

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Sample size

A total of 400 among 413 migrants aged 15-35 years of the 13 villages population who returned from working in Thailand during the study period consented to participate into this study. This is accounted almost 10 percent of the area age range group population. This is assured that the sample in this study are represented over 10 percent of the age range group migrants who went to work in Thailand from the area at the time of this study. Only 13 cases of the approaching sample refused to participate the study.

4.2 General characteristics of target population

Of the 400 participants 52 percent were male and 48 percent female. Among them; 39.8%, 22%, 21%, and 17.3% were aged 15-19, 20-25, 26-30, and 31-35 years, respectively. The education level, more than half of the study groups comprised mainly of primary school (52.3%), junior high school (22.3%), and no education (18.7%). Only 6.7 percent of them were completely senior high school. More than half (64.7%) of them were married, and 35.3 percent were single. Almost of the target population (100%) were Lao loum ethnic, 100 percent were Buddhist,

and have had a place of birth in Lao PDR. Most of them resided in Champorn district, and only 6.5 percent of them have relative in Thailand. (see table 1)

Regarding to occupation in Laos, 90.3 percent of participants were farmers, 4.2 percent were unemployed, 3.0 percent were trader, only 2.5 percent were employee, while in Thailand 62.0% of them were factory worker, 23.8 percent were house keeper, 9.5 percent were mobile trader, but only few percent were farmer and fishermen (2.5% and 2.2% respectively).

Regarding income status, the respondents have been classified into 3 groups according to their income per month. Those who earned less than 100,000 Kips per month were classified the lowest income group, and who earned between 100,000 to 200,000 Kips the low income group and with more than 200,000 Kips were classified the middle income group. The proportion of these three groups were 31%, 51%, and 18% respectively.

For the frequencies of working in Thailand, about half of target population (52%) went to work 2-3 times, 38.5 percent went only one time, and 9.5 percent went more than three times. Meanwhile, the number of Lao migrants working in Thailand has gradually increased year by year since 1995 e.g. 6.2 percent in year 1995, 11 percent in year 1996, 15.2 percent in year 1997, 22.8 percent in year 1998, 25 percent in year 1999, and especially in year 2000 there was 19.8 percent because the data got only 6 months. Of these, 55 percent stayed in Thailand equal or less than one year, and 45 percent stayed longer than one year. Whereas three part of them (74.3%) worked in Bangkok, 13 percent based in northeast, 9.3 percent based in Central, and another part had a few percent (see table 1)

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the study population (n = 400)

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Gender		
Male	208	52.0
Female	192	48.0
Age group (years)		
15-19	88	22.0
20-25	159	39.8
26-30	84	21.0
31-35	69	17.3
Marital status		
Single	141	35.3
Married	259	64.7
Educational level		
No education	75	18.7
Primary school	209	52.3
Junior school	89	22.3
Senior school	27	6.7
Religion		
Buddhist	400	100.0

Table 1. (Continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Ethnic group		
Lao loum	400	100.0
Place of birth		
Lao PDR	400	100.0
Permanent District		
Champorn	400	100.0
Having relatives in Thailand	26	6.5
Occupation in Lao		
Farmer	361	90.3
Trader	12	3.0
Employee	10	2.5
Unemployed	17	4.2
Income per month (kip)		
< 100,000	124	31.0
100,000-200,000	204	51.0
> 200,000	72	18.0

Table 1. (Continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Occupation in Thailand		
Factory worker	248	62.0
House keeper	95	23.8
Mobile trader	38	9.5
Farmer	10	2.5
Fishermen	9	2.2
Number of times working in Thailand		
1	154	38.5
2-3	208	52.0
> 3	38	9.5
Number of persons working in Thailand by year		
1995	50	6.2
1996	90	11.0
1997	123	15.2
1998	186	22.8
1999	204	25.0
2000	161	19.8
Duration of working in Thailand (years)		
≤ 1	220	55.0
> 1	180	45.0

Table 1. (Continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Place of working in Thailand (persons)		
Bangkok	297	74.3
Northeast	52	13.0
Central	37	9.3
South	5	1.2
West	5	1.2
East	4	1.0

4.3 Past illness

Only 2.5 percent of the target population have ever been admitted to the hospital, 2.3 percent had history of blood donation, and 0.5 percent had history of blood transfusion. 6.3 percent had history of surgical operation, 2.5 percent tuberculosis, 1.7 percent hepatitis B, and 0.8 percent diabetes and hypertension. (see table 2)

