

ABSTRACT

Determining the Relationship Between The Attitudes of Married Women Towards Fertility and Family Plan and Contraceptive Method Intentions Married Women's Attitudes towards Fertility and Family Planning and Their Intention to Use Contraceptive Methods and Affecting Factors

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of married women towards fertility and family planning, their intention to use contraceptive methods, the affecting factors and the relationship between them.

Material and method: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between April 10, 2018 and July 22, 2019, in Family Health Centers located in the central districts of Ipekyolu, Tusba and Edremit of Van Provincial Health Directorate. The population of the study consisted of 144.779 married women in the 15-49 age group living in the central districts of Ipekyolu (75.028), Tusba (37.610) and Edremit (32.141) of Van Metropolitan Municipality. The sample size of the study was calculated according to the sampling formula used in cases where the number of people in the universe is known and it was understood that 598 people should be reached. In determining the sample; stratified sampling method was used for the number of people to be taken from family health centers. 610 women who applied to the relevant Family Health Centers between March 1 and April 30, 2019 and met the criteria for inclusion, were included in the study by simple random sampling method. In the data collection, "Personal Information Form", "Women's Fertility Attitude Scale", "Family Planning Attitude Scale" and "Contraceptive Intention Scale" were used. Data were analyzed by independent samples t test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Kruskal Wallis test and Pearson correlation analysis.

Results: It was found that the mean age of women was 31.76 ± 7.08 , and 60% were primary school graduates, while the mean number of pregnancies was 3.39 ± 2.50 and the number of living children was 2.75 ± 1.98 . It was found that 36.7% of women had at least one unintended pregnancy before, and 37% had spontaneous abortion at least once before whereas 39.2% of them did not use a family planning method at present. The total score average of the Women's Fertility Attitudes Scale was 70.49 ± 9.73 , and the average score of the Family Planning Attitude Scale was 111.89 ± 21.21 and also the total score average of the Contraceptive Intent Scale was 4.53 ± 3.55 . There was a statistically significant negative correlation between the total score means of the Women's Fertility Attitude Scale and the Family Planning Attitude Scale and Contraceptive Intent Scale ($0.2 < r < 0.4$), $p < 0.01$). On the other hand, it was determined that there was a weakly statistically significant positive correlation between the total score means of the Family Planning Attitude Scale and Contraceptive Intent Scale ($0.2 < r < 0.4$) and $p < 0.01$). According to some demographic and obstetric characteristics of women, the difference between the total score means of Fertility Attitude Scale, Family Planning Attitude Scale and Contraceptive Intention Scale were found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: It was found that women's attitudes towards fertility and family planning were moderately good and their intention to use contraceptive methods was low. As the positive attitudes of women towards fertility increased, their positive attitudes towards family planning decreased and their intention to use contraceptive methods decreased. As positive attitudes towards family planning increased, their intention to use contraceptive methods increased. Some demographic and obstetric characteristics of women affected their attitude towards fertility and family planning and their intention to use contraceptive methods.

Key Words: Attitude, contraceptive method, family planning, fertility, intention, nursing