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Change and Differentials in Men's knowledge
of, Attitude towards and Practice of Family
Planning in Pakistan
During the 1960's

by

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INTRODUCTION

Most of the studies relating to knowledge of, attitude towards and practice of family planning are female oriented. Very few researches have been conducted which attempt to show the behaviour and opinion of husbands towards limiting family size. As male methods of contraception have played a major role in most of populations during fertility decline, it seems important to know the attitude of men regarding birth control and what role they play in the decisions of family planning [57]. Misra [5] concludes that the role of males in the reduction of fertility in countries of the western world has been a highly significant one. He further concludes that "in spite of the proliferation of new methods of contraception which are used predominately by females, we suspect, based on our previous observations, that much of the actual work is

carried out by males". Green et al. [3] conclude from the Dacca family planning experiment that wives tended to under-report contraceptive use relative to their husbands consistently whatever the method.

This study aims at bringing into limelight changes which may have occurred in Pakistan during the 1960s, as well as differentials, in the knowledge of attitude towards and practice of family planning as reported by a sample of Pakistani husbands. In an earlier study, we analysed similar data for wives [4]. In the present study some comparisons are made between earlier findings from the sample of wives and findings reported here for husbands.

In addition to a number of socio-economic variables used in the earlier study family income reported by husbands in the National Impact Survey 1968-69 is used as one of the independent variables which might be associated with differences in knowledge of, attitude towards and practice of family planning. As in the study of wives two other independent variables are considered especially important in this analysis--viz education and exposure to mass media. Having more education and greater exposure to mass communication, men may be in a better position to comprehend family planning knowledge and be more inclined towards adopting methods which result in delaying or preventing pregnancy. Another justification for undertaking this study is that men are believed to perceive the problem more in terms of

economic hardships suffered as a result of large family size and rapid population growth [5]. Thus, another independent variable not used in the study of wives is used here--viz husband's responses on the level of education they feel is necessary for boys and girls. Persons who report higher educational aspirations for children would more likely limit family size.

To measure changes during the 1960s, we relied on information from the questions asked in the National Impact Survey conducted in 1968-69 about the knowledge and use of family planning methods before and after September, 1965.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data are based on responses from husbands of currently married to women under 50 years of age in a 50 percent sub-sample of households in the National Impact Survey. Thus, in making comparisons of the findings reported here with findings from the study of wives, it must be kept in mind that the two samples are not directly comparable. Since we have not matched responses of wives and husbands in the sub-sample of households, the most important comparisons are relationships between the independent and dependent variables for the sub-sample of husbands and the total sample of wives. A matched analysis of husbands and wives on data from the Impact Survey has been reported elsewhere [10].

Although age of wife is more important than the age of husband as one of the demographic variables in the study of fertility, age of wife has not been considered in the study

because if this were done, only men who had been married once be included, thus reducing somewhat the number of respondents.

One recognized limitation of the data for purposes of measuring change over time in the dependent variables is that responses on retrospective questions are always subject to errors of recall.

CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE

Responses to the question "have you ever heard of any method that delays or prevents pregnancy?" are cross-tabulated by period of first hearing in Table 1. About 56 percent of urban husbands who had heard of some method said they first heard of it less than three years prior to the interview, which approximates the beginning of the family planning programme in 1965. Of rural husbands, 74 percent reported first hearing less than three years before the interview. As for the source of first hearing, friends/relatives/neighbours were by far the most important for both urban and rural husbands reporting first hearing in the most recent as well as the earlier period. For both urban and rural men the second most prevalent source for those first hearing in either period was from publicity sources such as newspapers, magazines, mass meetings, posters and cinema. Even allowing for memory lapse of respondents in terms of when they first heard, it appears that the family planning programme had a considerable effect on increasing men's awareness of family planning, especially in rural areas.

Number and Percentage Reporting Time of First Hearing about Family Planning by Source of First Hearing : Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968 - 69

Source of first hearing about Family Planning	URBAN						RURAL					
	Less than 5 years ago		5 or more years ago		All Respondent		Less than 5 years ago		5 or more ago		All Respondent	
	No:	Percent	No:	Percent	No:	Percent	No:	Percent	No:	Percent	No:	Percent
Medical personal ²	9	60.0	6	40.0	15	100.0	13	48.1	14	51.9	27	100.0
Family Planning Personnel	7	58.3	5	41.7	12	100.0	10	66.7	5	33.3	15	100.0
Friends/relatives/ neighbours	96	78.8	29	23.2	125	100.0	165	86.8	25	13.2	190	100.0
Wife	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Radio/Television	16	53.3	14	46.7	30	100.0	13	52.0	12	48.0	25	100.0
Publicity Sources ³	47	39.2	73	60.8	120	100.0	16	48.5	17	51.5	33	100.0
Other	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100.0	12	66.4	6	33.6	18	100.0
Total	177	56.4	137	43.6	314	100.0	229	74.3	79	25.7	308	100.0

¹ Responses to questions: "Have you heard about any method that delays or prevents pregnancy? When did you first come to know about Family Planning?" To the first question 34 percent of urban and 50.5 percent of rural husbands, respectively, said they had never heard about any method; and these respondents are not included in this table.

² Includes Doctor, hakim/keviraj, Lady Health visitor, Nurse, Dai (Midwife)

³ Includes newspapers, magazines, mass meetings, posters, Cinema, etc.

CHANGE IN FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE

For each specific contraceptive method which was known to the respondent, the following question was asked: "Have you (or your wife) ever used (name of method)". The interviewer was instructed to ask whether the first use of each method mentioned was before or after September 1965, a date coinciding with initial field activities in the new family planning programme and roughly coinciding with the war between India and Pakistan (an event used in the probe). The responses presented in Table 2 relate to the period (before or after September, 1965) when at least one of 15 specific methods could be reported as first used. Slightly more urban and rural husbands reported first use before the programme began than those reporting first use afterwards (14.3 percent vs 12.2 percent of all urban husbands and 5.5 percent vs 5.3 percent of all rural husbands). Of the urban and rural men at least 40 years of age at the time of interview, almost twice as many reported first use of any family planning method before the start of the national family planning than afterwards. Among younger men under 30 years of age, the reverse was found.

When only those methods promoted by the programme--i.e., modern methods--are considered (Table 3), it is evident that the first use of any of these methods was predominately after September, 1965. This pattern was true for each age-group (under 30, 30-39 and 40⁺) among urban and rural husbands.

