

301.41

P65

1989

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY PLANNING
METHODS AS PRACTICED BY RURBAN
WOMEN OF INDANG, CAVITE

A STUDY
(APPLIED RESEARCH IV)

IMELDA A. PINPIN

Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite

March, 1989

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY PLANNING METHODS
AS PRACTICED BY RURBAN WOMEN OF
INDANG, CAVITE

IMELDA A. PINPIN



00000281

*Factors associated with family planning
methods as practiced by urban women of
301.41 P65 1989
R44*

DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, INDANG, CAVITE

March 1989

LIBRARY

INDANG, CAVITE

APR 14 1989

ABSTRACT

PINPIN, IMELDA A., Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, March, 1989. Factors Associated With Family Planning Methods As Practiced By Rurban Women Of Indang, Cavite. Advisers: Mrs. Ruth Mita Rozul and Mrs. Leonora Mojica.

The study was conducted in the town proper of Indang and (in) its four barrios namely: Buna Lejos, Calumpang Lejos, Daine and Kayquit from June, 1988 to August, 1988. It aimed to (1) determine the family planning methods used by rurban women and (2) determine the factors associated with the adoption of family planning methods.

Majority of the rurban women were young, had completed college education, belonged to a large-sized family, working and had high income ranging from ₱20,000 and above.

The family planning methods used by rurban women were tubal ligation, pills, intrauterine device (IUD), rhythm method and chemicals.

Majority of the rurban women were adopting family planning methods.

It was also found out that age, educational attainment, size of the family, occupation and income

were the factors associated with the adoption of family planning methods.

Table of Contents

| CHAPTER | Page |
|--|------|
| Biographical Data | i |
| Acknowledgement | ii |
| Abstract | iv |
| Lists of Tables | viii |
| I. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Statement of the Problem | 3 |
| Importance of the Study | 4 |
| Objectives | 4 |
| Research Hypothesis | 4 |
| Scope and Limitation of the Study.. | 5 |
| Definition of Terms | 5 |
| II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE | 8 |
| III. METHODOLOGY | 12 |
| Population and Place of the Study.. | 12 |
| The Samples | 12 |
| Data Collection | 12 |
| Null Hypothesis | 13 |
| Statistical Tool | 13 |
| Level of Significance | 14 |
| IV. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS | 15 |
| Characteristics of Rurban Women ... | 15 |

| CHAPTER | Page |
|--|------|
| Family Planning Methods Used by Rurban Women | 17 |
| Adoption of Family Planning Methods by Rurban Women | 18 |
| Relationship Between Independent Variables and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 19 |
| Age and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 19 |
| Educational Attainment and Adoption of Family Plan- ning Methods | 20 |
| Size of the Family and Adop- tion of Family Planning Methods | 21 |
| Occupation and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 22 |
| Income and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 23 |
| V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION .. | 25 |
| Summary | 25 |
| Conclusion | 26 |
| Recommendation | 27 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 29 |
| APPENDICES | 30 |

LISTS OF TABLES

| Table | | Page |
|-------|---|------|
| 1. | Characteristics of Rurban Women | 16 |
| 2. | Family Planning Methods Used by Rurban Women | 18 |
| 3. | Adoption of Family Planning Methods .. | 19 |
| 4. | Relationship Between Age and Adoption of Family Planning Methods ... | 20 |
| 5. | Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 21 |
| 6. | Relationship Between Size of the Family and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 22 |
| 7. | Relationship Between Occupation and Adoption of Family Planning Methods. | 23 |
| 8. | Relationship Between Income and Adoption of Family Planning Methods | 24 |

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY PLANNING METHODS
AS PRACTICED BY RURBAN WOMEN OF
INDANG, CAVITE¹

by

IMELDA A. PINPIN

¹/An Applied Research Study presented to the faculty of the Agricultural Science Department of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV, under the advisorship of Mrs. Ruth Mita Rozul and Mrs. Leonora Mojica.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Philippines, among Asian countries, has the highest population increase. In the 1984 census (Bautista, 1984), the country's population is 53 million, and it was estimated that by the year 2000, the number will have reached 84 million if not properly controlled.

In 1988, the Philippine population rose to 58.7 million, or 2.38 percent more than the year ago figure of 57.4 million. The Philippine government already considers the 2.38 percent growth rate in