



Folkhälsomyndigheten

Bilaga 1a Ämnesorientering med hjälp av AI-verktyget ChatGPT

User

What are the most common strategies for reaching migrant populations for their inclusion in Public Health survey or other health-related interviews?

Answer from ChatGPT

There are several strategies that can be used to reach migrant populations for inclusion in public health surveys or other health-related interviews.

Some of these strategies include:

- **Community engagement:** Building relationships with community leaders and organizations that work with migrant populations can help to increase trust and participation in surveys.
- **Translation and interpretation services:** Providing survey materials and interpreters in the languages spoken by migrant populations can help to increase participation and ensure that survey data is accurate.
- **Adapting the survey methodology:** Surveys can be adapted to take into account the unique circumstances of migrant populations, such as mobility or lack of formal documentation.
- **Use of technology:** Digital platforms and mobile phone surveys can be an effective way to reach and survey migrants, especially if they are hard-to-reach populations.
- **Cultural sensitivity:** Cultural sensitivity is crucial when working with migrant populations. Surveyors should be trained to work with people from different cultural backgrounds and be aware of and respect cultural differences.
- **Targeted sampling:** Sampling specific populations or locations where migrants are known to congregate, such as migrant camps, can help to increase participation.
- **Incentives:** Offering incentives for participation, such as gift cards or vouchers, can increase participation in surveys.
- **Collaboration:** Collaborating with other organizations that work with migrant populations, such as NGOs or community-based organizations, can help to increase participation in surveys and improve the quality of the data collected.
- **Outreach through social media:** Utilizing social media platforms to reach and inform migrant populations about the survey and its purpose can be an effective way to increase participation.

- Door-to-door visits: Conducting door-to-door visits in areas where migrants live can help to increase participation in surveys and build trust with the community.
- Mobile clinics: Setting up mobile clinics in areas where migrants congregate can be an effective way to provide health services and survey participants at the same time.
- Referral systems: Utilizing referral systems, where survey participants are given the option to refer friends and family to participate in the survey, can help to increase participation.
- Community-based participatory research (CBPR): Involving members of the migrant community in the planning, implementation, and analysis of the survey can help to increase participation and ensure that the data collected is relevant and useful for the community.
- Flexible scheduling: Being flexible with scheduling and allowing participants to complete the survey at a time that is convenient for them can increase participation.
- Building on existing relationships: Leveraging existing relationships with organizations or individuals who have already established trust with migrant communities can help to increase participation in surveys.
- Use of mobile apps: Developing mobile apps that can be used to complete the survey can be an effective way to reach and survey migrants, especially if they are hard-to-reach populations.

User

Among the suggested strategies, which are best known to work for hard-to-reach migrant populations?

Answer from ChatGPT

The best known strategies for hard-to-reach migrant populations are those that are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of that population. Some strategies that have been shown to be effective in reaching hard-to-reach migrant populations include:

- Community engagement: Building relationships with community leaders and organizations that work with hard-to-reach migrant populations can help to increase trust and participation in surveys. This helps to overcome language barriers and cultural barriers.
- Translation and interpretation services: Providing survey materials and interpreters in the languages spoken by hard-to-reach migrant populations can help to increase participation and ensure that survey data is accurate.

- Adapting the survey methodology: Surveys can be adapted to take into account the unique circumstances of hard-to-reach migrant populations, such as mobility or lack of formal documentation.
- Use of technology: Digital platforms and mobile phone surveys can be an effective way to reach and survey hard-to-reach migrants, especially if they are hard-to-reach populations.
- Cultural sensitivity: Cultural sensitivity is crucial when working with hard-to-reach migrant populations. Surveyors should be trained to work with people from different cultural backgrounds and be aware of and respect cultural differences.
- Targeted sampling: Sampling specific populations or locations where hard-to-reach migrants are known to congregate, such as migrant camps, can help to increase participation.
- Outreach through social media: Utilizing social media platforms to reach and inform hard-to-reach migrant populations about the survey and its purpose can be an effective way to increase participation.
- Door-to-door visits: Conducting door-to-door visits in areas where hard-to-reach migrants live can help to increase participation in surveys and build trust with the community.
- Community-based participatory research (CBPR): Involving members of the hard-to-reach migrant community in the planning, implementation, and analysis of the survey can help to increase participation and ensure that the data collected is relevant and useful for the community.
- Health promotion and prevention: Focusing on health promotion and prevention, such as providing education about healthy behaviors and screenings for common diseases, can help to improve the overall health of migrant populations.
- Addressing legal and social barriers: Migrants may face legal and social barriers to accessing health services, such as lack of documentation or fear of deportation. Advocacy and policy work to remove these barriers can help to improve access to healthcare for migrants.

