

114 - SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS ABOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND BEING IMMIGRANT

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INTRODUCTION

It is not easy to distinguish at times, the border between the immigrant and refugee. Both fleeing from an intolerable situation that forces them to leave the territory where they were born. We immigrate also to take advantage of employment opportunities available in some countries lack in labor force. Legal immigration is the main way for people to migrate. However, research on immigration and health in different contexts (health, mental health, work and study) are sparse, and even rarer in this region and where the number of immigrants begins to be significant. (CARDIM, 2003).

In this context, it is important to study health care access for immigrants in connection with the production of knowledge of the health/disease and the type of health care for immigrants, as many workers as the status of student's point of view of social representations by the possibility to know how social actors organize themselves to ensure their right to health, health practices, customs, values and beliefs and institutions needed, able to influence the treatment to be received as the health service provided, while quality life.

In an attempt to articulate the inequalities in health in the context of migration considering the life conditions, it is important to emphasize that the individual, family, community and population group, since in every moment of its existence, have needs and risks that are characteristics whether by age, sex, individual attribute, or by geographical location, culture and level of education, such as the socio-economic status. These aspects are translated into a profile of health problems and disease characteristics, which both promotes and complicates a greater or lesser degree, the realization of the individual and is social project (IOM, 2009).

The relationship between migration and health are present in an intense form, diverse and distinct in the different conceptual approaches associated with the ecological aspect with regard to the health-illness. It is necessary to consider the environmental, social, and tying the salary, housing, work, income and access to basic sanitation for the immigrants, all seen as an attempt to harmonize the social health (RAMOS, 2004).

This perspective suggests the existence of conceptions about migration, health, quality of life, present in every society and particular social group, and assumes that there are exchanges of new concepts and in different ways, identifying the psychosocial aspects involved in the migration and health considering the conditions of life, psychosocial experiences of individual migrants, as phenomena of knowledge production of social subjects individuals.

Social representations as products of autonomous psychosocial activities, specific to a particular society and culture, are modes of knowledge and symbolic processes studied in relation to the cultures in which individuals are directly or indirectly, products and cultural producers (MOSCOVICI 2003).

This research has the objective of scoring points on international cooperation among students from different countries at the university and determines the social status of foreign university students on access to health services and quality of life.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This is an exploratory study with 51 foreign university students of both sexes and from different countries, which analyzed the phenomenon of exchanged students, pointing out the psycho-socio-cultural aspects from social representations on access to health services and be shared by immigrant students in the Campus I of the Federal University of Paraíba, João Pessoa-PB. The research answered the Resolution 196/1996, the Ministry of Health, with the approval of the Ethics Committee.

To collect data we used a multimethod approach with a consultation of secondary data were provided by the International Advisory Federal University of Paraíba UFPB - UFPB, Brazil, and a semi structured contemplating the test of free association of words with stimuli inductors: access to health services and an immigrant, previously scheduled for an average of thirty minutes for each participant.

Data obtained from the interviews were analyzed using the technique of thematic content analysis (BARDIN, 2006) following steps: initial reading, the constitution of the corpus; selection of units of settings and logs, decomposition of the material, cut and Coding units and groupings of units in symbolic categories and subcategories. Next, the interviews were submitted to the software Alceste - Lexical Analysis par Contexte d'Ensemble of a segment of text (CAMARGO, 2005), software for quantitative analysis of textual data, forming a corpus consisting of 51 interviews.

RESULTS AND COMMENTS

The results are presented for an analysis of data seized from interviews realized with university students of both sexes and different nationalities who are in a position to exchange academic and information provided by the International Advisory UFPB.

The Program of Academic Exchange National and International (PIANI) provide a link between Brazil and other countries, constituting a strategy for knowledge transfer between university students of distant realities.

The dream of any student is to expand their horizons and have the opportunity to experience new realities. Growth nurtured by this type of experience generates thinking minds with an ideology different from those who just stayed in the squares of the university.

Under the Federal University of Paraíba, there is an investment that has been growing every year, as table 01, below.

