

Review of: "Factors Associated with Contraceptive Use Among Migrant Female Head Porters in the Kumasi Metropolis"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Migrant female head porters, also known as kayayei or head porters, are women who migrate from rural areas to urban centers in search of economic opportunities. They typically work in the informal sector and face various challenges, including limited access to healthcare services and reproductive health information. Contraceptive use among this population can be influenced by several factors, including:

Knowledge and awareness: The level of knowledge and awareness about contraception methods and their availability can impact contraceptive use. If migrant female head porters have accurate information about contraceptives, their effectiveness, and where to access them, they are more likely to use them.

Socioeconomic factors: Economic status and financial constraints can influence contraceptive use. Limited financial resources may restrict access to contraceptive methods or make them less affordable. High costs associated with contraceptives can be a barrier for migrant female head porters.

Cultural and religious beliefs: Cultural and religious beliefs play a significant role in shaping attitudes towards contraception. Some cultures or religions may have specific beliefs or norms that discourage or prohibit the use of contraceptives. These cultural and religious factors can influence decision-making regarding contraceptive use among migrant female head porters.

Access to healthcare services: The availability and accessibility of healthcare services, including family planning clinics or reproductive health services, can affect contraceptive use. If migrant female head porters face barriers in accessing these services, such as long distances, high costs, or limited clinic hours, it can hinder their ability to obtain contraceptives.

Social support and partner influence: Social support from peers, friends, or partners can influence contraceptive use. Positive attitudes towards contraception and supportive partners who encourage or are involved in family planning decisions can increase the likelihood of contraceptive use.

Education and literacy: Education and literacy levels can influence contraceptive use. Higher levels of education may be associated with better knowledge about contraception and improved decision-making skills regarding family planning.

It's important to note that these factors may vary among different populations and contexts. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the specific study you mentioned, I recommend accessing the original research article or publication for

a detailed analysis of the methodology, findings, and conclusions.