



How do General Demographic and Socio-Economic, Migration-Related and Psychological Determinants influence Health Literacy among Migrants with Turkish or Ex-Yugoslavian Background in Austria?

Results from the Austrian „Health Literacy of Migrants Study”

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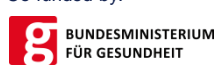


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PROBLEM RESEARCH QUESTION

AVAILABLE RESEARCH DEMONSTRATES:

Migrant status is a risk factor for limited health literacy and it's negative consequences.

(Ng, et al., 2013 - Canada; Rudd, 2004 –U.S.; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008; Fransen et al., 2013 – the Netherlands, Wangdahl, 2014 – Sweden; Messer et al. 2015 –Germany)

DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH LITERACY (ESPECIALLY TO MIGRANTS)

Low health literacy follows a social gradient!

(Sörensen, et al. 2015; Bo, et al. 2014; Paasche-Orlow, M.K., et al. 2005)

- Higher poverty rates among migrants than among full-status residents

**Socio-economic
Determinants**

Prolonged official language proficiency has a negative impact on health-literacy.

(Rudd, 2004 –U.S.; Kutner et al, 2006; - U.S.; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008; Bo, et al., 2015 – Denmark; ..etc.)

- Prolonged official language proficiency
- Less legal right in the country of immigration (residence permit status)
- Experienced discrimination
- Different health beliefs
- Unknown health care systems

**Migration-related
Determinants**

Low self-esteem or low internal and high external locus of control might have a negative impact on health literacy.

(Hypotheses)

- Low self-esteem (i.e. as a cause of discrimination)
- Low internal Locus of Control, high external Locus of Control in populations with migration background

**Psychological
Determinants**

RESEARCH QUESTION

In how far do three kinds of determinants

- **Demographic and Socio-Economic,**
- **Migration related** and
- **Psychological dispositions**

explain variation of and especially low Health Literacy among migrants with Turkish or Ex-Yugoslavian background in Austria?



METHODS

THE AUSTRIAN HEALTH LITERACY OF MIGRANTS STUDY – A MIXED METHODS APPROACH

QUALITATIVE STUDY

Expert interviews	Guideline interviews, face-to-face or via telephone (53 interviews in all 9 federal states)
Focus groups (FG)	8 FG in Turkish (TR), 5 FG in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, (B/C/S) 1 FG with adolescents with mixed migrant backgrounds
Analysis	Content analysis which was used as basis for adapting the existing HLS-EU survey and developing the an additional migrant specific HL measure (GKM-Q12)

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

Sample/ Data collection	Random sampling/telephone survey in 5 languages (German, B/C/S,TR) by market research “GfK Austria”
Sample size	N=625 (Ex-Yugoslavia N=300, Turkey N=325)
HL self-assessment measures	HLS-Q16 (Short Scale of the HLS-EU-Q47) and development of a migration-related HL-index (GKM-Q12) Based on qualitative study, in the format of HLS-EU.
Questionnaire	Existing HLS-EU-Q86 questionnaire adapted according to results of qualitative study.
Analysis	Correlation analysis and regression analysis

HL-Item examples for the GKM-Q12:

On a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say it is to: ...

- ...to obtain information in an understandable language?
- ..find out which services are paid by the health insurance?
- ...to understand how the Austrian Health Care System is organised?

PLACEMENT OF THE GKM-Q12 ITEMS IN THE HLS-EU CONCEPTUAL MATRIX (SÖRENSEN ET AL. 2012)

Health literacy GKM-Q12	Access information relevant to health	Understand information relevant to health	Appraise information relevant to health	Apply information relevant to health
Health care	<p>...to find out which services are paid by the health insurance? (GKM-Q12-1)</p> <p>...to find a general practitioner that speaks your first language? (GKM-Q12-7)</p> <p>...to get psychological care in your first language or in a easy-to-understand language? (GKM-Q12-12)</p>	<p>...to understand how the Austrian health care system is organised? (GKM-Q12-5)</p>	<p>...to decide if you should go to general practitioner or to the ambulance? (GKM-Q12-6)</p>	<p>...to make oneself understood in a doctors office or in a hospital? (GKM-Q12-2)</p> <p>...to make an application for social benefits? (GKM-Q12-8)</p> <p>...to complete a form without external assistance? (GKM-Q12-9)</p>
Disease prevention		<p>...to understand why you keep a certain diet? (GKM-Q12-4)</p>		
Health promotion	<p>...to find related services nearby, that are available for you? (GKM-Q12-10)</p>	<p>...to obtain health-related information in a easy-to-understand language? (GKM-Q12-11)</p>		<p>...to put a health life-style into practice? (GKM-Q12-3)</p>

