

**UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND  
ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS AMONG  
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN OF  
REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED PERSON CAMPS  
AT WAINGMAW TOWNSHIP, KACHIN STATE**

**PHYU PYAR MIN**

**M.B., B.S**

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**YANGON**

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## ABSTRACT

Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child (WHO, 2015). Cross sectional descriptive study (both qualitative and quantitative methods) was conducted to find out the factors influencing the unmet need for family planning among currently married women of reproductive age in internally displaced person camps at Waingmaw Township. For quantitative data, 265 married women of reproductive age were interviewed using the structured questionnaires. For qualitative data, 20 respondents were individually in-depth interviewed. In the study, majority were low educated and poor including 46% birth spacing current users, 30% past-users and 23% never users. The proportion of unmet need for family planning was 26.8%. About 20 % of participants experienced abortion. One-third of the participants had high knowledge level about birth spacing method. The most frequent reason of not using birth spacing among non-users was fear of side effects. Association between occupation, husbands' occupation, and knowledge level of participants was statistically significant. Most of the dependent respondents had high knowledge of birth spacing method. High knowledge of birth spacing method was associated with contraceptive practice. The associations between the level of knowledge about contraceptive related side effects, awareness on available birth spacing method, birth spacing practice and unmet need for family planning were strongly significant. Qualitative finding highlighted influencing factors of unmet need for family planning and demand on service factors. Most of the past-users stopped birth spacing practice due to concern of side effects. Non-users perceived that birth spacing methods should not be used if the desired number of child had not been achieved. Based on the finding, recommendations were made to reduce proportion of unmet need among IDP women. Peer birth spacing service promoters should be delivered to reduce wrong information and wrong perception on birth spacing practice among IDP women.