

# A study on undergraduate nursing students' perspective of healthcare provision for foreign nationals: a survey on Japanese and Korean university students

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## Abstract

**Aim:** This study was performed to examine associations between nursing students' knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience among Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students.

**Methods:** An anonymous self-administered structured questionnaire survey was conducted among 200 Korean nursing students in April 2016, and 78 Japanese nursing students in August 2015; both groups were in their 4<sup>th</sup> year of study at a university. The questionnaire elicited responses related to knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea or Japan, likelihood of caring for foreign nationals as nurses, and experience related to international exchange.

**Results:** A total of 183 (91.5%) Korean students and 68 (91.9%) Japanese students participated in this study. Among Korean students, 120 (65.6%) reported being aware of foreign nationals' medical health challenges, while only 23 (33.8%) Japanese participants gave this response. There were significant differences in knowledge and interest scores regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges according to experience of international exchange in both Korean and Japanese study participants (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.001$ ,  $P = 0.003$ , respectively). Korean study participants demonstrated recognition of medical health care provision for foreign nationals as nurses regardless of international exchange experience level (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.841$ ), although international exchange experience level was significantly related to recognition of medical health care provision for foreign nationals as nurses among Japanese nursing students (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.030$ ).

**Conclusions:** Korea and Japan have similar characteristics, such as homogenous and monoculture countries until recently. However, this study demonstrated differences in sensitivity and recognition regarding medical healthcare provision for foreign nationals among Korean and Japanese nursing students. It is necessary to assess the factors responsible for this difference, to prepare nursing students for medical healthcare provision in the global society.

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## Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) re-emphasized the importance of primary health care (PHC) and addressed the importance of universal health coverage to achieve broader health-related goals<sup>1)</sup>. Outbound and inbound medical healthcare services have become general concepts around the world because of increasing

population movement<sup>2)</sup>.

Human resource development for healthcare services is one of the constraints to appropriate healthcare service provision. Medical and healthcare personnel should be trained with a wider global outlook, including cultural competencies. With the exception of Japan, industrialized countries have historically accepted a

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number of migrants from diverse regions and countries, and the training of health care personnel has included cultural competencies<sup>3-5</sup>). Several previous studies demonstrated disadvantages of health status among migrant and ethnic minorities due to language barriers and their lower socioeconomic status<sup>6-10</sup>). According to the Japanese Ministry of Justice, there were about 2.23 million registered at the end of year 2015 and 62,818 non-registered foreign residents as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016, in Japan, representing about 1.8% of the Japanese population. Acceptance in society and medical health care provision for ethnic minorities, including foreign residents, are not sufficiently mature in Japan compared to other industrialized countries<sup>11-15</sup>). A previous study indicated that the current service and support system for foreign residents does not function appropriately in the majority of municipalities in Japan, especially those with low densities of foreign residents<sup>16</sup>). In addition, nursing education programs in Japan are not sufficiently equipped to provide health care personnel with training in cultural competency<sup>17</sup>). A previous study showed that the majority of nursing students understood the likelihood of caring for foreign nationals in medical health service provision, although they did not have interest in the associated issues<sup>18</sup>). Nursing students that participated in international exchange tended to show greater interest in international/global issues, including foreign nationals' medical health challenges<sup>18</sup>).

On the other hand, South Korea (Korea) became a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1996, and the degree of Korean economic development has doubled over the past two decades. According to the Korean Legal Department, there were about 1.89 million foreign residents in Korea, representing about 3.7% of the Korean population in 2015, compared to a figure of 1.5% in 2005. The Korean Tourism Organization reported that 8.1 million foreigners visited Korea as tourists in the first half of 2016, representing an increase of 21% compared with the first half of 2015.

The number of foreign residents has also increased in Korea by international marriage over these two decades, although Korea was a homogenous country until recently, similar to Japan<sup>19</sup>). These international marriages bring female migrants mainly from Asian countries, including Vietnam, China, and others<sup>19</sup>), and these women showed several health challenges, such as ill mental health, low health-related quality of life, and inappropriate dietary intake<sup>20-24</sup>). They also experienced language barriers resulting low health

literacy<sup>25</sup>). Sexual risk-taking behaviors among homosexual migrants<sup>26</sup>), and higher risk of fatal injury among migrant workers<sup>27</sup>) have also been reported in Korea.

