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## **EXTERNAL SHAME TO GREEK ROMA**

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Introduction: Belonging to a minority often leads to stigmatization and reduction of social power.

Objective: The current study assessed the role of external shame on Greek Roma.

**Aim:** The present study aimed at evaluating external shame in a Roma living in Greece and assess the differentiation of these feelings between Roma men and women.

**Materials and methods:** 361 individuals (125 male and 236 female with mean age 33.96 SD=12.77), residents of the general area of Greece, participated in the present study. The measures used were: a) the Other As Shamer scale (OAS) b), a questionnaire concerning sociodemographic information.

**Results:** The mean of the external shame (OAS total) was 24,08±13,71 (men), 31,84±15,15 (women) (p= .000). The mean of the inferior was 10,34±5,90 (men), 13,19±6,45 (women) (p= .000). The mean of the empty was 3,85±3,26 (men), 6,19±3,80 (women) (p= .000) and Mistakes was 8,64±5,28 (men), 10,85±5,17 (women) (p= .000). The analysis of variance showed that age did not affect the external shame in Greek Roma. Marital status and educational level had a significant effect on external shame of Greek Roma where the application of the Bonferonni criterion found that unmarried participants demonstrated a statistical significant difference from those married (p = .000), the latter had higher levels of external shame and illiterate participants demonstrated a statistical significant difference from those primary school graduates (p = .000), the latter had higher levels of external shame.

**Conclusion:** The role of gender, educational level and marital status are particularly important to increase the external shame to Greek Roma.