

# HOW CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC FACTORS INFLUENCE VULNERABILITY AMONG OLDER SOUTH ASIAN ADULTS IN THE UK

## 01 INTRODUCTION

This Academic Research Poster outlines the research approach, search strategy, inclusion and exclusion criteria, validation techniques, analysis process, and ethical considerations.

In this study, the methods chapter details a systematic secondary research approach—drawing upon existing evidence to explore how cultural and linguistic factors influence vulnerability among older South Asian adults in the UK.



## 02 OBJECTIVE

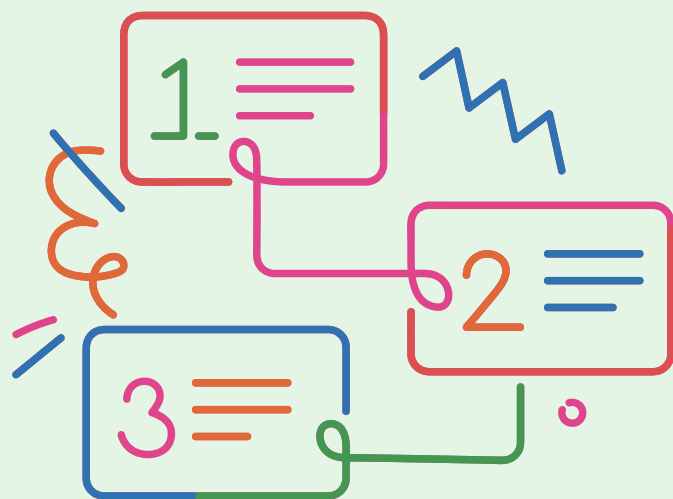
Identify how culture, language and care-giving dynamics increase susceptibility to abuse.



## 03 SEARCH STRATEGY

Secondary research strategy employing systematic review and thematic analysis of existing literature.

A search strategy is a structured plan used to identify academic and credible sources from various databases to inform secondary research (Aromataris and Riitano, 2014).



## 04 SEARCHING FOR INFO

Key Words: “Elder abuse”, “coercive control”, “South Asian communities”, “language barriers”, “cultural norms”, “UK carers”.

Boolean Operators:

- AND – narrows (e.g., “elder abuse AND South Asian”)
- OR – broadens (e.g., “older adults OR elderly”)
- NOT – excludes irrelevant studies

Databases: Google Scholar, PubMed, UWTSD Library, SCIE, The King’s Fund, NHS England, Science Direct, Springer Link.

Note: Searches broadened to 1975–present due to underrepresentation of South Asian elder abuse research.

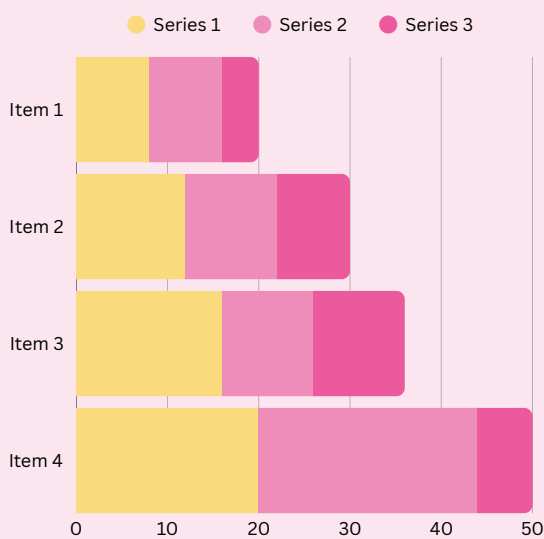


## 05 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

- Generated search terms and tested combinations.
- Applied filters (date, UK focus, English only).
- Tracked searches in a handwritten matrix to record relevance and duplicates.
- Refined results iteratively as themes emerged.

