

TEMPORARY MIGRATION EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTION USE  
AMONG WOMEN WITH A HIGH PROPENSITY TO MIGRATE: A CASE STUDY  
OF KANCHANABURI DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (KDSS),  
THAILAND

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ABSTRACT:

Using data from the 2004 Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance and system (KDSS), conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, this study investigated the relationship between temporary migration experience and contraception use among women with a high propensity to migrate in reproductive age.

The findings of the study indicate that women who had moved in the year prior to the survey were less likely to use contraception compared to those women who had never moved. In addition, Thai women, working women, healthy women, and women aged 30-34 are more likely to use contraception than their counterparts. As the number of children increased, the rate of contraception use also increased. There was no significant association between strata, education, and household assets and contraception use.

The findings suggest a need to provide more sensitive and inclusive health care services including family planning programs to take into account women away from their usual residence.

KEY WORDS: TEMPORARY MIGRATION/CONTRACEPTIVE USE/MARRIED  
WOMEN/REPRODUCTIVE AGE (20-34)

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