

**PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF  
ACCESS TO, PERCEPTIONS ON, AND PREFERENCES FOR,  
HIV-RELATED HEALTH EDUCATION  
AMONG MYANMAR MIGRANT WORKERS IN RANONG, THAILAND**



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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
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WORKERS IN RANONG, THAILAND

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Field of Study      Health Systems Development  
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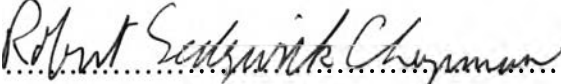
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The main objective of the study was to assess the accessibility to, perceptions on, and preferences for, HIV-related health education among Myanmar migrant workers in Ranong Province, Thailand. A cross-sectional study design with structured questionnaire and an open-ended question was used, and 357 subjects were interviewed. Non-parametric tests and bivariate correlation were used for hypothesis testing.

In all, 245 workers (68.6%) had received HIV-related health education, and both males and females had very similar access. Longer length of stay in Ranong was associated with greater access, but youth (15-25 yr.) had less access than older subjects. There was no significant difference in access when comparing the high-risk occupational group with other occupations, but when fishery-related workers were excluded, high-risk workers had more frequent access than others. Regarding perceptions, only 6.2% agreed that they had adequate access, and only 11.6% were satisfied with level of access. However, all believed that HIV/AIDS is an important matter. All preferred participatory types of HIV-related education over non-participatory ones. This preference was significantly stronger in the high-risk group than in others. However, subjects also preferred some non-participatory methods, especially condoms and lubricants, cartoon/comic booklets, real-life photo story booklets, pamphlet/leaflets/ brochures, TV drama, and TV spots. The migrant workers strongly preferred to receive HIV-related health education in any place except government health centers and border gates. The majority of the supplementary qualitative information from the open-ended question reinforced the quantitative findings of the study.

It is expected that the results of this study would be useful for the review and planning of health education, health promotion, development of information, education and communication (IEC) and training materials, and behavior change communication (BCC) interventions regarding HIV/AIDS prevention and control among Myanmar migrant workers in similar settings in Thailand and elsewhere.

Field of Study Health Systems Development Student's signature \_\_\_\_\_

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community-based Organization
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand
CDC	Centre of Disease Control
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
FHI	Family Health International
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HE	Health Education
HFC	Hebrew for Christian
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HSS	HIV Sentinel Sero-Surveillance
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MSM	Man Who Have Sex With Man
NAP	National AIDS Program

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
PE	Peer Education
PHAMIT	Prevention of HIV/AIDS Among Migrants in Thailand
PLHIV	People Living With HIV
RH	Reproductive Health
SHG	Self-help Group
SG	Service Girl (especially Karaoke Service Girl)
SMS	Short Message Service
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SW	Sex Worker
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing
VCD	Video CD
WHO	World Health Organization
WVFT	World Vision Foundation of Thailand