For the symptoms of STDs diseases in the life time, 45.3 percent of female respondents had got Leucorrhoea (with 36.5 percent occurred in the past year and 32.3 percent in the past 3 months), follow by frequency or difficult urination

symptom 4 percent (Female 4.7% and male 3.4%) in the life time, 3.1 percent in the past time, 2.6 percent in the past 3 months among female, but among male, the percent on symptoms about swollen lymph node in groin was 4.8 percent in life time, and only 2 percent among female. Another symptoms such as: warts, painful open sore with pus, and discharge from tip of penis were very few reported. (see table 3)

Table 2. Medical history of the study population (n = 400)

History of	Number	Percentage
Admission to hospital	10	2.5
Blood donation	9	2.3
Blood transfusion	2	0.5
Tuberculosis	10	2.5
Hepatitis B	7	1.7
Diabetes	3	0.8
Hypertension	3	0.8
Surgical operation	25	6.3

Table 3. History of STD symptoms in the study population

History of symptoms	Life time	Past year	Past 3 months
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
• Among male (n = 208)			
Swollen lymph nodes in groin	10 (4.8)	2 (1.0)	0
Frequent/difficult urination	7 (3.4)	1 (.5)	1 (.5)
Discharge from tip of penis	3 (1.4)	0	0
Painful open sores with discharge	1 (.5)	1 (.5)	0
warts	1 (.3)	0	0
• Among female (n = 192)			
Leucorrhea	87 (45.3)	70 (36.5)	62 (32.3)
Frequent/difficult urination	9 (4.7)	6 (3.1)	5 (2.6)
Swollen lymph node in groin	4 (2.1)	0	0
Painful open sores with discharge	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)

4.4 Social and sexual behaviors

From table 4 the result of social and sexual behaviors showed that more than half (69.8%) of the target population drank alcohol. Out of these, 93.8 percent were male, 61.6 percent started drinking on age group 16-20 years old and 28.7 percent started drinking before 15 years old. In the past year, there were more than

half of them (52.3%) drank once in 2-3 months, 15.8 percent drank 2-3 times per week and 15 percent once a month. Each time of drinking, 63.4 percent drank just for 2-3 glasses and 29 percent drank until get drunk.

About half of the target population smoke cigarette (49.5%), and started smoking before their age 16 years old (51.5%). For drug abuse in the life time, 13 percent of the target population ever used illicit drug such as Marijuana 50 percent, Amphetamine and Thinner/Glue 25 percent each. While the main mode of drug abused was inhalation (84.6%) and followed by orally (15.4%). The reason for the first time of drug taking was to try 50 percent and being influenced from friends and the society 32.7 percent.

Regarding sexual behavior, 76.5 percent of the target population have ever had sex, and 73.9 percent started their sex life during 16-20 years old, which more than another group and 65.4 percent had first sex experience with their spouse. More than 90 percent of females had only one partner, while males tended to have more than 2 partners (61.7%).

When asking about the sex partners in the life time, more than 70 percent of total respondents who ever had sex said that they had sex with their spouses. Beside these, many of them still have sex relation with casual partners 65.9 percent for male and only 8.6 percent for female, 32.9 % of male ever visiting CSW , and 22.2 percent informal regular partners . Regarding the frequency of condom use when having sex, there were 72.8 percent of whom who had sex with CSW said that they used condom every time when having sex with CSW, and 12.8 percent of male who having sex with casual partners protected themselves by using condom every time when they had sex together, and for female 25.0 percent said that their partner

used condom when having sex with them. In general, a large number of people did not use condom consistently (see table 5 and 6).

Table 4. Social and sexual behaviors among the study population

Characteristics	Male (n = 208)	Female (n = 192)	Total (n = 400)
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
<u>Social behaviors</u>			
• Drink alcohol	195 (93.8)	84 (43.8)	279 (69.8)
Age at first drinking (years)			
< 16	65 (33.3)	15 (17.9)	80 (28.7)
16-20	114 (58.5)	58 (69.0)	172 (61.6)
> 20	16 (8.2)	11 (13.1)	27 (9.7)
Frequency of drinking in the past year			
Once in 2-3 months	76 (39.0)	70 (83.3)	146 (52.3)
Once a month	36 (18.5)	6 (7.1)	42 (15.1)
2-3 times per month	19 (9.7)	1 (1.2)	20 (7.2)
Once a week	16 (8.2)	2 (2.4)	18 (6.5)
2-3 times per week	39 (20.0)	5 (6.0)	44 (15.8)
Every day	9 (4.6)	0	9 (3.2)