Table 2

Percentage Reporting whether First Used any Family Planning Method before or After September, 1965 by Age: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Whether Ever - used any method and when USED	Percentage Reporting Whether Ever-used and when first Used by Age							
	Urban			Rural				
	30 (N=106)	30-39 (N=162)	40+ (N=105)	Total (N=483)	30 (N=178)	30-39 (N=203)	40+ (N=236)	Total (N=617)
Ever - used	18.0	26.5	30.7	26.5	8.4	12.3	11.4	10.8
Before 9/65	5.7	11.7	20.5	14.3	1.7	6.9	7.2	5.5
After 9/65	12.3	14.8	10.2	12.2	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.3
Never used	82.0	73.5	69.3	73.5	91.6	87.7	88.6	89.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Table 4, which shows period of first use by age and educational level, is bifurcated for urban and rural respondents. The last two educational categories for rural respondents (6-9 and 10+ grades) were collapsed because of few cases, thus three education categories are used for rural respondents (illiterate, 1-5 grades and 6+ grades). For both urban and rural men higher age and more education are both influencing factors in earlier first use of contraception. Among urban men 35+ years of age about 46 percent of those with 10+ grades in school reported first use before September 1965 compared with only 8 percent of those illiterate. Among rural men in the same age category, 28 percent of those with 6+ grades in school reported first use before September 1965 compared with about 4 percent of those illiterate. Among younger urban men under 35, education is seen to influence earlier first use. A substantially higher percentage of those with 10+ grades in school reported first use of any method before the programme began (9.2 percent) than did those who were illiterate (4.6 percent). This pattern was not found among younger rural men, as proportionately more of those illiterate reported earlier first use (3.7 percent) than did those with 6+ grades in school.

DIFFERENTIALS IN KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of Methods and Services

Knowledge of various family planning methods is obtained by people through different information channels. Beginning

Whether Ever-used
by Method & when
first used

Percentage Reporting Whether Ever-Used and when First used by Age

	35 years of age					35+ years of age								
	Illiterate (N=87)	1 - 5 grades (N=25)		6 - 9 grades (N=39)		10+ grades (N=32)	Total (N=175)	Illiterate (N=151)	1 - 5 grades (N=60)		6 - 9 grades (N=46)		10+ grades (N=46)	Total (N=303)
		URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL				URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL		
Ever used	13.8	19.2	20.0	34.4	29.4	15.2	40.0	39.2	60.9	30.0				30.0
Before 9/65	4.6	7.7	6.7	9.4	6.3	7.9	20.0	28.3	45.7	19.1				19.1
After 9/65	9.2	11.5	13.3	25.0	13.1	7.3	20.0	10.9	15.2	11.6				11.6
Never used	86.2	80.8	80.8	65.6	80.6	84.8	60.0	60.8	39.1	69.3				69.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0

	35 years of age					35+ years of age						
	Illiterate (N=191)	1 - 5 grades		6+ grades		Total (N=270)	Illiterate (N=273)	1 - 5 grades (N=36)		6+ grades (N=36)		Total (N=345)
		URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL			URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	
Ever used	5.8	15.1	15.2	8.5	8.5	9.2	16.6	36.0	12.7			12.7
Before 9/65	3.7	3.0	2.2	3.3	3.3	4.4	8.3	27.7	7.2			7.2
After 9/65	2.1	12.1	13.0	5.2	5.2	4.8	8.3	8.3	5.5			5.5
Never used	94.2	84.9	84.0	91.5	91.5	90.8	83.4	64.0	87.3			87.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0

with the family planning programme in 1965 the personnel working in the programme were one source. From a question on the Impact Survey in which respondents were asked if they "know any person (s) who give help or advice on family planning" it is possible to compare levels of reported knowledge of specific family planning methods by husband either knowing or not knowing any such persons (Table 5). Both urban and rural husbands who said they know someone giving advice or help reported knowledge of 15 specific methods in substantially greater proportions than did those who did not know such persons. This was particularly the case for the "modern" programme methods. It cannot be concluded, however, that knowing programme personnel accounts for all the differential knowledge of methods.

Factors Associated With General Knowledge of and Attitude Towards Family Planning

Knowledge/Attitude and Education. In a predominantly male-oriented society, as Pakistan tends to be, husband's knowledge and perception of family planning and their opinion about adopting family planning should have a strong impact on fertility behaviour. It is generally assumed that husband's education has a substantial influence on their attitude towards having a particular family size in terms of number of children. In Table 6 responses to two questions--"have you ever heard of family Planning?" and if yes, "what does family planning mean to you?"--are cross-tabulated with educational level¹.

¹ Responses classified as positive include such as family planning promotes the health of the mother and economic development; children should be had according to parent's income; people should produce more food and fewer children. Responses classified as negative include those such as: it is wrong; family planning is like killing life; family planning is against religion.

Table 5

Percentage Reporting Having Heard of Specific Family Planning Methods by Whether they Reported Knowing Persons Giving Help/Advice on Family Planning: Urban & Rural Husbands: 1968 - 69

Methods	Respondents (Numbers)						Percentage Reporting Knowledge of Methods by Whether they Know Persons Giving Advice/					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Know persons	Don't know persons	All res- pondents	Know persons	Don't know persons	All res- pondents	know persons	Don't know persons	All res- pondents	Know persons	Don't know persons	All res- pondents
<u>Modern Methods</u>												
L.U.D.	114	370	484	157	459	616	66.7	36.5	43.6	63.7	23.3	33.6
Male sterilization	114	371	485	154	462	616	83.3	61.7	66.8	62.3	37.4	43.6
Female sterilization	114	370	484	156	463	619	80.7	54.9	61.0	63.5	28.9	37.4
Pills	114	369	483	158	460	618	71.1	50.9	55.0	57.0	32.0	38.8
Condoms	114	371	485	156	459	615	89.5	67.4	72.6	76.3	40.7	49.7
Foam	114	370	484	157	463	620	49.1	17.6	25.0	36.9	8.9	16.7
Diaphragm	114	373	487	157	464	621	28.9	12.9	16.6	14.0	5.2	7.4
Tampon or sponge	113	372	485	156	463	619	27.4	6.7	11.5	14.1	4.5	6.0
Jelly or Cream	114	373	487	157	463	620	28.1	7.2	12.1	15.9	2.6	6.0
<u>Traditional Methods</u>												
Abstinence	114	369	483	156	458	614	78.9	65.6	68.6	66.7	61.8	63.6
Breast feeding	113	371	484	156	459	615	55.8	28.8	35.1	43.6	20.9	26.7
Rhythm	114	373	487	157	462	619	52.6	30.6	35.7	27.4	15.2	18.8
Withdrawal	114	370	484	157	463	620	53.5	34.3	38.8	39.5	19.4	24.7
Douche	113	371	484	158	464	622	38.9	15.6	21.1	19.0	6.0	9.0
Other	111	353	464	152	455	607	18.0	13.3	14.4	25.0	16.9	18.8

1. Percentages based on responses to the question: "Have you ever heard of (method specified)?" The question was asked for each method not voluntarily mentioned by the respondent in a prior question. Slight variations in number of respondents given in the table are explained in terms of no response on specific methods.