Table 02 - Distribution of international students attended the Piano from 1999 to 2008. João Pessoa - PB

PIANI - INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS											
YEAR	GERMANY	CANADÁ	SPAIN	USA	FRANCE	ENGLAND	ITÁLY	NETHERLANDS	JAPÁN	PORTUGAL	TOTAL
1999	01	-	-	-	07	10	-	-	01	19	19
2000	02	-	-	-	04	07	-	-	01	14	14
2001	-	-	-	-	09	18	-	-	-	02	29
2002	01	-	-	01	10	15	-	-	-	03	30
2003	04	02	-	04	02	10	-	-	02	02	26
2004	04	-	-	01	06	09	-	-	-	04	24
2005	13	-	01	04	08	13	-	-	-	11	50
2006	10	-	-	-	06	13	-	-	-	04	33
2007	09	-	08	07	12	09	-	-	01	07	53
TOTAL	44	02	09	17	64	104	-	-	05	33	278

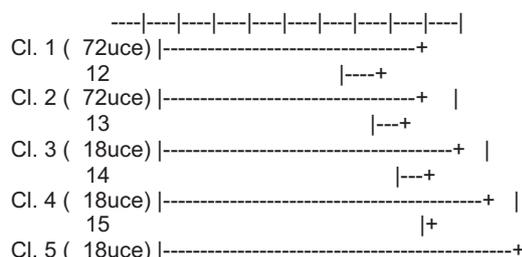
Source: International Advisory UFPB. João Pessoa. PB. 2008

The table shows that over the years there was an increase in the number of students who made the exchange, these data if compared with those of paraibanos students we have 278 Aliens vs. 365 Brazilians over the nine years of the program.

English Students, French, German and Portuguese are the ones who seek the Federal University of Paraiba.

The data seized from the interviews and submitted to the Alceste software, you can identify social representations constructed by students in the academic context shaped by the analysis of a corpus which permitted to identify a discursive structure, whom was organized from five classes or lexical categories distributed in main thematic contexts, presented below.

Figure 01 - Classification descending hierarchical class or classes.



The data contained in Figure 01 include the ranking with the distribution of five classes/categories on the 'access to health services' and 'quality of life' for foreign students.

These data are presented and discussed from each category looking at the contents of social representations made by the students. The classes and their meanings.

Class one - descriptions of the health service, in which students emphasize the importance of exchange in the academic world - scientific evidence pointed to the elements socio-cognitive, such as: work, country, live, important and necessary.

Lexical content associated with access to health services and quality of life, according to foreign students, is:

(...) Keep ... health ... Caution ... self-care ... hospitals ... diseases ... settings ... here I do not know because I recently arrived ... I think it should be good ... leaving your country and go live in another country ... I do not know how work is in another country ... Happiness ... Life ... mood ... important ... needed ... essential ... availability of doctors ... sadness ... inability ... death ... need ... curiosity ... care... health ... attention ... never needed, but I hope effective (...)

Such representations reflects the concerns of students and the perception of being a foreigner/immigrant in another country.

In class two - front impact the health service, are the most significant words such as: attendance, difficulties, hospital, strange, expensive adaptation and curiosity.

The lexical content associated with the class two in which students talk about their experiences in the face of health services, are exemplified in the content below.

(...) Diseases ... Medical ... capacity in hospitals ... improved service delivery in private hospitals ... sadness ... have to wait in long rows to support ... greater attention ... curiosity ... good life ... thinking that immigrant students are smarter about the studies ... not so good for not to smoothing the adaptation of the student with the others ... communication difficulties ... food ... culture ... well-being ... financial stability ... difficulty in treating ... services rendered evil ... expensive health plan ... public health bankrupt ... crowded hospitals ... curiosity ... greater effort ... adaptation ... equality ... wait ... hospital ... medicine ... expenses ... rest ... reception ... difficulty (...)

Students have a greater concern about being affected by disease and the difficulties of communication especially since they do not enjoy a good relationship and adaptation to the Brazilian colleagues.

In class three - provisions that hinds their adaptation, the most significant words are expressed in units of analysis more frequently, as God and difficulties.

