

C330212 : MAJOR SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY (DEMOGRAPHY)
KEY WORD: AFFECTING / MOTIVATION / FAMILY PLANNING / WOMEN

CHARTLADA KANCHANASUTTISANG : FACTORS AFFECTING MOTIVATION TO USE
FAMILY PLANNING AMONG THAI WOMEN : AN APPLICATION OF THE EASTERLIN
MODEL. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF. KUA WONGBOONSIN, Ph.D. 137 pp.
ISBN 974-584-373-3

The main objective of this study is to investigate socioeconomic factors that influence the desire for family planning. This study used data from the Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University from March-June, 1987. The sample comprised 1,408 women aged 35-44 who had married only once, were currently living with their husbands, and had at least 2 children.

This study analysed the relationship between indicators of the desired for and use of family planning. Indicators of the motivation to use family planning include, potential family size, the desired family size, the difference between two variables, living children, the difference between living children and desired family size, and want no more. It was found that potential family size was the best indicator of the use of family planning. The next best indicators were the difference between potential family size and desired family size, want no more and desired family size, respectively.

Regarding the relationship between socioeconomic factors and potential family size, the difference between potential family size and desired family size, want no more, and desired family size, it was found that the area of residence, ethnic / linguistic group, education, occupation and wealth affected the motivation to use family planning the most when it was measured in terms of desired family size, and the direction of the relationships were consistent with the hypotheses, although the effects of some variables are not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. The next strongest effect was for the difference between potential family size and desired family size. No Relationships were found between potential family size and desired family size, want no more and the socioeconomic variables.