

SUMMARY

Factors Determining Husbands

Attitudes Towards Family Planning

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Problem & Purpose :

The Findings of research on «Social Change in the Modern Egyptian Family» revealed that the Egyptian husband is still considered to be the prominent and leading figure in the family. This is due to several factors, such as parents' views that males should have better chances in education, and the facilities which the society offers for men to achieve promotion and occupational mobility ... etc. In addition, men still form the major portion of the labour force, and consequently their wages are considered to be the main source of income for most of Egyptian families.

The research revealed, also, that the husband is the main link between his family and the prevailing culture in society, due to his direct contact with it, as well as his effective role in achieving the *direct contact with it, as well as his effective role in achieving the social development* of his family.

Since the concept of Family planning is relatively new in contemporary Egyptian culture, in comparison with its introduction in most of the European societies, it would be safe to presume that the husband has an important role in introducing this new concept to his family.

Consequently the purpose of this research is to achieve the following aims :

1. To assess the attitude of Egyptian husband towards «Family Planning», and his awareness of the meaning and value of this concept, and the difficulties which encounter its implementation.

2. To assess the motivational power of this attitude on the family's practical conduct especially in terms of wife fertility.

3. To determine the relationship between this attitude and some independent variables such as : husband' age occupation, education, the education of his father, urbanization, culture background, income and family social welfare.

4. Adoption of a plan to convey the family, about this concept, with special emphasis on the husband.

Hypotheses :

There is relationships between husband attitude towards family planning and his :

(a) age. (b) education. (c) occupation. (d) income. (e) culture background. (f) urbanization. (g) family social welfare (laxurey). (h) father' deucation. (i) wife' fertility and, (j) wife' attitudes towards birth control.

Concepts :

1. Family planning : means that the family adopts a scheme for planning the different aspects of its life such as matching between income and outcome, i. e, budjet, bringing up children, and planning for their future, birth control, relationships between its mimbers ... etc. Thus, it is clear that the concept of family planning is much wider in scope than that of birth control.

2. *Aspects of family planning* : An exploratory study carried on a sample of a hundred of husbands, revealed that there is agreement between most of them on thirteen aspects of family planning concept. Those aspects are :

1. The meaning of family planning.
2. The importance of family planning.
3. The government's role in family planning.
4. The married couple's agreement on family planning.
5. The start of the adoption of family planning.
6. Family planning contribution to happiness of family.

7. Family planning contribution to stability of family.
8. Number of children and taking care of them.
9. Number of children and planning for their future.
10. Number of children and expenditure.
11. Number of children and wife's health.
12. Wife's right to birth control.
13. Religious view concerning family planning.

3. *Birth control* : This concept means the regulation of the married couple's sexual conduct, in a way which permits them to control the periods of pregnancy, whether at the start of marriage, or during their married life. Thus they may aim at the postponement of pregnancy by using chemical, mechanical or natural means for birth control.

4. *The concept of Attitude* : It is a state or a condition according to which the person responds in a suitable manner towards a certain object or subject. It represents the self relation with a certain subject, and it is characterized by its motivational affective properties. This concept is used here to mean a presupposed state of condition which denotes a person's response in a way conveying his acceptance, or his refusal or his conditioned response towards certain objects.

This state also, reflects the person's motivational capacity to act in a way which confirms his attitude towards family planning.

Design of measurement :

A measurement of attitude has been designed according to Likert's method, i.e. each of the thirteen aspects already mentioned, has been designed in an indirect affirmative statement, in order to measure the husband's attitude towards each aspect.

Each aspect was designed in terms of a gradient point scale, which includes the positive attitude designated to be + 2 ; the conditioned response designated to be + 1 ; and the negative attitude is designated as zero. Those whose response was unknown were considered to be negative attitude.

The measurement passed through several stages of experimentation, in order to estimate its internal consistency, and to determine the coefficient of reliability by the test retest technique.

The reliability of the measurement (as such) proved to be 0.913. It also revealed that it has a high coefficient of Validity, ranged between 0.20, 0.35.

The Sample :

A representative sample of 2010 families was chosen by multistage technique, which can be considered highly representative of the population in Cairo the Great, because it took into consideration the following factors : age, occupation, income, education, and other social and economic factors, as well as, the geographical representation. (see the characteristics of the sample in the research on Social Change in the modern Egyptian family).

Findings :

As to the first aspect (The Concept of Family Planning) the research revealed that 42% of the husbands believe that family planning should involve the regulation of all the aspects of the family's life, which is considered to be a positive attitude. Meanwhile, 41% answered that the concept of family planning should be limited to birth control, and just to determine the number of children according to the circumstances related to each family. This attitude are considered to be positive but within reservations. Only 8% answered that the concept means, the prevention of pregnancy after bearing large number of children. This was considered to be a negative attitude. The remainder had no views to give on the subject.

On the other hand, the Coefficient of Contingency between husband's attitude and their occupation was 0.33 ; income 0.29 ; urbanization 0.30 ; father's education 0.26 husband's age —0.19 ; wife's attitude 0.30 ; wife's fertility 0.09. χ^2 conveys that husband's attitude highly dependent upon his occupation, education, family welfare, wife's attitude toward birth control, income his father's education and age consequently.

As to the second aspect (Importance of family planning), there are 67% of the husbands has positive attitude (consider it very vital), 26% has conservative attitudes (not important to that extent), 2.8% has negative attitudes (not important at all), and 4.2% has no idea. Contingency coefficient and χ^2 verify that this attitude is highly dependent upon most of husband's characteristics (wife attitude 0.33, occupation 0.30, education 0.30, urbanization 0.31, luxury 0.28, income

0.27, his father education 0.24 and age — 0.17). But there is no relation between it and wife fertility (Con. 0.11) and culture background (con. 0.08).

* Their attitudes towards government's role in family planning has the same trend, where %34 of them has positive attitudes, %45 has conservative attitudes, the rest are negative and has no idea. Contingency and χ^2 are significant with his education 0.19, occupation 0.18, urbanization 0.22, luxurey 0.20 income 0.18, his father education 0.16, culture background 0.11, age 0.14.

* Their attitudes towards « couple's agree ment on family planning» are %77 positive, %5 conservative, %14 negative, and %4 no idea. All husband's characteristics are highly significant with this attitude (ranged between 0.28 and 0.13), except his culture background and wife' fertility.

* Start of the adoption ade : 0.38 positive, %52 conservative, %7 negative, and %3 has no idea. Contingency and χ^2 are highly significant with all the characteristics of the husband, except his farm backroung.

* Happiness of the family are : %57 positive, %35 cons. %5 negative and %3 has no idea. Only wife fertility has no relationship with this attitude.

* Contribution to statulity of family are : %44 positive, %46 cons. %2.5 negative, and %2.5 has no idea. All the husbands characteristics has significant relationship with this attitude.

* Number of children and taking care of them are : %76 positive, %19 cons, %3egative, and %2 has no idea. All the characteristics of the husband has significant relationship with this attitude.

* Number of children and expenditure are : %79 positive, %15 cons. %4 negative and %2 has no idea. All the characteristics are significant.

* Number of Children and wife's health are : %77 positive, %17 cons. %2 negative and %3 has no idea

Only, culturbgrounnd of the husband has no relation with this attitude.

* Wife's right to birth control are : %6 only positive, %83 cons. %8 negative, and %3 has no idea. Only Culture background and wife' fertility has no significant relationship with this attitude.

* Religious view concerning family planning are : %55 positive, %26 con. %13 negative, and %6 has no idea. Only wife' fertility and culture background has no relationship (significant) with this attitudes.

We find that the total score of the husbands on the mesurement of attitudes as such rangend between 1 and 14 score, with mean 10.19 score and S. D + 2.45 score. 2% the husbands has had from 1 to 2 scores only negative attitude), 2% has had 3—4 scores, %4.5 has had 5—6 scores, 9% has had 7—8 scores, %25 had 9—10 scores, %47 scores has 11—12 scores, and only 2% has 13—14 scores. It means that this distribution is not normally (near to Jcurve). It may be due to the recancy of itroduction of this concept to Egyptian Culture.

Contingency coeff. and p^2 between total attitudes of husbands and his social characteristics are as following :

TABLE

	occup	educ.	inc	urb	club . bacle	welf	age	father educ.	wife Att
Contingency	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.38	0.14	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.45
r (Pearson)	—	—	0.21	0.31	0.04	0.26	0.12	—	0.35
X ²	286	273	288	371	46	284	153	166	355
Degree of Fr.	91	91	117	104	39	143	117	78	247

* Multiple Corelation 0.3434.

It means that all the characteristics are highly correlated with husband's to total attitudes towards the global concept of «Family planning», except his culture background, and wife' fertility ($r = 0.02$). Multiple corelation between all the 11 factors (10 independents which in clude husband characteristics and one dependent factor, i. e., husband' attitude) is 0.3434 (by Dolitile technique). This means that all the characteristics of the hasband are effective in formulating and creating his attitudes toward the concept of «Family Planning». But this multiple corelotion does not exhauste all the variance of saturation. We can conclude-by implication-that there are another characteristics or valiable absent in this reseach, and we must think about them, inorder to determine all the factors which is responsible in detedmine the attitude of husband towards this concept.