Although culturally and racially homogeneous countries before globalization, both Korea and Japan have experienced challenges in the provision of healthcare to foreigners and migrants in recent decades. Korea and Japan also are not anglophone countries, and learning English is difficult for people from both countries. Therefore, the influences of experience of international exchange on nursing students' knowledge and interest regarding foreign national medical health challenges were compared between Korea and Japan. This study was performed to assess Korean and Japanese nursing students' perspectives regarding provision of healthcare to foreign nationals as part of readiness to become a professional nurse in the global era.

## Methods

An anonymous self-administered structured questionnaire survey was conducted among 200 Korean nursing students in April 2016, and 78 Japanese nursing students in August 2015; both groups were in their 4<sup>th</sup> year of study at a university. The study participants in both countries were from a nursing university located in a provincial city. The questionnaire elicited responses related to knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea or Japan, likelihood of caring for foreign nationals as nurses, and experience related to international exchange (Box 1). The level of interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges was evaluated using a visual analog scale (VAS: 0 – 100 mm) in the questionnaire. The details of the questionnaire and calculation of international exchange score were described in a previous report that presented data only from Japanese undergraduate nursing students<sup>18</sup>). The questionnaire was prepared in Japanese for the previous study<sup>18</sup>), and translated into Korean from the English version, which is shown in Box 1.

This study was approved by the ethical review board of Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (authorization number: 16020482) regarding data from Japanese undergraduate nursing students, and by the dean of Jinju Health College regarding Korean undergraduate nursing students. The study participants were informed about the objectives of the study, both orally and in written documents, and were asked to participate voluntarily. Submission of the

**Box 1. Questionnaire to evaluate nursing students' knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges and experience of international exchange**

1. Have you heard about foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Japan? (Yes, No)

2. If you answered "Yes" to question 1, where did you hear about foreign nationals' medical health challenges?  
(Multiple choice)

1) Lecture at university      2) Seminar out of the university      3) Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

3. What is your level of interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges? Please indicate your current level of interest with an × mark.

4. Do you predict a probability of providing care to foreign nationals as a nurse? (Yes, No)

5. Please answer if you have experienced international exchange below.

5-1. Have you experienced overseas trips?  
1) None      2) Once      3) Twice or more

5-2. Have you experienced studying abroad? (Yes, No)

5-3. Have you experienced acting as a homestay host? (Yes, No)

5-4. Have you had an opportunity to learn a foreign language other than that included in the university curriculum? If so, please specify the mode of learning such as English conversation school, Skype lessons with foreigners, study of TOIEC, and others.  
1) Yes (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )  
2) No

5-5. If you have additional experience of interacting with foreign nationals, including international exchange meetings and events, etc., please specify below.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )

International exchange experience score was calculated by totaling the scores for all questions from 5-1 to 5-5, and ranged from 0 to 6.

Answers regarding question 5-1 were divided into three categories, i.e., "no," "once," and "twice or more," which were given scores of 0, 1, and 2, respectively. Responses of "no" or "yes" to questions 5-2 to 5-5 were given scores of 0 and 1, respectively. On question 5-5, a score of 1 was given when the study participants responded as having experienced one or more episode of international interaction.

completed questionnaire was considered to indicate agreement to participation in the study.

**Results**

A total of 183 (91.5%) Korean participants and 68 (91.9%) Japanese participants completed the questionnaire survey. Table 1 shows a comparison of knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience between Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students. While 120 (65.6%) Korean study participants indicated having knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges, only 23 (33.8%) Japanese study participants reported such knowledge (chi-square test,  $P < 0.001$ ). Among the Korean study participants, 68 (37.2%) responded that they received knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges through

formal education at university, while only 22 (32.4%) of the Japanese study participants reported receiving such information. The numbers of nursing students that answered affirmatively regarding the likelihood of providing health care to foreign nationals as nurses were 178 (97.3%) in Korea and 53 (77.9%) in Japan, and this difference was statistically significant (chi-square test,  $P < 0.001$ ).

