

CORRELATES OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE
/ TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES AMONG
RURAL MEN IN MUÑOZ, NUEVA ECIJA

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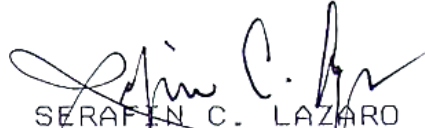
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This thesis entitled, CORRELATES OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES AMONG RURAL MEN IN MUÑOZ, NUEVA ECIJA, prepared and submitted by ARMANDO SOTCHAYSENG SANTOS, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE. (RURAL DEVELOPMENT) is hereby accepted.


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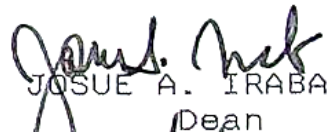

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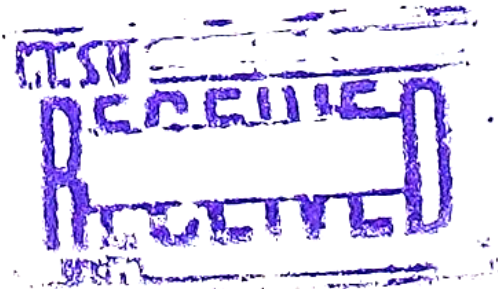

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author borne in Quezon City, is the son of the late Lt. Col. Arcadio Cuevas Santos and Antonina Baluyut Sochayseng. He is the adopted son of Ex-Mayor and Board Member Benjamin V. Aleta and Feliza Punzalan Aleta of Rizal, Nueva Ecija.

He obtained his elementary education at the San Jose School, Kaloocan City and his secondary school at Granay Co-Educational Institution, Rizal Nueva Ecija, 1984, and his tertiary education at Central Luzon State University where he obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Education in 1990. Wanting to pursue higher learning, he enrolled for the Master of Science in Rural Development at same Univeristy.

At present, he is connected with the College of Engineering as support staff and a part-time Instructor at the College of Arts and Sciences.

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This piece of work is
lovingly dedicated to the following:

To my Parents, Nanay and Tatay
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To my Brother and Sister, Kuyang, Dikong, Sanko,
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ABSTRACT

SANTOS, ARMANDO S. , Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, March 1996. CORRELATES OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES AMONG RURAL MEN IN MUÑOZ, NUEVA ECIJA.

Adviser : Prof Thelma B. Estera

This study focused on the men's level of knowledge and attitude towards family planning and its effect on the accuracy of the practice of different family planning methods.

The 265 sample respondents were obtained from five barangays randomly selected from the nine acceptor barangays of Muñoz. The five barangays chosen were previously used by Shretha (1994) using women as respondents.

The structured interview schedule used by four trainee instructors was translated in Filipino for better understanding of the desired information. The statistical tools used to analyze the data were: frequency distribution, percentage, rank, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Results of analysis showed that majority of the respondents (58.90%) were young, 52.80 percent married earlier than the recommended age. More than half of them (55.09%) reached high school, and majority (71.80%) were Roman Catholic. Most of them had income "below poverty line" while 56.98 percent had below four children.

The respondents' level of knowledge was average ($\bar{X} = 8.77$) and their level of attitude towards family planning was positive ($\bar{X} = 3.69$).

The most common sources of family planning message were DOH and FPOP personnel as personal channels. Among the mass media channels they listened to were radio and pamphlets, but these were rated as poor channels by the respondents. Pill was the most commonly used family planning method (38.92 percent), followed by tubal ligation (35.92 percent) with IUD (2.39%) as the least used method.

Respondents' common reason for not adopting family planning among non-users was the fear of side effects from contraceptives (38.77%) followed by disapproval of the husband (20.40%).

The most accurately used family planning methods were found to be IUD ($\bar{X} = 4.80$); Pill ($\bar{X} = 4.14$), and condom ($\bar{X} = 4.01$).

Educational attainment was found highly significantly related to the level of knowledge of the respondents. Age and number of children were significantly but negatively related to the level of knowledge. Also, education, marriage age and age of the respondents were highly related to the level of attitude. Moreover, effectiveness of personal channels and mass media was not related to the level of knowledge and attitude of the respondents.

The level of knowledge and attitude and the accuracy of the use of family planning methods were highly significant among pill and condom users and likewise significant among IUD users. These were the most acceptable methods for the respondents because of their high efficiency.

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