoning can be combined with other new themes or concepts that may emerge (Dixon-Woods, 2011).

Framework analysis is used widely in healthcare research, as it enables flexibility and team work while providing a rigorous and systematic method for conducting qualitative data analysis (Dixon-Woods, 2011; Ward, Furber, Tierney, & Swallow, 2013). Despite the use of framework analysis as an approach to qualitative data analysis in fields such as psychology, social policy, and nursing research (Parkinson, Eatough, Holmes, Stapley, & Midgley, 2016), this approach has rarely been used to explore cultural beliefs and values regarding dementia across different student nurse populations.

Gale et al. (2013) described seven stages of framework analysis, as follows:

Stage 1: Transcription – involves a good audio recording and a word-for-word transcription of the focus group interviews.

Stage 2: Familiarization – enables the researchers to know the data extensively by immersing themselves in the transcript and being able to gain a sense of the focus groups before coding and identifying recurring themes.

Stage 3: Coding – in this stage, the researcher reads every line of the transcript carefully and applies labels, codes, or paraphrasing that provides a description of what they have read in the transcript.

Stage 4: Developing a working analytical framework – all of the researchers meet to organize the data meaningfully to identify recurring and important themes.

Stage 5: Applying the analytical framework – this involves indexing subsequent transcripts by applying the conceptual framework that was developed in Stage 4. This enables the extraction of data into theoretical themes and subthemes.

Stage 6: Charting data into the framework matrix – involves organizing and summarizing the data in chart form to make the data more manageable. A spreadsheet may be used for the matrix, and the data are charted into the matrix.

Stage 7: Interpreting the data – involves synthesizing and interpreting the data, allowing refinement of the themes and subthemes, which enables the overall development of a conceptual framework. This stage involves the comparison of themes and subthemes and checking against the original transcripts and audio recordings to ensure appropriate context.

Development of the Cultural Analytical Framework

The cultural analytical framework was developed from data acquired during a multicenter and multinational study involving focus groups ($n = 23$) with nursing students from five higher education institutes (HEIs), including two institutes in England ($n = 81$ nursing students) and one institution each in the Philippines ($n = 53$), Slovenia ($n = 41$), and New Zealand ($n = 6$). Data were collected between November 2016 and December 2017.

The development and preliminary testing of the cultural analytical framework encompassed a review of the framework

method of analysis of qualitative research described by Gale et al. (2013) and Spencer, Ritchie, Ormston, O'Connor, and Barnard (2014; Figure 1). The focus groups were then facilitated and audio recorded at two HEIs in England. Focus groups were transcribed and analyzed separately by four researchers using framework analysis (Gale et al., 2013; Parveen, Peltier, & Oyebode, 2017; Robertshaw & Cross, 2017). To ensure transparency and reflexivity, all of the stages (Gale et al., 2013; Spencer et al., 2014) were carefully followed by the researchers.

Familiarization, coding, and categorization of data

The data from the focus groups that were conducted at the two HEIs in England were analyzed independently by four experienced researchers using a process that included familiarization, coding, and categorization (Table 1). The researchers read and reread the transcripts to become familiar with the data, analyzed and reanalyzed the data, and checked and rechecked the data at different stages. The codes were developed independently by the four researchers, who used labels or paraphrases to denote their interpretations of passages in the transcripts. The four researchers then met multiple times to discuss the respective codes, agree on a common set of codes for the data, and categorize the codes into themes (Table 1). Codes with similar meanings or concepts were aggregated into the same category.

