

Thesis Title                    Determinants of Contraceptive Method  
Choice: A Comparative Study of Permanent,  
Semipermanent and Temporary Methods

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### ABSTRACT

This thesis is to analyze determinants of the choice of contraceptive method in Thailand. It is also a comparative study of three types of methods: permanent, semipermanent and temporary methods. The data used are taken from the Contraceptive Use Patterns Survey (CUPS) in Thailand in 1987.

The major determinants on method choice found are whether the users want to have more children later or not, the number of living children and the age of the users. If women do not want more children later, they are likely to use a permanent method. Women with many living children are more likely to use a permanent method; those with few or no children are more likely to use a temporary method. Older women tend to use a permanent method; while the younger ones use a temporary one. However, there are remarkable proportions of women aged over 40 years and having enough number of living children are still using a temporary method, while they or their husbands are somehow ready to be sterilized. Therefore, these couples need to be convinced to undergo a sterilization.

Most women consider a semipermanent method as a temporary but a prolonged one. Campaigns to support IUD using should be aimed at those women who want no more children but do not want to be sterilized. Although condom is not so popular, comparing with other temporary methods, condom should be supported as it gives a dual protection, from pregnancy and from sexually transmitting diseases.