

2017 한국보건행정학회 후기 학술대회 초록

<p align="center">제 목</p>	<p>(한글) 부모의 출신국적 배경과 아동의 우울감과의 관계: 다문화 시대를 맞이하여 (영문) Association between parents' country of birth and adolescent depressive symptoms: the early stages of multicultural society</p>		
<p align="center">저자 및 소속</p>	<p>Jieun Jang^{1,2}, Eun-Cheol Park^{2,3}, Sang Ah Lee^{1,2}, Young Choi^{1,2}, Yoon Soo Choy^{1,2}, Sung-In Jang^{2,3}</p> <p>1. Department of Public Health, Graduate School, Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea 2. Institute of Health Services Research, Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea 3. Department of Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>		
<p align="center">발표자</p>	<p align="center">Jieun Jang</p>	<p align="center">발표자 연락처</p>	<p align="center">비공개처리</p>
<p align="center">진행상황</p>	<p>연구완료(O) / 연구진행중()</p>	<p align="center">발표형식</p>	<p>구연(O) / 포스터()</p>
<p>1. 연구배경 및 목적</p> <p>This study aims to determine whether significant associations exist between the parents' country of birth and adolescent depressive symptoms in the early stages of a multicultural society.</p>			
<p>2. 연구방법</p> <p>We used data from the 2012–2015 Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey, which included responses from 266,271 individuals. Participants were classified into groups according to their parent's country of birth. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the significance of the associations.</p>			
<p>3. 연구결과</p> <p>Adolescents whose parents were born abroad were more likely to have depressive symptoms (odds ratio=1.27; 95% confidence interval: 1.23–1.32) than adolescents whose parents were native Koreans. Respondents whose parent was born in North Korea or developing countries had higher depressive symptom rates than respondents whose parents were native Korean.</p>			
<p>4. 고찰 및 결론</p> <p>Multicultural policies should be implemented in consideration of the characteristics of the parents' country of birth.</p>			