

SEXUAL AND CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES (KAP) IN MYANMAR

DKT INTERNATIONAL AND HAVAS BAREFOOT



WHY THIS KAP SURVEY?

- To understand current knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to SRH
- To inform health and education programs more accurately and effectively.
- To provide evidence-based knowledge on gaps and strengths in current SRH landscape

KAP SURVEY: RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1

Current levels of knowledge about sex, anatomy, sexuality, and contraceptive methods

2

Attitudes around sex, sexuality, different contraceptives as well as uncovering the myths, beliefs and taboos

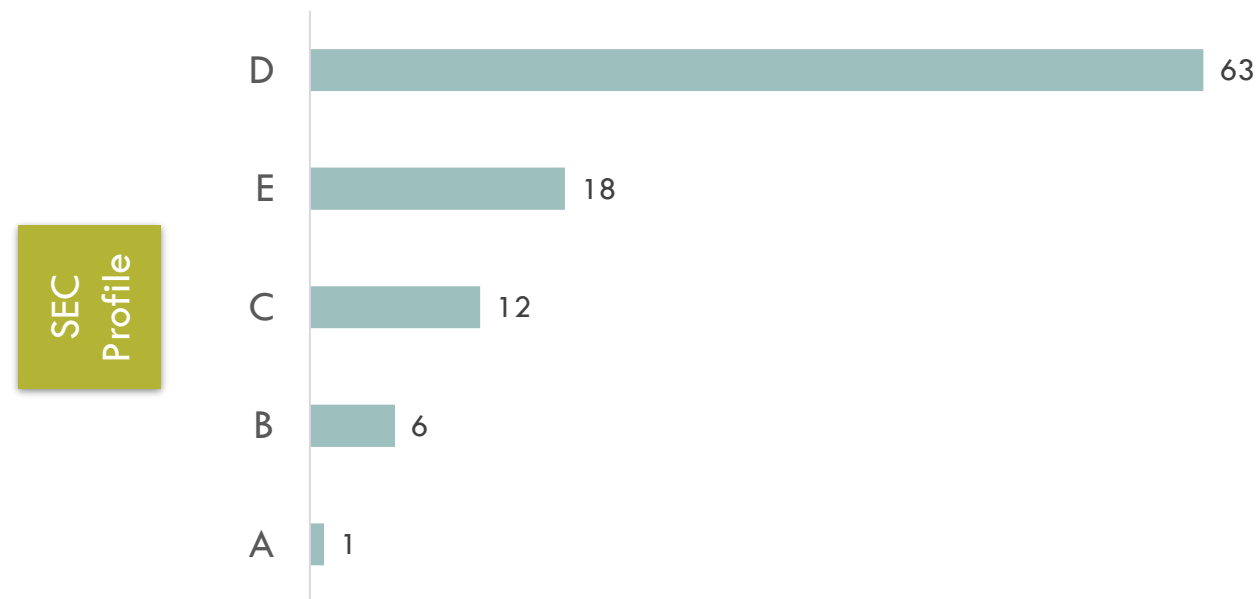
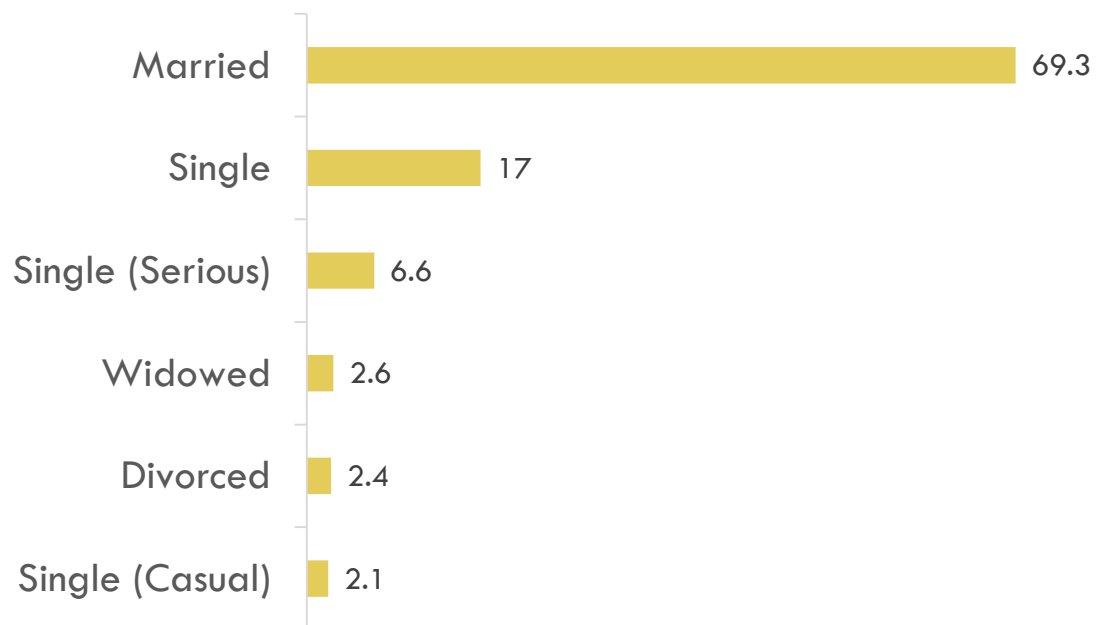
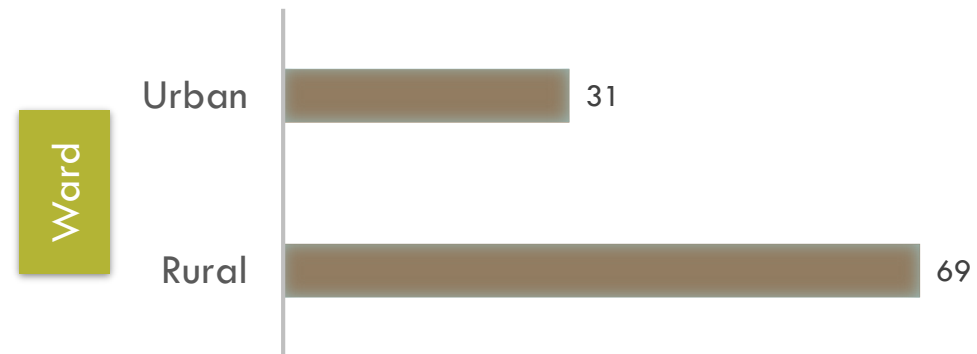
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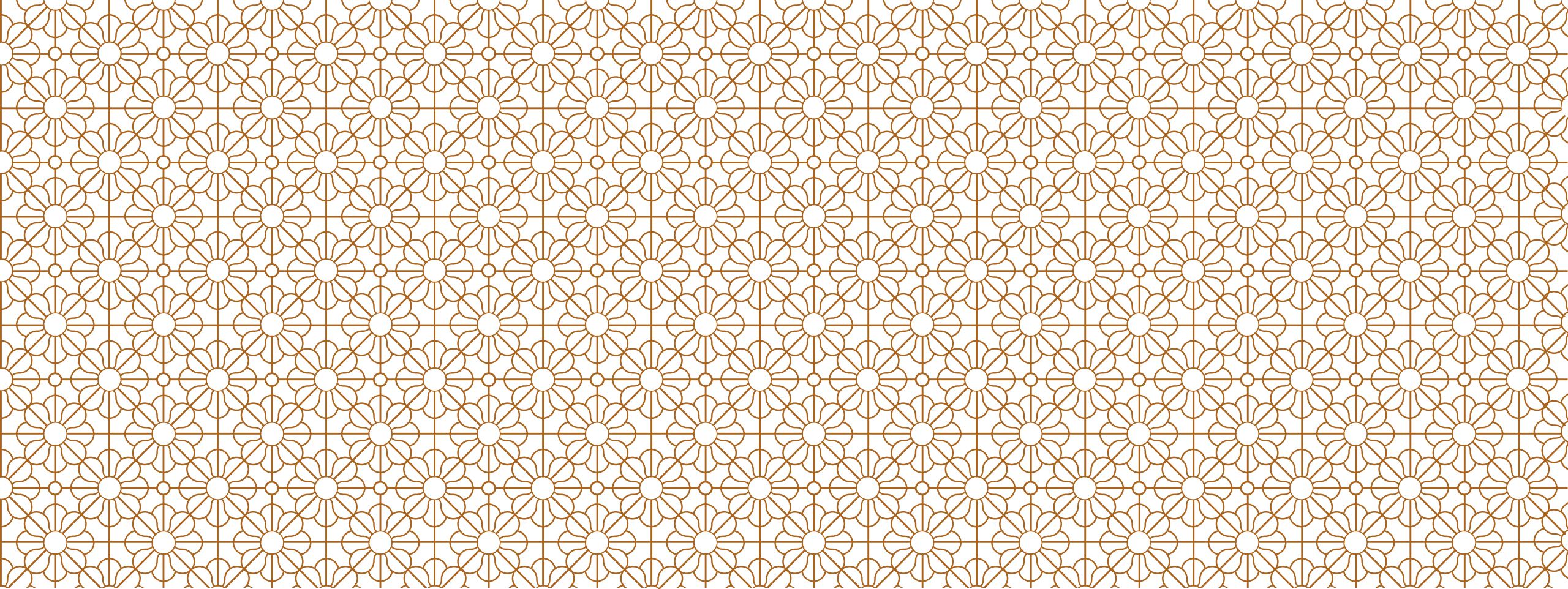
Current behaviors and practices about sex, contraceptive access and use.

