

The research findings were presented into descriptive and statistical analysis by using Chi-square tests. The study revealed that there were associations between levels of male participation and variables as, age of wife, family size, fear of side effects (both for wife and husband), husband had ever heard about family planning, sources of information (both for wife and husband), husband had ever got information from his wife, husband had ever got information about the importance of family planning and the practice family planning of the wife with P-value < 0.05 . Other variables were not statistically significant associated with levels of male participation (P-value > 0.05).

It was concluded that husbands have a major influence in the family on practicing family planning, and male or husband's participation in family planning in Ratchaburi province, Thailand is becoming more important in the context of raising contraceptive prevalence. For improvement of male or husband's participation in family planning, those associated factors must be taken into consideration.