#### References

- Ahmed, S. (2001). HIV/AIDS Vulnerability of Migrants from Myanmar working at Samut Sakorn in Thailand.
- Archavantikul, K., Therese, C., and Pune, H. H. (2000). Sexuality, Reproductive health and Violence: Experiences of Migrants from Burma in Thailand, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, pp. 1-19, 117-135.
- Asia Pacific Report. (1997). The Status and Trend of HIV/AIDS/STD Epidemic in Asia and the Pacific: Risk and Vulnerability.
- Bakker, A.B. (1999). Persuasive communication about AIDS prevention: Need for cognition determines the impact of message format. AIDS education and prevention, 11 (2), 150-162.
- Bangkok Post. (July 22, 2003). Helping with Health: A joint project between the Raks Thai Foundation and the Samut Sakorn Hospital is making life a little easier for migrant workers in Mahachai.
- Beyrer, C., Chelala, C. (September 25, 1999). THE LANCET 354 (9184). Health and Human Rights, Drug use and HIV/AIDS in Burma.
- BI Weekly (May 2001). No. 28, 3-9 Cost is high for Illegal Burmese Going to Mahachai in Thailand.
- Bond, K., Valente, T., Kendall, C. (1999). Social Network influences on reproductive health behaviors in urban northern Thailand. *Social Science and Medicine* 49: 1599-1614.
- Brown, L.K. Lourie, K.J., Flanagan, R, & High, P. (1998). HIV-related attitudes and risk behavior of young adolescent mothers. AIDS education and prevention, 10(6). 565-573.
- CARAM-Asia, Riza Faith C., Ybanez KALAYAAN Inc. (1998). HIV Vulnerability of Wives of Seafarers: A Case Study.
- CARE-International Thailand. (September, 1999). Migrant Workers and HIV/AIDS Vulnerability Study, Thailand.
- CARE International Thailand. (2000). *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations* (workshop report), Bangkok, Thailand.

- CARE International Thailand. (April, 2001). Migrant Workers and Access to Health Services.
- CARE International, Thailand. (2001). Primary Survey reports on study: Attitudes and behaviors related to HIV/AIDS prevaention and family planning among migrants from Myanmar working in Thailand.
- Cesar Chelala (2002). HIV epidemics taking its toll on Myanmar. Special to the Japan Times.
- Chantavanich, S., Beesey, A., Paul, S. (2000). Mobility and HIV/AIDS in the Greater Mekong Subregion, Asian Research Center for Migration, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Chantavanich, S., Paul, S. Wangsiripaisal, P., Suwannachot, P., Amaraphibal, A., Bessey, A. (1999, September). Cross-Border migration and HIV vulnerability in the Thai-Myanmar Border: Sangkhlaburi and Ranong.
- Fernandez, I. (1998). *Migration and HIV/AIDS Vulnerability in South East Asia*, CARAM- Asia, electronic publication. Available: http://www.gn.apc.org/caramasia.
- Federation of Trade Unions Burma, (2002). Responsibilities and Rights. "Migrant Workers from Burma".
- Fisher, J.D. & Fisher, W.A. (1992). *Changing AIDS risk behavior*. Psychological bulletin, 111, 455-474.
- Gong, V.D. & Rudnick, N. (1987). AIDS, facts & Issues (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: Rutgers University Press.
- Gupta, K., Singh S. K. (2000). Social Networking, Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and risktaking behavior Among Migrants workers.
- Head, J. (2001). BBC News: *New AIDS fears in Thailand* http://www.intellnet.org/ news/2001/06/25/5143-1.stm.
- Herald, K., Cesar Chelala (July 15, 2002). http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/KW32.htm
- Human Rights of Migrants (July 2002). Deportations of Burmese migrants and HIV testing.
- Intong, N. (2000). Increased condom practice in the refugee population, Nu Po camp in Thailand.