METHODOLOGY

Type of Study	Quantitative Research Design			
Methodology	Random House-to-house survey using CAPI, structured questions with aids			
Respondents	Males and Females, representative sample based on Area, SEC, Marital Status and Age, 18 to 49 years old.			
Sample Size	A total of N=1000 interviews, split into the following areas:			
	Areas	No. of Respondents	Areas	No. of Respondents
	Kachin	30	Mon	40
	Kayin	30	Rakhine	40
	Sagaing	110	Yangon	150
	Tanintharyi	30	Shan	120
	Bago	100	Ayarwaddy	120
	Magway	80	Nay Pyi Taw	30
	Mandalay	120	TOTAL	1,000
	Fieldwork Date	January 13 to February 8 2017		

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

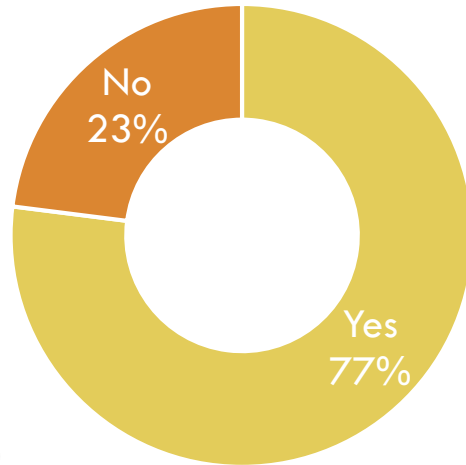




SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES: A NEED FOR EDUCATION

KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUAL ANATOMY

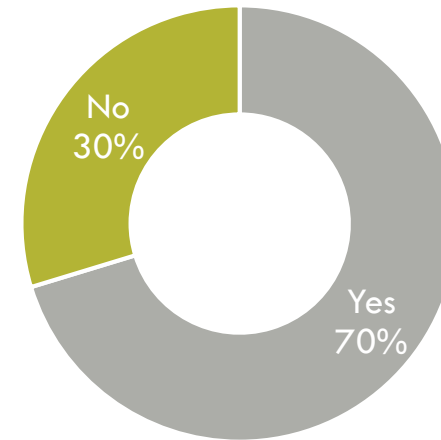
Knowledge of Female Sexual Anatomy



N = 1,000

Top Female Sexual Parts Identified N= 773	
Vagina	73
Breast	72
Buttocks	27
Uterus	20
Anus	12

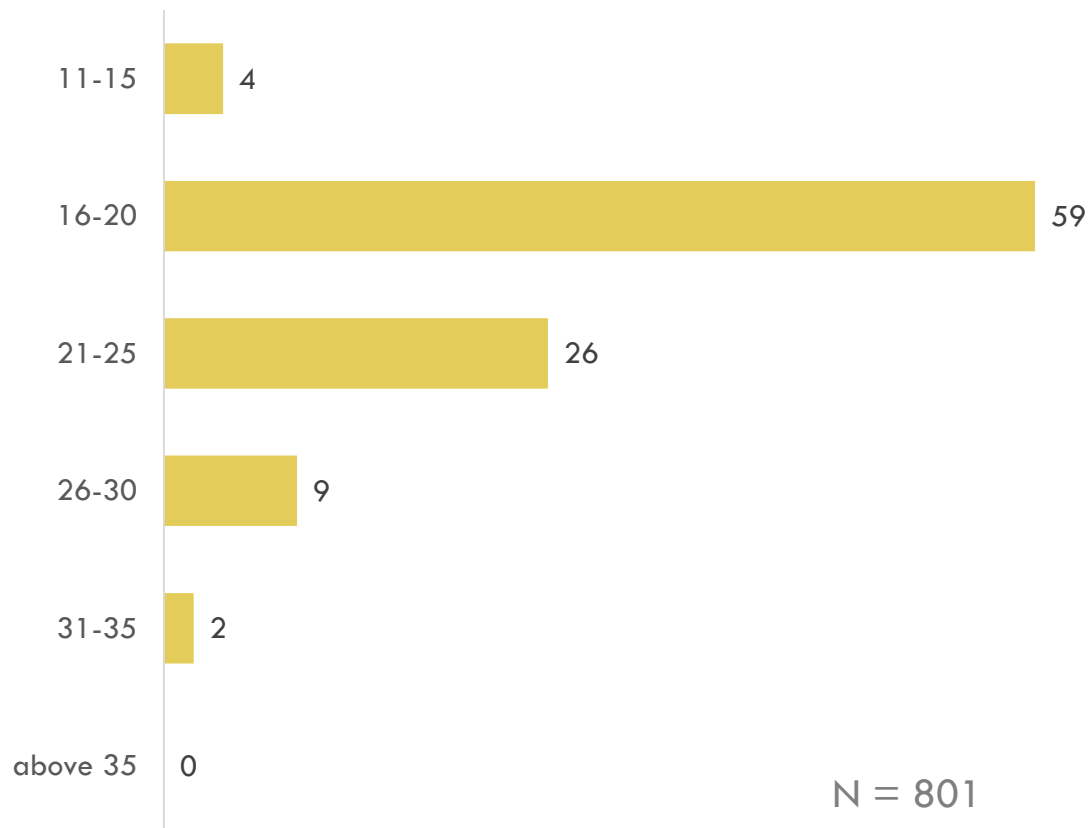
Knowledge of Male Sexual Anatomy



Top Male Sexual Parts Identified N= 705	
Penis	84
Testis	22
Scrotum	22
Anus	21

FIRST SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Age during 1st Sexual Activity



