



**DETERMINANTS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN RURAL
MYANMAR: THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION AND
ATTITUDES**

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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.