- Joan Liverpool, Melissa McGhee, Charlie Lollis, Melanie Beckford and David Levine, Journal of the National Medical Association (April 2002). Vol. 94, No. 4. *Attitude, and Behavior of Homeless African-American Adolescents: Implications for HIV/AIDS prevention.*
- Koeppl, P. (2003). Theory, Research and Heuristics: using social science to inform clinical trials enrollment.
- Lanouette, N.M., Noelson, R., Ramamonjisoa, A., Jabcobson, S. (June 2003). American Journal of Public Health. Washington Vol. 93, Iss. 6, pg 971. *HIV*and AIDS- related attitude, awareness, and practices in Madagascar.
- Laraqui, C.H., Tripodi, D., Rahhali, A., Bichara, M., Laraqui, S., Curtes, J.P., Verger,
  C., Zahraoui, M. (2002). Attitude, practice, and behavior of health care workers confronted to AIDS and the occupational risk of HIV transmission in Morocco.
- Lee, G. Y. (1997). Indochinese refugee families in Australia: *A multicultural perspective, Cultural diversity and the family*. Volume 3. The International year of the family project.
- Liverpool, J., McGhee, M., Lollis, C., Beckford, M., Levine, D. (2002). Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of Homeless African-American Adolescents: Implication for HIV/AIDS Prevention.

Maslow, A. (1970). *Motivation and Personality*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Harper & Row.

- M. Rahman, TA Shimu, T Fukui, T Shimbo and W Yamamoto (1998). Kyoto University, School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan. Attitude, beliefs and practices about HIV/AIDS among the oversea job seekers in Bangladash.
- Marga, R. and Pul, K. (August, 2002). HIV/STD Prevalence and Risk Factors among Migrant and Non-Migrant Males of Kailali Districts in Far-Western Nepal Volume 1, Main Text.
- Mullany, L., Maung, C., Tun, A., Dah, P. T. (2000). HIV/AIDS awareness among Burmese migrants factory workers along the Thai-Burma border, Tak Province, July 2000.
- Norwood, G. (1996). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, <u>http://www.connect.net/georgen/maslow.htm</u>.

- Osho, A.A. & Olayinka, B.A. (1997). Changes in attitude, sexual behavior and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission in Southwest Nigeria. East African Medical Journal, 74 (9), 544-560.
- Organista, PB., Prganista, KC., Soloff, PR., Health and Social Work; (May 1998). 23
  (2), pg. 96. Exploring AIDS-related attitude, attitudes, and behaviors of female Mexican migrant workers.
- Oppenheimer, E., Matana, B., and Aaron, S., (1998). HIV/AIDS and Cross-border Migration: A Rapid Assessment of Migrant Populations along the Thai-Burma Border regions, Asian Research Center for Migration, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.
- Police Gen. Sanit Sarutanon, Deputy National Police Chief (21, June 2000). Bangkok Post.
- Population Reports (November, 1996). 24 (3). HIV/AIDS and Other STDS. Population Information program, Center for Communication Programs, The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA.
- Rahman, M. Shimu, TA., Fukui, T., Shimbo, T., Yamamoto, W. (1999). Knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practices about HIV/AIDS among the overseas job seekers in Bangladesh.
- Robillard, R.H. (Mar/Apr 2001). Pitman: 27 (2); pp. 176, The Jamaican adolescent: An assessment of attitude and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS.
- Rodier, G.R., Morand, J.J., Olson, J.S., & Watts, D.M. (1993). HIV infection among secondary school students in Djibouti, Horn of Africa: Knowledge, exposure and prevalence. East African Medical Journal, 70 (71), 414-417.
- Roenne, A., Kollie, S., (2000). Reproductive health KAP survey amongst refugees in Guinea: Findings concerning STIs and AIDS.
- Rotheram Borus, M.J., Mahler, K.A., & Rosario, M. (1995). *AIDS prevention with adolescents. AIDS education and prevention*, 7(3), 320-336.
- Science and medicine (25 August 2001). 358 (9282).
- Seshu, M. S. (1999). Interventions with regard to reducing HIV vulnerability of trafficked people, CARAM-Asia, http://www.gn.apc.org/caramasia/ss\_meena.htm.