The lexical contents associated with the class three includes the following units of speech, where individuals express feelings of experiences and future perspectives, while foreign students, such as:

(...) goal of life ... survival ... difficulty ... effort, welcomed ... not suffer prejudice ... life ... consequence of my actions ... spirit condition ... calm ... Barrier Free ... no limitations ... punishment ... not follow the laws of God ... punishment ... do not consider myself an immigrant, I consider myself Brazilian ... God ... doctor ... cigarette ... drink ... poverty ... Heartbreak ... experience ... will to win ... bad ... smooth ... cancer had a lot of assistance because he had health insurance ... terrible wages of doctors and lack of understanding (...)

Such feelings denote that students associate health problems with punishment from God or lifestyle aggressive health.

Class four - students perceptions about health service represented by socio-cognitive elements of higher frequency: plan and payment, among others of equal value.

Lexical content associated with the class four portray the perception that students have on health services, such as:
 (...) Hospital equipment ... totally mercenary, you have to pay dearly ... only has a plan and still treated poorly ... and a market today that success is only back for specialized labor area already has ... had no problems ... seek realization of dreams in other countries and cultures ... had no difference ... then pay particular health plan (...)

For students health professionals are mercenaries, there is a deficiency in hospital equipment and the need to seek private treatment.

In Class five - information on the health service, where the most significant words are: hear and talk, among others. Lexical content associated with the class five are exemplified below:

(...) I heard that there is return ... happy ... I did not need for something more serious ... but the little I needed was well attended in particular ... I do not even have difficulties. never had problems, only heard whats bad ... and never had problems, only heard that its bad (...)

We find that the students despite having prior information about the negative health service, they say they have never had problems when they sought.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study presents the social representations of 'access to health services' and 'quality of life' for foreign university students from the university exchange program at the Federal University of Paraíba. It also indicated a concern of the subjects when he talks about 'health', in particular, the 'access to health services'.

There are images associated with access to health services and being an immigrant negative and positive terms about the two inductors in which the attributes associated with being an immigrant student demonstrates different conceptions experienced by students are the result of experiences shared by information and often seeking to the service they overcome the difficulties of being a foreigner. These aspects are represented by health in which associations are related to fearful diseases that requires more attention or care by a foreigner and the possibility of needing health services. The illness in turn, also refers to student's situations that remind the lack of foster care and the risk situation they are exposed to remember though access to health services. Immigrant is associated with feelings of solidarity for the students. The data show negative contents to the quality of life "that many are the result of experiences lived by them and their colleagues, where they feel different and strange.

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SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS ABOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND BEING IMMIGRANT

This research has the objective of scoring points on international cooperation among students from different countries at the university and verifies the social status of foreign university students on access to health services and quality of life. It's about an exploratory study that seeks to analyze the phenomenon of migration in diverse aspects, pointing out the psycho-socio-cultural aspects from social representations of access to health services and being an immigrant, emphasizing knowledge, images, attitudes and widespread beliefs collectively in the daily broadcast carried out with 51 foreign students in the Campus I of the Federal University of Paraíba, João Pessoa-PB, of both sexes and different countries. To collect data we used a multimethod approach with a consultation on secondary data from a semi-structured interview and the test of free association of words, with the stimulus inductors: access to health services and being an immigrant, previously scheduled, lasting average of thirty minutes for each participant. The data obtained from interviews were analyzed using the technique of thematic content analysis. Then, the interviews were submitted to the software Alceste, constituting a body composed of thirty interviews. The data seized from Alceste pointed to five great categories subsidized interpreted in the theory of social representations.

