INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM:
BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC, RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC INFLUENCES AND THE WILLINGNESS TO DONATE ORGANS: PORTUGUESE DIALOGUES WITH IMMIGRANTS FROM AFRICA

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1. Project

PROJECT FCT
PTDC/CS-ANT/102862/2008

THE INVISIBILITY OF DEATH AMONG MIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL: TRANSNATIONAL VULNERABILITIES AND MANAGEMENTS

IICT - Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical (Tropical Research Institute)
CRIA - Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia FCSH-UNL (Center for Research in Anthropology)
2. Project

- Illness, suffering and death among migrants in Portugal, from Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Brazil, China, Bangladesh
- Death as a process: hospitals, embassies, legalities, religion and emotions
- Ethnographies
- Combined methodologies: ethnography and survey
- Anthropologists, sociologists, social psychologists and quantitative analysis IMP-FMUL
3. Quantitative data: Summary

1. Objectives
2. Methodology
3. Recruitment
4. Interview Instrument
5. Specific Variables
6. Sample
7. Final considerations
4. Quantitative data: Objectives

Main Objectives:

• Characterize perceptions and attitudes towards death of different immigrant groups and in native Portuguese.
• Identify main funeral rites in each of these groups.
• To explore eventual differences in gender, age and immigration length.

Presentation Objectives:

• Identify and compare factors related to willingness to donate organs, such as age, gender, educational and religious factors, in Guineans and Cape-Verdeans immigrants.
Study Design: Cross-sectional population-based study of six different communities.

Location: Selected Lisbon Areas.


Inclusion Criteria:
- Born in Bangladesh, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, China and Portugal.
- Aged between 18 and 65 years.
- Residents of selected areas of the city of Lisbon.
- Provide an informed consent to participate.
- Able to answer to the interview.
6. Quantitative data: Recruitment Area

Figure 1: Recruitment Areas in the City of Lisbon
7. Quantitative data: Recruitment Process

- Geographical Sampling Technique
- Identification of Privileged Access Interviewers from the communities.
- Face-to-face interview training and supervision.
8. Quantitative data: Recruitment Information

HEALTH SURVEY FOR MIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN PORTUGAL

The Preventive Medicine Institute (Lisbon’s Medical School) and the Tropical Research Institute (IICT) are conducting a study to characterize health condition, health care provision and perspectives on death on migrant communities living in Portugal.

This study aims to contribute to the development of health policies directed to the migrants, expecting to reduce health inequalities on the National Health Plan context.

If you are a migrant residing in Lisbon’s district, you may be addressed by a credited member of our team for an interview between December 2012 and February 2013.

Please, do contribute to this survey that is also yours! It is a brief, anonymous and confidential survey!

If any doubts reside, please contact: Dra. Violeta Alarcão (Field Work Coordinator) – E-mail: valarcao@fm.ul.pt

This study is funded by FCT.

NOSSA HOUSE OF MIGRANTS

INQUÉRITO DE SAÚDE ÀS COMUNIDADES IMIGRANTES EM PORTUGAL

O Instituto de Medicina Preventiva da Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa e o Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical estão a realizar um estudo para caracterizar o estado de saúde, a prestação de cuidados de saúde e as perspetivas perante a morte das comunidades imigrantes a residir em Portugal.

Este estudo visa contribuir para o desenvolvimento de políticas de saúde direcionadas para os imigrantes, no sentido de reduzir as desigualdades de saúde, no contexto do Plano Nacional de Saúde.

Se é imigrante e reside no distrito de Lisboa, poderá ser contactado por um membro creditado da nossa equipa para ser entrevistado entre os meses de Dezembro de 2012 a Fevereiro de 2013.

Por favor, colabore neste inquérito que também é seu! O questionário é breve, anónimo e confidencial!

Em caso de dúvida, contactar: Dra. Violeta Alarcão (Coord. Trabalho Campo) – E-mail: valarcao@fm.ul.pt

Estudo apoiado por FCT.
9. Quantitative data: Main Interview

- Sociodemographic Information
- Health Status
- Lifestyle
- Dental Health
- Access to Health Care Services
- Mental Health, Wellbeing and Quality of Life
- Death of Other
- Own Death
- Death Anxiety Scale (DAS)
10. Quantitative data: Biographic and Migration Trajectories Annex

- Characterization

- Cohabitation
11. Quantitative data: Specific variables

Sociodemographic Variables:
- Gender
- Age
- Marital status
- Educational level
- Occupation

• Profession
• Length of stay in Portugal
• Religion
• Religion commitment

Willingness to donate organs:

After your death....

7. Would you like to have your organs donated?
   □ Yes  □ No  □ Indifferent  □ Doesn't know / Doesn't answer
12. Quantitative data: Sample

Table 1: Distribution of African surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Guineans</th>
<th>Cape-Verdeans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Sample</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation Rate</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Quantitative data: Final Considerations

• Quantitative study with larger and a representative sample.

• Ethnographical study, qualitative research and focus groups with sub-samples.
Thank you...

... to the participants.

... to the interviewers.

... to each member of the research team, specially Violeta Alarcão (field coordinator)

... to all the associations and community structures that helped along the way.