

**CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION
AND PRACTICE AMONG MIGRANT
ADOLESCENTS IN DATKHINA THIRI
TOWNSHIP**

**EI EI MAUNG
M.B.,B.S**

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
YANGON
2013**

ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in Datkhina Thiri Township aiming to describe contraceptive knowledge, perceptions and practice among migrant adolescents. Face-to-face interviews were carried out among 160 male and female unmarried migrant adolescents of age 15-19 years who currently stayed at construction sites by using a pretested semi-structured questionnaire. Participatory sex census (paper slips method) was also used to describe sexual behavior among 28 Adolescents. Findings revealed that sex distribution was equal and mean age of respondents was 17.39 years. Among the respondents, most adolescents (95.0%) had history of schooling. Of which who had history of schooling, only few (7.9%) were in-school and majority (92.1%) was out-of-school at the time of study. Nearly half of adolescents (45.4%) had middle level education. Majority (90.0%) were employed. Only half of respondents (50.0%) lived with both parents. TV and radio were common media utilized among respondents. Over three-fourth of respondents (77.5%) awarded of pubertal changes while over half (55.0%) knew how pregnancy is conceived. About one-third of adolescents (36.2%) were in the category of having high knowledge of contraception while nearly half (47.5%) had positive perceptions towards contraception. Some adolescents (7.5%) stated that they had premarital sexual experiences during interview. Of which, all were male adolescents and (41.6%) had history of using contraception. Condom was commonly used method. During participatory sex census sessions, 2 out of 14 male and 4 out of 14 female were found to have premarital sexual experiences. Factors significantly associated with knowledge of contraception were respondent's educational status, family monthly income, respondents' current living condition, experience of having boy/girl friend in the past and current, exposure to printed media, receiving information from siblings, from health personals and from media. However, only family monthly income was found to have statistically significant association with perceptions towards contraception. These findings suggested that proper and timely information on contraception should be expanded to reach migrant adolescents in order to prevent adolescent pregnancy and reproductive health risks among them.