First Had Sex at Age

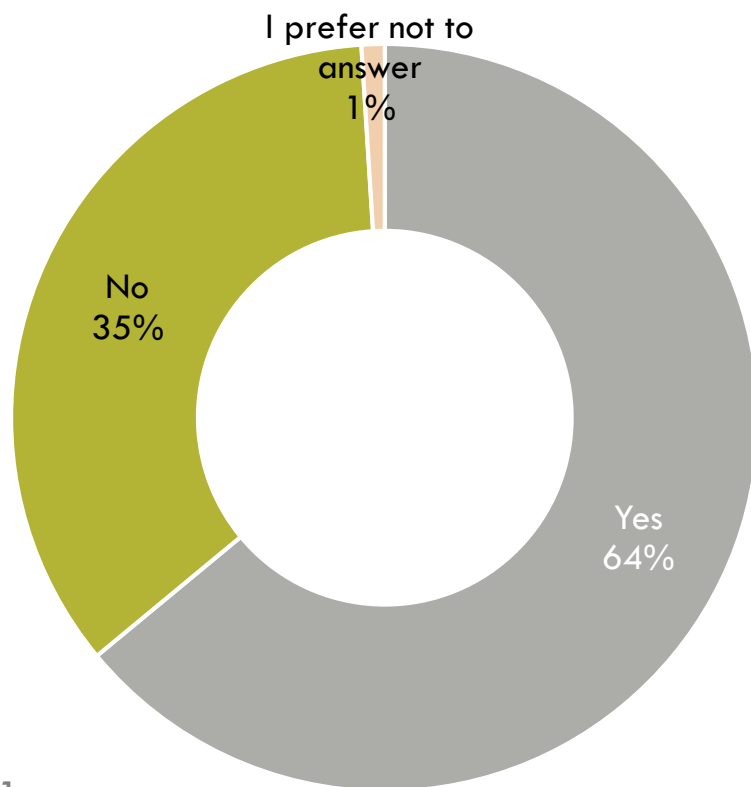
20 years

N = 801

Average Age of First Sexual Intercourse				
Total	Urban	Rural	Females	Males
20	20	21	21	20

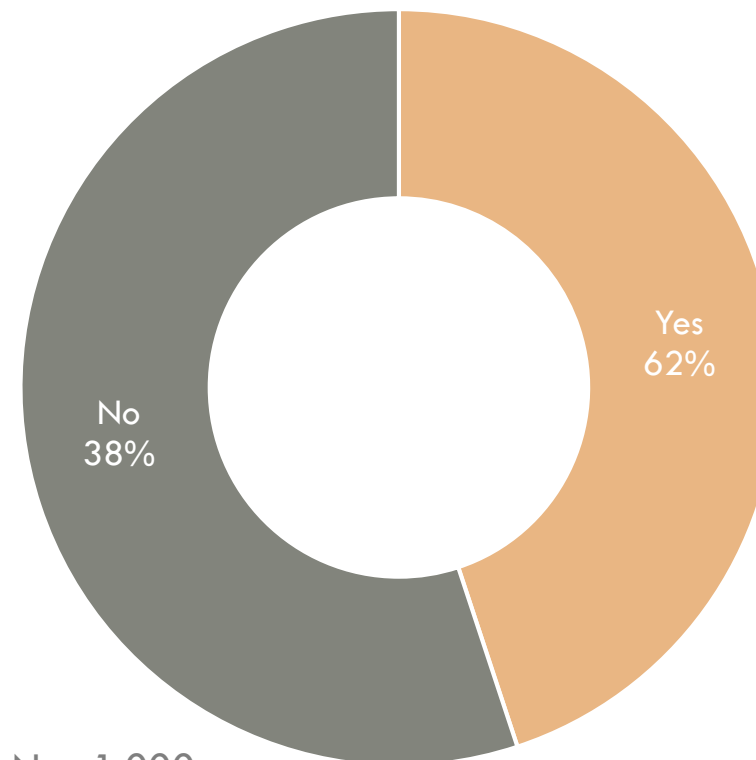
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Sex Without Contraceptives



N = 801

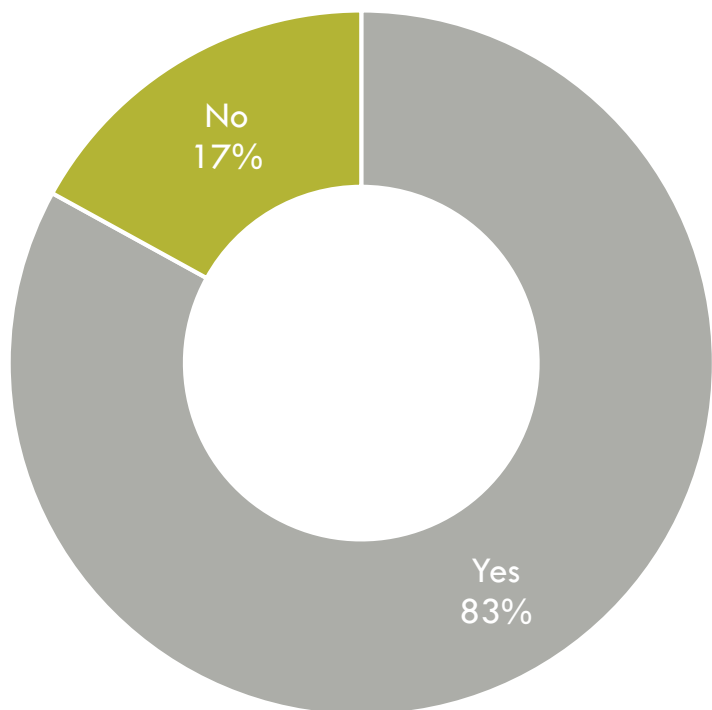
Awareness on People Engaging in Premarital Sex



