

The research findings were presented into descriptive and analytic statistics by using Chi-square tests. The study revealed that there were associations between the acceptance of tubectomy and education, income, sex composition of living children, fear of side effects, negative rumors, knowledge of tubectomy, knowledge about operation using mini-laparotomy, perception of scar of tubectomy, perception of waiting time, distance of service center from home, information about tubectomy, personal and mass media sources, first need the accepted of tubectomy, permission from husband for acceptance of tubectomy, were significantly association with $p\text{-value} < .05$. The other variables did not have statistically significant association with acceptance of tubectomy ($p\text{-value} > .05$).

It was concluded that the determinant factors of the acceptance of tubectomy in Ratchaburi province, Thailand is becoming more important in the context of raising tubectomy prevalence. For increase in the members of acceptors of tubectomy in family planning programs, those associated factors must be taken into consideration.