Table 6 -- 13--

Percentage Reporting Whether Ever Heard of Family Planning and giving negative or positive responses about Family Planning by education: Urban & Rural Husbands, 1968 - 69

Education	Respondents (Number)		Percentage Reporting Whether Ever heard and giving Negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning							
			U R B A N ²				R U R A L ²			
	Urban	Rural	Never heard	Heard and give negative responses	Heard and give positive responses	Total	Never heard	Heard and gave negative responses	Heard and gave positive responses	Total
Illiterate	236	465	16.1	28.0	55.9	100.0	43.2	12.9	43.9	100.0
1 - 5 grades	84	69	1.2	16.7	82.1	100.0	10.1	11.6	78.3	100.0
6 - 9 grades	77	66	5.2	22.1	72.7	100.0	7.6	10.6	81.8	100.0
10 ⁺	78	16	0.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	0.0	6.3	93.7	100.0
Total	475	616	9.1	21.5	69.5	100.0	34.6	12.3	53.1	100.0

¹Based on responses to question: "Have you ever heard of Family Planning? (IF YES), What does Family Planning mean to you?"

²Differences are significant by X^2 - test at .001

Whether respondents had heard of family planning and whether they gave negative or positive responses about the meaning of family planning to them are significantly related to educational level. The relationship is especially pronounced among rural husbands. While 43 percent of those illiterate said they had never heard of family planning, only 7.6 percent of those with 6-9 grades and none with 10⁺ grades said they had never heard. Percentages of rural men reporting knowledge of and positive perception of family planning ranged from 44 percent of those illiterate to 94 percent of those with 10⁺ grades.

Knowledge/Attitude and Knowledge of Programme Personnel.

It is assumed that family planning personnel might play an important role in the improvement in knowledge and influencing attitudes of people towards the adoption of family planning. Data in Table 7 shows relatively little difference for urban respondents between those either knowing or not knowing persons giving advice or help on family planning and either negative or positive perception of family planning. However, for rural respondents perception of family planning (whether positive or negative) is found significantly associated with knowledge of persons giving advice or help.

Knowledge/Attitude and Exposure to Mass Media. Knowledge of the effectiveness of various modes of communications which might influence contraceptive use and fertility behaviour is greatly needed. With such knowledge, communication channels can be utilized more effectively in terms of ultimate objectives of reducing fertility. Whether respondents had heard of family

Table 7 - 15 -

Percentage giving Negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning by Knowledge of Persons Giving Advice/Help on Family Planning : Urban & Rural Husbands, 1968-69.

Whether know persons giving Advice/Help on Family Planning	Respondents (Number)		Percentage giving Negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning					
	Urban	Rural	URBAN ²			RURAL ³		
			Gave Negative responses	Gave Positive responses	Total	Gave Negative responses	Gave Positive responses	Total
Don't Know persons	326	266	24.5	75.5	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0
Know persons	111	139	19.9	80.1	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0
Total	437	405	23.3	76.7	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0

¹Based on respondents who reported having heard of family planning

²Differences are not significant by X^2 - test at .05

³Differences are significant by X^2 - test at .05

planning and their perception of it are cross-tabulated in Table 8 with the number of mass media sources to which respondents said they were exposed². The largest proportion of respondents in urban areas report exposure to three sources of mass media while in rural areas the largest proportion report exposure to one mass media source. A significant and strong relationship is found between the knowledge and perception of family planning (whether negative or positive) and extent of exposure to mass media. About 84 percent of respondents in urban areas and 82 percent in rural areas reporting exposure to three mass media sources had heard and gave positive responses about family planning. By comparison, only 36 percent of urban and 34 percent of rural respondents with no exposure to mass media sources had heard and gave positive responses about family planning.

Knowledge/Attitude and Wife's Opinion. The positive relationship between interspousal communication and contraceptive use found in other studies has important implications for programmes at providing family planning information to spouses [10]. In our analysis, a positive and significant relationship is observed between wife's opinion about family planning and husband's responses, either positive or negative about family planning. Among rural husbands who know their wife's opinion and said she approves of family planning, only 9 percent gave negative responses as compared with 28 percent of

2. Newspapers, Radio, T.V. and Cinema

Table 8

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Percentage Reporting Whether Ever Heard of Family Planning and giving Negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning by Extent of Exposure to Mass Media Sources: Urban & Rural Husbands, 1968-69.

Number of Mass Media Sources to which exposed ¹	Respondents (Number)		Percentage Reporting Whether Ever-heard and giving negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning							
	Urban	Rural	U R B A N ²				R U R A L ²			
			Never heard	Heard and gave negative responses	Heard and gave positive responses	Total	Never heard	Heard and gave negative responses	Heard and gave positive responses	Total
None	50	184	30.0	34.0	36.0	100.0	53.8	12.0	34.2	100.0
One	85	215	21.2	27.1	51.7	100.0	36.7	15.9	47.4	100.0
Two	125	142	6.4	21.6	72.0	100.0	19.7	12.0	68.3	100.0
Three	130	56	1.6	14.6	83.8	100.0	12.5	5.4	82.1	100.0
Four	90	21	0.0	17.8	82.2	100.0	0.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Total	430	618	9.0	21.3	69.7	100.0	34.5	12.3	53.2	100.0

¹Sources refer to newspapers, Radio, T.V. and Cinema. For newspaper, exposure is defined as whether respondent reads newspaper or someone reads to him, for radio and T.V. - whether the respondent ever listened to radio, watched T.V.; and for Cinema - whether

²Differences are significant by X^2 - test at .001

those who said they do not know their wife's opinion. Percentages for urban husbands giving negative responses are 15 and 23, respectively.

Age and Knowledge of Services. As husbands advance in age and at the same time have more children, it is assumed that acquisition of knowledge about family planning becomes more relevant. On the other hand, younger husbands are likely to have more education and thus may be more perceptive about the relevance of family planning. In our analysis, about the same proportions of younger men (under 25 years) and older men (35+ years) report knowing persons and places (Table 10). The maximum percentage of the respondents knowing family planning services lies within the age-group (25-34). There is not a statistically significant relationship between knowledge of family planning services and current age of the sample of husbands. At the various age levels the proportions of rural and urban husbands reporting knowledge of persons giving help or advice are similar. However, proportionately twice as many urban as rural husbands at each age level report knowledge of a place where one can get help or advice on family planning.

Number of Living Children and Knowledge of Services. It is generally assumed that with the increase in the number of living children, husband's knowledge regarding family planning services would also increase. Data in this analysis do not support this assumption as the percentage of husbands with 4-5 living children and having knowledge of family planning services is lower than for those with either less than 4 or

Table 9

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Percentage Reporting Negative or Positive Responses about Family Planning by knowledge of Wife's Opinion about Family Planning and having heard of Family Planning Urban and Rural Husbands 1968-69.