N = 1,000

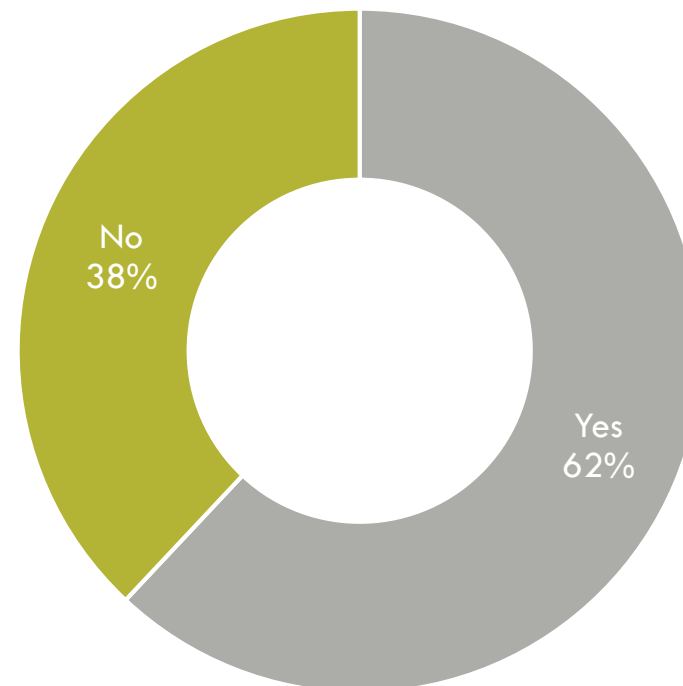
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Know Anyone Who Had Sex With A Sex Worker



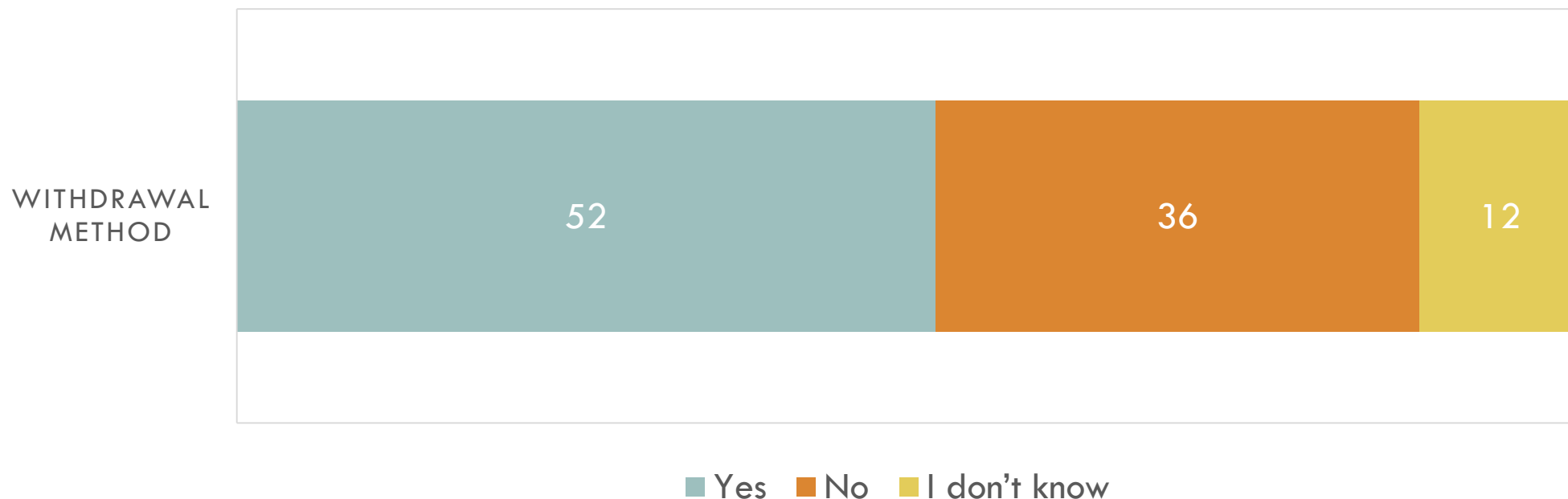
N = 388 [Among males and who had penetrative sex before]

Know Anyone Who Had Sex Outside of Marriage



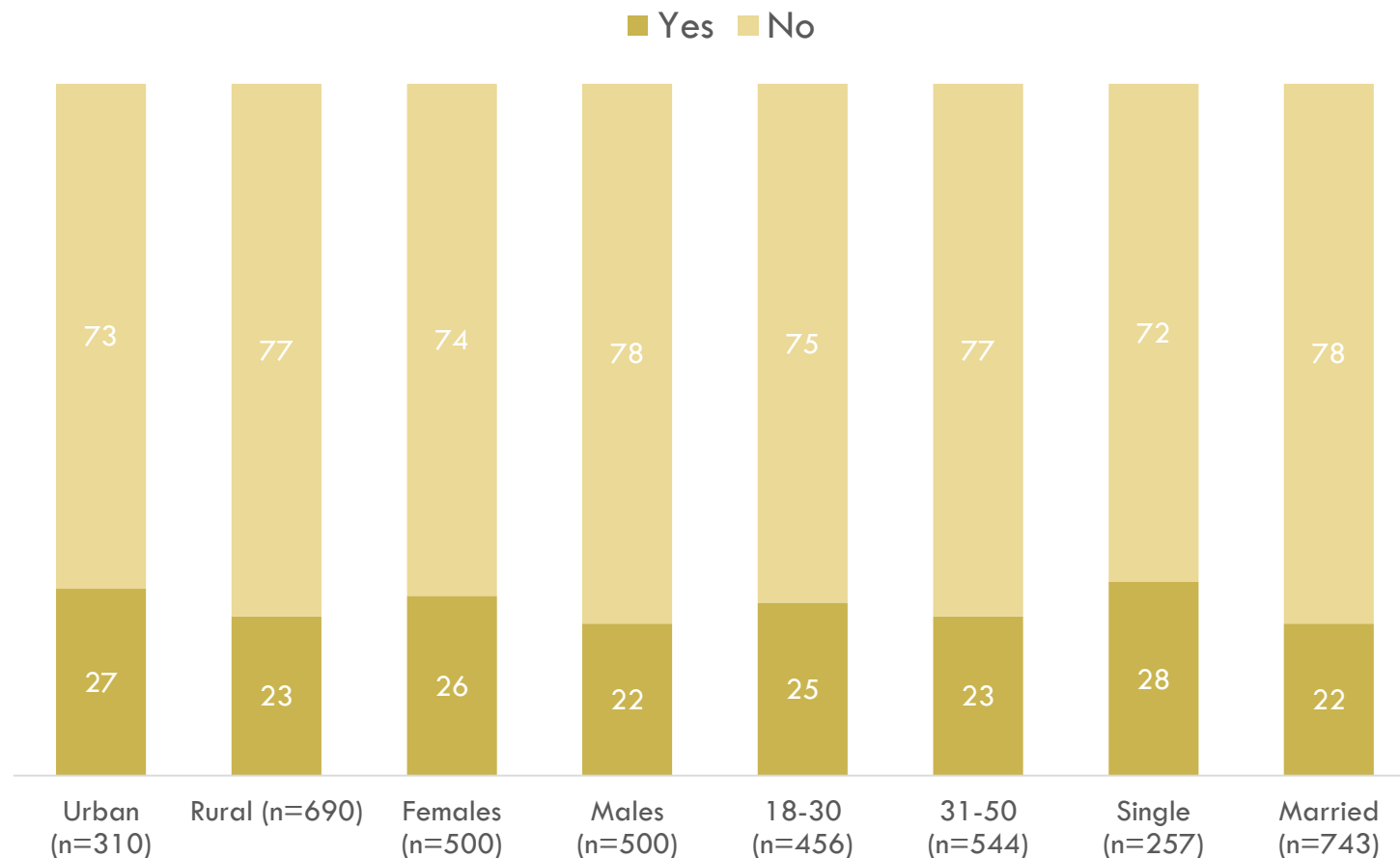
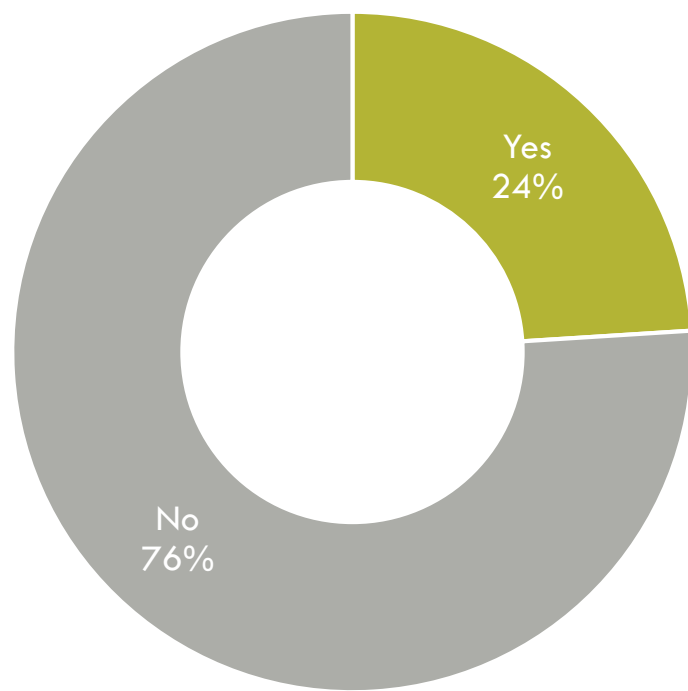
N = 741 [Among those who are married and who had penetrative sex before]