- Skeledon, R. (1992). International Migration and the ESCAP Region: A Policyoriented Approach, Asia-Pacific Population Journal, Vol. 7 No, 2 (1992, pp. 3-22).
- Skeledon, R. (2000). Population Mobility and HIV Vulnerability in South East Asia: An Assessment and Analysis, UNDP-South East Asia HIV and Development Project.
- Thang D Bui, Chi K Pham, Thang H Pham, Long T Hoang, Bulletin of World Health Organization. Geneva, (2001). Vol. 79, Iss 1, pg. 15. Cross-sectional study of sexual behavior and attitude about HIV among urban, rural, and minority residents in Viet Nam.
- Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma, (10 February 1998). Situation Report.

The Associated Press (21 September, 1995). Study Links Migration and AIDS.

- The Thai working group on HIV/AIDS projection, (2001). Projections for HIV/AIDS in Thailand: 2000-2020.
- UNAIDS/WHO (2002). AIDS epidemic update, December 2002.
- UNAIDS (2002). Asia and the Pacific, Fact Sheet 2002. Available: http://www.unaids.org/html/pub/publications/Factheets02/Fsasiapacific\_en\_pdf. htm.
- UNDP (2000). HIV Vulnerability Caused by Mobility Related to Development, UNDP -South East Asia HIV and Development Project, July. Available: http://www.hiv-development.org/.
- U.S. Census Bureau (1999). HIV/AIDS Status and Trends in Asia and the Pacific.
- Villarruel, A.M., Sweet Jemmott, L., Howard, M., Taylor, L., & Bush, E. (1998) Practice what we preach? HIV knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors of adolescents and adolescent peer educators. Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, 9, (5), 61-72.
- WHO, (2001). HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific Region 2001.
- WHO, (2002). Modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in Myanmar and Thailand.
- Wolfers, I. (1999). A Model for Evaluating HIV/AIDS Intervention for Mobile Popularion, CARAM- Asia, Available: http://www.gn.apc.org/caramasia.

- Wolfers, I., and Josie, F. (1999). Health Compromised: two Preliminary Study on Bangaladeshi female migrant workers, one in Malaysia and one in Bangladesh, CARAM-Asia.
- World Health Report (2002). Reducing Risks, Promoting Healthy Life.
- Ybanez, R.F. (1999). Conditions in Labor Migration that contribute to the HIV Vulnerability of Migrant Workers: A Case Study of Filipino Domestic Workers in Hong Kong.

**APPENDICES** 

No.	Items	Unit	Unit	Price (in	Total
			Number	Thai Baht)	Budget
1	Pre-testing in Mae Sot				
	-Transport	Times	1	800	800
	-Respondents	Person	20	30	600
	-Photostat	Page	100	0.5	50
2	Data Collection				
	-Transport	Times	25	200	5,000
	-Respondents	Person	400	20	8,000
	-Photostat	Page	2000	0.5	1,000
3	Preparation and				
	completion of the thesis			8,000	8,000
	paper				
	TOTAL				23,450

# **APPENDIX 1: ESTIMATED BUDGET**

## **APPENDIX 2: SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**

SN	Activities	N	love	emb	er	D	ece	mb	er		lan	uar	y	F	ebr	uar	y		Ma	rch	n		Ap	oril			Μ	ay	
		]	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Writing Proposal	18																											
2	Consulting advisor		1	鸡		燜		all's	總	15	104	(A)	73	が	之	10th	1	3	辉	愿	調	16	(The	9	報	御	A.	の中	膨
3	Submit first draft			혦	總																								
4	Revise first draft					3.																							
5	Submit for proposal exam						油	1																					
6	Proposal exam								R																				
7	Revise proposal									1																			
8	Pre- testing instrument										25																		
9	Introduction for survey											116																	
10	Data collection												1	27	3														
11	Data management															1													
12	Data analysis																퀵	10 miles											
13	Report writing																		123	12	5	斋							
14	Submit for final defense																						S.						
15	Thesis exam																								366				
16	Revision																									3	尚	14 AN 14 AN	
17	Submit as the final product																												

### **APPENDIX 3: SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE**

number

Factory

1

Code

number\_\_\_\_\_

Please answer the questions below yourself. Your personal answers will be treaded strict confidentially. Your responses will be presented only as a group. Your assistance is greatly appreciated and will help us to provide your community with proper health information in the future. Thank you very much.