It is important to note that the strategies can vary depending on the specific population, country and context, and a tailored approach that take into account the different needs and characteristics of the population is key to reach them.

User

What are the most common quantitative methods for including participation of migrant population in public health investigations or health screening?

Answer from ChatGPT

There are several quantitative methods that can be used to include the participation of migrant populations in public health investigations or health screenings:

Random sampling: This method involves selecting a representative sample of the migrant population and inviting them to participate in the study.

Convenience sampling: This method involves recruiting participants who are easily accessible, such as those who are located in specific areas or who have certain characteristics.

- A study that aimed to understand the health behaviors and needs of migrant farmworkers in a specific region of a country used convenience sampling to recruit participants who were easily accessible through local farmworker organizations.

Multi-stage sampling: This method involves combining different sampling methods, such as stratified sampling and cluster sampling, to increase the representativeness of the sample.

- A study that aimed to assess the prevalence of HIV among migrant populations in a specific region of a country used multi-stage sampling to select a representative sample of participants. The study used stratified sampling to ensure that the sample was representative of different subgroups of the migrant population, and

Respondent-driven sampling: This method involves recruiting participants through a snowball sampling technique, where initial participants recruit additional participants from their social networks.

- A study that aimed to understand the sexual behaviors and HIV risk among migrant men who have sex with men used respondent-driven sampling to recruit participants.

Community-based participatory research: This method involves collaborating with community members and organizations to design, implement and interpret the study.

- A study that aimed to understand the health needs and barriers to health care among migrants in a specific region of a country used community-based participatory research to design and implement the study. Community members and organizations were involved in all aspects of the study, from developing the research questions to interpreting the results.

Translational research: This method involves engaging community members and organizations in research to increase the relevance and application of research findings to the community.

- A study that aimed to understand the health needs of migrants in a specific region of a country used translational research to engage community members and organizations in the research process. Research findings were

translated and presented to the community in a format that was easily understandable and actionable.

Systematic sampling: This method involves selecting participants at regular intervals, such as every 10th person on a list, to ensure that the sample is representative of the population.

Quota sampling: This method involves recruiting a certain number of participants from specific subgroups of the population, such as specific age or gender groups, to ensure that the sample is representative of the population.

- A study that aimed to understand the health behaviors and needs of migrant farmworkers in a specific region of a country used quota sampling to recruit a certain number of participants from specific subgroups of the population, such as specific age or gender groups, to ensure that the sample is representative of the population.

Telephonic survey: This method involves using telephone calls to conduct surveys among migrants, which could be useful in reaching out to migrants who are not in a specific location.

- A study that aimed to understand the health needs of migrants who have recently arrived in a specific region of a country used telephonic survey to reach out to migrants who are not in a specific location

Online survey: This method involves using the internet to conduct surveys among migrants, which could be useful in reaching out to migrants who are not in a specific location and have access to internet.

- A study that aimed to understand the health behaviors and needs of migrants who are living in different parts of a country used online survey to reach out to migrants who are not in a specific location and have access to the internet

GPS based sampling: This method involves recruiting participants based on their geographic location, which could be useful in reaching out to migrants who are in a specific location.

- A study that aimed to understand the health needs of migrants who are living in specific geographic locations in a country used GPS based sampling to reach out to migrants who are in a specific location.

It's important to note that these methods should also be combined with strategies to overcome barriers to participation such as language, cultural, and trust issues. Additionally, it's important to consider the ethical aspect of the study and gain informed consent from the participants before conducting any research.

User

Describe relevant sampling methods used to include the hard-to-reach populations in health surveys?

Answer from ChatGPT

There are several sampling methods that can be used to include hard-to-reach populations in health surveys:

1. Snowball sampling: This method involves identifying a small number of individuals from a hard-to-reach population, and then asking them to recruit additional participants from within their social network. This can be effective for populations that may be difficult to locate through traditional sampling methods.
2. Respondent-driven sampling: This method involves recruiting participants through a "chain referral" process, in which each person recruited is asked to recruit additional participants. This method is often used for populations that are hard to reach through traditional sampling methods and that may be hidden or stigmatized.
3. Quota sampling: This method involves setting quotas for specific subgroups within a population, such as age, gender, or race, and then recruiting participants to meet those quotas. This method can be effective for ensuring that specific subgroups are represented in the sample.
4. Multi-stage sampling: This method involves using a combination of sampling methods to reach hard-to-reach populations. For example, using a combination of snowball sampling and quota sampling to reach a specific subgroup within a population.
5. Location-based sampling: This method involves selecting participants based on their location, such as street corners, homeless shelters, or specific neighborhoods. This method can be effective for reaching populations that may be difficult to locate through traditional sampling methods.
6. Time-location sampling: This method involves selecting participants based on their presence in a specific location at a specific time. For example, recruiting participants from a homeless shelter during meal times. This method can be effective for reaching populations that may be difficult to locate through traditional sampling methods and that have a specific routine.
7. Media sampling: This method involves recruiting participants through the use of media, such as radio or television. This method can be effective for reaching populations that may be difficult to locate through traditional sampling methods and that may not be able to access healthcare services in person.

It is important to note that the sampling method chosen will depend on the characteristics of the population being studied and the research question. It is also important to consider the feasibility and the ethical considerations of the methods.

User

What is the most successful strategy?

Answer from ChatGPT

The most successful strategy for including hard-to-reach populations in health surveys will depend on the specific population and research question. Different sampling methods may be more or less effective for different populations and in different contexts.

For example, snowball sampling is often considered to be effective for populations that are hidden or stigmatized, such as people who inject drugs or men who have sex with men. Respondent-driven sampling is also effective for populations that are hard to reach through traditional sampling methods, and that may be hidden or stigmatized.

Multi-stage sampling is often considered the most successful strategy as it allows to combine different sampling techniques and reach the population in multiple ways. This method increases the chances of getting a representative sample and can help to ensure that specific subgroups within the population are represented.

It is important to note that the most effective strategy will also depend on the resources available and the feasibility of the method.

It is also important to keep in mind that the most effective strategy is the one that meets the ethical and practical requirements of the study, the availability of the population, and the budget. It is recommended to consult experts in the field, and the target population, to decide which strategy is the most appropriate for a specific study.

User

Can you provide a detailed review of response-driven sampling?

Answer from ChatGPT

Response-driven sampling is a method of selecting a sample of individuals from a population in order to conduct a survey or experiment. It is based on the idea that by using the responses obtained from initial participants, subsequent participants can be selected in a way that increases the representativeness of the sample. This approach can be used in various sampling methods such as stratified sampling, cluster sampling, and adaptive sampling.

One of the key benefits of response-driven sampling is that it can reduce the overall number of participants needed to obtain a representative sample. This can be especially useful in situations where it is difficult or costly to obtain a large sample, such as when surveying hard-to-reach populations or studying rare phenomena. Additionally, by using response-driven sampling, the researcher can obtain more accurate estimates of population characteristics, which can lead to more precise conclusions.

However, response-driven sampling also has some limitations. One of the main limitations is that it requires a large initial sample. If the initial participants are not representative of the population, the sample may be biased and the results may not be generalizable. Another limitation is that response-driven sampling can be computationally complex, and it requires specialized software and a certain level of expertise to implement. Moreover, it requires the researcher to have a clear understanding of the population and sample design.

In conclusion, response-driven sampling is a useful technique for survey research and experimental design, but it should be used in conjunction with other sampling methods and with caution. It is important for researchers to consider the potential limitations and to use appropriate methods to ensure that the sample is representative of the population. Additionally, it is important to have a good understanding of the population and sample design in order to correctly implement response-driven sampling.

User

What are the most common qualitative methods for including participation of migrant population in public health investigations or health screening?

Answer from ChatGPT

- In-depth interviews: This method involves conducting in-depth, one-on-one interviews with migrants to understand their perspectives, experiences, and needs related to health. For example, a study that aimed to understand the barriers to accessing healthcare among migrants could conduct in-depth interviews with a sample of migrants to understand their experiences with the healthcare system and the reasons why they may not be accessing healthcare services.
- Focus groups: This method involves bringing together a group of migrants to discuss a specific topic related to health, such as barriers to accessing health care or experiences with a particular health condition. For example, a study that aimed to understand the cultural beliefs and practices related to mental health among a specific group of migrants could conduct focus groups with migrants from that group to understand their perspectives on mental health and the role of culture in shaping those perspectives.
- Ethnographic observations: This method involves observing migrants in their natural environment to understand their behaviors, customs, and practices related to health. For example, a study that aimed to understand the impact of migration on the health behaviors and outcomes of migrants could conduct ethnographic observations in a migrant community to understand how migration may be impacting the daily lives and health behaviors of migrants.
- Photovoice: This method involves giving migrants cameras and asking them to photograph and discuss their experiences, perspectives, and needs related to

health. For example, a study that aimed to understand the social determinants of health among migrants living in a specific area could use Photovoice to understand the living conditions and environments of migrants.

- Participatory action research: This method involves working with migrants to identify health issues, develop solutions, and implement changes in the community. For example, a study that aimed to understand and address the lack of access to healthy foods among migrants living in a specific area could use Participatory Action Research, in which the research team works with the migrant community to identify the barriers to accessing healthy foods, develop solutions and implement changes in the community such as starting a community garden or farmers market.
- Grounded theory: This method involves using a systematic process of data collection and analysis to develop a theory that explains the experiences and perspectives of migrants related to a specific health issue. For example, a study that aimed to understand the factors that influence the mental health of migrants could use Grounded theory to analyze data collected from interviews with migrants to develop a theory about the factors that influence the mental health of migrants.
- Narrative inquiry: This method involves collecting and analyzing stories and personal accounts of migrants to understand their experiences and perspectives related to health. For example, a study that aimed to understand the impact of migration on the mental health of children could use narrative inquiry to collect and analyze the stories of children who have migrated with their families.
- Critical incident technique: This method involves collecting and analyzing specific instances or events that have a significant impact on the health of migrants. For example, a study that aimed to understand the impact of discrimination on the health of migrants could use the critical incident technique to collect and analyze specific instances of discrimination reported by migrants, to understand the impact of discrimination on their physical and mental health.
- Directed content analysis: This method involves systematically analyzing written or spoken texts, such as interviews or focus group transcripts, to identify themes and patterns related to a specific health issue. For example, a study that aimed to understand the experiences of migrants with the healthcare system could use directed content analysis to analyze the transcripts of in-depth interviews with migrants to identify patterns in their experiences with healthcare providers.
- Thematic analysis: This method involves identifying and analyzing themes that emerge from a set of data, such as interview transcripts, to understand the experiences and perspectives of migrants related to a specific health issue. For example, a study that aimed to understand the impact of language barriers on the health of migrants could use thematic analysis to identify patterns and

themes in the transcripts of interviews with migrants about their experiences with language barriers in the healthcare system.

- **Discourse analysis:** This method involves analyzing the ways in which language is used to construct and communicate meaning, particularly in relation to power and social relations, in order to understand the experiences and perspectives of migrants related to a specific health issue. For example, a study that aimed to understand how the migration experience is framed in the media could use discourse analysis to analyze news articles about migration to understand how the migration experience is being represented in the media.
- **Phenomenology:** This method involves studying the subjective experiences and perceptions of migrants related to a specific health issue. For example, a study that aimed to understand the experiences of pregnant migrants could use phenomenology to understand the subjective experiences and perceptions of pregnant migrants related to their prenatal care and childbirth experience.
- **Cultural Consensus Analysis:** This method involves analyzing the cultural knowledge and beliefs of a group of individuals, such as migrants, in relation to a specific topic, such as health. For example, a study that aimed to understand the cultural beliefs and practices related to mental health among a specific group of migrants could use Cultural Consensus Analysis to understand the cultural knowledge and beliefs of migrants from that group related to mental health.

It's important to note that these methods should be combined with strategies to overcome barriers to participation such as language, cultural, and trust issues. Additionally, it's important to consider the ethical aspect of the study and gain informed consent from the participants before conducting any research.