Husband's perception of wife's opinion	Respondents (Number)		Percentage giving Negative or positive Responses about Family Planning					
	Urban	Rural	U R B A N ¹			R U R A L ¹		
			Negative responses	Positive responses	Total	Negative responses	Positive responses	Total
A. Don't know wife's Opinion about Family Planning	213	231	27.7	72.3	100.0	28.3	76.2	100
B. Knew wife's opinion about Family Planning								
i) She disapproves	84	68	25.0	75.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0
ii) She approves	133	105	14.9	85.1	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0

¹Differences are not significant by χ^2 - test at .05

more than 5 children (Table 10.). This pattern is especially found in urban areas. It is possible that in urban areas, where the above pattern is most pronounced, that husbands with fewer children have more education and that those with more than 5 children have a stronger perception of the need for family Planning. There is no statistically significant relationship between knowledge of family planning services and the number of living children.

Education and Knowledge of Services. It is assumed that there is a positive relationship between education and knowledge of family planning services. Also, husbands who have completed more schooling are likely to become more exposed to different kinds of mass media such as newspapers, radio, TV, etc. Moreover, with increase in education, one can expect greater communication and agreement between spouses which can further lead them to plan for a particular family size. Our analysis shows that with increase in educational grades, knowledge of the husbands about family planning services also increases substantially both among urban and rural respondents (Table 11). The study reveals that knowledge about places where one can get help or advice on family planning is especially influenced by higher levels of education. While about 20 percent of illiterate urban respondents report knowledge of places, 65 percent of those with 10⁺ grades said they know such places. Percentages of rural respondents in the same educational categories knowing places range from 10 percent to about 63 percent. The relationship between knowledge of services and education is statistically significant for each type of service.

Percentage Reporting Knowledge of Family Planning Services by current age and by Number of Living Children: Urban and Rural Husbands: 1968-69.

Current Age	Number of Living Children	Respondents (Number) ¹		Percentage Reporting Knowledge of Reported Family Planning Services					
		Urban	Rural	Know persons	Know places	Know persons and places	Know persons	Know places	Know persons and places
25		32	64	18.1	31.3	21.9	23.4	17.2	9.4
25 - 34		146	207	28.1	34.9	19.9	28.0	18.4	13.0
35 ⁺		305	346	21.0	31.8	14.8	24.3	15.0	11.8
Total		305	617	23.6	32.7	16.8	25.4	16.4	12.0
Number of Living Children									
0 - 3		246	369	26.0	34.6	18.7	24.4	16.0	10.8
4 - 5		123	131	18.7	26.8	12.2	20.6	15.3	12.2
6 ⁺		118	122	22.9	34.7	16.9	33.6	18.0	14.8
Total		487	622	23.4	32.6	16.6	25.4	16.2	11.9

¹The base number of respondents for categories of age and number of living children are the same for computing percentage knowing persons, places both persons and places. Respondents who said they know persons may also have reported knowing places and vice-versa. The opposing percentages for each category of age and number of living children "not knowing persons, places, and both persons and places are omitted.

²The differences within categories of whether "know persons", "know places" and "know both persons and places" are not significant .05 except for whether "know persons" by number of living children, Rural respondents.

Income and Knowledge of Services. Income is assumed to be an important variable in the study of differential knowledge and practice of family planning especially for husbands. Increased income is generally associated with improvement of social status which in turn is likely to bring about increased exposure to various channels of communication and ultimately induce them to be more favourable to know family planning personnel and places where help/advice on family planning can be obtained. With higher income people may have better transport and easier access to family planning clinics. Our analysis indicates that knowledge of persons, places and both persons and places increases with higher levels of income (Table 11). For both urban and rural respondents, differences in percentages reporting knowledge of places where one can get advice/help at increasing levels of income are especially pronounced. While only 17 percent of urban respondents with less than Rs. 100 monthly income report knowledge of places, 50 percent of those with Rs. 200 or more knew places. The range in percentages among rural respondents knowing places is from 12 percent in the lowest income category to about 32 percent in the higher income category. A significant relationship is observed in both urban and rural areas between family income and knowledge of family planning services, whether knowledge of persons or places or both persons and places.

Frequency of Visits to Towns/Cities and Knowledge of Services. /

There is considerable importance in providing facilities in rural areas for increasing knowledge of family planning and its

Table 11 -23-

Percentage Reporting knowledge of Family Planning Services by Husband's Education and by Family Income: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69*

Husband's Education and Family Income	Respondents (Number)		Percentage Reporting knowledge of specified Family Planning Services					
	Urban	Rural	U R B A N ¹		r u r a l ¹			
			Know persons	Know places	Know persons and places	Know persons	Know places	Know persons and places
Education:								
Illiterate	241	469	15.4	19.9	10.8	19.8	10.2	7.7
1 - 5 grades	86	69	25.6	32.6	15.1	39.1	24.6	17.4
6 - 9 grades	77	66	28.6	37.7	22.1	42.4	37.9	27.3
10 ⁺	78	16	38.5	65.4	29.5	56.3	62.5	43.8
Total	482	629	23.0	32.4	16.4	25.3	16.1	11.8
Income (Rs.):								
100	124	426	16.9	16.9	11.3	21.4	11.7	8.7
100 - 200	193	120	20.2	29.0	15.0	27.5	24.2	15.8
200 ⁺	166	68	32.5	50.0	22.9	48.5	32.4	26.5
Total	483	614	23.6	34.2	16.8	25.6	16.4	12.1

¹All differences within categories of whether "know person," "know places," "know both persons and places" are significant
 χ^2 - test at .001

ultimate affect on fertility behaviour. To the extent that family planning services are primarily located in towns and cities rather than in easy access to village residents, it is more likely that husbands reporting more contacts with towns/cities would also have greater knowledge of family planning services. About 41 percent of the rural respondents said they had not visited towns or cities during the past one year (Table 12). These reporting either no visiting or only occasional visits (i.e. less than four visits) during the past year had substantially less knowledge about persons, places or both persons and places giving advice/help on family planning than those reporting frequent visits. A significant relationship is observed between frequency of visits and knowledge of family planning services.

Table 12

Percentage Reporting Knowledge of Family Planning Services by Frequency of Visits to Towns/Cities: Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Frequency of Visits to Towns and Cities during past 12 months ¹	Respondents (Number)	Percentage Reporting Knowledge of Specified Family Planning Services		
		Know Persons ²	Know Places ²	Know both Persons and Places ²
Frequent	131	36.5	29.8	21.5
Occasional	168	23.8	9.5	6.5
None	250	20.0	11.2	8.8
Never Visited Towns/Cities	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	609	25.5	16.3	12.0

1. "Frequent" indicates four or more times and "occasional" means between one and three times during past year.
2. All differences are significant by X²- test at .05.

DIFFERENTIALS IN FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE

Practice of family planning is a relatively more important variable than the knowledge of an attitude towards family planning as ultimately the reduction in fertility is brought about by the use of contraception. Two categories of use, i.e. ever-use and current-use of various methods of family planning have been considered as indicators of the extent of and differences in use of contraceptives in the rural and urban areas. In all the tables which follow can be observed that proportions of both urban and rural husbands reporting ever-use of contraception are about twice as high as those reporting current use. Twenty-six percent of urban husbands report ever-use and 12 percent current use. Among rural husbands about 11 percent report ever-use and 6 percent current use.