Table 4. (Continue)

Characteristics	Male (n = 208)	Female (n = 192)	Total (n = 400)
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
Quantity of alcohol drinking (in each time)			
Little	1 (. 5)	14 (16.7)	15 (5.4)
Just for 2-3 glasses	110 (56.4)	67 (79.8)	177 (63.4)
Until drunk	78 (40.0)	3 (3.6)	81 (29.0)
Until dizzy	6 (3.1)	0	6 (2.2)
• Ever smoked cigarette	183 (88.0)	15 (7.8)	198 (49.5)
Age at first smoking (years)			
< 16	95 (51.9)	7 (46.7)	102 (51.5)
16-20	82 (44.8)	5 (33.3)	87 (43.9)
>20	6 (3.3)	3 (20.0)	9 (4.5)
No of cigarettes smoking in the past year			
< 1000	26 (14.2)	4 (26.7)	30 (15.2)
1001-2000	66 (36.1)	6 (40.0)	72 (36.4)
2001-3000	20 (10.9)	1 (6.7)	21 (10.6)
> 3000	71 (38.8)	4 (26.7)	75 (37.9)

Table 4. (Continued)

Characteristics	Male (n = 208)	Female (n = 192)	Total (n = 400)
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
• History of drug abuse			
in life time	50 (24.0)	2 (1.0)	52 (13.0)
First drug abuse (type)			
Marijuana	25 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	26 (50.0)
Amphetamine	12 (24.0)	1 (50.0)	13 (25.0)
Thinner/Glue	13 (26.0)	0	13 (25.0)
Reason for first drug abuse			
For trial	26 (52.0)	0	26 (50.0)
For social (Persuaded by friend)	16 (32.0)	1 (50.0)	17 (32.7)
For fun	5 (10.0)	0	5 (9.6)
For other reasons*	3 (6.0)	1 (50.0)	4 (7.7)
Route of drug abuse			
Inhalation	41 (85.4)	1 (50.0)	44 (84.6)
Ingestion	7 (14.5)	1 (50.0)	8 (15.4)
Injection	0	0	0

* Other reasons for first drug abuse: to reduce stress (3.8%), to reduce sadness (1.9%), and to treat physical illness (1.9%)

Table 4. (Continued)

Characteristics	Male (n = 208)	Female (n = 192)	Total (n = 400)
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
<u>Sexual behaviors</u>			
Ever had sex	167 (80.3)	139 (72.4)	306 (76.5)
Among who ever had sex			
Age at first sex			
< 16	14 (8.4)	9 (6.5)	23 (7.5)
16-20	123 (73.7)	103 (74.1)	226 (73.9)
> 20	30 (18.0)	27 (19.4)	57 (18.6)
Life time number of sex partner			
1	64 (38.3)	128 (92.1)	192 (62.7)
2-5	64 (38.3)	11 (7.9)	75 (24.5)
6-10	19 (11.4)	0	19 (6.3)
> 10	20 (12.0)	0	20 (6.5)
First sex partner			
Husband/wife	69 (41.3)	131 (94.2)	200 (65.4)
Boy friend/girlfriend	94 (56.3)	7 (5.1)	101 (33.0)
Customer who paid	1 (.6)	0	1 (.3)
CSW	.3 (1.8)	1 (.7)	4 (1.3)

Table 5. Sex and condom use with different types of partners among male subjects who ever had sex (N= 167)

Variables	Types of partners			
	Wife No (%)	Informal regular partner No (%)	Casual partner No (%)	CSW No (%)
• Had sex				
In life time	127 (76.0)	37 (22.2)	110 (65.9)	55 (32.9)
In the past year	124 (74.3)	36 (21.6)	100 (59.9)	25 (15.0)
In the past 3 months	123 (73.7)	35 (21.0)	84 (50.3)	11 (6.6)
• Life time condom use				
Never use	117 (92.1)	33 (89.2)	70 (63.6)	7 (12.7)
Sometimes	9 (7.1)	4 (10.8)	26 (23.6)	8 (14.5)
Every time	1 (.8)	0	14 (12.8)	40 (72.8)

Table 6. Sex and condom use with different types partners among female subjects who ever had sex (N = 139)