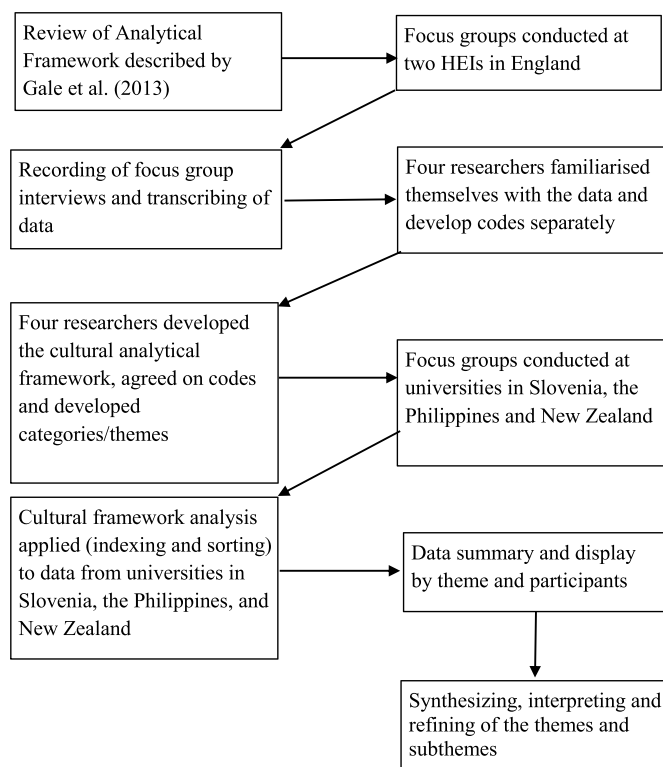


Figure 1. Process of developing the cultural analytical framework and its use in evaluating the dementia care experiences of nursing students.

TABLE 1.
Coding and Categorization

Category/Theme	Code
Defining dementia	1. Biological dementia
	2. Social and emotional dementia (impact on patient and family)
	3. Cultural and religious dementia
	4. Types of dementia
Experience and education	5. Experience
	6. Family
	7. Moving countries
	8. Carer to student
	9. First to third year
	10. Knowledge and awareness
Dementia language	11. Dementia as other
	12. Aggression
	13. Avoiding discussion
	14. Fear
	15. Stigma
	16. Media
Care setting	17. Family/own homes
	18. Care homes
	19. Acute hospitals
Care roles	20. Family
	21. Cultural
	22. Specialized
	23. Nursing
Ethical issues	24. Control
	25. Trust/honesty
	26. Capacity
	27. Institutionalization
	28. Resource/impact
	Cultural perceptions
30. Different generations	
31. Labeling	
32. Different cultural approaches to care	

The cultural analytical framework was further developed by drawing on, synthesizing, and refining the codes and categories/themes that were established by the four researchers based on the data obtained from the two participating universities (Palmer et al., 2018; Roberts & Goodhand, 2018). This process involved the four researchers working together and having lengthy discussions to resolve disagreements and later to reach agreement regarding the themes that had emerged. Each stage of the framework was discussed exhaustively,

and agreement on the final set of themes was achieved through consensus.

Preliminary testing of the cultural analytical framework

The cultural analytical framework was tested on the qualitative data that had been obtained from focus groups conducted in Slovenia, the Philippines, and New Zealand. Familiarization with the data was achieved by reading and rereading the transcripts. The codes and categories that had been identified from the framework developed using the two HEIs in England were used to analyze the qualitative data obtained from the three participating non-English HEIs. The data were analyzed one institution at a time, and the framework was developed to support the integration of the analysis of data from each HEI. This process included indexing and sorting all of the qualitative data (Akinlua, Meakin, & Freemantle, 2017; Spencer et al., 2014). Themes and subthemes were developed from all of the data and then revised and recategorized until the four researchers agreed on all of the final themes and subthemes (Sedekia, Jones, Nathan, Schellenberg, & Marchant, 2017; Smith et al., 2017). The four researchers worked cooperatively until all disagreements had been harmoniously resolved and full agreement had been achieved.

Whereas the four researchers analyzed the data from the Philippines and New Zealand, the Slovenian data were analyzed by researchers from Slovenia using the original framework, with direct quotes provided and included in the analysis.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was sought and obtained from the Ethical Committee of the University of Greenwich (UREC/15.5.5.16). All of the students who had expressed interest in participating were briefed using the same information sheet, signed a consent form, and agreed to participate before being enrolled as participants.

Results

The results of this study are presented in the following three parts: cultural analytical framework (Table 1), the process of developing the initial categories/themes (Table 2), and the final themes (Table 3).

The Cultural Analytical Framework

In Table 1, the first conceptual analytical framework, a table of themes and codes, shows 32 codes ranging from biological dementia to aggression, family/own homes, capacity, and different cultural approaches to care. The first column of the framework enabled the categorization of the codes into themes. Thus, seven categories are shown.