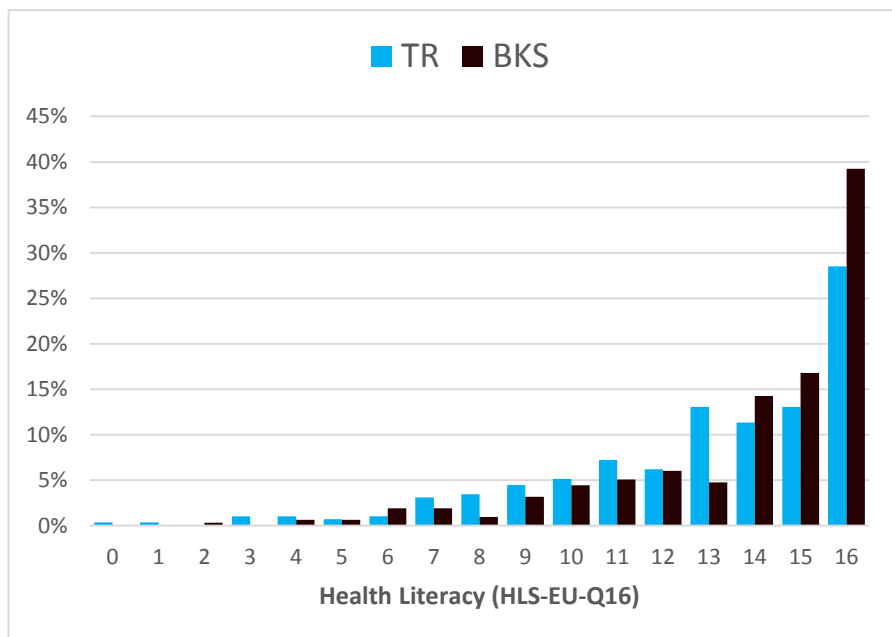
There is no official translation of the items into English!.



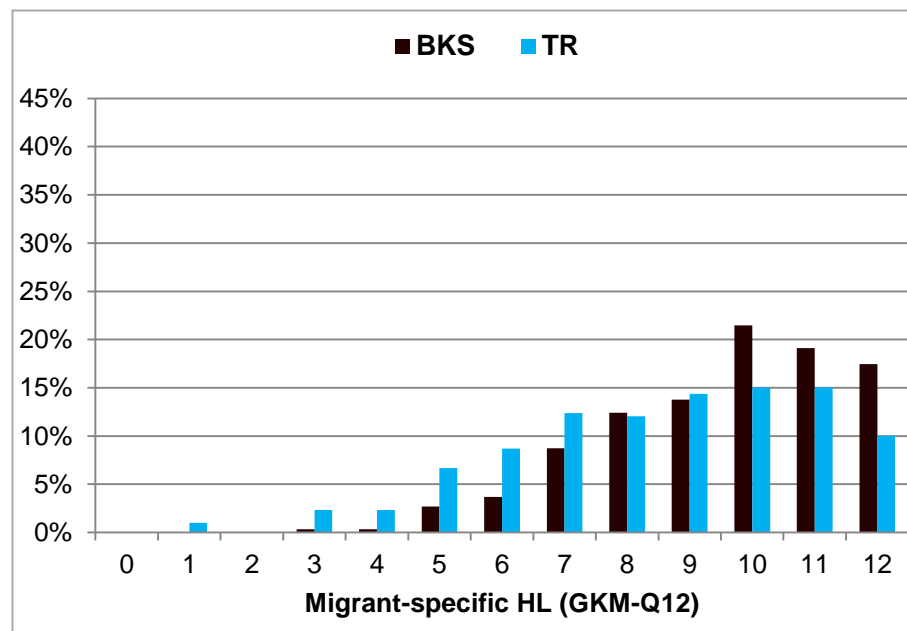
RESULTS

DISTRIBUTIONS & CORRELATIONS OF THE SCALE / INDEX VALUES OF THE TWO Health Literacy Measures

HLS-EU-Q16



GKM-Q12



Correlations between HLS-EU-Q16 and GKM-Q12





CHARACTERISTICS OF Demographic and Socio-Economic DETERMINANTS

		TR	BKS
Gender	Male	55,0%	49,2%
	Female	45,0%	50,8%
Age*	Mean	40,7	44,2
	SD	12,3	12,9
Age categories*	15-29	18,7%	12,9%
	30-44	41,7%	38,5%
	45-59	34,7%	34,8%
	60+	5,0%	13,8%
Education*	No compulsory schooling	17,3%	1,8%
	Compulsory schooling	26,0%	10,8%
	General secondary school	34,6%	48,9%
	Higher Education	12,4%	16,3%
	University	9,6%	22,2%
Social Status (Scale 1-10)	Mean	5,95	5,91
	SD	1,93	1,70
Financial Deprivations-Index * (Factor score)	Mean	0,1	-0,09
	SD	1,0	0,97

* Significant difference between the samples.