Variables	Types of partners		
	Husband No (%)	Informal regular partner No (%)	Casual partner No (%)
• Having sex			
In the life time	132 (95.0)	4 (2.9)	12 (8.6)
In the past year	132 (95.0)	4 (2.9)	11 (7.9)
In the past 3 months	129 (92.8)	4 (2.9)	10 (7.2)
•Life time condom use			
Never use	120 (90.9)	3 (75.0)	8 (66.7)
Sometimes	8 (6.1)	0	1 (8.3)
Every time	4 (3.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (25.0)

4.5 Knowledge and Attitude toward HIV/AIDS

Regarding the knowledge about HIV/AIDS, the result showed that almost of the target population knew about AIDS. This was indicated by a majority of the respondents could answer correctly about the nature and modes of transmission of the disease. For example, they know how the disease is transmitted such as: by sharing unsterilized needles with infected persons (90.2%), having sex with infected persons with out using condom (96.5%), and by mother to child transmission (98.8%).

Furthermore, they knew that people who look healthy can have HIV/AIDS (92.5%) and these people can transmit the disease to the other even though they do not have any symptoms (98.8%). They also knew that a person who has history of STDs are at risk of getting HIV (96.2%). In contrast, they do not think that the people can get the disease by drinking from the same glass as an infected person (90.2%), working in the same room as infected person (94.2%), and being bitten by mosquito that have bitten an infected person (92.8%). Look at the knowledge about cure , 98.5 percent of the respondents answered correctly that HIV/AIDS could not be cured .

About the attitude toward HIV/AIDS, 44.2 percent of the respondents thought that HIV infected people should not be isolated from their family or community. However, there were 66.2 percent of the respondents who believed that HIV infection was a problem of homosexual only and 34.2 percent was also believed that it was a problem for CSW only. (see table 7)

Table 7. Knowledge and attitudes of the study population about HIV/AIDS

(n = 400)

Questions	Number of persons who gave correct answer	Percentage
Knowledge on HIV/AIDS		
• The people can get HIV infection by:		
- sharing needles with PLWHA	361	90.2
- having sex with PLWHA without condom	386	96.5
- Mother to Child Transmission (MCT)	395	98.8
• A person who looks healthy can have HIV/AIDS	370	92.5
• Asymptomatic PLWHA can transmit HIV to others	395	98.8
• Persons with history of STD are at risk of HIV infection	385	96.2
• People can not get HIV infection by:		
- drinking the same glass with HIV infected person	361	90.2
- working in the same room with HIV infected person	377	94.2
- mosquito bite	371	92.8
• There is no curative treatment for HIV/AIDS	394	98.5
Attitude on HIV/AIDS		
• PLWHA should not be isolated	177	44.2
• HIV infection is a problem of CSW only	137	34.2
• HIV infection is a problem of homosexual only	265	66.2

4.6 Preventive measure on HIV/AIDS

Ninety seven percent of the study population said they knew how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS. Concerning the knowledge about condom use for HIV/AIDS prevention, almost all of the study population cited that STDs and HIV infection could be prevented by using condom (97.5%). They also knew that condom could be used to prevent pregnancy (73.8%) and for family planning (56.2%). Only 1 percent did not know the purpose of condom use.

Regarding to the use of condom, among subjects who had ever sex only 20.6 percent ever use. Among those who ever used condoms 4.8 percent had a problem with condom breakage or leakage. Fifty three percent felt they had less sex pleasure when using condom. The reasons for not using condom were wasting time to make love (31.3%), trust on their partners free with STD/HIV (17.3%), no ulcer on their body (11.8%), no ulcer on penis (11.1%), shy to buy condom (9.8), and believed drinking alcohol can kill germ in the body (8.2%). Regarding the places to get condom, 39.7 percent replied that they got from the private pharmacy, 23.8 percent from hospital/health center, 17.5 percent from retail shop, 9.5 percent from private clinic, 7.9 percent from night club, and only 1.6 percent from PCCA. About 78 percent paid for condom and 54 percent said that condoms were cheap (see table 8).

