

A STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES OF
HOUSEHOLDS IN BARRIO TAÑONG, MALABON, RIZAL
AND BARRIO MALABYA, BALANGA, BATAAN

by DORIS UMALI*

This paper is an analysis of the different family planning attitudes of urban and rural households, based on the results of a survey conducted by the Statistics 150 class at Barrio Tañong, Malabon, Rizal (representing urban population) and Barrio Malabya, Balanga, Bataan, (representing rural population). Special emphasis is given on the study of the attitudes on birth control and the desired family size of the adult and youth populations of the aforementioned areas.

Analysis

I. Family Size

It has been a Filipino tradition in decades past to have a large family. However, with the rising costs of living and the continued devaluation of the peso, many Filipinos have resorted to limiting their family size—if not by actually limiting it through the different birth control devices, at least by merely wishing it were so. Thus, when asked about the number of children they would want to have, 59 out of the 63 or 94% of the urban youth samples wanted to have a brood of 4 or lesser. The same family size was likewise desired by 57 out of 81 or 70% of the urban youth samples, 33 out of 39 (or 85%) rural youth samples, and 32 out of 47 (or 68%) of the rural adult samples.

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To see whether a family's financial status had anything to do with a person's desired family size, a chi-square test was used. Table I shows the observed and expected frequencies of the responses of the individuals sampled. Note that 11 respondents failed to give their particular answer for the question of family size or the number of children desired.

Computations had shown that the X^2 is equal to 8.47, which illustrates that family size and financial status may be independent for both 5% ($X^2 = 12.59$) and 1% ($X^2 = 16.81$) levels of significance. This seems to be interesting, particularly because people have always assumed through reason that these two factors being considered are interrelated. Based on this data therefore, it could be surmised that people generally want to have few children, no matter what financial status they belong to.

Table I

Distribution of the Total Population Regarding Family Size and Income

Income	Number of Children								Total
	1 or 2		3		4		5 & above		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Lacking	10	11.19	10	11.41	16	17	13	9.40	49
Just enough	31	23.74	22	24.22	35	36.09	16	19.95	104
Surplus	9	15.07	19	15.37	25	22.90	13	12.66	66
Total	50		51		76		42		219

Checking whether this same result could be obtained if we segregate rural and urban populations, we apply two more chi-square tests, one for each particular area. (See tables II and III for a tabulation of the data.)

Taking first the urban population into consideration, the $X^2 = 9.56$ which at the 5% and 1% levels of significance shows that family size and financial status are still independent for this population. However, looking into the rural population, if a two-tailed chi-square test is conducted, a $X^2 = 1.071$ will be obtained which is less than the theoretical X^2 of 1.24 and 1.64 for the 5% and 10% levels of significance. This purports to show that somehow, for the rural folks, the number of children they want to have is influenced by the financial standing to which they belong. This particular attitude could be accounted for by the fact that life in the barrios is harder. Their main sources of livelihood are chiefly agriculture and fishing — occupations which rely heavily on the nature of the weather and natural habitat, thus not giving the rural folks a steady and stable supply of income. This being so, life is so uncertain for them economic-wise that they wish to limit the number of the children they would want to have to what their family budget could afford.

Table II

Distribution of the Urban Population Regarding Family Size and Income

Income	Number of Children								Total
	1 or 2		3		4		5 & above		
	o*	e**	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Just enough	6	7.89	6	7.67	10	9.25	8	5.19	30
Lacking	24	17.89	15	17.38	20	20.96	9	11.76	68
Surplus	5	9.21	13	8.95	11	10.79	6	6.05	35
Total	35		34		41		23		133

* Observed

** Expected

Table III

Distribution of the Rural Population Regarding Family Size and Income

Income	Number of Children								Total
	1 or 2		3		4		5 & above		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Lacking	4	3.31	4	3.76	6	7.73	5	4.20	19
Just enough	7	6.28	7	7.12	15	14.65	7	7.95	36
Surplus	4	5.41	6	6.13	14	12.62	7	6.85	31
Total	15		17		35				86

Looking at the urban population, on the other hand, we see that their income and desired family size are independent of each other. Perhaps, it could be said that urban folks generally want to have a small family, even though economic circumstances permit them to have a larger one. This could be attributable to the influences that the West has had on the urban area. Many Westerners (Americans and Europeans) have subscribed to the theory that the best family size is generally one that is kept to a minimum of two and a maximum of four. Through the various means of communication, the urban folks were able to assimilate and accept this idea into their own ways of life.

