

Recognition, Attitudes and Causal Beliefs regarding Dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians

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Reference:

Key Words:

dementia, cross-cultural comparison

Research aim:

To investigate recognition, attitudes and causal beliefs regarding dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians in comparison with 3rd generation Australians.

Results/Conclusion:

Third generation participants (85%) were more likely to recognize dementia symptoms in a vignette in comparison to Italian (61%), Greek (58%) and Chinese (72%) participants. Overall, the racial and ethnic minority groups had more negative attitudes about persons with dementia. The racial and ethnic minority groups were more likely to suggest old age and psychosocial risk factors caused dementia, whereas 3rd generation Australians were more likely to suggest brain disease. Differences between ethnic minority and 3rd generation groups remained after controlling for sociodemographic variables.

Implications:

Racial and ethnic minority groups have poor dementia literacy in comparison to 3rd generation Australians. There is a need for dementia education targeted to and tailored for these groups.

Cultural Group(s):

Italian, Greek and Chinese, 3rd generation Australians

Location of study:

Age group:

18+

Number included in study:

350 Italian, 414 Greek, 437 Chinese, 500 3rd generation Australian

Type of participants:

Italian, Greek, Chinese and third-generation Australians

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: