

Thesis Title Selected Factors Influencing Family
 Planning Behavior among Currently
 Married Women Aged 15-49 in Addis
 Ababa City, Ethiopia.

Name Kifle Sede Samo

Degree Master of Arts
 (Population and Social Research)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

 Anthony Pramualratana, Ph.D.

 Wathinee Boonchalaksi, M.A.

Date of Graduation 15 May B.E. 2535 (1992).

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to find out selected factors influencing family planning behavior among currently married women in Addis Ababa City. In the study, selected demographic and socio-economic factors were the independent variables. Knowledge of contraceptive methods and their sources and the attitude towards contraceptive use were considered as intervening variables where family planning behavior was the dependent.

The study used a primary source of data from 399 sample cases. Univariate and bivariate analytical procedures were employed for the data analysis. Results of the univariate analysis reveals that the majority of the women were middle aged and had a history of early age at first marriage. The fertility level was relatively

high; the majority of the women had four or more living children. Over three-fourths of the sample population were fulltime house-wives with low economic status and had a primary or lower level of education. However, their level of awareness of family planning and contraceptive use seems to be fairly high where the level of knowledge of specific modern methods and their sources was low. The knowledge they had seems incomplete, where it did not show a significant effect on the attitude. It was noted that some degree of negative rumors regarding side effects of contraceptive use was circulating among the study population. The observed level of contraceptive practice was also not as it was expected to be.

The bivariate analysis shows that the number of living children (demographic) and socio-economic variables (education, occupation and family income) had significant association with the knowledge of contraceptive methods and their sources, where the age at first marriage (demographic) showed an association with the knowledge of sources. The number of living children and socio-economic variables also had an association with hearing negative rumors. The relationship between knowledge of contraceptive methods and their sources and family planning behavior was also found to be statistically significant. This reveals the suggestive effect of these selected variables on family planning behavior.