I. For Socio-demographic Characteristics

1. What is your age?

\_\_\_\_\_ year

- 2. What is your gender?(1) Male (2) Female (2)
- 3. What is your marital status?

(1) Single	(3) Divorced
(2) Married	(4) widowed

4. What is your education?

(1) Primary school	(3) High school
(2) Middle school	(4) University
	(5) Other [] (please specify)

5. What is your ethnicity?

(1) Baman

(2) Karen

(.	3) Mon 🗌
(4	4) Other [] (please specify)

6. What is your religion?							
(1) Buddhism	(3) Christian						
(2) Islam	(4) Other (please specify)						
7. What is your position/place	in the factory?						
(1) Manager	(3) factory worker						
(2) Accountant	(4) Others (please specify)						
8. What is your income per mo	onth (Baht)?						
(1) 1,000-2,000	(3) 3,001-4,000						
(2) 2001-3000	(4) More than 4,000						
9. How long have you been in	Thailand?						
(1) 10 years and above	(3) 1 to 4 years						
(2) 5 to 9 years	(4) Less than 1 year						
10. With whom do you live?							
(1) Family member or relati	ve						
(2) Friends							
(2) Alone							
(4) Fiancée							
(5) Other $\Box$ (please specify)	)						
	·						
11. Who soothe you to relieve y	11. Who soothe you to relieve your distress?						
(1) Family member or relativ	(1) Family member or relative						
(2) Friend	(2) Friend						
(3) Employer	(3) Employer						
(4) Boyfriend/girlfriend							
(5) Other (please specify)							

12. How does he/she relieve your bad feeling?								
(1) Going to movies/videos								
(2) Drinking together	(2) Drinking together							
(3) Visitng								
(4) Others (please specify)								
	÷							
13. How long have you known each ot	her?							
(1) More than 10 years	(3) 1-5 years							
(2) 2. 5-10 years	(4) less than 1 year							
14. How often do you meet with each of	other?							
(1) Once a day	(3) Once a month							
(2) once a week	(4) Once a year							
	(5) Others (please specify)							
15. Where do you meet each other?								
(1) Market	(4) Tea-shop							
(2) Wat 🗌	(5) Bar							
(3) Video-shop	(6) Other 🗌 (please							
specify)								
16. What type of support do you get fr	rom that person?							
(1) Informational								
(2) Emotional								

(3) Instrumental

II. For knowledge Concerning HIV/AIDS

- 1. Did you get any information regarding HIV/AIDS?
  - (1) Yes (2) No (2)

If yes, from what sources did you get? (can fill more than one)

(1) Thai TV	(7) Myanmar Magazine
(2) Thai Radio 🗌	(8) Myanmar Newspaper 🗌
(3) Thai Magazine	(9) Family
(4) Thai Newspaper 🗌	(10) Friends 🗌
(5) Myanmar TV	(11) Fiancée 🗌
(6) Myanmar Radio 🗌	(12) NGOs 🗌
	(13) Other (please specify)

- 2. Is AIDS a curable disease?
  (1) Yes (2) No (3) Do not know (3) Do not know (3)
- 3. What are the symptoms of AIDS?

	Yes	No	Do not know
Chronic Diarrhoea			
Sneezing			
Weight loss			
Prolonged fever			
Constipation			

	Yes	No	Do not know
Blood transfusion			
Mosquito/insect bites			
Sharing toilet		3	
Sharing razor			
Sharing accommodation			
Sharing syringe/needle			
During pregnancy (mother to child)			
During delivery (mother to child)			
By breast feeding (mother to child)			
Tattooing			
Mouth kissing			
Homosexual intercourse			
Heterosexual intercourse			
	1		

4. Please mention all the ways you know a person can get infected with

HIV/AIDS.