The means and standard deviation (SD) of visual analog scale (VAS) score regarding interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges were 56.2 (29.9) among Korean study participants with a median of 50, and 44.0 (25.2) among Japanese study participants with a median of 44. There was a statistically significant difference regarding interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges between Korean and Japanese study participants (Mann-Whitney U test,  $P = 0.004$ ).

The study participants were divided into three groups according to VAS score regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges: low interest group,  $\leq 33$ ; medium interest group, 34–66; and high interest group,  $\geq 67$ . The means and SD of international exchange scores were 2.0 (1.7) with a median of 2 among Korean study participants, and 1.9 (1.4) with a median of 2 among Japanese study participants. There was no statistically significant difference regarding international exchange score between Korean and Japanese study participants (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.677$ ).

The results of associations between knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea and Japan and international exchange experience among Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students are shown in Table 2. Among Korean study

participants, 63 (52.5%) students that learnt a foreign language in addition to university language subjects were significantly more aware of foreign nationals' medical health challenges (chi-square test,  $P = 0.004$ ), although there was no such observation among Japanese study participants (chi-square test,  $P = 0.081$ ).

Table 3 shows the associations between interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience by country. Study participants with experience of studying abroad showed higher levels of interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.084$ ) and in Japan (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.041$ ). Study participants that learnt a foreign language outside of university subjects also showed greater interest in foreign nationals' medical

**Table 1.** Comparison of knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience between Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students

			Korea ( $n = 183$ )		Japan ( $n = 68$ )		$P$ -value
			$n$	%	$n$	%	
Knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges	No		63	34.4	45	66.2	<0.001 ‡
	Yes		120	65.6	23	33.8	
Information sources for foreign nationals' medical health challenges	1) Lecture of university	No	115	62.8	46	67.6	0.480 ‡
		Yes	68	37.2	22	32.4	
	1) Seminars out of university	No	152	83.1	68	100.0	<0.001 §
		Yes	31	16.9	0	0.0	
	1) Others	No	156	85.2	66	97.1	0.007 §
		Yes	27	14.8	2	2.9	
Likelihood of providing care to foreign patients as nurses	No	5	2.7	15	22.1	<0.001 ‡	
	Yes	178	97.3	53	77.9		
Overseas trip	No	76	41.5	22	32.4	0.083 †	
	Once	53	29.0	18	26.5		
	$\geq$ Twice	54	29.5	28	41.2		
Study abroad	No	171	93.4	65	95.6	0.765 §	
	Yes	12	6.6	3	4.4		
Acting as a homestay host	No	152	83.1	55	80.9	0.687 ‡	
	Yes	31	16.9	13	19.1		
Foreign language learning outside of university subjects	No	101	55.2	45	66.2	0.117 ‡	
	Yes	82	44.8	23	33.8		
Interaction with foreign nationals	No	112	61.2	48	70.6	0.169 ‡	
	Yes	71	38.8	20	29.4		
International exchange experience	No experience	41	22.4	7	10.3	0.095 †	
	One experience	41	22.4	19	27.9		
	$\geq$ Two experiences	101	55.2	42	61.8		

Cochran–Armitage trend test (†), Chi-square test (‡), or Fisher's exact test (§).

health challenges in Korea (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.010$ ) and in Japan (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.076$ ).

Table 4 presents the associations between likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses and international exchange experience. Among Japanese study participants, there was a greater overall level of international exchange experience indicating an awareness of the likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.030$ ), although this was not the case among Korean study participants (Cochran–Armitage trend test,  $P = 0.724$ ).

Table 5 shows factors related to interest score regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges (VAS score) and international exchange experience score. A significantly higher interest score regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges was observed in both Korean and Japanese study participants that had knowledge of these challenges (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.001$  and  $P = 0.003$ , respectively). However, there was no significant difference in international exchange experience score depending on knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges among either Korean (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.697$ ) or Japanese study participants (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.119$ ). The Japanese study participants that responded affirmatively to a likelihood of providing healthcare to foreign nationals as nurses demonstrated greater interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.001$ ) and higher international exchange experience scores (Mann–Whitney U test,  $P = 0.030$ ), although no such differences were observed among Korean study participants. Regardless of interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience, Korean study participants predicted the likelihood of healthcare provision to foreign nationals as nurses, because only 5 (2.7%) reported no predicted likelihood of providing care foreign nationals as nurses.

