

Thesis Title	Factors Affecting the Decision-Making Process of Vasectomy in Nakornraschasima
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ABSTRACT

This research was to determine factors which had affected to the decision-making process of vasectomy in Nakornraschsima province. The demographic factors in this study were composed of 5 variables which are the age of men, duration of marriage, number of living children, and husband's and wife's migrating status. The socio-economic factors were compose of 5 variables which are the husband's and wife's educational level, husband's and wife's occupation and household's income. The psychological factors were composed of 7 vaiables which are the husband's and wife's experience of contraceptive practice, influence of social group, desire of family size, value of children, value of sex for children, and belief of sex roles in the Thai's family. The sample for this study was consisted of men from 21 districts. These men were selected by using the stratified random sampling technique. The stratified random sampling technique was also employed for the selection of 403 married men. The sample was comprised of two hundred of men who had

vasectomized and two hundred-three men who had unvasectomized (their wives had sterilized). The data was collected by using the interview method and questionnaire type. The discriminant analysis statistic was employed for data analysis. The results of the study were summarized as follows:-

1. The demographic factors which had power to discriminate the vasectomy were the age of men and wife's migrating status. The variable which had the highest power to discriminate was the wife's migrating status and the discriminant function had 20.83 percentage of discriminant power.

2. The socio-economic factors which had the power to discriminate the vasectomy were the wife's educational level and household's income. The variable which had the highest power to discriminate was the household's income and the discriminant function had 14.12 percentage of discriminant power.

3. The psychological factors which had the power to discriminate the vasectomy were the wife's experience of contraceptive practice, influence of social group, desire of family size, value of children, value of sex for children and belief of sex roles in the Thai's family. The variable which had the highest power to discriminate was the wife's experience of contraceptive practice and the discriminant function had 36.03 percentage of discriminant power.

4. The demographic, socio-economic and psychological factors which had the power to discriminate the vasectomy. There were 9 variables : the age of men, wife's educational level, household's income, wife's migrating status, wife's experience of contraceptive practice, influence of social group, value of children, desire of family size and belief of sex roles in the Thai's family. The variable which had the highest power to discriminate was the wife's experience of contraceptive practice and the discriminant function had 42.01 percentage of discriminant power.