Development of Themes and Subthemes

The seven themes/categories identified in this study included “defining dementia,” “experience and education,” “dementia

language,” “care setting,” “care roles,” “ethical issues,” and “cultural perceptions.” These themes were further associated with 29 subthemes (Table 2) that had emerged from the final data analysis. After further refinement, “cultural and religious dementia” was upgraded from a subtheme of “defining dementia” to the theme “religion and spirituality,” and the “experience and education” theme was renamed and amalgamated with the original theme of “cultural perceptions,” which was renamed “dementia over generations.” Furthermore, “care settings” and “care roles” were amalgamated, and a range of subthemes, including “experience,” “family,” “moving countries,” and “carer to student” were also moved to other themes (Table 2). The decisions for each stage of the analytical process were achieved through the cooperative efforts, rigorous discussions, disagreements, and agreements among the researchers, with resolutions reached through consensus.

The abovementioned process of refinement resulted in a final set of six themes (defining dementia, dementia language, care settings and roles, ethical issues, dementia over generations, and religion and spirituality) and 22 subthemes (Table 3). Further refinement of the themes to ensure a clear focus on cultural beliefs regarding dementia occurred, resulting in two major themes, “familial piety” and “dementia discourse,” with the former encompassing five subthemes (familial experience, growing up, intergenerational, cultural view of aging, and family/own home) and the latter encompassing only three subthemes (aggression, stigma, and patience; Table 3). Selected quotes from nursing student participants at the participating HEIs are presented in the findings article (Brooke et al., 2019).

Discussion

This cultural analytical framework was established based on the principles of framework analysis (Gale et al., 2013) and developed using the cultural beliefs regarding dementia of student nurses from four different countries. Qualitative data must be analyzed using a set of principles (Smith & Firth, 2011). The principles underlying the analysis conducted in this article include transcribing the focus group interviews, gaining detailed insights into the phenomena under study using data review, coding the data, and linking the codes or units of data to form broad categories or themes that may guide the theory development process (Dixon-Woods, 2011; Smith & Firth, 2011).

This study applied the seven stages of framework analysis (Gale et al., 2013) to develop a cultural analytical framework that may be used to analyze the cultural beliefs of student nurses regarding dementia.

The processes used in the framework approach to analyze data involve numerous stages that enable researchers to move across the data in different directions until they develop an understanding of the essence of the data and the emerging themes (Smith & Firth, 2011). The constant refinement of themes in this study presented in Tables 1–3 led to the development of a conceptual framework.

TABLE 2.
Development and Change of Themes and Subthemes

Theme	Subtheme
Defining dementia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological dementia - Social and emotional dementia - Cultural and religious dementia → moved to become a new theme “religion and spirituality” - Types of dementia
Experience and education → renamed and amalgamated with “cultural perceptions”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience of dementia → moved to theme “defining dementia” - Family → moved to “care roles” or “care settings” (depending on each quote) - Moving countries → moved to new theme “dementia over generations” - Career to student → moved to “nursing” in “care roles”
Dementia language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dementia as other - Aggression - Avoiding discussion - Fear - Stigma - Media
Care settings → amalgamated with “care roles”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family/own homes - Care homes - Acute hospital
Care roles → amalgamated with “care settings”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family - Cultural → removed as now an overarching theme - Specialized - Nursing
Ethical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control - Trust and honesty → changed to “trust and therapeutic lying” - Capacity - Institutionalization → moved to “care homes” in “care settings”
Cultural perceptions → renamed “dementia over generations”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing up with - Different generations - Labeling → moved to dementia as other in “dementia language” - Different cultural approaches to care

Limitations to the framework analysis approach have been discussed in the literature (Akinlua et al., 2017; Robertshaw & Cross, 2017; Ward et al., 2013). Ward et al. (2013) used a worked example and highlighted that framework analysis may be excessively time consuming. A review of other studies noted that, although Parveen et al. (2017) had used framework analysis to evaluate the perceptions of dementia and use of services among minority ethnic communities in the United Kingdom, participants were recruited at community events rather than purposively sampled, and no ethnic Whites were included in the sample. Moreover, the analysis relied on notes made by the research facilitator rather than on recordings and transcripts.

Similarly, Robertshaw, and Cross (2017) applied framework analysis to study the experiences of integrated dementia care from the perspectives of patient family members and care providers. Although the study relied on an open online course, which made the course accessible to a wide range of participants, including hard-to-reach groups, the study

did not hold follow-up activities or probe further to clarify/resolve outstanding questions. Furthermore, the study lacked the rigor and depth of more traditional qualitative research studies and did not provide participants the opportunity to review the responses of other participants.

