

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design was a cross-sectional descriptive study.

3.2 INSTRUMENTS

A self-administered questionnaire in Myanmar language was used for quantitative study and a set of questions for in-depth interview was used for qualitative study as instruments.

3.3 TARGET POPULATION

The total of migrant workers from Myanmar in Mahachai was 200,000 (BI weekly, 2001).

3.4 STUDY POPULATION

The study population was Myanmar migrant factory workers of 15 years old and above who could read and write in Mahachai.

3.5 SAMPLE SIZE

(A) Quantitative Study

By using Daniel's formula
$$n = \frac{N z^2 p (1-p)}{d^2 (N-1) + z^2 p (1-p)}$$

$$N = 200,000$$

n = desired sample size

z = the reliability coefficient at the 95% CI = 1.96

p = proportion of high knowledge = 0.4 (from the result of previous study in Sangkhlarburi and Ranong (Chantavanich, S., et al. 1999)

d = absolute precision of study = 0.05 (acceptable error)

$$n = 368$$

After adding drop-out rate (10%), my final sample size was 400.

(B) Qualitative Study

Sample size for in-depth interview was 10 male and 10 female migrant workers in Mahachai.

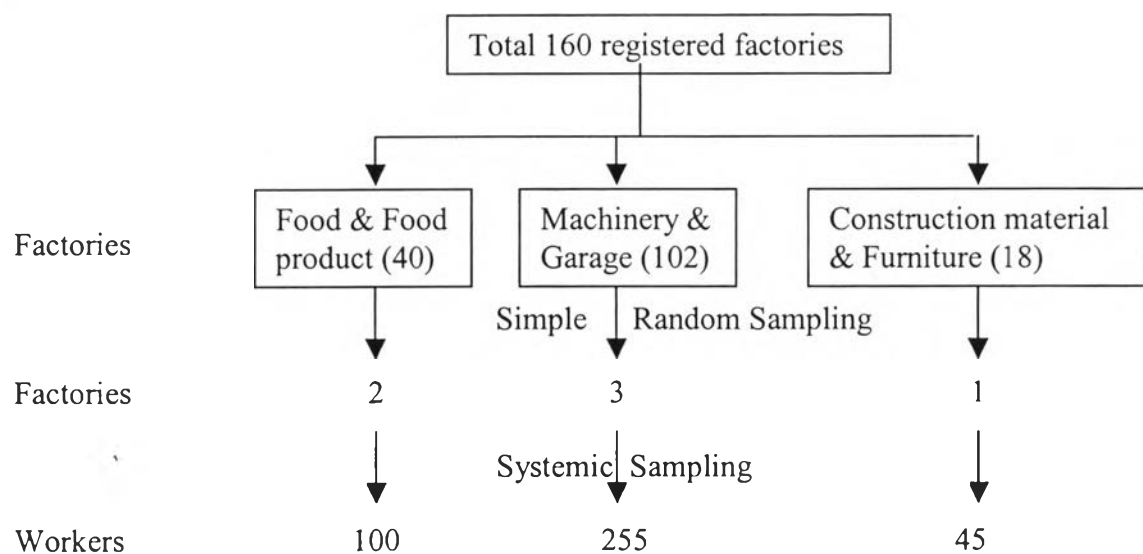
3.6 SAMPLING METHODS

(A) Sampling Method for Quantitative Study

(i) Planned sampling method for quantitative study was Multistage Sampling.

There were total 160 registered factories in Mahachai Subdistrict, Muang District, Samut Sakorn Province, Thailand.

Figure 3.1: Planned Sampling Method For Quantitative Study

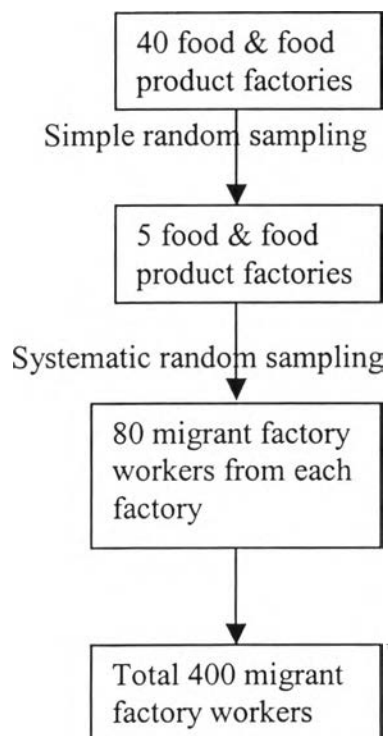


Total Sample = 400

Those who could not read and write would be excluded and the needed samples would be chosen again.

