

**Thesis Title**                    **Determinants of Contraceptive Use in Rural Myanmar:  
The Role of Motivation and Attitudes**

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### **A B S T R A C T**

The present study utilizes data from a rapid KAP survey in relation to contraception in 20 townships of Myanmar during 1991. The survey, assisted by UNFPA was aimed at collecting data to examine the correlates of current contraceptive use as they operate through motivation to contracept in conjunction with knowledge and attitudes towards contraception. A sub sample drawn from the above survey of 4640 currently married women aged 15-49 from 8 townships are analysed by cross tabulations, logistic regression and multinomial logistic regression procedures.

The respondent's age, age at marriage and education level are significantly associated with contraceptive use. However, age differentials are not significant with specific method choice. Women with a shorter duration of marriage preferred non-use or the insertion of the IUD. There is a higher probability of using the IUD or

the injectables among those who are better educated. Majority of the workers in both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors were not practicing contraception. However, there is a higher likelihood of using injectables or the IUD in contrast to the pill among employed women compared to house-wives. There was little effect of number of living children on method choice. After controlling for background variables, there were significant effects of knowledge, attitudes and motivation in relation to contraceptive method choice.

Special emphasis should be on the development of effective IEC materials to support the family planning programme. The need for the initial recruitment of potential adopters with obvious unmet need for contraception such as young married couples with short duration of marriage and lower parity is imperative. Other policy implications include the arrangement of couple counselling, the need for the establishment of community out-reached services, the need to improve the skills of health workers as well as the programmatic research in further exploration of determinants of choice, contraceptive use dynamics.