II. Attitudes on Birth Control

It was only recently, about eight years ago, when the use of birth control devices came into vogue as one of the ways by which to solve the ever-growing problem of population explosion. Information of birth control methods has been widely disseminated into the urban areas and similarly, in the rural areas. To determine whether equal proportions of people from both urban and rural areas have been informed about birth control, a z-test of difference in proportions was conducted. Out of 81 adults sampled from the urban area, 69

have heard of such techniques, or this is an equivalent of 85.19%.

In the rural area, on the other hand, the survey revealed 40 out of 47 adults or 85.11% have been informed on such a topic. Utilizing these ratios and performing the necessary operations, the computed z value was found to be equal to 0.0123, which would mean that at the significance levels of 5% and 1%, equal proportions of adults in the urban and rural sectors have heard of birth control.

The same result will be obtained if the youths from both rural and urban areas would be put under test. With 49 out of 63 urban youths (or 77.79%) and 29 out of 39 rural youths (or 74.36%) having heard about birth control, it is easy to deduce that with a $z = 0.396$, equal proportions of youths from rural and urban sectors have been informed about birth control.

From these findings, it can be concluded that proximity to Manila is not a factor for being in the know about current happenings. The different communication media have made it possible for different technological advances to be made available to the provincial sectors. In particular, the equal exposure on birth control procedures of both rural and urban folks have been the results of the continued efforts of governmental and private agencies to disseminate information on such devices even to the remotest barrio, in order to have a more effective family planning program and a securer future for the Filipinos.

On the question of whether the people are willing to make use of birth control methods, a z-test was conducted to inquire whether equal proportions of youth and of adults from both rural and urban communities were willing to utilize the said methods. For the youth populations, 13 out of 63 were willing while 31 were not. The rural youths, on the other hand, showed that out of 39 samples, 16 were willing against 14 who were not. Computations showed that with a $z = 2.295$, there is a significant difference between proportions of youth from Malabon and Bataan who are willing to

use birth control devices. In fact, rural youths seem to want these methods more than their urban counterparts — 41% vs. 21%.

Judging from these results, the barrio youths appear to be more than eager to utilize birth control methods, perhaps because they have been exposed to what usually transpires without these aids. We could correlate this to results we have obtained regarding the desired number of children of our samples. Tests had indicated that the barrio people would much rather have a family size that would be proportional to family income. Taking this into account, the barrio youths must sense that only through the use of birth control could you have an extra margin of certainty that no unwanted children will occur. They must indeed be in need of some aids which could safeguard the limitation of the number of children, that they are willing to try anything for a change.

With the urban youths, however, a large percentage seem to be reluctant in using birth control. Such hesitancy is hard to digest, particularly since urban youths tend to be more adventurous or so we thought. But basing our analysis on what we have just obtained, it could be inferred that the urban youths must have their own reasons why restraint should be exercised with regards to this matter. Such reasons range from their having read about side effects which some birth control methods could produce, that they have decided not to take any chances at all, to the mere fact that the use of birth control devices is against their religion.

Looking into the adult population, another z-test with $z = 0.691$ will confirm that equal proportions of barrio and urban adults are willing to make use of birth control. (29 out of 81 and 14 out of 47 urban and rural sectors, respectively.) However, comparisons will show that there are more adults not willing to use them than there are those who are,

although such adults occur in equal proportions in both rural and urban areas, as z-tests will illustrate. Forty out of 81 urban adults against 21 out of 47 rural adults who are unwilling to make use of birth control will give a computed z of 0.436 which indicates that, indeed, those unwilling adults come in equal proportions for rural and urban sectors.

Table IV

Distribution of the Urban Population Regarding Educational Attainment and Birth Control Attitudes

Educational Attainment	On the Use of Birth Control						Total
	Willing to use		Not Willing		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
No education/grade school	12	13.13	28	22.19	5	9.69	45
High School	15	16.92	29	28.60	14	12.49	58
College	15	11.96	14	20.22	12	8.83	41
Total	42		71		31		144

A chi-square test was used to determine whether educational attainment has something to do with one's attitudes on the use of birth control devices. Table IV shows the results of the survey on the two particular factors.

Computations will reveal that the $X^2 = 8.12$ is well within the acceptance region at a 5% significance level whose X^2 theoretical value is at 9.49, with 4 degrees of freedom. Therefore, it can be concluded that educational attainment and the birth control attitudes of the urban sector are independent.