Number of Living Children. The number of living children a couple have may be seen both as a dependent variable influenced by the knowledge of, attitude towards and practice of family planning or as an independent variable influencing the latter as dependent variables. For this analysis we treat number of living children as an independent variable in relationship to use of contraception. In general, both ever-use and current-use of family planning methods increased with the increase in the number of living children although the increase is not direct among those reporting more than living children (Table 13). The highest proportion of ever-users and current-users in urban areas is among those with more than 6 children (44.8 percent and 26.9 percent). For rural husbands, the highest

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Number of Living Children: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of Living Children.	Respondents (Number) ¹		Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use			
	Urban	Rural	Ever-Use ²	Current Use ²	Ever-Use ²	Current Use ²
0	53	74	5.7	0.0	1.4	1.4
1	46	105	19.6	4.3	7.6	4.8
2	63	101	32.4	13.2	10.9	5.9
3	79	89	20.3	8.9	4.5	1.2
4	60	79	23.3	13.3	11.4	5.1
5	63	52	28.6	14.3	13.5	7.7
6	51	51	31.4	9.8	29.4	21.6
7+	67	71	44.8	26.9	16.9	7.0
Total	487	622	26.3	11.9	13.8	5.9

¹ Base number of respondents in categories of independent variables in this and subsequent tables is the same in computing percentage reporting ever-used and currently using. Opposing percentages for those reporting "never used" not currently using" are omitted.

² All distributions are significantly different at .05 by χ^2 -test.

of both ever users and current users is among these with 6 children. A significant relationship is observed between the number of living children and use of family planning methods.

Education. The educational categories for the rural areas are collapsed in view of the small number of cases for higher grades, thus making only two categories: illiterate and literate. It has already been observed that increasing levels of education among respondents significantly affects improvement of their knowledge about family planning (Table 6). This study shows that the level of practice is higher for husbands who have attained more education within categories of number of living children (Table 14-A). Among urban husbands within each category of number of living children (0-2, 3-4, and 5⁺) the proportion reporting ever-use of contraception is higher with each successive grade category from illiterate to 10⁺ grades, with one exception (Table 14-A). For current use the relationship is generally the same; however, the pattern observed is that for respondents within each category of number of children the major contrast in percentages reporting current use is between those with at least some education and those who are illiterate. Significantly, ever-use by husbands with fewer than three children and with 10⁺ grades in school was reported by 41 percent, compared with only 11 percent of those illiterate. Differences in both ever-use and current use for each category of living children are statistically significant.

Among rural husbands, reported ever-use of contraception is substantially higher for those who are literate than for

those illiterate--within each category of number of living children (Table 14-B). The difference is especially great among those with 5⁺ children (15 percent for those illiterate and 37 percent for those literate). All differences are statistically significant. For current use, however, education appears to make little difference except among those with 5 or more children.

Current Age and Number of Living Children. In table 15 variations in reported ever-use and current use of contraception are examined in relationship to number of living children with age as a control variable. In the younger age category (under 30 years) only two categories of number of living children are used (0-2 and 3⁺). With the relatively high mean age at marriage of approximately 25 in Pakistan [1,2] relatively few men in the sample under 30 years of age report more than 3 children. While increasing age for urban men is associated with increased proportions reporting ever-use and current use of contraception, this pattern is not found for rural men. Also, there is no clear pattern either among urban or rural husbands as to a relationship between number of living children and contraceptive use. In general with larger number of children within various age groups, both ever-used and current use is higher; however the relationship does not appear to be direct or strong.

Adequacy of Living. In table 16 are shown cross-tabulated responses on contraceptive use and responses to the following question asked in the Impact Survey: "Would you say that during the past year what you and your family had for living

Table 14-A

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use & Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Education and Number of Living Children: Urban Husbands, 1968-69

Education and Number of Living Children	Respondents (Number)	Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use	
		Ever-Use ¹	Current Use ¹
0-2 Children	164	20.1	6.7
Illiterate	76	11.8	3.9
1-5 grades	25	24.0	8.0
6-9 grades	36	19.0	8.3
10 ⁺ grades	27	40.7	11.1
3-4 Children	137	21.9	10.9
Illiterate	78	10.3	5.1
1-5 grades	24	25.0	16.7
6-9 grades	14	28.6	14.3
10 ⁺ grades	21	57.1	23.8
5 ⁺ Children	181	35.4	17.7
Illiterate	87	20.7	8.0
1-5 grades	37	45.9	29.7
6-9 grades	27	48.1	25.9
10 ⁺ grades	30	53.3	23.3
Total	482	26.4	12.0

¹All differences within categories of Number of Living Children are significant by X² - test at <.05.

Table 14-R

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Education and Number of Living Children: Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Education and Number of Living Children	Respondents (Number)	Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use	
		Ever-Use	Current Use
0-2 Children ¹	230	7.1	4.3
Illiterate	202	3.9	4.0
Literate	78	15.4	5.1
3-4 Children ¹	167	7.8	3.0
Illiterate	132	6.1	3.0
Literate	35	14.3	2.9
5+ Children ²	173	19.7	11.6
Illiterate	135	14.8	8.9
Literate	38	36.8	21.1
Total	620	10.8	6.0

¹ Because of few cases of Ever-Use and Current Use statistical test of significance cannot be applied.

² Differences are significant by X² - test at < .05 for both ever-use and current use.

Table 15
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Percentage Reporting Ever-Use & Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Number of Living Children and Current Age: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of Living Children and Age of husband	Respondents (Number)		Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current use			
	Urban	Rural	Ever-Use ¹	Current Use ²	Ever-Use ³	Current Use ⁴
30 years	105	178	17.9	6.6	8.4	4.5
0 - 2	81	146	16.0	4.9	8.9	4.8
3 ⁺	25	32	24.0	12.0	6.3	3.1
30 - 39 years	162	168	26.5	8.6	12.3	7.9
-0 - 2	52	29	26.9	15.8	5.8	4.7
3 - 4	60	66	20.0	10.0	10.6	4.5
5 ⁺	50	73	34.0	10.0	25.5	17.6
40 ⁺ years	215	236	30.7	17.2	11.4	5.5
0 - 2	34	43	20.6	11.8	4.7	2.3
3 - 4	52	73	23.1	11.5	5.5	1.4
5 ⁺	29	120	36.4	20.9	17.5	9.2
Total	483	617	26.5	12.0	10.9	6.0

1. The differences are not significant for those husbands who are less than 30 years age and between 30 - 39 years and significant for those who are more than 40 years in the categories of ever-use.
2. The differences are not significant in all the age-groups of husbands in the categories of Current-Use.
3. The differences in the Categories of Ever-Use in the age group 30 are not significant and significant in the rest of the categories.
4. The differences in the Categories of Current use in the age group 30 are not significant and significant for rest of the Categories.

was not adequate, adequate or more than adequate?" Responses are construed to measure the respondent's self-perception of socio-economic level--low, medium and high. Because of small cell frequencies, the responses "adequate" and "more than adequate" were combined for this analysis. Essentially no difference is observed between adequacy of living and inadequacy of living' categories in proportions reporting ever-use and current use of family planning methods among husbands who have fewer than 5 children in the urban or rural areas. For rural husbands with 5+ children, those reporting an adequate level of living were considerably higher in their reported ever-use and current use of contraception. The same pattern is observed among urban husbands with 5+ children. However, no statistically significant relationship is found in reported contraceptive use between husbands in the two adequacy of living categories and having different number of living children in either urban or rural areas.