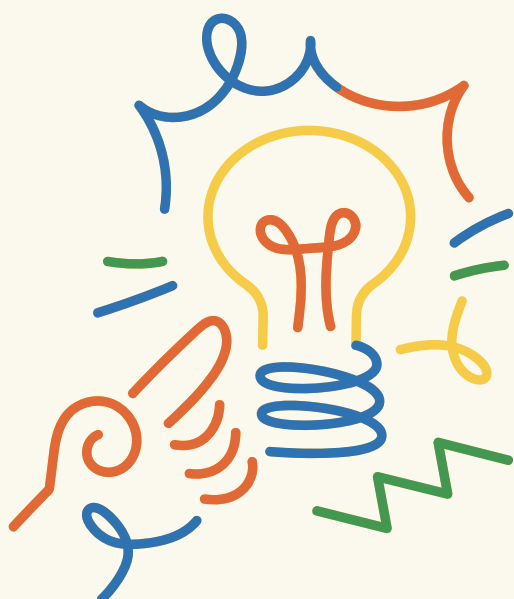
Rationale: A manual approach enabled greater focus and adaptability during exploratory searches on a niche topic.

The stage of reading through the literature, post filter and selection was crucial in drawing out the elements that align with the research question and objectives.



## 06 VALIDATION & ANALYSIS

- Ensuring sources are credible, accurate, and suitable for inclusion.
- Validation Tools:
- Skimming: Abstracts and conclusions scanned for relevance.
  - CRAAP Test (Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, Purpose) used to evaluate source reliability.



### EXAMPLES:

- Whitaker et al. (2022) retained — strong UK data on interpreting services and linguistic barriers.
- Opinion piece excluded — lacked academic authority and verifiable citations

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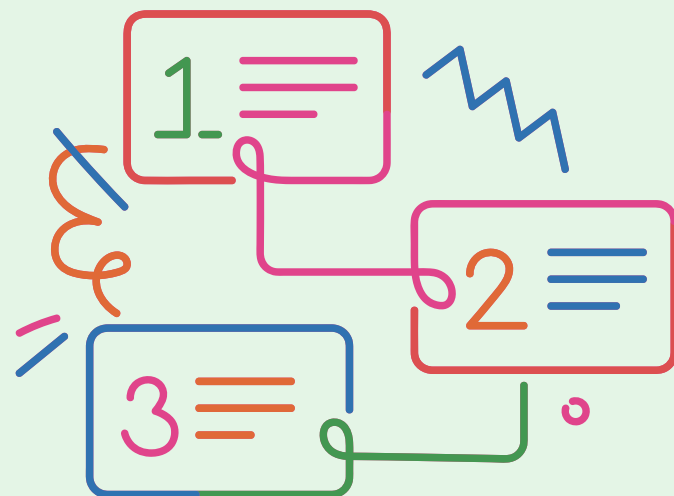
## 07 INCLUSION CRITERIA

Studies on adults 60+ (UK definition of “older adult”)  
UK-based or includes UK data  
Published post 1945  
English language  
Peer-reviewed or official publications  
Relevant to elder mistreatment & language/culture barriers



## 08 EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Non-UK without relevance  
Pre-1945 historical papers  
Non-English sources  
Blogs, social media, informal content



## 09 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 1. Cultural Expectations – Influence recognition/reporting of abuse.
- 2. Social Stigma – Fear of shame, loss of status, cultural loyalty.
- 3. Language Proficiency – Affects access to safeguarding support.
- 4. Interpreting Services – Informal interpreters limit disclosure.
- 5. Carer Dynamics – Coercive control, dependency, emotional manipulation.



Aligning broad themes with the research objectives helped inform final themes and focus the research and study.



## 10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Secondary research: Minimal ethical risk.

Integrity:

- Harvard referencing used consistently.
- No misrepresentation or plagiarism.



Transparency in inclusion/exclusion decisions.

Ethical Focus:

- Respect for cultural sensitivity.
- Balanced representation of diverse perspectives.

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