KEYWORDS: Health Services; Be immigrants; Students

REPRESENTATIONS SOCIALES DES ETUDIANTS ETRANGERS SUR L'ACCES AUX SOINS DE SANTE ET ETRE DES IMMIGRANTS

Cette étude a pour objectif de marquer des points sur la coopération internationale entre étudiants de différents pays à l'université et de déterminer le statut social des étudiants universitaires étrangers sur l'accès aux services de santé et de la qualité de vie. Il s'agit d'une étude exploratoire visant à analyser le phénomène de la migration dans ses divers aspects, en soulignant la psycho-socio-culturelle des représentations sociales de l'accès aux services de santé et un immigrant, la connaissance en insistant, les images, les attitudes et des croyances répandues dans le quotidien collectivement réalisée avec 51 étudiants sur le Campus I de l'Université fédérale de Paraíba, João Pessoa-PB, des deux sexes et différents pays. Pour recueillir les données, nous avons utilisé une approche multi méthode à la consultation sur des données secondaires à partir d'un semi-structuré d'entrevue et le test de la libre association des mots, avec le stimulus: l'accès aux services de santé et un immigrant, initialement prévu, d'une durée moyenne de trente minutes pour chaque participant. Les données obtenues à partir des entrevues ont été analysées en utilisant la technique d'analyse de contenu thématique. Ensuite, les entretiens ont été soumis au logiciel Alceste, constituant un corps composé d'une trentaine d'entretiens. Les données saisies dans Alceste signalé

ses cinq grandes catégories de subventions interprété dans la théorie des représentations sociales.

MOTS-CLÉS: services de santé; être des immigrants, des étudiants.

REPRESENTACIONES SOCIALES DE ESTUDIANTES EXTRANJEROS EN EL ACCESO A LA ATENCIÓN SANITARIA Y SE LOS INMIGRANTES

Este estudio tiene el objetivo de sumar puntos en la cooperación internacional entre los estudiantes de diferentes países en la universidad y determinar el estatus social de los estudiantes universitarios extranjeros en el acceso a servicios de salud y calidad de vida. Este es un estudio exploratorio, tuvo como objetivo analizar el fenómeno de la migración en diversos aspectos, destacando la psico-socio-cultural de las representaciones sociales de acceso a servicios de salud y un inmigrante, haciendo hincapié en los conocimientos, las imágenes, las actitudes y las creencias generalizada en el diario colectiva realizada con 51 estudiantes en el Campus I de la Universidad Federal de Paraíba, João Pessoa, PB, de ambos sexos y de diferentes países. Para recoger los datos se utilizó un enfoque múltiple para la consulta sobre datos secundarios de un semi-estructurada de entrevista y la prueba de la libre asociación de palabras, con el estímulo: el acceso a servicios de salud y un inmigrante, previamente programado, con una duración promedio de treinta minutos para cada participante. Los datos obtenidos de las entrevistas se analizaron utilizando la técnica de análisis de contenido temático. A continuación, las entrevistas fueron sometidas al software Alceste, que constituyen un cuerpo compuesto de treinta entrevistas. Los datos incautados a Alceste señaló cinco grandes categorías subvencionados interpretado en la teoría de las representaciones sociales.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Servicios de Salud; Ser inmigrantes; estudiantes.

REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS DE ESTUDANTES ESTRANGEIROS SOBRE O ACESSO AO SERVIÇO DE SAÚDE E SER IMIGRANTE

Este estudo tem os objetivos de pontuar aspectos sobre a Cooperação Internacional entre estudantes de diferentes países na universidade e verificar as representações sociais dos estudantes universitários estrangeiros sobre o acesso aos serviços de saúde e qualidade de vida. Trata-se de um estudo exploratório que buscou analisar o fenômeno da imigração, em vertentes diversificadas, salientando-se os aspectos psico-sócio-culturais a partir das representações sociais do acesso aos serviços de saúde e ser imigrante, salientando conhecimentos, imagens, atitudes e crenças difundidas coletivamente no cotidiano realizado com 51 estudantes estrangeiros, no Campus I da Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa-PB, de ambos os sexos e diferentes países. Para coleta de dados utilizou-se uma abordagem multimétodos com a consulta de dados secundários a partir de uma entrevista semi estruturada e o teste da associação livre de palavras, com os estímulos indutores: acesso ao serviço de saúde e ser imigrante, previamente agendada, com duração média de trinta minutos para cada participante. Os dados obtidos das entrevistas foram analisados utilizando-se a técnica análise de conteúdo temática. Em seguida, as entrevistas foram submetidas ao software Alceste, constituindo um corpus composto por trinta entrevistas. Os dados apreendidos a partir do Alceste apontaram cinco grandes categorias interpretadas subsidiadas na teoria das representações sociais.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Serviço de Saúde; Ser Imigrante; Estudantes Estrangeiros.

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