CHARACTERISTICS OF Migration Related DETERMINANTS

		TR	BKS
Generation*	1.Generation	75,3%	84,9%
	2. Generation	24,7%	15,1%
Resident Status	Austrian citizenship	70,9%	73,4%
	Unlimited/limited resident permit	29,1%	26,6%
Self-assessed Knowledge of German*	Very good	34,0%	56,0%
	good	29,3%	27,1%
	moderate	30,3%	16,0%
	Poor	5,3%	0,9%
	Very poor	1,0%	0,0%
Feeling of home*	Not at all/ rarely	18,1%	4,0%
	Totally/rather more	81,9%	96,0%
Feeling of discrimination*	Always/mostly/sometimes	60,3%	34,2%
	Seldom/never	39,7%	65,8%

* Significant difference between the samples.

CHARACTERISTICS OF Psychological DETERMINANTS

		TR	BKS
Self-esteem Index (Rosenberg)*	Mean	3,7	4,0
	SD	,6	,7
Locus of Control Index (intern)	Mean	3,43	3,48
	SD	0,67	0,58
Locus of Control Index (extern)	Mean	2,08	2,06
	SD	0,80	0,73

* Significant difference between the samples.

How do Demographic and Socio-Economic, Migration-Related and Psychological Determinants influence Health Literacy among Migrants with Turkish or Ex-Yugoslavian background in Austria? (Regression models)

HEALTH LITERACY (GKM-Q12)		TR	BKS
		Beta	Beta
SOCIO-DEMO. & ECO. DET.	Gender (0=male; 1=female)	-,038	,036
	Age	-,095	,034
	University	,072	,141
	Higher Education	,053	,074
	General secondary school	,046	,104
	No compulsory / only compulsory schooling	Reference	Reference
	Financial Deprivation (factor scores – low to high fin. deprivation)	-,257**	-,214**
	Social Status (low to high)	,091	,039
MIGRATIONR. DET.	Generation (0=1.Generation; 1=2.Generation)	-,073	,056
	Resident Status (0=Austrian citizenship; 1=limited or unlimited resident permit)	-,076	-,080
	Self-assessed Knowledge of German (very good to very poor)	-,172*	-,156*
	Feeling of Home (0= Not at all/ rarely; 1= Totally/rather more)	,107	-,025
	Feeling of discrimination(0=Always/mostly/sometimes; 1=Seldom/never)	,115*	,183**
PSYCHOL. DET.	Self-esteem (high to low)	,084	,092
	Int. Locus of Control (low to high)	,138*	,069
	Ext. Locus of Control (low to high)	,031	-,124
	Korr. R ² overall model	,313	,276
	Korr. R ² model only with soc.-demo. & eco. determinants	,241	,165
	Korr. R ² model only with migration-related determinants	,194	,194
	Korr. R ² model only with psychological determinants	,169	,164
N (Overall Modell) =		274	225

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF DETERMINANTS ON HL (GKM-Q12) IN TWO MIGRANT GROUPS IN AUSTRIA

- **All three kinds of determinants**, social, migration-related and psychological have a considerable influence on the HL of the two migrant groups in separated models.
- **Together**, in an integrated model, they explain somewhat more variance of HL for TR (31,3%) than for BKS (27,6%).
- But the **relative influence** of the three kinds of determinants differs for the two migrant groups:
 - **TR:** 1. social determinants 2. migration-related determinants 3. psychological determinants
 - **BKS:** 1. migration-related determinants 2. social determinants 3. psychological determinants
- **Strength of indicators within kinds of Determinants in the integrated model:**
 - **Social determinants:** Financial Deprivation has a significant and high negative impact on HL.
 - **Migration-related determinants:** Self-assessed knowledge of German and Feeling of Discrimination have a significant and strong effect on HL. A better the respondents assessed their knowledge of German and the less they felt discriminated the better their HL Score.
 - **Psychological determinants:** locus of control (internal) has a significant positive effect on HL for TR sample, and locus of control (external) a non-significant but nearly as high negative effect on HL for BKS sample.



DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

- **All assumptions/ hypotheses hold true in separated and also in an integrated model :**
 - HL follows a social gradient,
 - Migration-related determinants (especially: knowledge of language of host county) have an impact on the HL of migrants.
 - Psychological determinants show an impact, but not as strong as the other kinds of determinants.
- **Diversity of migrants:**
 - Even for two relatively similar migrant groups in the same host country, effects on HL of determinants partly differ.
- **Conclusion for interventions:**
 - Since a considerable proportion of the **variation of HL can be explained by general socio-economic determinants** and not just by migration specific ones, migrants will also profit from more general interventions to improve HL in the population and not only from migrant specific ones.

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