Income. Because of relatively few cases reporting higher incomes we have collapsed income groupings into three categories. Separate tables are prepared for urban and rural areas in as-much-as reported income was more skewed in rural than urban areas. The relationship between income and contraceptive use with different numbers of children as a control variable is found in Table 17-A for urban respondents and in Table 17-B for rural respondents. We already observed a positive relationship between family income and knowledge of family planning services (Table 11). One inference might be that low-income families want larger families. Misra from a random sample of 48 males and equal number of females of

Chicago, U.S.A. [5, Ch.2] reports that there is no statistically significant relationship between different categories of income and current use of male or female methods; however, our study shows that the level of family planning practice both for ever-users and current users is higher with levels of income within different categories of number of living children.

Table 16
Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Reported 'Adequacy of Living' and Number of Living Children: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of Living Children and reported adequacy of living ¹	Respondents (Number)		Percentage reporting ever-use and current use ²			
	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	
			Ever use ²	Current Use ²	Ever Use ²	Current Use ²
0-2 Children	166	279	20.5	6.6	7.2	4.3
Inadequate	62	129	21.0	4.8	7.0	4.7
Adequate	104	150	20.2	7.7	7.3	4.0
3-4 Children	139	167	21.6	10.8	7.8	3.0
Inadequate	63	79	20.6	9.5	6.6	2.6
Adequate	76	91	22.4	11.8	8.8	3.3
5+ Children	181	172	35.4	17.7	19.8	11.6
Inadequate	86	78	37.2	14.0	15.4	7.7
Adequate	95	94	33.7	21.1	23.4	14.9
Total	486	618	26.3	11.9	10.8	5.9

¹Adequacy of living is based on responses to the following question: "Would you say that during the past 12 months what you and your family had for living was not adequate, adequate or more than adequate?" In this table the latter categories were combined.

²Differences are not significant by χ^2 - test of $< .05$ in any of the categories of living children.

Table 17-A
 Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use of Family
 Planning Methods by Reported Family Income and Number
 of Living Children. Urban Husbands, 1968-69

Number of living Children and reported Family Income (Rs.)	Respondents (Number)	Percentage reporting Ever-Use and Current Use	
		Ever-Use ¹	Current-Use ¹
0-2 Children	164	20.7	6.7
<100	64	13.0	9.0
100-199	62	19.4	6.5
200+	57	28.1	12.3
3-4 Children	139	21.6	10.8
<100	40	7.5	7.5
100-199	60	20.0	10.0
200+	39	38.5	15.4
5+ Children	180	35.0	17.2
<100	39	18.0	5.1
100-199	71	28.2	16.9
200+	70	51.4	24.3
Total	483	26.3	11.8

¹The differences are significant by X²-test at .05 within each category of number of living children.

Differences in ever-use are especially striking between respondents in high and low income levels with 3-4 children and those with 5 or more children among urban and rural respondents. E.g. over half of the respondents (51.4 percent) in urban areas reporting monthly income of Rs. 200 or more and having 5+ children said they had used contraception compared with only 13 percent of those with a monthly income of less than Rs. 100. Differences among urban respondents in

Table 7-B

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Reported Family Income and Number of Living Children: Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of living Children and Reported Family Income (Rs.)	Respondents (Number)	Percentage Reporting Ever-use and Current-use	
		Ever-Use ¹	Current Use ¹
0-2 Children	277	7.2	11.0
75	195	5.1	5.1
75-149	48	3.4	3.4
150 ⁺	165	7.9	3.0
75	177	4.3	1.7
75-149	30	13.3	6.6
150 ⁺	18	22.2	5.5
5 ⁺ Children	172	19.2	4.3
75	114	11.4	6.1
75-149	42	28.6	7.1
150 ⁺	16	50.0	12.5
Total	614	10.7	5.9

¹ Differences are significant for Ever-Use and not significant for current use by X²-test at .05.

proportions reporting current use by income level were even more striking. Of those with 5⁺ children having Rs. 200 or more income about a fourth (24.3 percent) said they were currently using contraception, while only 5.1 percent of those with less than Rs. 100 reported current use. A similar pattern for ever-use by rural respondents in relationship to income is observed for rural residents; however, differences in proportions reporting current use at various income levels are not statistically significant.

Whether More Children Wanted. Ideal family size in relation to whether the number of living children is greater than, equal to, or less than ideal and whether or not more are wanted is an important variable in studying contraceptive use. Data available for this analysis do not permit conclusions about the ideal family size in relation to the number living and whether or not more are wanted. Thus, varying levels of reported practice of family planning are shown in relationship to whether respondents say they want more children at different numbers of living children. The analysis indicates in general that the percentages of ever-users and current-users of family planning methods are lower among those who want more children than among those who do not want any more in the various categories of number of living children (Table 18). However, differences are statistically significant only among those with 5⁺ children for ever-use and current use in both urban and rural areas and among urban respondents with 3-4 children for current use.

Table 18

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current-Use of Family Planning Methods by Number of Living Children and Whether Want More Children: Urban and Rural Husbands: 1968-69

Number of living children and Whether want more	Respondents (Number)		Percentage reporting ever use and current use			
	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	
			Ever-use ¹	Current Use ¹	Ever Use ¹	Current Use ¹
0-2 Children	152	237	21.7	6.6	8.4	5.1
Want more	132	211	22.0	6.1	8.1	4.7
Don't want more	20	26	20.0	10.0	11.5	7.7
3-4 Children	116	141	25.0	12.9	9.2	3.5
Want more	49	74	25.5	8.1	9.5	1.4
Don't want more	67	67	25.4	16.4	9.0	6.0
5 ⁺ Children	166	157	38.0	18.7	21.0	12.1
Want more	25	25	20.0	4.0	12.0	8.0
Don't want more	141	132	41.1	21.3	22.7	12.9
Total	434	535	28.8	12.9	12.3	6.7

¹The differences are significant by X²-test at .05 in the categories of ever-use and current use for the couples who have at least 5 children and the categories of current use in the urban areas against 3-4 number of children and not for rest of the categories.