Table 8. The knowledge about HIV prevention and the use of condoms in the study population

	Number	Percentage
Knowledge about HIV prevention and condom use (N = 400)		
• Knew the prevention of HIV/AIDS	386	96.5
- Using condom every time when had sex with another partner or with PLWHA	386	96.5
- Having only one sex partner	370	92.5
- Not sharing infected needles with PLWHA	361	90.2
• The purpose of condom use		
- To prevent STDs/AIDS diseases	390	97.5
- To prevent pregnancy	295	73.8
- For family planning	225	56.2
- Unknown	4	1.0
The use of condom among those who ever had sex (N = 306)		
• Ever used condom	63	20.6
Never used condom	243	79.4
• Reasons for not using condom (N = 243)		
- wasting time to make love	76	31.3
- Trust on their partner to be free of STD/HIV	42	17.3
- No ulcer on body	36	11.8
- No ulcer on penis	34	11.1
- Shy to buy condom	30	9.8

Table 8. (continued)

	Number	Percentage
- Believed drinking alcohol can kill germ in the body	25	8.2
Among those who ever used condoms (N = 63)		
• Experience condom breakage	3	4.8
• Change of feeling when using condom		
- Less pleasure	33	52.4
- No change	30	47.6
• Place of getting condom		
- Private pharmacy	25	39.7
- Hospital/Health center	15	23.8
- Retail shop	11	17.5
- Private clinic	6	9.5
- Night club	5	7.9
- PCCA	1	1.6
• Experience of purchasing condom	49	77.8
• Price of condom		
<1000 kips (cheap)	34	54.0
>2000 kips(expensive)	29	46.0

4.7 Sources of HIV/AIDS information

On the other hand, the study found that the multi-media have played an important role in spreading the information on HIV/AIDS. This reflected by approximately 386 persons (96.5%) of the total respondents have ever heard and seen the information or the advertisement about HIV/AIDS. Most of them (90.8%) had got information from television, 78.0 percent from radio, 41.8 percent from friend, 41.5 percent from health worker, and followed from poster, teacher, pamphlet and video (18.2%, 7.0%, 3.8%, 2.2% respectively).

When talking about the appropriate mass media for disseminating the HIV/AIDS information to the community and themselves, they said that television, radio (87.2% and 75% respectively) were the most appropriate. Health workers were a good source of HIV/AIDS information (see table 9).

Table 9. The sources of HIV/AIDS information among the study population

(N = 400)

	Number	Percentage
• Heard and seen about HIV/AIDS	386	96.5
• Sources of message:		
Television	363	90.8
Radio	312	78.0
Friend	167	41.8
Health worker	166	41.5
Poster	73	18.2
Teacher	28	7.0
Pamphlet	15	3.8
Video	9	2.2
• Appropriate sources for disseminating HIV/AIDS message in community.		
Television	349	87.2
Radio	300	75.0
Health worker	222	55.5
Friend	59	14.8
Poster	58	14.5
Pamphlet	12	3.0
Teacher	11	2.8
Video	10	2.5

Table 9. (Continued)

	Number	Percentage
• Appropriate sources for disseminating HIV/AIDS message in yourself.		
Television	318	79.5
Radio	294	73.5
Health worker	247	61.8
Poster	70	17.5
Friend	56	14.0
Teacher	29	7.3
Video	7	1.8
Pamphlet	1	.3

4.8 HIV prevalence among the study population

In this study, five persons were HIV positive and counted 1.3 percent of total target population. There were no statistical significant association of HIV prevalence with social and sexual behaviors, due to a small number of HIV positive cases found among this population. Among the five infected cases, 3 were males, 2 were females, 3 were singles and 2 were married. All of HIV infected had complete primary school, aged older than 19 years, and worked as a factory worker for over 1 year in Thailand. Three of them worked in Bangkok. None had history of using illicit

drugs, but two drank alcohol. Three of the HIV positive had experienced STDs symptoms and had more than one sex partner. Four out of five never used condom in their life time. (see table 10)

Table 10 . The association between socio-demographic characteristics, social behavior, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and HIV infections (N = 400)

Characteristics	Total No.	HIV (+) No. (%)	OR	95%CI
Gender				
Male	208	3 (1.4)	1.4	.2 - 8.4
Female	192	2 (1.0)		
Age groups (years)				
> 19	312	5 (1.6)	NA	NA
≤ 19	88	0		
Marital status				
Single	141	3 (2.1)	2.8	.5 - 16.9
Married	259	2 (.8)		

Table 10. (Continued)

