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SYEDA SELINA PARVEEN: FACTORS AFFECTING CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED FEMALE ADOLESCENTS IN BANGLADESH. THESIS ADVISOR: CHANYA SETHAPUT, Ph.D., VARACHAI THONGHTHAI Ph.D., 62 p. ISBN-974-664-667-2

The aim of this study is to determine the factors affecting contraceptive use among married female adolescents in Bangladesh. The rate of contraceptive use among married female adolescents in Bangladesh is very low. That leads to high fertility, high maternal mortality and high infant mortality in the country. So to improve the overall reproductive health status of adolescents, it is important to encourage contraceptive use among married female adolescents.

This study investigates the effect of some demographic, socio-economic, cultural, and family planning programme factors on current users of contraceptives among the married female adolescents, using data from Bangladesh Demography and Health Survey 1996-97. A total of 1,222 currently married female adolescents aged 15-19 years were chosen for this study. Data were collected through direct interview method. The analysis used descriptive, crosstabulation, Chi-square and logistic regression statistics method.

Findings showed that knowledge of contraception is almost universal among the married female adolescents. Husband's approval of family planning is high and field worker's visit is low. The findings from the bivariate analysis suggest that among the ten independent variables, eight variables namely number of living children, desired number of additional children, women's education, women's occupation, husband's education, husband's approval of family planning, field worker's visit and knowledge of contraception had significant effect on contraceptive use. Only two variables namely, husband's occupation and women's mobility, were found not significant. However the result of the multivariate analysis showed that only three variables, namely, number of living children, husband's approval of family planning and field worker's visit were significant. The results of logistic regression analysis showed that women who had more living children were more likely to use contraception than those who had no children. Those married female adolescents who had been visited by the field worker and those whose husbands approved of family planning were more likely to use contraception than those who had not been visited by field workers and whose husbands did not approved of family planning.