Knowledge of Services. Knowledge of Family Planning services and number of living children are examined in their relationship with ever-use of family planning methods. The analysis shows that both urban and rural respondents who reported knowing about family planning services (i.e. persons, places or both persons and places) also reported proportionately higher levels of ever-use of family planning methods for each category of number of living children than did those reporting no knowledge of these services. Among urban and rural respondents with 5⁺ children and reporting knowledge of both persons and places almost 61 percent said they had used some family planning methods (Table 19). Especially among rural respondents, those reporting no knowledge of family planning services also reported low ever-use of contraception. Of those with 5⁺ children who said they did not know both persons and places, only 13 percent reported ever-use of any method.

Wife's Opinion of Family Planning. A majority of both urban and rural husbands reported that they did not know their wife's opinion about family planning but those who knew their wife's opinion and that she approved reported substantially higher ever-use and current use than did those not knowing her opinion or knowing that she disapproves (Table 20). Among urban men with 4⁺ children and whose wives approve of family planning, 62 percent said they had ever used contraception and 34 percent reported current use. Among rural husbands in the same category, 43 percent reported ever-use and 27 percent current

Table 19

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Percentage Reporting Ever-Use of Family Planning Methods by Knowledge of Specified Family Planning Services and by Number of Living Children: Urban and Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of Living Children	Percentage Reporting Ever-Use by Knowledge of specified Family Planning Services ¹					
	Persons ¹		Places ¹		Both Persons & Places ¹	
	Know	Don't Know	Know	Don't Know	Know	Don't Know
Urban						
0-2 Children	27.7(47) ²	17.5(120)	42.4(59)	8.3(106)	32.3(34)	17.3(133)
3-4 Children	31.0(29)	19.1(110)	53.8(39)	9.0(100)	47.4(19)	17.5(120)
5+ Children	57.9(38)	29.4(143)	60.7(61)	22.5(120)	60.7(28)	30.7(153)
Rural						
0-2 Children	14.5(76)	4.4(204) ²	20.4(49)	4.3(231)	26.5(34)	4.5(246)
3-4 Children	16.1(31)	5.8(137)	25.0(24)	4.9(144)	29.4(17)	5.3(151)
5+ Children	37.3(51)	12.2(123)	57.1(28)	12.3(146)	60.9(23)	13.2(151)

¹ Differences are not significant at .05 by χ^2 -test.

² Number in parentheses indicate sample size for each category.

Table 20

Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current-Use of Family Planning Methods by Wife's Opinion about Family Planning and Number of Living Children : Urban & Rural Husbands, 1968-69

Number of Living children and whether know Wife's opinion.	Respondent (Number)		Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use			
			Urban ¹		Rural ¹	
	Urban	Rural	Ever-Use	Current Use	Ever-Use	Current Use
0-3 Children	239	367	20.5	7.5	6.5	3.5
Don't know Opinion	140	253	10.7	4.3	3.6	2.4
Know opinion and she dis-approves	39	53	10.3	0.0	1.9	1.9
Know opinion and she approves	66	61	50.0	20.0	23.0	9.8
4+ Children	240	253	32.5	16.7	17.0	9.5
Don't know opinion	115	157	18.3	7.3	3.9	4.5
Know opinion and she dis-approves	49	36	20.4	10.2	8.3	2.8
Know opinion and she approves	76	60	51.8	34.2	43.3	26.7
Total	479	620	26.5	12.1	10.8	6.0

¹ All differences within categories of number of living children are significant at .01 level by χ^2 - test.

use. Substantially smaller percentages reported use when their wives disapproved of family planning or when husbands did not know their wife's opinion. Percentages of ever-users and current users is higher in the urban as well as in the rural areas among those husbands who reported at least 4 children and his wife showed disapproval of family planning than among those having fewer than four children and the wife disapproves of family planning. A highly significant relationship is observed between the use of family planning reported by husbands and their wife's opinion about family planning.

Educational Level Necessary for Children. That sex preference plays a considerable part in influencing fertility patterns in Pakistan, is indicated by greater desire for sons than for daughters [9]. Moreover, educational aspirations of parents for sons appear higher than for daughters. The following question was asked for respondents on the Impact Survey: "How much education should a child from a family like yours have? How much for boys? How much for girls?" An over-whelming majority of both urban and rural husband thought education above the primary level is necessary for boys (92 percent and 82 percent, respectively). A considerably smaller proportion felt that education above the primary level is necessary for girls (59 percent urban and 42 percent of rural husbands). Higher aspirations of urban than rural husbands for their children's education might be due in part to the better educational facilities in the urban areas and also

that the urban men are more educated than the rural ones. When comparisons are made between proportions reporting ever-use and current use of contraception for different categories of educational aspirations for children (Tables 21 and 22), contraceptive use was higher among those both with few living children (0-3) and those with more children (4⁺) when they also have higher educational aspirations--either for boys or girls. The relationship is especially strong for both urban and rural husbands with 4 or more children. Thus it appears that substantially uplifting of educational aspirations for children among couples would help to induce stronger motivation for the small family norm.

SALIENT COMPARISONS OF FINDINGS FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES

As mentioned earlier, findings in this analysis are based on responses from husbands in a 50 percent subsample of households selected in the Impact Survey, whereas the analysis for wives reported in an earlier study [4] by the authors is based on responses from all currently married women under 50 years of age in all sample households. Thus, in interpreting salient comparisons reported here this factor must be kept in mind. The assumption made is that responses from husbands in the subsample are representative of those of all husbands in the total sample; the extent to which this is the case is not known.

Knowledge of and Attitude Towards Family Planning

Selected comparisons on knowledge/attitude are found in Table 23. Proportionately more husbands than wives had heard of family planning three or more years prior to the survey,

Table 21
 Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current-Use of Family Planning Methods
 by Level of Education Necessary for "Boys" and by number of living Chil-
 dren: Rural and Urban Husbands: 1968-69

Number of living children and reported level of education necessary for children (boys)	Respondents (Number)		Percentage Reporting Ever-Use and Current Use			
	Urban	Rural	Urban ²	Current Use	Rural ¹	Current Use
0-3 Children	232	354	19.8	6.9	6.8	3.7
Primary	16	56	6.3	0.0	3.0	3.0
Middle	21	52	9.5	0.0	3.8	1.9
Intermediate	106	159	11.3	2.8	6.9	3.8
Higher	89	77	34.8	14.5	11.7	5.2
4+ Children	230	243	32.6	17.0	16.9	9.5
Primary	20	50	5.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
Middle	18	21	22.2	16.7	4.8	0.0
Intermediate	95	109	27.4	13.7	17.4	10.1
Higher	97	53	45.4	23.7	23.6	14.3
Total	462	597	26.1	11.9	10.3	6.0

¹Differences are significant by χ^2 - test at .05 except of rural categories for "education for Boys" For 0-3 and 4 Number of living children respectively.

²For urban category for 0-3 number of children the differences are not significant both for Ever-Use & current use.