Characteristics	Total No.	HIV (+) No. (%)	OR	95%CI
Education level				
No education	75	0	NA	NA
Have education	325	5 (1.5)		
Job in Thailand				
Factory worker	248	5 (2.0)	NA	NA
Others	0			
Duration of working in Thailand (years)				
>1	180	5 (2.8)	NA	NA
≤ 1	220	0		
Place of working in Thailand				
Bangkok	297	3 (1.0)	.5	.1 - 3.1
Others	103	2 (1.9)		
Drink alcohol				
Yes	279	2 (.7)	.3	.05 - 1.7
No	121	3 (2.5)		
Drug abuse				
Yes	52	0	NA	NA
No	348	5 (1.4)		

Table 10. (Continued)

Characteristics	Total No.	HIV (+) No.(%)	OR	95%CI
Life time number of sex partner (persons) (N = 306)				
>1	113	3 (2.7)	2.6	.4 - 15.8
1	193	2 (1.0)		
Condom use (N = 306)				
Yes	63	1 (1.6)	.9	.1 - 8.8
No	243	4 (1.6)		
STDs in life time				
Yes	104	3 (2.9)	4.4	.7 - 26.5
No	296	2 (.7)		
Knowledge about AIDS				
Yes	386	5 (1.3)	NA	NA
No	14	0		

4.9 The association between socio-demographic characteristics, social behavior, knowledge and sexual risk behavior for HIV infection

From table 11 showed that there was significant association between sexual risk behavior for HIV infection and gender (OR 21.6, 95% CI 11.0-42.3), age group (OR 2.5, 95% CI 1.1-6.1), marital status (OR 32.8, 95% CI 9.9-108.8), education (OR 2.4, 95%CI 1.2-4.8), job in Thailand (OR 2.1, 95%CI 1.3-3.4), duration of working in Thailand (OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.1-2.8), alcohol consumption (OR 18.0, 95% CI 7.5-43.0), while there was no significant association between sexual risk behavior neither relative in Thailand (OR 1.1, 95%CI .4-2.8), nor income groups (OR 1.1, 95%CI .7-1.8), and nor knowledge toward HIV/AIDS (OR 1.2, 95% CI .3-4.5).

When compared between female and male tables, there were significant association between sexual risk behavior for HIV infection and marital status for both female and male (OR 44.6, 95% CI 7.3-272.2 and OR 28.8, 95% CI 3.8-216.6) respectively, but there were only significant between sexual risk behavior and alcohol consumption for female (OR 5.8, 95% CI 1.5-22.7) and only drug abuse for male (OR 1.4, 95% CI 1.2-1.7). (Data not shown)

Table 11. The association between socio-demographic characteristics, social behavior, knowledge and sexual risk behavior for HIV infection
(N = 306)

Characteristics	Sexual risk behavior for HIV infection		OR	95% CI
	High No.(%)	Low No.(%)		
Gender				
Male	112 (67.1)	55 (32.9)	21.6	11.0 - 42.3
Female	12 (8.6)	127 (91.4)		
Age groups (years)				
> 19	117 (42.5)	158 (57.5)	2.5	1.1 - 6.1
≤ 19	7 (22.6)	24 (77.4)		
Marital status				
Single	44 (93.6)	3 (6.4)	32.8	9.9 - 108.8
Married	80 (30.9)	179 (69.1)		
Education				
Have education	112 (43.6)	145 (56.4)	2.4	1.2 - 4.8
No education	12 (24.5)	37 (75.5)		
Having relatives in Thailand				
Yes	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)	1.1	.4 - 2.8
No	116 (40.4)	171 (59.6)		

Table 11. (Continued)

Characteristics	Sexual risk behavior for HIV infection			
	High No.(%)	Low No.(%)	OR	95% CI
Income (kips)				
> 150,000	49 (41.9)	68 (58.1)	1.1	.7 - 1.8
≤ 150,000	75 (39.7)	114 (60.3)		
Job in Thailand				
Factory worker	90 (46.9)	102 (53.1)	2.1	1.3 - 3.4
Others	34 (29.8)	80 (70.2)		
Duration of working in Thailand (years)				
> 1	71 (47.6)	78 (52.4)	1.8	1.1 - 2.8
≤ 1	53 (33.8)	104 (66.2)		
Alcohol consumption				
Yes	118 (55.4)	95 (44.6)	18.0	7.5 - 43.0
No	6 (6.5)	87 (93.5)		
Drug abused				
Yes	37 (86.1)	6 (13.9)	12.5	5.1 - 30.7
No	87 (33.1)	176 (66.9)		
Knowledge toward HIV/AIDS				
Medium knowledge	4 (44.5)	5 (55.5)	1.2	.3 - 4.5
High knowledge	120 (40.4)	177 (59.6)		