Data management often involves immersion in the data through reading and rereading, identifying the initial themes/categories, developing a coding matrix, and assigning data to the themes and categories in the coding matrix (Smith & Firth, 2011). According to Spencer, Ritchie, and O'Connor (2003), the data management stage involves generating a set of themes and concepts from which data are labeled, sorted, and synthesized.

Moreover, the process of qualitative data analysis involves obtaining descriptive accounts that summarize and synthesize the range of coded data by refining initial themes and categories, identifying the associations among the themes until the “whole picture” emerges, and developing more abstract concepts (Smith & Firth, 2011). This process typically involves

TABLE 3.
Further Development and Refining of Themes and Subthemes

Refined Theme	Initial Subtheme	Final Theme	Final Subtheme	Selected Quote
Defining dementia	Biological dementia Social and emotional dementia Types of dementia Experience of dementia	Familial piety	Familial experience	GFG1, P1 (Black British, Caribbean), p4, 87–89: <i>"So, just being able to deal with people with dementia. I was able to deal with my granddad and that made the difference because I understand what is like living with dementia."</i>
Care settings and roles	Family/own homes Care homes Acute hospital Specialized Nursing		Growing up	SFG1, P2 (Filipino), p14, 311–315: <i>"So, growing up I see my mother taking care of relatives, so I would never send my parents to a nursing home. For me it is because they have devoted their lives to me to take care of me, so I would also do the same for them. So that is just me, that is what I have seen, what my Mum has done, so I think that relates to my culture."</i>
Dementia over generations	Growing up with dementia Different generations Different cultural approaches Moving countries		Intergenerational	EFG2, P1 (White British), p17, 386–390: <i>"I think me and my sister have a better understanding, well maybe not a better understanding, but a different attitude towards it maybe, more understanding of it and using less stigmatic words, so we would never say demented or senile, we wouldn't say he was mad, but I don't really know why that is...."</i>
			Cultural view of aging	SFG3, P5 (Filipino), p6, 124–126: <i>"Aging is when adults get old they forget things, it is normal, so that is why they don't seek medical care because it is just a normal part of aging, it is normal, they just ignore it."</i>
			Family/own home	GFG1, P1 (Black British, Caribbean), p15, 337–338: <i>"So, as a family, we will deal with this at home. We will try our best to work with what they have and what we have got as resources to help them."</i>
Dementia language	Dementia as other Aggression Avoiding discussion Fear Stigma Media	Dementia discourse	Aggression	GFG2, P2 (White British), p5, 141–144: <i>"I didn't really realize that only, that patients with dementia could get aggressive, but it didn't really come into my head, I didn't think that they would and that was on my experience when I was on hospital placement and saw a dementia patient come in aggressive and I was like gosh. I didn't realize that it could go to that level."</i>
Ethical issues	Control Trust and therapeutic lying Capacity		Stigma	GFG2, P5 (White British), p2, 39: <i>"One of the beliefs that I have is, is that dementia can be a label."</i>
			Patience	SFG1, P3 (Filipino), 70–72: <i>"That is true I think these people need extra care, so as nurses we need to be extra patient as well."</i>
Religion and spirituality	No subthemes identified	Dropped from analysis, as a weak theme from only a couple of focus groups from England		

Note. G = Greenwich; S = Silliman; E = Essex; FG = focus group number; P = participant number; p = page number, lines.

using synthesized data to prepare descriptive accounts, identifying key dimensions, and mapping the range and diversity of each phenomenon (Spencer et al., 2003).

The explanatory accounts relate to developing associations/patterns within the concepts and themes and then reflecting on the original data and analytical stages to ensure that participant accounts are correctly presented (Smith & Firth, 2011). This process aims to reduce the risk of misinterpretation (Smith & Firth, 2011). Although these processes are useful, the authors of this article have shown further fidelity with respect to the approach that was used to develop the framework, the application of this framework in qualitative data analysis, and the clarity of the methods used. The stepwise approach used in this study was transparent, making it easy for researchers from institutions in different geographical areas to interpret and follow. In addition, the framework method of analysis is not tied to any theoretical approach, which helps ensure flexibility.