5. Please mention all the ways you know you can protect yourself from getting infected with HIV/AIDS.

	Yes	No	Do not know
Not having sex at all			
Use condoms correctly every time when having sex			
Wash reproductive organs with antiseptic solution after			
sex every time			
Use the contraceptive pill			
Stay faithful to one uninfected sex partner who also has			
no other partner			
Avoid sex with injecting drug user			
Avoid blood transfusion or injection			
Taking Chinese traditional medicine (like Gensen			
daily)	i ,		
Eat more chicken, fish, or vegetables			
Doing physical exercise daily			

III. For Attitude towards HIV/AIDS and its transmission

1. I am sure that I cannot get AIDS whatever I do.

(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree
(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree

(2) Agree

- 2. All AIDS patients should be forced to live in an isolated community like Tuberculosis patients.
  - (3) Disagree (1) Strongly agree
  - (2) Agree  $\Box$ (4) Strongly disagree
- 3. I think AIDS can be cured totally in well-developed countries nowadays.
  - (3) Disagree (1) Strongly agree
  - (4) Strongly disagree (2) Agree

4.	AIDS is a disease of the rich person only.		
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
5.	Married couples should be fa	aithful to their spouses; they should not have sex	
	partners other than their spouse (husband/wife)		
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
6.	In my opinion, using a condo	om or requiring the partner to use a condom is a	
	sign of not trusting your part	ner.	
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
7.	If a woman carries condoms with her, it usually means that she has more sex partner.		
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
8.	Generally, having sex without HIV.	at condom only once will not infect a person with	
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
9.	I think all sex workers may h	ave HIV/AIDS.	
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	
10	. I think some sex workers do	not have HIV/AIDS and we do not need to use	
	condoms.		
	(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree	
	(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree	

 I am sure that I cannot get AIDS by avoiding extramarital sex and intravenous drug use.

(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree
(2) Agree 🗌	(4) Strongly disagree

- 12. If I know that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I will treat him/her the same as usual.
  - (1) Strongly agree (3) Disagree (4) Strongly disagree (4) Strongly disagree (1)
- 13. I think there is no problem if we share needle just one time for intravenous drug use.

(1) Strongly agree	(3) Disagree
(2) Agree	(4) Strongly disagree

### IV. For Practice concerning HIV/AIDS prevention

- 1. Have you ever had sex before?
  (1) Yes (2) No (3) Refuse to answer (1)
- 2. If yes, what is the age at first sex?

(1) <15 year $\Box$	(3) 21-35 year
(2) 15-20 year	(4) 36-40 year

3. Do you use condom when having sex with your lifetime partner?

	(1) Yes	(2) No 🗌	(3) Refuse to answer
4.	Do you have more than one	sexual partner?	
	(1) Yes 🗌	(2) No 🗌	(3) Refuse to answer

5. Do you go to brothels for your pleasure?
(1) Yes (2) No (3) Refuse to answer (3)

(5) > 40 years

6.	How often do you have sex with sex workers during the last 12 months?		
	(1) Everyday	(4) Once in 3 months	
	(2) Once a week	(5) Once in 6 months	
	(3) Once a month	(6) Other 🗌 (please s	pecify)
7.	How often did you use condo	om when having sex w	ith sex workers?
	(1) Never	(3) Often	
	(2)Sometimes	(4) Always	
		(5) Others 🗌 (please	specify)
8.	Have you ever had sex after of	drinking?	
	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Refuse to answer
9.	Have you ever used intraveno	ous drug injection?	
	(1) Yes	(2) No 🗌	(3) Refuse to answer
10	. Have you ever shared needle	s for the injection?	
	(1) Yes	(2) No 🗌	(3) Refuse to answer

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

.

Name:	Myint Thu
Date of Birth:	13 November 1975
Nationality:	Myanmar
Religion:	Buddhist
Race:	Chinese
Email:	myintthu1415@hotmail.com
Education:	1994 to 2001- M.B.,B.S.
	Institute of Medicine, Mandalay, Myanmar
Work experience:	2001 to 2002- House Officer, Mandalay General Hospital,
	Mandalay, Myanmar
	2001 to 2003- Medical Officer, Myintyadana Private clinic,
	Mandalay, Myanmar
Language skill:	Native language - Myanmar
	Proficient in English

. \*