## Discussion

The Korean study participants had a greater rate of responding that they were aware of foreign nationals' medical health challenges than the Japanese study participants, and the Korean students also demonstrated a higher degree of interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges than the Japanese students. However, there was no significant difference between the Korean and Japanese students regarding level of exposure

regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges through formal education in the university. The Korean students had likely been exposed to foreign nationals' medical health challenges by not only formal educational sources, but also by the media and general information sources. There may be a rapid increase in the ratio of foreign residents over this decade in Korea, and there will be both formal and informal influences due to this transition. The Korean students were also likely to be more sensitive to the issues of foreign nationals' medical health challenges, even though their level of exposure regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges was the same as that of the Japanese students.

The study participants that learnt foreign languages outside of formal university education tended to having greater knowledge regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges, but other factors related to international exchange experience did not contribute to having such knowledge in both Korean and Japanese students. Meanwhile, the Japanese students with international exchange experience tended to show a greater interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges, although only those with foreign language learning experience showed such a tendency among Korean students. The Japanese students with a higher level of international exchange experience were likely to be more sensitive and to recognize foreign nationals' medical health challenges, but the Korean students may acknowledge these challenges regardless of their level of international exchange experience.

The study participants with higher levels of international exchange experience had a greater awareness of the likelihood of providing care to foreign patients as nurses among the Japanese students, but there was no such tendency among the Korean students. As mentioned above with regard to knowledge and interest regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges, the Korean students may be sensitive to this issue due to globalization and its influence on medical healthcare provision regardless of individual international exchange experience. Nishito *et al.*<sup>28)</sup> reported that nursing students participating in international exchange programs, including overseas study trips, demonstrated interest in international/global health. In addition, more than 60% of nursing students responded affirmatively regarding the necessity of obtaining foreign language skills for working as a nurse in the future, with 90% giving "communication with foreign patients" as the reason. Unfortunately, the motivation for learning English does not continue for a long period after

international study trips among Japanese students<sup>18)</sup>. Among the Korean students, general exposure regarding globalization and its influences on medical healthcare provision, and increasing sensitivity to recognizing such trends in general education may be important to standardize cultural sensitivity and borderless medical healthcare provision.

This study had several limitations. First, this study was conducted in only one university from each country, and the sample size of two universities was not well balanced, because the student capacity of each university is different. The authors did not evaluate the details of nursing education programs from the two universities included in the study, and did not assess the relationship between formal nursing educational contents and the study outcomes. Therefore, it is not appropriate to generalize the findings of this study to all nursing students in Korea and/or Japan. This was a cross-sectional study, and therefore conclusions cannot be made regarding the causal relations between interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience. The authors also did not evaluate the study participants' English and other foreign language capacity or other aspects of cultural competencies, such as general communication skills, acceptance of different values, preparedness toward unpredicted conditions, etc. Therefore, the authors could not comprehensively assess nursing students' capability to provide care to patients of other nationalities in Korea and Japan.

### Conclusions

In general, Korean nursing students recognized the necessity of providing medical healthcare services to foreign nationals regardless of their interest and level of international exchange experience. The majority of Japanese nursing students understood the likelihood of providing care for foreign nationals in medical health service provision, although they did not have a strong interest in this issue. In addition, the Japanese nursing students that participated in international exchange tended to show an interest in international/global issues, including foreign nationals' medical health challenges. Both Korea and Japan have similar characteristics, such as homogenous and monoculture country until recently. In addition, both universities involved in this study are located in provincial cities, and not the capitals of the respective countries. However, this study demonstrated differences in sensitivity and recognition regarding medical healthcare provision

for foreign nationals between Korea and Japan. It is necessary to assess the influence of general society regarding globalization and to assess the details of formal nursing educational programs in both countries.