(ii) The actual sampling method for quantitative study was as follow. Some machinery, garage and furniture industries had less than 50 total workers in each industries, out of them, very few were Myanmar migrant workers. In contrast, 300 to more than 1,000 Myanmar migrant workers were working in several of the food and food product factories. Further, at the time of data collection, police raids were common among employers of Myanmar migrants resulting in a reluctant attitude to support the study. Therefore, the sample Myanmar migrant workers were chosen from these food and food product factories.

Figure 3.2: Actual Sampling Method for Quantitative Study



Illiterate samples were excluded and the needed samples were chosen again.

(B) Sampling Method for Qualitative Study

Snowball sampling of migrant workers in Mahachai

Inclusion Criteria for sample selection

- Samples must be Myanmar migrant factory workers in Mahachai (quantitative study)
- Samples must be Myanmar migrants in Mahachai who may or may not be factory worker (qualitative study)
- The age must be 15 years old and above (both quantitative & qualitative)
- Both male and female (both quantitative & qualitative)
- More than six-month stay in Thailand (both quantitative & qualitative)
- With or without work permit (both quantitative & qualitative)
- Those willing to cooperate in this survey (both quantitative & qualitative)

Exclusion Criteria for sample selection

- Those who cannot read and write (quantitative study)
- Those who cannot communicate in Myanmar language e.g. some Mon & Karen cannot speak Myanmar (qualitative study)

3.7 RELIABILITY TEST

For reliability of questionnaires, pre-test was performed among twenty Myanmar migrant factory workers in Mae Sot before doing the actual data collection. Then, internal consistency of the rating scales was done by Cronbach's alpha coefficient and it was 0.79 for attitude of the respondents.

3.8 VALIDITY TEST

Ensuring the content validity was done by reviewing previous literature and consulting 3 content experts.

3.9 DATA COLLECTION

It was very difficult to get a list of factory workers from a factory since the workers with work permit and those without work permit were mixed in each and every factory. Therefore, data collectors were chosen for each factory and they were explained about systemic sampling and choosing the respondents who were willing to participate in this study. They were also asked to explain the respondents about confidentiality, free participation, freedom to withdraw, access to final report, and no use of data for other purpose. At the top of the questionnaire, the confidentiality and benefit of the survey were explained with a thank sentence to the respondents. The questionnaires, which include ID number as well as factory number to identify the missing ID, were distributed. The needed samples were chosen again for missing ID, to ensure the required sample size.

3.10 DATA ANALYSIS

For descriptive statistics, frequency and percentage were calculated.

For hypothesis testing, Chi Square test and binary logistic regression analysis were used to find association between:

- Socio-demographic characteristics and their knowledge, attitudes and practices
- Social Network and Social Support characteristics and knowledge, attitude and practice of the respondents
- Source of information and knowledge, attitude and practice of the respondents
- Knowledge, attitude and practice of the respondents

3.11 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study was limited to Myanmar migrant factory workers in Mahachai, Samut Sakorn only and therefore they do not represent the whole Myanmar Migrant community in Thailand. The results of qualitative study are subjective and cannot be generalized the whole Myanmar migrant workers in Mahachai. Since the instrument for quantitative study was self-administered questionnaire, the respondents were chosen from those who can read and write. So, these samples do not represent the illiterate migrant factory workers. There may also be possibility of risk for social desirability bias. The design of this study was cross-sectional survey and it does not express their practice over time. This study did not assess (1) sexual distress and its reducing methods as an aspect of social support and social network and (2) the practice on homosexual and bisexual relationships since Myanmar people do not talk about sex openly according to the culture.

3.12 APPLICATION BENEFIT

The result of this study is expected to be useful for review and planning of health promotion and education programs for the migrant workers from Myanmar in Thailand.

3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

1. Participants received explanation on full description of the survey including benefits.
2. Informed consent was taken from these respondents including:
 - Confidentiality
 - Free participation
 - Freedom to withdraw
 - Access to final report and
 - No use of data for other purposes.