

Thesis Title

Some characteristics of the
women with 2 children who have
sterilization done in Sakon
Nakhon province

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ABSTRACT

It is the policy of the Government to reduce the
population growth rate to 1.3% by the end of the sixth
National Economic and Social Development Plan, and one of
the important methods was the promotion of female
sterilization in women with 2 children. The purpose of

this study is to analyse the characteristics of women with 2 or more children who have sterilization done in Sakon Nakhon province. The data were collected by interviewing the women who have sterilization done at all the hospitals under the control of the Ministry of Public Health in Sakon Nakhon province during December 1, 1987 to May 18, 1988. There were 463 women of which 165 were with 2 children and 318 were with 3 children or more.

It was found that the women with 2 children were difference from the women with 3 children or more in that for the demographic characteristics, it appeared that the women with 2 children were at younger age (25:31) but married at older age (20:19) with less number of dead children (0.17:0.26), desired less number of children and less preference for male (1:1.6 and 1.08:1.57)

For the social characteristics, it appeared that the couple with 2 children had higher education. (5.8:4.4 for the women and 6.6:5 for their husbands)

For the economic status it appeared that the women with 2 children were living better and saved more money than loaning (37.5% : 20.2%)

For the contraception practice, it appeared that the women with 2 children used contraception after marriage and after having first child more than not. (69.2% : 29.8% and 61.4% : 19.3%)

To analyses the factors affecting the women who were sterilized with 2 children or with 3 or more children by discriminant analysis; it appeared that the most

important factor was age of the women and other less important factors were contraception practice after the first delivery, the desired number of children, age at marriage, contraception practice after married, number of son, the use of the Public Healths' services, number of dead children, women's education and economic status. This discriminant function can be correctly classify at 82.49 percent.

The result from this study will be used in the Family Planning program of Sakon Nakhon province to convince women to accept sterilization after having 2 children.