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**Table 2.** Associations between knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience among Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students

	Knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea or Japan										
	Korea (n = 183)					Japan (n = 68)					P-value
	No (n = 63)	Yes (n = 120)	P-value		No (n = 45)	Yes (n = 23)	P-value				
n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Overseas trip	No	25	39.7	51	42.5	0.915 †	13	28.9	5	21.7	0.225 †
	Once	20	31.7	33	27.5		20	44.4	8	34.8	
	≥ Twice	18	28.6	36	30.0		12	26.7	10	43.5	
Study abroad	No	61	96.8	110	91.7	0.223 §	43	95.6	22	95.7	1.000 §
	Yes	2	3.2	10	8.3		2	4.4	1	4.3	
Acting as a homestay host	No	54	85.7	98	81.7	0.488 ‡	37	82.2	18	78.3	0.694 ‡
	Yes	9	29.0	22	18.3		8	17.8	5	21.7	
Foreign language learning	No	44	69.8	57	47.5	0.004 ‡	33	73.3	12	52.2	0.081 ‡
	Yes	19	30.2	63	52.5		12	26.7	11	47.8	
Interaction with foreign nationals	No	40	63.5	72	60.0	0.645 ‡	33	73.3	15	65.2	0.487 ‡
	Yes	23	36.5	48	40.0		12	26.7	8	34.8	
International exchange experiences	No experience	19	30.2	22	18.3	0.488 †	9	20.0	3	13.0	0.163 †
	One experience	8	12.7	33	27.5		14	31.1	4	17.4	
Cochran–Armitage trend test ( § ), Chi-square test ( ‡ ), or Fisher's exact test ( † ).	≥ Two experiences	36	57.1	65	54.2		22	48.9	16	69.6	

**Table 3.** Associations between interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges and international exchange experience among Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students

	Interest in foreign nationals' medical health challenges in Korea or Japan (Visual Analog Scale: VAS)														
	Korea (n = 183)					Japan (n = 68)					P-value				
	Low (n = 47)	Medium (n = 66)	High (n = 70)	P-value		Low (n = 25)	Medium (n = 30)	High (n = 13)	P-value						
n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%				
Overseas trip	No	17	36.2	35	53.0	24	34.3	0.890	8	32.0	8	26.7	2	15.4	0.059
	Once	12	25.5	16	24.2	25	35.7		12	48.0	12	40.0	4	30.8	
	≥ Twice	18	38.3	15	22.7	21	30.0		5	20.0	10	33.3	7	53.8	
Study abroad	No	45	95.7	64	97.0	62	88.6	0.084	25	100	29	96.7	11	84.6	0.041
	Yes	2	4.3	2	3.0	8	11.4		0	0.0	1	3.3	2	15.4	
Acting as a homestay host	No	41	87.2	54	81.9	57	81.4	0.440	22	88.0	26	86.7	7	53.8	0.026
	Yes	6	12.8	12	18.2	13	18.6		3	12.0	4	13.3	6	46.2	
Foreign language learning	No	33	70.2	36	54.5	32	45.7	0.010	19	76.0	20	66.7	6	46.2	0.076
	Yes	14	29.8	30	45.5	38	54.3		6	24.0	10	33.3	7	53.8	
Interaction with foreign nationals	No	30	63.8	44	66.7	38	54.3	0.244	20	80.0	22	73.3	6	46.2	0.044
	Yes	17	36.2	22	33.3	32	45.7		5	20.0	8	26.7	7	53.8	
International exchange experiences	No experience	13	27.7	17	25.8	11	15.7	0.461	5	20.0	6	20.0	1	7.7	0.064
	One experience	5	10.6	18	27.3	18	25.7		10	40.0	6	20.0	2	15.4	
Cochran–Armitage trend test	≥ Two experiences	29	61.7	31	47.0	41	58.6		10	40.0	18	60.0	10	76.3	



**Table 4.** Associations between likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses and international exchange experience among Korean and Japanese undergraduate nursing students

	Likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses										
	Korea (n = 183)					Japan (n = 68)					
	No (n = 5)		Yes (n = 178)		P-value	No (n = 15)		Yes (n = 53)		P-value	
n	%	n	%	n		%	n	%			
Overseas trip	No	3	60.0	73	41.0	0.448 †	5	33.3	13	24.5	0.064 †
	Once	1	20.0	52	29.2		9	60.0	19	35.8	
	≥ Twice	1	20.0	53	29.8		1	6.7	21	39.6	
Study abroad	No	5	100.0	166	93.3	1.000 §	15	100.0	50	94.3	1.000 §
	Yes	0	0.0	12	6.7		0	0.0	3	5.7	
Acting as a homestay host	No	3	60.0	149	83.7	0.200 §	11	73.3	44	83.0	0.462 §
	Yes	2	40.0	29	16.3		4	26.7	9	17.0	
Foreign language learning	No	3	60.0	98	55.1	1.000 §	13	86.7	32	60.4	0.070 §
	Yes	2	40.0	80	44.9		2	13.3	21	39.6	
Interaction with foreign nationals	No	3	60.0	109	61.2	1.000 §	14	93.3	34	64.2	0.051 §
	Yes	2	40.0	69	38.8		1	6.7	19	35.8	
International exchange experiences	No experience	1	20.0	40	22.5	0.724 †	4	26.7	8	15.1	0.030 †
	One experience	2	40.0	39	21.9		7	46.7	11	20.8	
	≥ Two experiences	2	40.0	99	55.6		4	26.7	34	64.2	

Cochran–Armitage trend test ( † ), Fisher's exact test ( § ) .

**Table 5.** Factors related to interest score regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges (VAS score) and international exchange experience score

	Interest score regarding foreign nationals' medical health challenges (Visual Analog Scale: VAS)					
	Korea (n = 183)			Japan (n = 68)		
	n	Mean ± SD	P-value	n	Mean ± SD	P-value
Without knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges	63	47.6 ± 28.8	0.001	45	37.1 ± 23.4	0.003
With knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges	120	60.7 ± 29.6		23	57.4 ± 23.5	
Without prediction of likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses	5	64.0 ± 33.6	0.235	15	24.7 ± 20.4	0.001
With prediction of likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses	178	56.0 ± 29.8		53	49.4 ± 23.8	
	International exchange experience score					
	Korea (n = 183)			Japan (n = 68)		
	n	Mean ± SD	P-value	n	Mean ± SD	P-value
Without knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges	63	1.7 ± 1.4	0.697	45	1.7 ± 1.4	0.119
With knowledge of foreign nationals' medical health challenges	120	2.1 ± 1.6		23	2.3 ± 1.6	
Without prediction of likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses	5	1.8 ± 1.6	0.841	15	1.2 ± 1.1	0.030
With prediction of likelihood of providing care to foreign nationals as nurses	178	2.0 ± 1.6		53	2.1 ± 1.5	

Mann–Whitney U test

## 看護系大学生における外国人保健医療サービス提供に関する認識： 日本と韓国の大学における調査から

### 要 旨

**目的：**本研究は、韓国と日本の看護系大学生における外国人保健医療の知識・関心と国際交流経験の関連を検討することを目的としている。

**方法：**韓国から2016年4月に200人、日本から2015年8月に78人の日本人看護系大学生、いずれも4年生を対象に無記名自記式質問紙による調査が実施された。質問紙内容は、外国人保健医療の知識・関心、将来的な看護職としての外国人保健医療提供可能性の自覚、国際交流経験について構成された。

**結果：**韓国人学生183人(91.5%)、日本人学生68人(91.9%)から有効回答を得た。韓国人学生中120人(65.6%)が外国人保健医療ニーズについて認識していたが、日本人学生では23人(33.8%)のみであった。両国の看護学生において、外国人保健医療の知識・関心は、国際交流経験の豊富さと関連していた(マンホイットニーU test,  $P=0.001$ ,  $P=0.003$ )。韓国人学生は、国際交流経験の豊富さに関係なく、将来的な看護職としての外国人保健医療提供可能性の自覚をもっていたが(Mann-Whitney U test,  $P=0.841$ )、日本人学生では、国際交流経験の豊富さが将来的な看護職としての外国人保健医療提供可能性の自覚に統計的に有意に関連していた(Mann-Whitney U test,  $P=0.030$ )。

**結論：**韓国も日本も最近まで単一民族・文化の国であったという類似の特徴を持つが、本調査では両国の看護学生において、外国人保健医療への感度や将来的な看護職としての外国人保健医療提供可能性の自覚に違いが認められた。今後、グローバル社会における外国人保健医療に対応していくために、両国のこういった違いに影響する関連要因について詳細に検証する必要がある。

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**Key Words** : グローバルヘルス, 国際交流, 看護学生, 韓国, 日本

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