

A Suicide Research Agenda for People from Immigrant and Refugee Backgrounds

Colucci et al. (2017)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

suicide of people from immigrant and refugee backgrounds

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Australia - Australia

Why was it conducted at all?

In spite of the higher risk for suicide among some immigrant and refugee populations, to date the vast majority of suicide research has maintained a focus on majority populations living in Western countries. Research on suicide among people from refugee backgrounds is particularly scarce (Colucci et al., 2014). Thus, the study of suicidal behaviors among ethnic minority groups, including immigrants and refugees, is an important and urgent area in suicide research (Van Bergen et al., 2014). This study sets Australian priorities for suicide research for people from immigrant and refugee backgrounds.

What was the objective?

to establish mental health and suicide research priorities for people from immigrant and refugee background in Australia

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 24 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

Delphi

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: literature review: to collect research priorities. Step 2: Delphi round 1: participants were asked to rate research domains and questions and asked to propose three key research questions regarding specifically suicide and suicide prevention among immigrants and refugees, participants were given the chance to suggest additional research questions, 238 research questions about suicide were suggested. Step 3: data processing: questions were collated and summarized into 73 questions. Step 4: Delphi round 2: list of 73 research questions: participants were asked to re-rate

Which stakeholders took part?

Policymakers, service providers, academics, service user, and carer advocates in Australia with expertise in mental health and/or suicide of immigrants and refugees. Delphi round 1: 138 participants. Delphi round 2: 86 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Potential participants were identified through a search of relevant literature and websites, key Australian mental health or suicide prevention organizations, the networks of Mental Health in Multicultural Australia, as well as snowball sampling and individuals who self-nominated after seeing the study advertisements (e.g., flyers and mailing lists). Also two consultations with service users and people working with service users and carers were held in Melbourne to facilitate recruitment of people with lived experience.

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders were mere participants of the research prioritization process; they were not actively involved in the process.