

Thesis Title Contraceptive Method Choice in Three
 Villages in Suburban Beijing

Name Wang Guo Yi

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Thesis Supervisory Committee

 Varachai Thongthai, Ph.D.
 Chai Podhisita, Ph.D.

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ABSTRACT

Although contraceptive prevalence rate is high in China, there were some periods which contraceptive prevalence rate declined due to relaxation of Family Planning Programme, especially in the rural areas. This study used data from follow-up survey in three villages in suburban Beijing conducted between 1983-1990.

It is found that government population policy had influenced on people's contraceptive use. During the periods of family planning campaign, IUD was high, and when the Programme relaxes IUD users switched to pill or became nonusers.

The effect of population policy on contraceptive use is also related to the development level in the villages. In those villages with urban development, the policy would have stronger effects on people's contraceptive use than in the villages with less development. The further from urbanized areas villages are, the less effect the policy exerts, the proportion of IUD users would fluctuate radically taking into account the policy enhances or relaxes.