

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes: (1) the subjects, (2) the materials, (3) the procedures used in the collection and analysis of the data, (4) the data analysis, and (5) the research plan.

#### **3.1 SUBJECT**

This study aims to investigate the prevalence of sexual harassment among undergraduate female students. Therefore, the subjects were undergraduate female students. Due to limited budget and time of this research, only students at Thammasat University were the respondents of this research. The size of population of this research was based on the population table of Taro Yamane with 95% confident level and +/- 5% of tolerance error. According to the Taro Yamane's table, the population at 15,000 requires 390 samples minimum. In 2008, there were 14,571 undergraduate female students at Thammasat University according to the office of T.U. registration. Therefore, 394 undergraduate female students at Thammasat University were the sample of this research. The respondents were approached and asked to fill in the questionnaire. The distributor waited for them about 5-10 minutes to complete and return the questionnaire by hand.

#### **3.2 MATERIALS**

The main instrument used in the survey was a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaires distributed in the survey were in Thai version so as to ensure that the respondents understood the questions clearly. The respondents were asked to give precise answers in 5 sections as follows:

Part I: Students' year of study

Part II: Sexual harassment experience and perpetrator profile. The purposes of this part were to check the prevalence of sexual harassment and identify perpetrator profile. The sexual harassment in this part was divided into 6 types based on sexual harassment approach: 1) the verbal harassment, 2) the non-verbal harassment, 3) the physical harassment, 4) the sexual bribery or quid pro quo, 5) the threat of physical

abuse or blackmail, and 6) the sexual coercion. For each type, it described character of sexual harassment and behaviour so that the respondents could recognize the real situation and whether they had faced it. Under the question for each type, the respondent was required to identify the perpetrator.

Part III: Negative effects of sexual harassment to the respondents. This part was designed to know the sexual harassment symptoms based on the previous research. The respondents experiencing at least one type of sexual harassment were asked to complete this part while the respondents having no harassment experience were asked to skip this part.

Part IV: Sexual harassment experienced by other undergraduate female students whom the respondent knew personally. All respondents were asked to fill in this part to check whether the sexual harassment occurred to other female students. The questions of this part were similar to the questions in part II.

Part IV: Respondent's opinions. The respondents were asked with one open-ended question to add more information about this issue.

### **3.3 PROCEDURES**

#### **3.3.1 Research Design**

The descriptive frequency analysis was used in this research. The respondents were asked to answer the questionnaires only one time. Then the data obtained was analyzed to describe prevalence of sexual harassment.

#### **3.3.2 Data Collection**

The survey started during December 2008. The researcher and an assistant distributed the copies of questionnaires by hand to the respondents- undergraduate female students at Thammasat University- sitting and hanging around in cafeteria, library and common place of each faculty, and waited for them to return the questionnaire back once completed. 300 copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the students at Rangsit campus and 94 were distributed in Tha Prachan campus. The assistant was trained on distribution of questionnaire to the target group, which was only undergraduate female students, the objectives of the survey and the ethics of researchers which keeps the respondents' information as confidential. In this

regard, the respondents could understand the purpose and gave consent to provide information.

### 3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

The frequency analysis was applied to describe the prevalence of sexual harassment and relatively describe the statistically significant outcomes. The results of sexual harassment experience were analyzed to find out the frequency of each type. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, version 11.5 was used to analyze the data.

### 3.5 RESEARCH PLAN

This research plan comprised of four phases: planning, implementing, analysing, and reporting. In September-November 2008, the researcher completed determining samples and completed the questionnaire. The implementing session commenced in December. Data collection finished in the next month. The analysis phase was carried on throughout January, followed by report writing and presenting in February. Final report was submitted by March 2009.

**Table 1. Research Plan**

Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b><u>Planning phase</u></b>							
Determining sample							
- Designing questionnaire							
- Pre-testing questionnaire							
- Revising questionnaire							
- Pro-testing questionnaire							
<b><u>Implementing phase</u></b>							
- Conducting survey							
- Data collection							
<b><u>Analysis phase</u></b>							

(table continued)

*Table 1. (Continued)*

Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
- Data verification							
- Data analysis							
<b><u>Reporting phase</u></b>							
- Report writing							
- Report printing							
- Report submission							