

Knowledge of Depression and Depression Related Stigma in Immigrants from Former Yugoslavia

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Key Words:

depression, Yugoslavian, literacy

Research aim:

The aim of the current research was to assess and compare level of depression literacy and level of depression related stigma in first generation immigrants from former Yugoslavia (FY) with a same aged Anglo Australian (AA) sample.

Results/Conclusion:

After controlling for level of education, immigrants from the FY demonstrated lower depression literacy and higher personal and perceived depression stigma scores compared to the AA participants

Implications:

The findings provide further insight to potential barriers impeding access to mental health care in immigrant populations living in Australia.

Cultural Group(s):

Former Yugoslavia, Australia-born

Location of study:

Victoria (Melbourne)

Age group:

Number included in study:

108; 54 Former Yugoslavian, 54 Australian

Type of participants:

Former Yugoslavia born, Anglo-Australians

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: