



# Experiences of Male Indonesian Migrant Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic to Post-Pandemic Period in Taiwan: A Phenomenological Study

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** The challenges faced by male migrant workers during the pandemic have not been fully understood. This study aimed to explore the experiences of male Indonesian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Taiwan. **Methodology:** This study used an interpretive phenomenological design. Twenty male Indonesian migrant workers in southern Taiwan were individually interviewed. Data were analyzed using reflective thematic analysis. **Results:** The migrant workers had conflicting emotions during the pandemic, faced challenges during self-quarantine, lived on board ships, and experienced restrictions on social and religious activities. The workers prioritized maintaining their health to ensure that they would not be easily infected while working. COVID-19 vaccines were made available to migrant workers in Taiwan. The workers had many hopes that they would achieve a better and more prosperous life by working in Taiwan than in their home country. **Discussion:** Although the 3-year COVID-19 period was difficult for Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan, Taiwan's policies provided hope for them to endure the pandemic. The results have implications for Taiwan's health care system, labor development, and transcultural health care.

## Keywords

lived experience, migrant worker, phenomenology, COVID-19

## Introduction

Taiwan has succeeded in managing COVID-19 and offers hope for migrant workers amid the pandemic because they can still work, while other countries have experienced many job terminations (Lee et al., 2022). Although migrant workers had fears of being infected with COVID-19, Taiwan's excellent health policies and services made their experience positive (Lee et al., 2022). Like ordinary people, migrant workers have concerns about changes in life after the pandemic. As of March 2023, there have been 10,206,482 confirmed cases and 18,656 COVID-19 deaths in Taiwan. Although the Taiwanese government's implementation of COVID-19 health policies has been sound, some migrant workers continue to be confused about information on self-quarantine, vaccination, and restrictions on social and religious activities (Ya-Chun, 2021). According to the Taiwan Ministry of Labor, in October 2021, there were 240,628 Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan (35.29%), numbering more than workers from the Philippines (144,074 [21.18%]), Thailand (57,316 [8.38%]), and Vietnam (238,491 [35%]).

Of the Indonesian workers, 66,299 (27.5%) were employed in productive industries and 174,239 (72.5%) in social welfare sectors; 75.42% (181,156) of the workers were female, while only 24.58% were male (59,472) (Taiwan Ministry of Labor, 2021).

Taiwan has been a popular destination for Indonesian workers due to its slightly higher minimum wage compared with that of other Southeast Asian countries (Lin, C. J., 2015), and the working environment is more compassionate and less exploitative (Melchert, 2017). In 2021, there were 58,770 Indonesian migrant workers in manufacturing, 7,131 in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and animal husbandry, 398 in construction, and 174,329 engaged in human health and

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social work activities. The most common manufacturing jobs are in the fabrication of metal products, with 16,350 workers, and in machinery and equipment, with 4,872 workers (Taiwan Ministry of Labor, 2022).

Several factors increased the susceptibility of migrant laborers to COVID-19 compared with the nonmigrant population. Migrant workers were often less socioeconomically integrated than indigenous workers, which made them more vulnerable to the virus. In addition, migrant workers often live in overcrowded accommodation, usually several workers in one dormitory room, with insufficient air ventilation and space for movement, making it easier for the virus to spread. Furthermore, weak adherence to health protocols in the dormitory environment also contributed to the spread of the virus (Fassani & Mazza, 2020).

Previous studies have discussed the experiences of female Indonesian migrant workers living and working in Taiwan (Chang, 2021; Yuniarto, 2016). Only two studies have examined the impact of COVID-19 on migrant workers in Taiwan (Lee et al., 2022; Pandey & Yu, 2022). One of the studies focused on white-collar professional migrant workers, while the other focused on low-income migrant workers. The findings suggested that migrant workers felt secure and content working in Taiwan during the pandemic. To date, no research has been carried out on Indonesian male migrant workers in Taiwan during COVID-19. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the experiences of male Indonesian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Taiwan to gain a deeper understanding of how they coped with the effects of the pandemic. The study was guided by the research question: What is the lived experience of male Indonesian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Taiwan?

## Methods

### Study Design

This study used an interpretive phenomenological approach. Interpretive phenomenology is concerned with how a person perceives their surroundings (Ivey, 2013). The proposed research benefited from an interpretive phenomenological design as it captured the development of themes during data collection using protocols created for data gathering (Tuohy et al., 2013).

### Participants and Settings

The participants included workers in fisheries, agriculture, manufacturing, mechanical engineering, or other sectors in the Kaohsiung area, Taiwan. The criteria for inclusion were that the worker was fluent in Indonesian and was legally able to participate in the study. Male Indonesian students working part-time were excluded. This study was conducted at an

Indonesian Citizens' Organization office located near the Kaohsiung train station in Taiwan's city center.

### Data Collection

Data were collected from August to November 2022. The researcher met with migrant workers at the Indonesian Citizens' Organization in Kaohsiung. A comfortable and private space was chosen for the interview process. Participants were asked to share their experiences as migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Taiwan. The interview questions were: What were your experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic in Taiwan? How did you overcome the situation as a worker facing the pandemic in Taiwan? Thirty sessions of in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 participants in the Indonesian language. Additional sessions were held with some participants to obtain a deeper and more thorough understanding of their viewpoints and experiences. These extra sessions made it possible to delve more deeply into the participants' experiences and to address any questions that came up during the first interviews. The length of the interviews varied between 30 and 60 min, with the duration depending on the participant's willingness to share and the complexity of the topics discussed.

### Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using reflective thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a useful approach often employed in qualitative research, especially in interpretive phenomenological studies (Sundler et al., 2019). The data analysis process involved becoming familiarized with the data, producing initial codes, searching for themes, defining and naming themes, and generating the report (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The familiarization phase included transcription, reading, and rereading the data. The next phase involved reassembling and reorganizing data to make statements about themes. In the third phase, codes were organized into possible themes. In the fourth phase, the themes were examined for connection to the coded extracts and the complete data set, providing a thematic "map" of the research. The fifth phase involved improving the specificity of each topic and defining and naming themes. Finally, stories were created to communicate the core concept developed through data analysis, and data extracts or stories were used to back up the findings. During the data analysis process, participants helped to confirm and review the findings of the analysis. Therefore, the keywords, categories, and themes were determined according to the workers' actual conditions.

### Ethical Considerations

This study was granted approval by the Human Research Ethics Center of National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan,

with the clearance number CCUREC 111063001. Prior to the interviews, all participants were provided with a participant information sheet written in Bahasa Indonesia, and their informed consent was obtained. Throughout the research process, the principles of anonymity and confidentiality were maintained. Each participant was given a pseudonym to maintain confidentiality. The data were stored in a secure location that could only be accessed by the research team.

### Rigor

This study used Lincoln and Guba's criteria of dependability, credibility, transferability, and confirmability (FitzPatrick, 2019; Johnson et al., 2020; Korstjens & Moser, 2018). Dependability was achieved by conducting interviews with all the participants, making field notes, and recording all interviews, which were then converted into transcripts. To achieve credibility, the transcripts were evaluated by experts in qualitative research, and the participants verified the transcripts to ensure that they accurately represented their experiences. To achieve transferability, researchers ensured that the entire research process was documented, including the research setting, contexts, situations, times, and participants. Confirmability refers to the confidence that a research study's findings are based on the participants' words rather than the researchers' biases. In this study, confirmability was achieved by ensuring that the results of the analysis represented the participants' perceptions and ideas, rather than the researchers' assumptions. Participants were involved in the data analysis process to confirm and review the results of the analysis.

### Results

This study involved 20 male migrant workers from Indonesia. The participants' average age was 39.25 (standard deviation [*SD*] = 4.60; range 34–48) years. Manufacturing was the dominant type of work, carried out by 12 participants (60%), while the remaining eight people (40%) worked in the agriculture sector. Fourteen participants (70%) had completed high school education. The average stay in Taiwan was 8.9 (*SD* = 2.74) years. The findings are discussed below according to themes.

#### Theme 1: Conflicting Emotions

The migrant workers' conflicting emotions during the pandemic reflected the conditions that they faced at the time because they were uncertain about what they were dealing with in the face of rapid change.

##### Subtheme 1.1: Fear of Being Infected

Migrant workers feared contracting COVID-19 for various reasons. One was their perceptions of how the disease spreads. Another reason was that they would have to continue working

to support themselves and their families even if they got sick. Some felt more vulnerable due to their age. In addition, they worked daily and interacted with many people, often in poorly ventilated environments. A participant stated:

I am still scared. Whenever I hear that a friend has contracted COVID-19, I get goosebumps. I fear becoming infected and wondering what it will feel like. I believe my families are hoping me to stay healthy and it is important to always be cautious in today's life. (Participant 3)

##### Subtheme 1.2: Nothing to Fear

Factors contributing to migrant workers' reduced fear of COVID-19 included exposure to different groups and information sources, as well as previous infection with the virus. This experience led to a deeper understanding of the virus and its symptoms and a realization that COVID-19 is similar to other illnesses they had faced. As a result, some migrant workers felt less intimidated and less worried about being infected, even when interacting with others in their daily lives. A participant said:

I am not afraid of COVID-19. I believe that maintaining a healthy body and mind, enjoying good food, and working in a comfortable environment are the most important things. When I have a healthy body and work up a sweat, I can avoid getting sick. (Participant 11)

#### Theme 2: Facing Various Restrictions

This theme reflects the different ways of implementing quarantine policy during the COVID-19 pandemic, with some strict restrictions and other more lenient restrictions.

##### Subtheme 2.1: Self-Quarantine Care

Many migrant workers in the industrial sector were affected during the pandemic and their experiences of quarantine were inconsistent. Some were only self-quarantined in dormitories, others were contacted by doctors or agencies/brokers but did not receive medication, and some had to visit a clinic before being allowed to quarantine. Unfortunately, a lack of resources and proper medical care put migrant workers' health at risk. For example, participants stated:

Once I got COVID-19, I had to stay in my dorm room with my roommates. All five of us had it. (Participant 15)

I also had COVID-19 and had to stay in quarantine for a week. Every morning, I had to go to the clinic to get my medicine for the week. The doctor didn't check on me every day. If the rapid test showed two lines, we had to stay in quarantine for a week. Going from being able to go out to being stuck inside was really stressful. (Participant 18)

### ***Subtheme 2.2: The Ship Is Our Home***

Some migrant workers had to stay on board the ship if they were exposed to the COVID-19 virus. Workers in the fisheries sector often do not have a permanent residence and live on board the ship they work on or their employer's ship. If they tested positive for COVID-19, they assumed that they had to remain on the ship, as if the ship was their home. Some participants stated:

I had COVID-19 and had to stay on a ship for a week. Luckily, my employer had other ships where my friends stayed. (Participant 6)

Someone on the ship had COVID-19 and we had to stay there too. We got food and medicine for a week, but work at sea stopped for two weeks when someone who worked with fish got infected. (Participant 13)

### ***Theme 3: Having Health and Financial Worries***

This theme reflects the human condition of having a vulnerable body; however, migrant workers were concerned not only about themselves but also about others.

#### ***Subtheme 3.1: Worrying About Themselves***

Migrant workers prioritized their physical health to maintain their employment. The risk of COVID-19 infection was high and many workers contracted the virus. Taking care of their bodies was crucial as it was their most valuable asset, but social activities often caused worry among migrant workers. In addition, migrant workers also expressed concerns about their working environment. Participants stated:

Many of my friends have gotten COVID-19 and recovered, but I worry about the impact it would have on me. It could affect my ability to work or have other effects I don't understand. (Participant 13)

I've never seen an outbreak like this before. At the beginning of the pandemic, I worried about getting infected because I like to go out, meet people, and travel. (Participant 19)

COVID-19 affects more than just health, like jobs and factories. I'm worried my factory might close. I've seen on social media friends of migrant workers losing their jobs. (Participant 1)

#### ***Subtheme 3.2: Worrying About Others***

Migrant workers were worried about others as well as about themselves. As social beings, they were connected to other people and cared about their well-being. One of their worries was their families back in Indonesia; they were anxious about their loved ones' safety and well-being. Participants stated:

I worry more for my wife and children in Indonesia. I ask every day if anyone is infected. I feel safe in Taiwan, but my family doesn't know what's going on, so that's what worries me. (Participant 9)

### ***Subtheme 3.3: Loss of Wages for Time Off***

During the COVID-19 pandemic, migrant workers also faced the challenge of lack of earnings. They were not paid for the days they could not work, which caused financial strain and impacted their well-being. The situation added to the difficulties they already faced in supporting themselves and their families.

Once I got COVID-19 I had to stay in my dorm room with my roommates. All five of us had it. We couldn't leave for a week and didn't get paid for the days we missed work. (Participant 15).

### ***Theme 4: Sowing the Seeds of Hope***

This theme focuses on the struggles of migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic to hold on to hope while facing the hardships caused by the pandemic.

#### ***Subtheme 4.1: Endeavoring to Protect the Body***

Vaccination was an important measure to prevent COVID-19 infection, especially for migrant workers who were at risk. While some migrant workers recognized the importance of vaccination, others prioritized maintaining a healthy body without vaccines. Migrant workers who recognized the importance of vaccination had varied access to it, with some receiving three doses while others had only one. Access to vaccinations also varied, with some migrant workers being able to easily obtain vaccinations through their agency, broker, or employer, while others having to proactively seek opportunities to get vaccinated. Overall, vaccination remained a key tool for protecting the health of migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, one participant said:

I got three doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, but I still tested positive for it even though I had no symptoms. When I had fever and dizziness, I got medicine during quarantine and was asked about my symptoms on a video call with the doctor. I had none, but I mentioned an itchy throat and got prescribed medicine. (Participant 5)

#### ***Subtheme 4.2: The Land of Hope***

When COVID-19 suddenly appeared, various new rules were enforced for migrant workers. Despite this, COVID-19 also brought some unexpected benefits. For instance, the Taiwanese government implemented policies allowing

migrant workers whose residence permits had expired or who had stayed for 12 years to stay as long as COVID-19 continued. In addition, migrant workers in Taiwan felt financially secure during the pandemic because they could still work and earn an income every month as usual. Participants stated:

My family back home needs a lot of things, like my kids wanting to go to college. If I worked in China, it would be hard because the conditions are not good there. The food is not as good as Taiwan, where it's cleaner and safer to eat. (Participant 3)

I got married and my needs have increased. I want a better life. In Malaysia, my salary is not enough. In Taiwan, salaries are higher. I want to build a house, buy a motorbike, and give my kids a good education. It's hard to do these things if I work in Indonesia. (Participant 8)

### *Theme 5: Encountering the New Reality*

This theme reflects the need for migrant workers to adapt their social interactions and work to the unexpected changes brought by COVID-19, including restrictions on cultural and religious activities.

#### *Subtheme 5.1: Social and Religious Activities Were Suspended*

Indonesian migrant workers were accustomed to engaging in various activities before the pandemic. For example, religious activities were an important element of their lives. However, due to COVID-19, all of these activities had to stop and remained on hold for almost two years. Likewise, in their workplace, rest times were shorter so workers felt that they had less time to worship. Despite this, workers still tried to maintain social and religious activities with varying levels of intensity during the pandemic. A participant observed:

We hope that the COVID-19 pandemic will end soon so that we can resume our social and religious activities. It's difficult to perform worship properly at the factory due to the limited time available during breaks. At home, we have more time for worship. In the factory, the 15-minute break for meals and smoking is not enough time to pray. (Participant 15)

#### *Subtheme 5.2: Pausing for a While*

Factories had to prepare COVID-19 prevention equipment and provide information to each worker. Daily routines changed, and sometimes even had to be stopped for a few days. In the fisheries sector, which was also affected by COVID-19 in the early days of the pandemic, many employers were forced to sell their boats because production costs were no longer affordable. This led to layoffs in the fisheries sector for one or two weeks. However, as time passed and conditions improved, fishing boats began to sail again. Unfortunately, the catch was not as abundant as before.

Participants stated:

While I was working, I couldn't take a long holiday. But then COVID-19 happened and my employer made me take a month off. I had to stay on the ship in port the whole time. I think my employer might have gotten COVID-19. During that time, I only ate and played. (Participant 3)

The factory was closed for two days because of COVID-19. They cleaned the office and everyone went on holiday. (Participant 9)

## **Discussion**

This study explored the experiences of male Indonesian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic to the post-pandemic period in Taiwan. Migrant workers from Indonesia went through a difficult 3 years during the pandemic. The findings of this study, obtained during the pandemic, were unique and specific to the cultural context of male migrant workers.

This study showed that the participants' fear of the pandemic stemmed from the possibility of being infected while working abroad and being separated from their loved ones. Those who were far from their families and infected with COVID-19 were even more afraid because it was widely known that infected people could have severe symptoms and that there were many cases of death. In line with previous studies, maintaining good health was crucial to these workers as it protected them from COVID-19 and was vital for their livelihoods (Shahare, 2021). Being in a foreign country during a pandemic and suffering from illness without close family support caused fear and stress, such as finding from previous research that state family was one of the primary reasons for these workers to leave their homes to work in Taiwan (T. Li et al., 2021). They prioritized work and family and needed to maintain good health during their employment to return home safely (Duggal et al., 2021). The fear reflected migrant workers' understanding of the importance of maintaining a healthy body for work, the work environment, and disease prevention.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, migrant workers had to self-quarantine in dormitories, which meant that they had to deal with several factors, such as the location of the quarantine, treatment, health services, food, and salary cuts. A previous study revealed that Taiwan's company policies on salary cuts during the COVID-19 pandemic varied; some workers lost their annual leave because it had been reduced during the COVID-19 infection or factory closures, while other workers experienced salary reductions (Coker et al., 2021). According to the results of this study, these aspects of quarantine can have a major impact on workers' lives and need to be taken into consideration. The results of this study are in line with those of previous studies conducted during the pandemic period, which found that migrant workers faced various challenges during quarantine and required

support to meet their needs (Ekanayake & Amirthalingam, 2021; Mwanri et al., 2022).

Our findings indicate that ships are home for migrant workers in the fisheries sector because the workers do not have a place to live and prefer to live on board their employer's ships. Many studies support this finding; migrant workers in the fishing sector in Taiwan have deep emotional ties to their vessels. Boats are a source of pride and comfort, and workers endeavored to maintain them to keep them in good condition so that they were not easily infected with COVID-19 (Bali et al., 2019). These workers, who are fiercely protective of their boats, were forced to undergo quarantine on their vessels to keep themselves and others safe. Despite the challenges, they remained strong and resilient (Le, 2022; Leon et al., 2020; Marotta et al., 2021). This indicates that all workers viewed the ship as their living space or their home.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, migrant workers were worried about their physical status and were afraid that were they to be infected, they would get severe to critical symptoms. Other studies also support the finding that workers were aware of the importance of maintaining their health so that their immunity remained high and they did not easily fall ill or become infected (Al-Jayyousi et al., 2022). In addition, the maintenance of good health meant that infected individuals usually had mild symptoms, such as muscle pain, fatigue, and headaches, rather than complaints that were severe enough to require hospitalization, and they only needed to be treated at a health clinic or traditional medicine clinic (Kang et al., 2022). Because they always took care of their health, many migrant workers might also have consumed medicines from Indonesia and multivitamins to maintain their health (Zhong et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic created concerns among migrant workers about the economic condition and health and well-being of their families at home. According to Karim et al. (2020), their shared fate created concerns among the migrant workers. Kuhlmann et al. (2021) found that migrant workers understood the importance of helping other people, as they themselves relied on the help of others. Chavan et al. (2021) reported that migrant workers felt worried and sad when others had difficulties working or when their companies or factories downsized and terminated colleagues' employment. Purgato et al. (2023) found that migrant workers in Indonesia were worried about their poor experience of health management during COVID-19, which made them anxious about the reduction in their family's income during the pandemic. This study showed that during the pandemic, migrant workers felt the impact of difficulties at work and were worried about their families in their countries of origin.

The COVID-19 vaccine was available to the general public in Taiwan as part of a government program. Migrant workers could access it through their agencies or employers (Thomas et al., 2021). Companies also registered migrant workers for vaccination as a preventive measure against

COVID-19 in the industrial sector (Crawshaw et al., 2023; Marotta et al., 2021). Many migrant workers came to Taiwan for economic opportunities to support their families in their home countries (Kang et al., 2022). Male migrant workers might have felt pressure to meet their loved ones' needs as their living conditions improved (Jamil & Dutta, 2021). Migrant workers in Taiwan took steps to protect themselves from COVID-19 infection and developed innovative strategies for staying healthy (Li et al., 2022).

Being employed in Taiwan enabled workers to fulfill their and their families' hopes of a more prosperous life. A previous study found that Taiwan offered a solution to the social and economic needs of migrant workers who sought to provide their children with a decent education in their home countries, such as Indonesia (Bali et al., 2019). Migrant workers trusted Taiwan to accommodate social and religious aspects of their work (Thakur et al., 2021). They believed that working and earning a living in Taiwan was a way to worship God and show dedication to their families.

Our study found that during the pandemic there were restrictions on all forms of social activities, including worship; as many places of worship were closed, workers performed religious activities at home. However, their rest hours were reduced so many workers had difficulty in carrying out worship. Previous studies state that the COVID-19 pandemic restricted the social and religious activities of migrant workers who were used to communal living and engaging in various group activities (Lim et al., 2021). Large gatherings were prohibited, causing a hiatus in events for almost two years (Yee et al., 2021). These restrictions disrupted the daily lives of migrant workers, who relied on social and religious activities for community engagement and support (Desie et al., 2021). Despite the restrictions, migrant workers continued to work as usual, unless prevented by illness, COVID-19 infection, or factory closures (Mema et al., 2021). Migrant workers in the fisheries sector might have faced difficulties as employers sold boats to keep in business, leaving workers without employment for a week or two (Islam et al., 2021). COVID-19 policies at ports required everyone to report, and if a worker was infected, the port was closed, providing a break for migrant workers (Neis et al., 2022). The workers considered this to be a significant change caused by the pandemic because they felt that their social and religious activities were curtailed.

The findings of this study show that migrant workers feared contracting the virus, faced challenges during self-quarantine, and experienced restrictions on social and religious activities. The workers prioritized maintaining good health to avoid being infected while at work. Migrant workers in the fisheries sector regarded the ship as their home; therefore, they felt compelled to take good care of the ship to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus; however, when someone was infected, the place of quarantine was also on the ship. COVID-19 vaccines were available to migrant workers in Taiwan. The workers had many hopes that the longer they could work in Taiwan,

the better their prospects were of a more prosperous life compared with working in their home countries.

## Implications

This study has several implications for Taiwan's health service system. It should continue to maintain the health service program provided to migrant workers to meet their health needs. Workforce development institutions should continue to create clear health information programs for migrant workers and collaborate with various groups, such as employment agencies, translators, migrant worker groups, and employers, to design health policies for migrant workers. In addition, transcultural health services should help migrant workers to maintain their health during pandemics and other health emergencies. Transcultural nursing needs to take into account the cultural background and beliefs of migrant workers and adapt programs to meet their different needs. Collaboration between various sectors, including local civil society organizations, health departments, and employers, is also crucial. A transcultural approach ensures that migrant workers can access high-quality services and successfully overcome barriers caused by the pandemic. Finally, future research should observe participants over a longer period and focus on the needs of migrant workers to provide a deeper understanding of their experiences, especially during the pandemic.

## Limitations

This study has some limitations. Due to the small size of the purposive sample, this study is limited in its ability to generalize its qualitative research results to larger populations. Linguistic and cultural barriers to interviewing migrant workers were challenging for qualitative research; therefore, the researcher might not have fully comprehended or interpreted the data.

## Conclusion

This study found that Indonesian male migrant workers had mixed feelings about facing the 3-year period of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, Taiwan's sound policies provided hope for the workers to endure the challenges of the pandemic. The findings of this study are unique, cross-period, and culture-bound and have implications for Taiwan's health care system and labor development agency and transcultural approaches such as transcultural health care nursing roles. Future studies are recommended to observe participants over a longer period and focus on the specific needs of migrant workers.

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## Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

Study conception and design: AS, W-LH, MD, B-OL.  
Data collection: AS, B-OL.  
Data analysis and interpretation: AS, W-LH, RPP, B-OL.  
Drafting of the article: AS, W-LH, RPP, B-OL.  
Critical revision of the article: All authors.

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## Ethical Approval

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