Table 22
 Percentage Reporting Current Use and Ever-Use of Family Planning
 Methods by Level of Education Necessary for "Girls" and by Num-
 ber of Living children, Rural & Urban Husbands: 1968-69

Number of Living Children and Level of Education Necess- sary for Children (Girls)	Respondents (Number)	Percentage Reporting Ever-Use & Current Use				
		Urban ¹		Rural ¹		
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
0-3 Children	235	355	20.0	7.2	6.3	3.7
Primary	127	261	7.1	2.4	5.0	3.4
Middle	25)		12.0	14.0))
Intermediate	51)	94	34.4	8.2	11.7	4.3
Higher	22)		63.4)))
4+ Children	232	244	32.3	16.8	16.4	9.3
Primary	121	163	16.5	10.7	12.9	9.2
Middle	25)		28.0	12.0))
Intermediate	59)	81	52.5	20.3	23.5	8.6
Higher	27)		66.7	40.7))
Total	467	559	26.3	9.3	10.7	5.8

¹All differences are significant by X² - test at .05

roughly coinciding with the beginning of the family planning programme in 1965, and substantially higher proportions of both urban husbands and wives had first heard prior to the 1965 programme than their rural counterparts. It is clear that the great majority of both urban and rural wives and rural men first heard after the 1965 programme began.

Contrary to what is often assumed in Pakistan and many other developing countries, our data indicate that in the late 1960s men were more favourable to family planning than women. This was true both for urban and rural residents. Whereas 76 percent and 81 percent of urban and rural husbands who had heard of family planning were also favourable, only 49 percent of both urban and rural wives were found favourable to family planning.

Regarding knowledge about family planning methods and services, only data at the time of the survey are available. However, it appears that the family planning programme had considerably more effect on women's awareness of family planning than on their husband's awareness. E.g. among both urban and rural residents the proportion of wives reporting knowledge of the IUD was almost double that of husbands. It would be recalled that the IUD was the major clinical programme method advocated. For other programme methods, knowledge appears to have been related to whether the method is sex specific. In terms of reported knowledge of family planning services, whether persons or places, proportionately more urban and rural wives than their husbands said they knew of these services.

Family Planning Practice

Ever-use of any method of family planning as reported by husbands and wives was low in the late 1960s, both among urban and rural residents. Moreover, it is evident from the data in Table 23 that considerable use of contraception had begun in urban areas before the 1965 programme began, with 10.3 percent of urban wives and 14.3 percent of the urban husbands reporting first use of any method before September 1965. Only 5.5 percent of rural husbands and 5.3 percent of rural wives said they first used any method before September, 1965. With the exception of rural wives, proportionately more of the other respondents reported first use before September, 1965 than afterward. The major influence of the programme on contraceptive use appears to have been that of introducing and promoting modern methods. The great majority of ever-users of modern methods in 1968-69 reported first use after September, 1965. Practically no ever-use of modern methods before September, 1965 was reported by either wives or husbands in urban or rural areas.

Current use as reported by each class of respondents at the time of the 1968-69 Survey was about half that of ever use: 11.9 percent and 9.8 percent for the urban husbands and wives, respectively; and 5.9 percent and 3.9 percent for the rural husbands and wives, respectively.

Factors Associated with Knowledge and Attitude

Both for husbands and wives--whether they had heard about family planning and whether they were favourable or unfavourable towards family planning was found to be associated with

Table 23

Selected Comparisons of Wives and a Subsample of Husbands on Their Knowledge, Attitude Towards and Practice of Family Planning: Urban and Rural Residents: 1968-69

Variables	Urban		Rural	
	Wives (%)	Husbands (%)	Wives (%)	Husbands (%)
First heard of family planning (of those having heard):				
3 years ago	30.1	43.6	13.3	25.7
3 years ago	69.9	56.4	86.7	74.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First used any family planning methods:				
Before September, 1965	10.3	14.3	2.7	5.5
After September, 1965	8.9	12.2	6.3	5.3
Total Ever-Used	19.2	26.5	9.0	10.8
First used any modern method:				
Before September, 1965	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
After September, 1965	9.5	11.8	4.9	5.8
Total Ever-Used	9.8	12.2	5.1	6.0
Currently using any method	9.8	11.9	3.9	5.9
Knowledge of selected modern methods:				
IUD	82.3	43.6	68.4	33.6
Male sterilization	51.0	66.8	31.5	43.7
Female sterilization	64.7	61.0	41.7	37.6
Pills	58.1	55.7	30.3	38.4
Condoms	61.0	72.6	35.4	49.8
Knowledge of family planning services:				
Know persons	33.0	23.6	37.3	25.4
Know places	40.6	32.7	28.7	16.4
Know persons and places	24.7	16.8	21.1	12.0
Favourableness toward family planning (of those having heard):				
Heard and favourable	48.9	76.4	48.6	81.1
Heard and not favourable	51.1	23.6	51.4	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

educational level, whether or not their spouse approved or disapproved of family planning, and the extent of their own exposure to mass media sources.

For wives, whether or not they had knowledge of family planning services (i.e. persons giving advice or help as well as places where advice/help could be obtained) was found significantly associated with their age, number of living children as well as their own and their husband's educational level. For husbands, knowledge of family planning services was found significantly associated with their own educational level and family income. Income was not used in the analysis for wives.

Factors Associated with Practice

Educational level is one of the most important factors associated with contraceptive use. For wives in both urban and rural areas, literacy status and their husband's educational level were both found significantly related to contraceptive use. For both urban and rural husbands, their own educational level was found significantly related to reported contraceptive use. Other factors associated with contraceptive use include age and number of living children (especially for wives), spouse's opinion about family planning, knowledge of persons giving advice/help on family planning and (in the case of husbands) family income and their own educational aspirations for children. The last two variables were not included in the analysis for wives.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This study on change and differentials in men's knowledge of, attitude towards and practice of family planning in Pakistan during the 1960^s is a companion study to a similar analysis for married women under 50 years of age reported earlier by the authors (4). This study as well as the previous one, is based on data from the Impact Survey of 1968-69. Male respondents included 487 urban and 622 rural husbands of wives under 50 years of age in a 50 percent subsample of all sample households in the survey.

While reported ever-use and current use of contraception by husbands in both urban and rural areas remained low by the late 1960^s, as was the reported use by wives, a particular strength of this analysis has been to demonstrate that wide variations existed among sub-groups of the population in terms of when they reported first use of family planning, their knowledge about methods and services, and the extent of both ever-use and current use of contraception. Husbands with more education, higher family income, higher educational aspirations for children and knowledge of programme services reported proportionately more use than did other husbands.

While proportionately more husbands than wives reported hearing about family planning prior to the beginning of the 1965 programme and appeared generally more favourable towards family planning as of 1968-69, greater proportions of wives in both urban and rural areas were aware of family planning services than were husbands.

In particular, two implications can be drawn from our analysis. First, more emphasis on educational programmes in family planning should be given to husbands and to couple. Secondly, developmental efforts which increase the level of education and bring about general improvement in socio-economic status of larger proportions of the population are likely to have an important influence on increased practice of family planning and, in turn, on reduced family size.

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