

Thesis Title Factors Influencing Permanent and Temporary
Contraceptive Use by Women After Delivery with
Two or More Children at Health Promotion Center 6
Nakhon Sawan Province

Name Wilailukn Priyachutkul

Degree Master of Science (Human Reproductive and
Population Planning)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Suwachai Intaraprasert, M.D., Thai Board of Ob.-Gyn.

Vicha Satonpanitch, M.D., Dip. Amer. Board of Ob.-Gyn.

Rasig Runsuprakhal, M.D., Thai Board of Ob. - Gyn.

Suwat Srisoryachut, B.Ed., M.A.

Date of Gradution 28 December B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey research is to analyse the predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors which influenced the acceptance of contraception. Women with two or more children, who were delivered at Health Promotion Center 6 during November 1, 1991 to Febuary 15, 1992, were interviewed during their postpartum check up. The women, who failed to return for the check up, were interviewed using the same questionnaires at well child clinic or at their homes. There were 316 women of which 111 were actually used permanent contraception, 191 used temporary contraception and 9 didn't used any. All data was analysed by percentage occurance, arithmetic mean, Chi-square test and discriminant analysis.

The characteristics of these women who used the permanent contraceptive method are mean age of 30.3 years old, had 2.5 living children per person. They mostly want no more children (99.1%), had primary school education (79.3%), in agriculture with family income of 57,535 bahts per year (44.8 %). The importance reasons behind the decision were enough children (91%) and economic factor (53.2%). The group of women who used the temporary contraceptive method have mean age of 28 years old, had 2.1 living children per person. They mostly want no more children (60.2 %), had primary school education (63.8 %), in agriculture with family income of 67,741 bahts per year (48.2 %). The importance reasons against the permanent contraception were husband opposition (78.9 %), fear of operation (37.7 %) and fear of unable to do heavy work after the sterilization (32.5 %). The group of women who do not current using contraceptive method have mean age of 30.8 years old, and had 3.0 living children per person. They mostly want no more children (77.8 %), had primary school education (100.0 %), in agriculture with family income of 67,741 bahts per year (77.8 %). The importance reasons against the permanent contraception were husband opposition (55.6 %), fear of operation (44.4 %) and child's mortality (44.4 %) and fear of unable to do heavy work after the sterilization (22.2 %).

An analysis on the relationships of contraceptive use and predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors showed that the age, the number of living children, a desire to have more children, women's perception about the last child's health, fear and rumour about complication of permanent contraception, residence and husband opposition were significantly the method of contraceptive used. Moreover,

discriminant analysis has revealed that husband opposition is the most important factors which influenced the permanent contraception, followed by fear of complication of the permanent contraception, the number of living children, rumour about complication of permanent contraception, number of dead children, knowledge about contraceptive method, and the level of women's education respectively. The discriminating function can predicted correctly 85.67 %

The results from this study will be used in the family planning program in Health Promotion Center 6 to motivate people to accept more permanent contraception.