WHEN IT COMES TO OTHER BIRTH CONTROL METHODS, WITHDRAWAL METHOD IS PERCEIVED TO BE EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PREGNANCY BY MORE THAN HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS.



N = 1,000

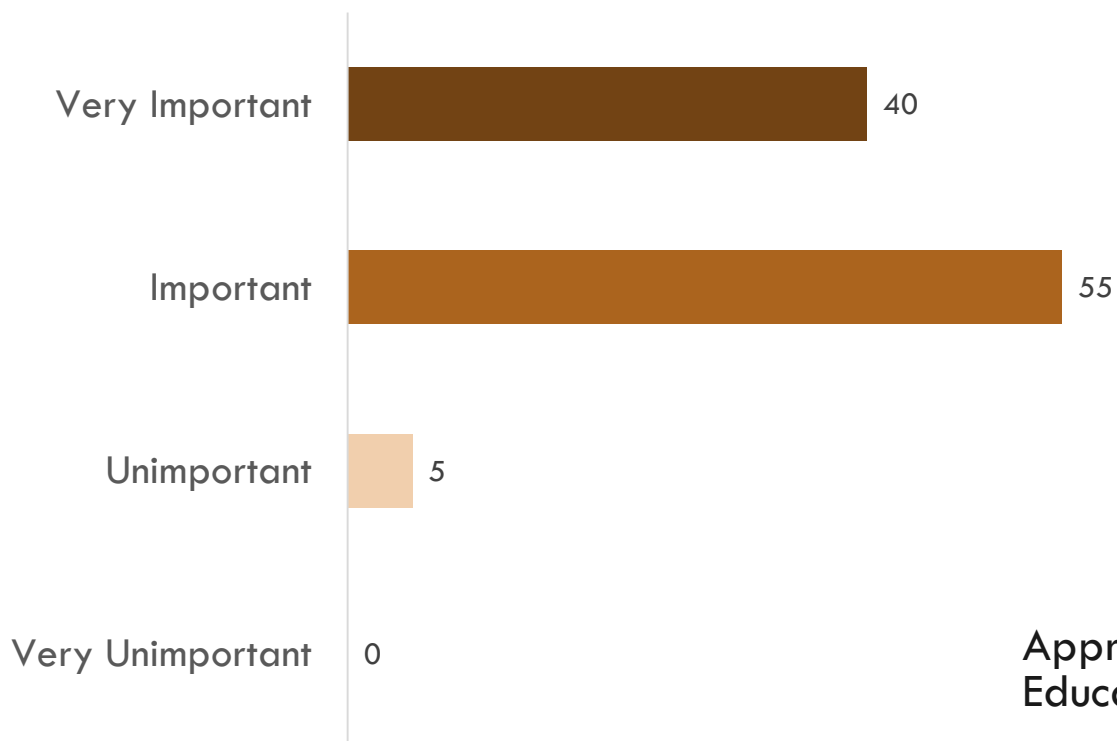
RECEIPT OF SEXUAL EDUCATION VIA FORMAL CHANNELS



N = 1,000

IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION

Importance of Sex Education



N = 1,000

Important Public Service/s in Myanmar (%)	
Sex Education in Public Schools	71
Sex Education in Universities	56
Sexuality and Gender Education	49
Greater access to contraceptive methods	43
Menstrual Cycle and Menstrual Health	39
Encouraging Abstinence	30
Others	5

