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MD. MOTAHAR HOSSAIN: MALE INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY PLANNING IN BANGLADESH. THESIS ADVISORS: ALAN NOEL GRAY, Ph.D., RAMON C. SEVILLA, Ph.D., 68 P. ISBN: 974-663-001-6

The aim of this study is to determine the factors that affect male involvement in family planning in Bangladesh. Male involvement in family planning not only determines contraceptive practice by men, but also includes the roles and responsibilities played by men in the contraceptive practice of women and the community. For the country's well being it is important to determine the factors that affect male participation in family planning.

In this study, secondary data from the Bangladesh Health and Demographic Survey (BDHS), 1996-97 conducted by the National Institute for Population Research and Training (NIPORT) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh was used. In the BDHS, data were collected by three sets of separate questionnaires from the six divisions. In this study a total of 3,037 currently married men of 15-59 years age and 3,037 ever married women of 10-49 years age was used for analysis.

Demographic, socio-economic, cultural, psychological, communication and service factors affect male participation in family planning in Bangladesh. To determine the important factors influencing male involvement in family planning, the SPSS statistical package was used to analyze the data. Contingency tables were used to determine the relationships. Next, logistic regression was used to investigate the predictors of male involvement and contraceptive use. The most important factors for male involvement were husband's education and variables describing access to information about family planning. Contraceptive use was also heavily influenced by male involvement in family planning in Bangladesh.