Implications for Practice

One of the goals of using framework analysis in the study of dementia is enabling the evaluation of the experiences of student nurses from different cultural backgrounds to address any significant gaps in knowledge and understanding. In addition, areas identified as inadequate may be referenced by nursing educators and added to or reinforced in the nursing curriculum. Finally, this approach facilitates the continued professional development of nursing students in terms of promoting culturally sensitive, person-centered dementia care.

Conclusions

In this study, a cultural analytical framework was developed and applied to elicit and clarify the cultural values and beliefs of student nurses regarding dementia. Despite the many qualitative approaches available to study this topic, researchers who clearly and transparently use framework analysis through the steps of transcription, familiarization, coding, developing a working analytical framework, applying the analytical framework, charting data into the framework matrix, and interpreting the data will be able to present their work in a valid and reliable framework matrix. This study applied framework analysis to develop a cultural analytical framework that was used to analyze data obtained from student nurses. However, further work is required to define and refine this framework to consider cultures that were not included in the original study.

Author Contributions

Study conception and design: All authors

Data collection: All authors

Data analysis and interpretation: All authors

Drafting of the article: OO

Critical revision of the article: All authors.

Accepted for publication: January 6, 2019

*Address correspondence to: Omorogieva OJO, Faculty of Education and Health, University of Greenwich Avery Hill Campus, Avery Hill Rd., London, UK. Tel: +44-0-20 8331 8626; Fax: +44-0-20 8331 8060;

E-mail: o.ojo@greenwich.ac.uk

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Cite this article as:

Ojo, O., Brooke, J., & Cronin, C. (2019). The development and evaluation of an analytical framework to explore student nurses' cultural beliefs of dementia. *The Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(2), e81. <https://doi.org/10.1097/jnr.0000000000000343>

References

- Akinlua, J. T., Meakin, R., & Freemantle, N. (2017). Beliefs about hypertension among Nigerian immigrants to the United Kingdom: A qualitative study. *PLOS ONE*, 12(7), e0181909. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181909>
- Alzheimer's Society. (2014). *Dementia UK update*. Retrieved from https://www.alzheimers.org.uk/sites/default/files/migrate/downloads/dementia_uk_update.pdf
- Brooke, J., Cronin, C., Stiell, M., Ojo, O., Belcina, M. T. Jr., Smajlović, S. K., & Slark, J. (2019). Nursing students' cultural beliefs and understanding of dementia: A phenomenological study across three continents. *Nurse Education Today*, 77, 6–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2019.02.007>
- Brooke, J. M., Cronin, C., Stiell, M., & Ojo, O. (2018). The intersection of culture in the provision of dementia care: A systematic review. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 27(17–18), 3241–3253. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.13999>
- Brown, S. (2015). Using focus groups in naturally occurring settings. *Qualitative Research Journal*, 15(1), 86–97. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QRJ-11-2013-0068>
- Dilworth-Anderson, P., & Gibson, B. E. (2002). The cultural influence of values, norms, meanings, and perceptions in understanding dementia in ethnic minorities. *Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders*, 16(2, Suppl.), S56–S63. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00002093-200200002-00005>
- Dixon-Woods, M. (2011). Using framework-based synthesis for conducting reviews of qualitative studies. *BMC Medicine*, 9(1), 39–40. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-9-39>
- Doyle, P. J., & Rubinstein, R. L. (2014). Person-centered dementia care and the cultural matrix of othering. *The Gerontologist*, 54(6), 952–963. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnt081>
- Egede-Nissen, V., Sellevold, G. S., Jakobsen, R., & Sørli, V. (2017). Ethical and cultural striving: Lived experiences of minority nurses in dementia care. *Nursing Ethics*, 24(6), 752–766. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0969733015624489>
- Flaskerud, J. H. (2009). Dementia, ethnicity, and culture. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 30(8), 522–523. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01612840903039433>
- Gale, N. K., Heath, G., Cameron, E., Rashid, S., & Redwood, S. (2013). Using the framework method for the analysis of qualitative data in multi-disciplinary health research. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 13, 117. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-13-117>
- Githaiga, J. N. (2014). Methodological considerations in utilization of focus groups in an IPA study of bereaved parental cancer caregivers in Nairobi. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 11(4), 400–419. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2014.933918>