Appropriate Age for Sex Education

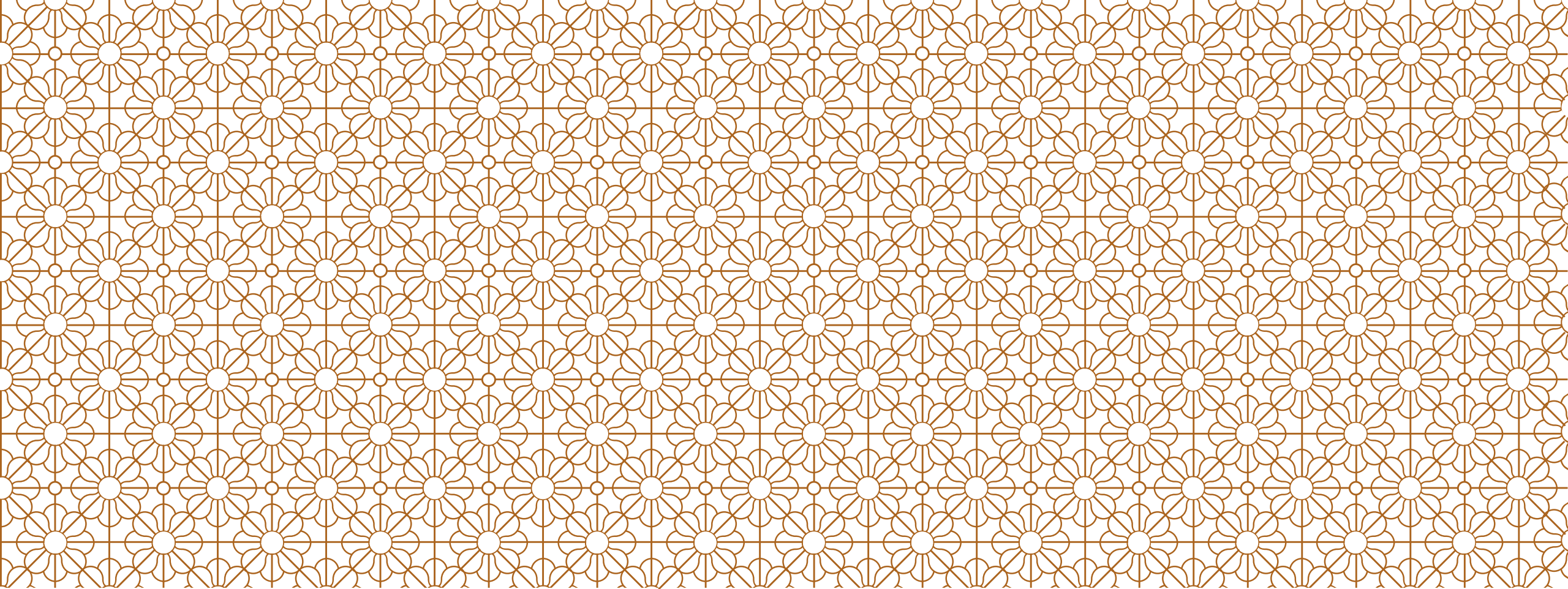
15 years old

N = 948

A NEED FOR SEX EDUCATION

Overall, Myanmar people consider sex education an important need

- Access and availability of formal channels on sex education proven to be low. However, people feel it is important that public institutions (public schools and universities) provide sexual and reproductive education
- Despite the clamour for sex education, sex remains to be a highly sensitive topic, with little discussion

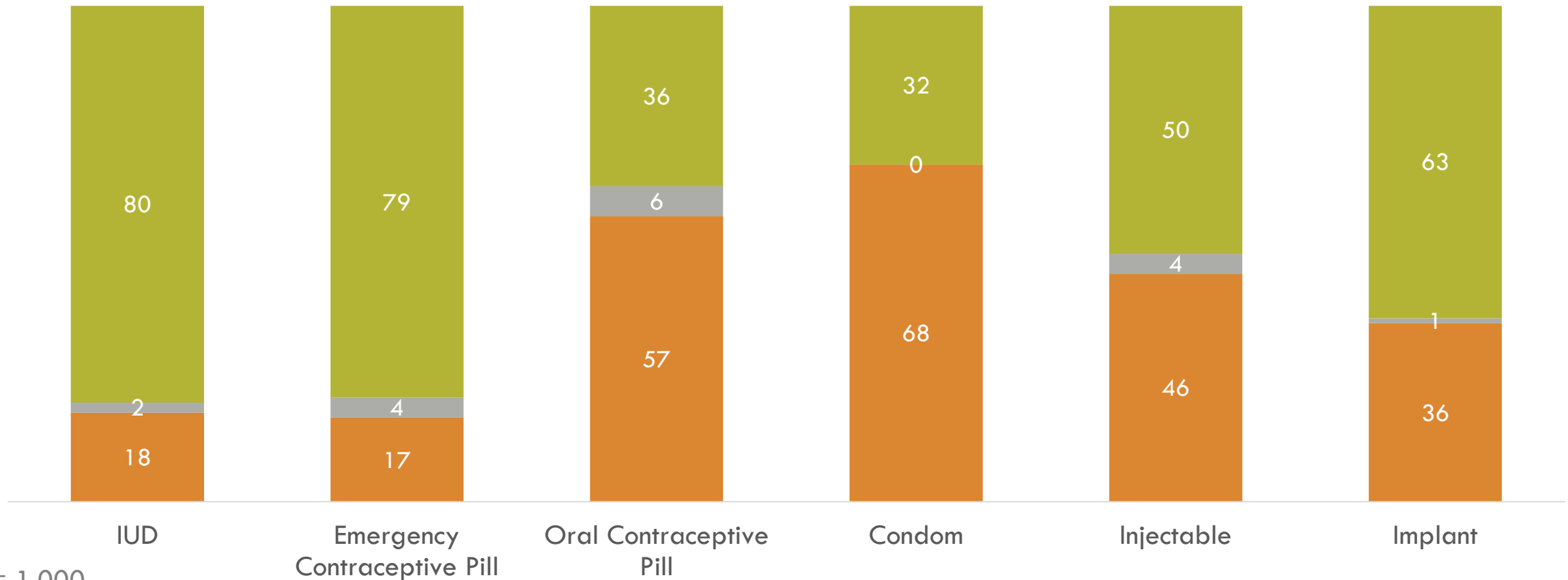


INFORMED CHOICE AND CONTRACEPTION

AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Correct Identification of Contraceptives (when showed images of methods)

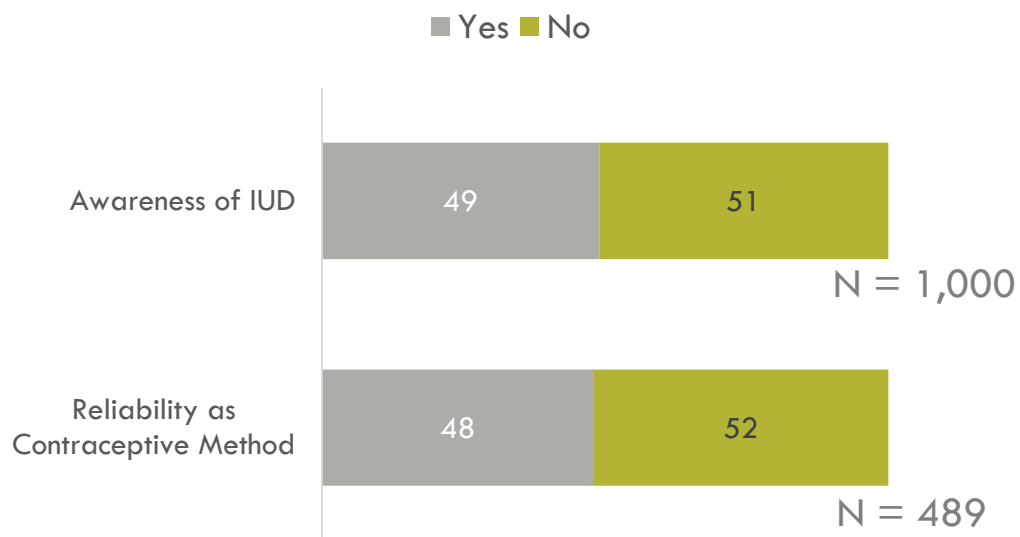
Correct Incorrect Don't know



N = 1,000

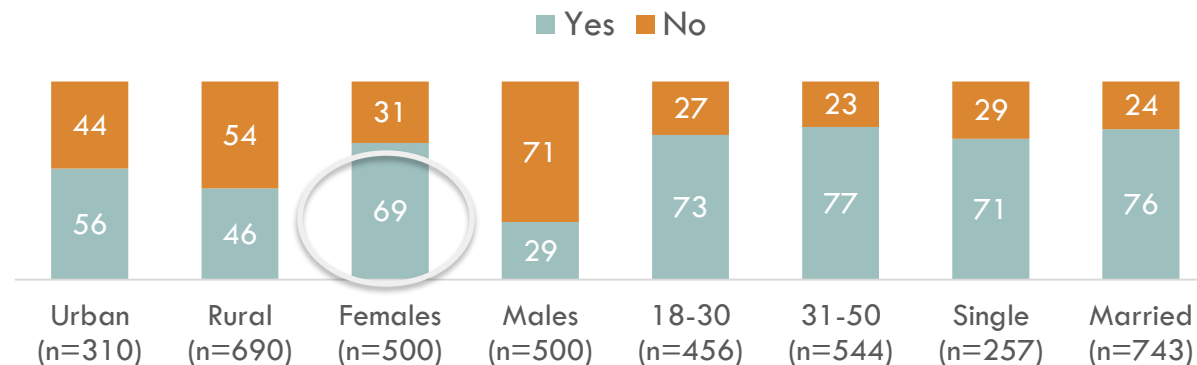
IUD AS A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Awareness and Reliability* of IUD



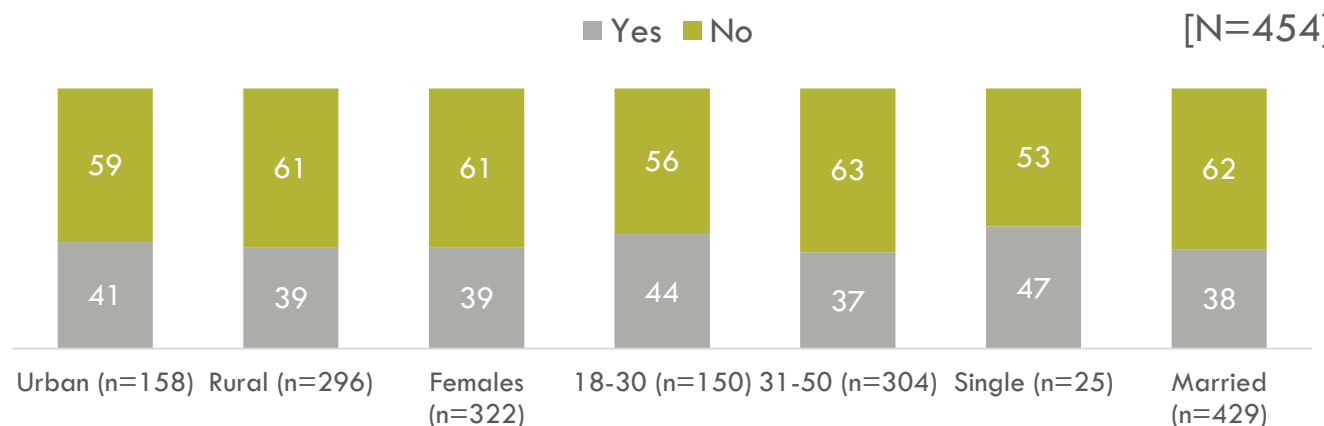
*Asked only among those who are aware of IUD

Awareness of IUD



Significantly higher awareness on IUD for females.

Comfort in getting an IUD*



REASONS OF GETTING AND NOT GETTING IUDS

Top Reasons for Getting IUD
Don't need to take pills
Can make one not get pregnant for a while
Doesn't interrupt menstrual cycle
Protects from getting pregnant

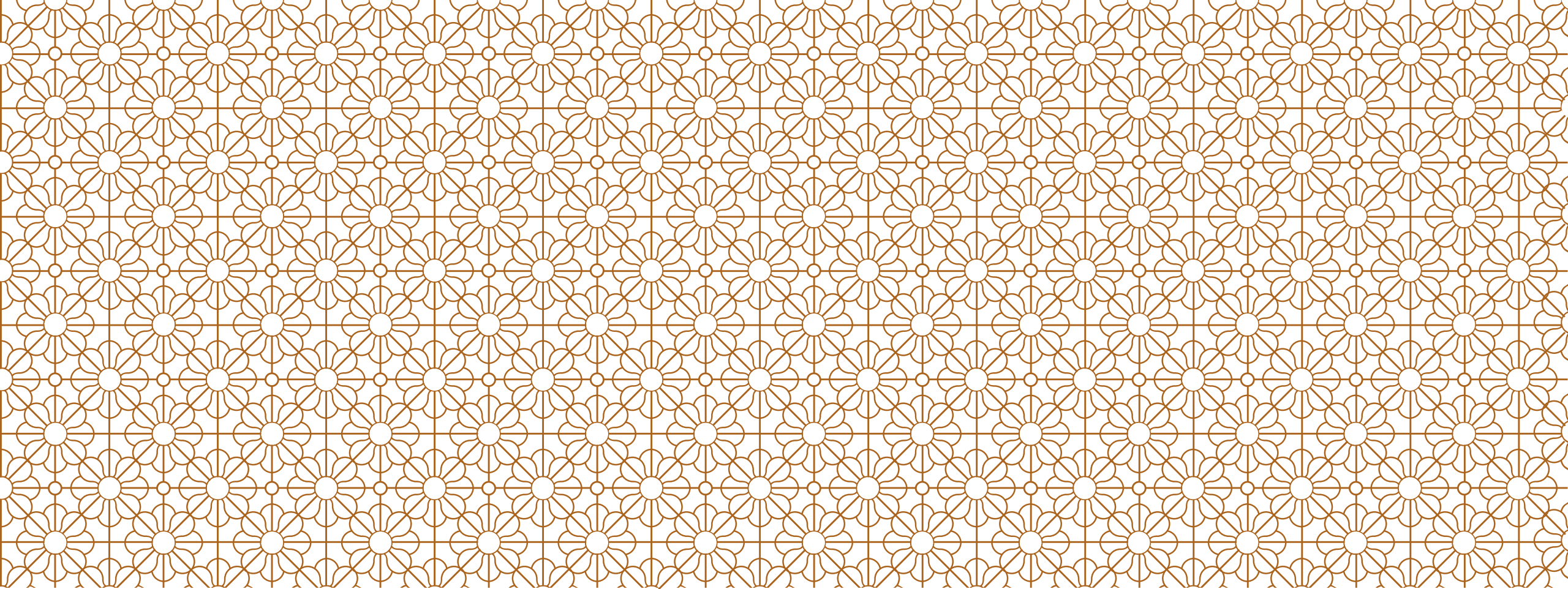
Top Reasons for <u>Not</u> Getting IUD
Fear of possible side-effects
It can't be taken out easily when we want to have children
It will make me fat.