- Johnston, B., & Narayanasamy, M. (2016). Exploring psychosocial interventions for people with dementia that enhance personhood and relate to legacy—An integrative review. *BMC Geriatrics, 16*, 77. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-016-0250-1>
- McKenzie, E. L., & Brown, P. M. (2014). Nursing students' intentions to work in dementia care: Influence of age, ageism, and perceived barriers. *Educational Gerontology, 40*(8), 618–633. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03601277.2013.863545>
- Mullay, S., Schofield, P., Clarke, A., & Primrose, W. (2011). Cultural diversity and dementia in Scottish care homes. *British Journal of Nursing, 20*(12), 716–720. <https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.2011.20.12.716>
- Ow Yong, B., & Manthorpe, J. (2016). The experiences of Indian migrant care home staff working with people with dementia: A pilot study exploring cultural perspectives. *Working With Older People: Community Care Policy & Practice, 20*(1), 3–13. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WWOP-07-2015-0012>
- Palmer, K. S., Brown, A. D., Evans, J. M., Marani, H., Russell, K. K., Martin, D., & Ivers, N. M. (2018). Qualitative analysis of the dynamics of policy design and implementation in hospital funding reform. *PLOS ONE, 13*(1), e0191996. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0191996>
- Parkinson, S., Eatough, V., Holmes, J., Stapley, E., & Midgley, N. (2016). Framework analysis: A worked example of a study exploring young people's experiences of depression. *Qualitative Research in Psychology, 13*(2), 109–129. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2015.1119228>
- Parveen, S., Peltier, C., & Oyebode, J. R. (2017). Perceptions of dementia and use of services in minority ethnic communities: A scoping exercise. *Health & Social Care in the Community, 25*(2), 734–742. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hsc.12363>
- Roberts, F. E., & Goodhand, K. (2018). Scottish healthcare student's perceptions of an interprofessional ward simulation: An exploratory, descriptive study. *Nursing & Health Sciences, 20*(1), 107–115. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nhs.12393>
- Robertshaw, D., & Cross, A. (2017). Experiences of integrated care for dementia from family and carer perspectives: A framework analysis of massive open online course discussion board posts. *Dementia, 18*(4), 1492–1506. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471301217719991>
- Sedekia, Y., Jones, C., Nathan, R., Schellenberg, J., & Marchant, T. (2017). Using contraceptives to delay first birth: A qualitative study of individual, community and health provider perceptions in southern Tanzania. *BMC Public Health, 17*(1), 768. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4759-9>
- Smith, J., & Firth, J. (2011). Qualitative data analysis: The framework approach. *Nurse Researcher, 18*(2), 52–62. <https://doi.org/10.7748/nr2011.01.18.2.52.c8284>
- Smith, S. A., Visram, S., O'Malley, C., Summerbell, C., Araujo-Soares, V., Hillier-Brown, F., & Lake, A. A. (2017). Designing equitable workplace dietary interventions: Perceptions of intervention deliverers. *BMC Public Health, 17*(1), 808. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4810-x>
- Spencer, L., Ritchie, J., & O'Connor, W. (2003). Analysis: Practices, principles and processes. In J. Ritchie & J. Lewis (Eds.), *Qualitative research practice: A guide for social science students and researchers* (pp. 199–218). London, England: Sage. (Original work published 2003)
- Spencer, L., Ritchie, J., Ormston, R., O'Connor, W., & Barnard, M. (2014). Analysis: Principles and processes. In J. Ritchie, J. Lewis, C. M. Nicholls, & R. Ormston (Eds.), *Qualitative research practice A guide for social science students and researchers* (ed., pp. 269–293). London, England: Sage. (Original work published 2003)
- Spencer-Oatey, H. (2012). *What is culture? A compilation of quotations. GlobalPeople Core Concept Compilations*. Retrieved from <http://www.go.warwick.ac.uk/globalknowledge>
- Ward, D. J., Furber, C., Tierney, S., & Swallow, V. (2013). Using framework analysis in nursing research: A worked example. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 69*(11), 2423–2431. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.12127>
- World Health Organization. (2015). *Dementia—A public health priority*. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/mental_health/neurology/dementia/dementia_thematicbrief_executivesummary.pdf
- World Health Organization. (2017). *Dementia*. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/dementia>