INFLUENCERS IN TAKING CONTRACEPTIVES

Influencers	Total
Discussion with Medical Professionals	51
Friends' Recommendation	30
TV Ad	25
Neighbors' Recommendation	24
Parents/ Relative Recommendation	20
Partner's Recommendation	16
Social Media	8
Journal Ad	7
Radio Ad	3
Newspaper Ad	3

A NEED FOR AWARENESS ON CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICES

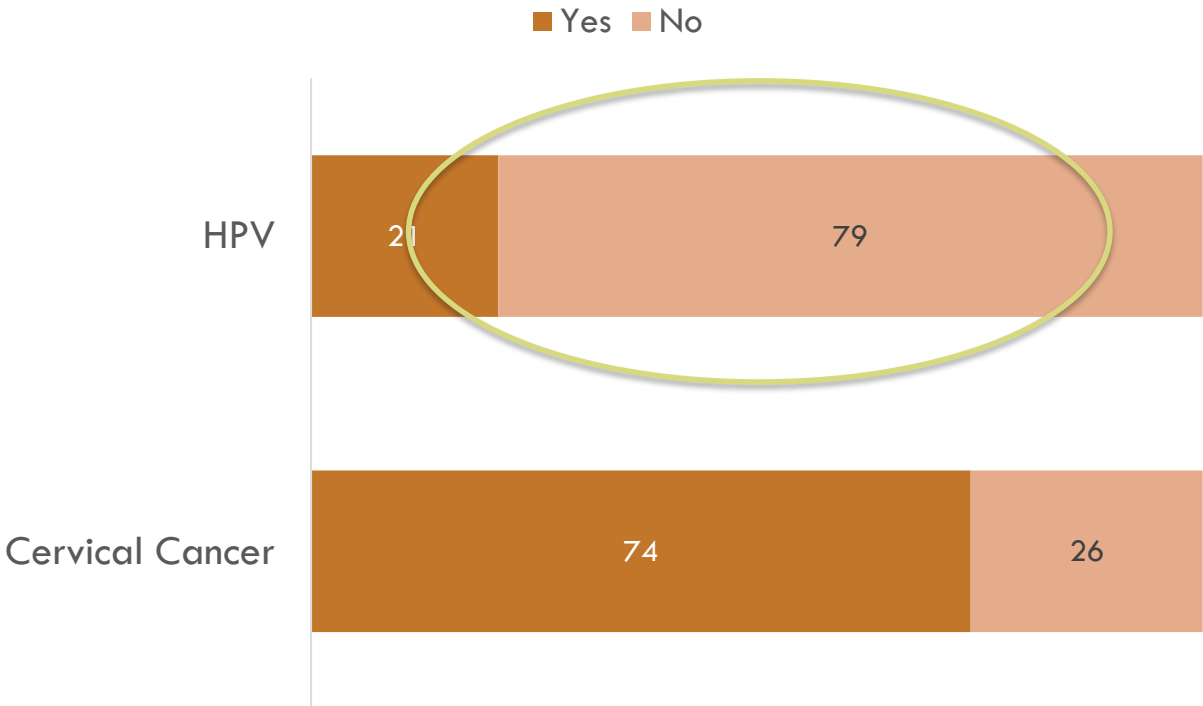
- While respondents have a generally high awareness of contraceptive methods, few people have much knowledge about them
 - To give a full range of choice and accessible information is very important to make informed choices.
- Knowledge of long-term methods, particularly the IUD is very low
 - IUDs are one of the most effective and affordable methods available. To meet FP goals, it is important to raise awareness, dispel myths, and present IUDs as a contraceptive option
- For over 50% of respondents, medical professionals were mentioned as a key influencer for taking contraceptives.
 - Providers are key to changing behaviors and increasing informed choice.



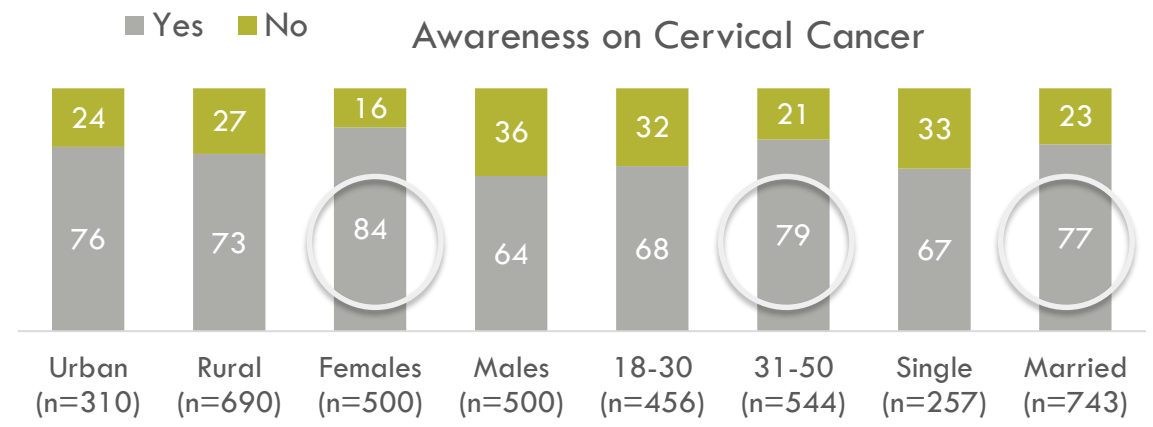
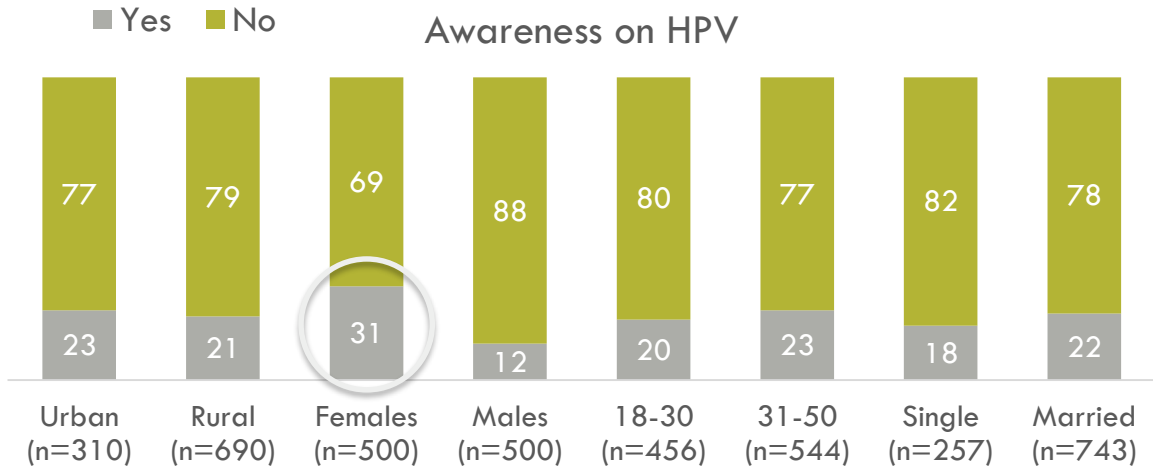
HPV AND CERVICAL CANCER

HPV AND CERVICAL CANCER AWARENESS

Awareness on HPV and Cervical Cancer



N = 1,000



BUILD AWARENESS ABOUT HPV



Awareness on Cervical Cancer is relatively high but awareness on HPV is relatively low, which can influence sexual reproductive health behaviours.

Need to build awareness on relationship between HPV and cervical cancer, the availability of the HPV vaccine, and the important of regular screenings

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- SRH education needs to provide comprehensive information.
- Raising awareness and acceptability of the IUD is important to meeting FP goals.
- More complete information is necessary for to achieve informed choice about contraceptives options
- Medical professionals are key influencers, and thus leaders of change
- Knowledge about HPV's link to cervical cancer is limited and needs to be addressed
- Need for follow-up research focusing on unmarried and youth populations specifically