Table V

Distribution of the Rural Population Regarding Educational Attainment and Birth Control Attitudes

Educational Attainment	On the Use of Birth Control						Total
	Willing to use		Willing Not		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
No education/grade school	11	9.77	13	11.40	4	6.84	28
High School	10	14.30	17	16.69	14	10.01	41
College	9	5.93	5	6.92	3	4.15	17
Total	30		35		21		86

For Table V, the computed $X^2 = 6.89$ which is less than the theoretical value of 9.49 for 4 degrees of freedom at the significance level of 5%. Therefore, the educational attainment and the attitudes of barrio people are independent.

Looking into Table VI below which shows the observed and expected frequencies of the responses of the youth regarding birth control attitude and their educational attainment, we find that the computed $X^2 = 8.47$ which is again less than the theoretical X^2 value of 9.49. Hence, once again, educational and birth control attitudes are independent of each other, for the youths this time.

Table VI

Distribution of the Youth Population Regarding Educational Attainment and Birth Control Attitudes

Educational Attainment	On the Use of Birth Control						Total
	Willing to use		Not Willing		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
No education/grade school	6	4.55	9	7.06	1	4.38	16
High School	13	16.78	29	26.03	17	16.20	59
College	10	7.68	7	11.91	10	7.41	27
Total	29		45		28		102

By making use of the values tabulated in Table VII a X^2 computed value of 5.66 could be obtained. This would indicate the independence between the two factors of educational attainment and birth control attitudes. In all the different criteria that we tested these factors for (i.e., for the rural, urban youth, and adult populations), we have obtained the same results of independence. Thus, we can assume that no matter how educated a person is, he may still refuse to make use of birth control methods. His preference for these will certainly depend on other factors, but his educational attainment may not influence his decision.

Table VII

Distribution of the Adult Sample Population Regarding Educational Attainment and Birth Control Attitudes

Educational Attainment	On the Use of Birth Control						Total
	Willing to use		Not Willing		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
No education/grade school	17	19.15	32	17.16	8	10.69	57
High School	12	13.44	17	19.06	11	7.5	40
College	14	10.41	12	14.77	5	5.81	31
Total	43		61		24		128

Let us now go to the question of whether the samples are in favor or not of the birth control methods. It must be noted that there is a difference between "favoring" something and "willing to use" it. In the first case, a man may be partial towards a certain act and may want others to advocate this particular action. In the latter case, however, even if a man wants other people to advocate a particular course of action, he may not want to include himself in the performance of such an action for certain reasons. To check whether this applies to attitudes on the use of birth control, let us resort to the use of the chi-square test.

Table VIII

Distribution of the Urban Sample Population Regarding Birth Control Attitudes

	Willing to Use		Not Willing		Total
	o	e	o	e	
In favor	34	21.31	23	37.69	59
Not in favor	5	17.69	46	31.31	49
Total	39		69		108

An analysis of the data above would reveal that the attitudes on birth control, whether favoring it or not and willing to use it or not, are dependent on each other. X^2 computed value is 34.94 which is greater than the X^2 theoretical value of 3.84 for a 5% significance level. Similar computations, would indicate the dependency of the two factors for the rural sector as well, since X^2 computed value is 31.72. This dependency relationship could perhaps be attributed to the fact that when one does not favor birth control, he usually is not not willing to use it, and vice versa. However, this may not apply in all cases, as the questionnaires had revealed that although some respondents favored birth control, many were not willing to use it.

A look into whether equal proportions of youths from urban and barrio areas favor birth control methods would indicate that of 63 interviewed urban youths, 30 or 48% are for birth control, while 21 out of 39 or 54% of rural youths are likewise in favor. Analysis of these ratios would give a z-value of 0.588, which at a 5% significance level would mean that equal proportions of youths from urban and barrio sectors are in favor of using birth control.

Taking the adult populations and measuring the differences in the proportions of rural and urban adults favoring these methods, z would be equal to 0.11, which is again within the acceptance region for a 5% significance level. These

two tabulated results would suggest that the rural folks are not far from their urban counterparts regarding their attitudes on birth control. From our earlier findings, we have already found out that rural and urban folks are generally equally well-informed on birth control. Correlating this with their attitudes, they must have been well-instructed on the advantages and disadvantages of such devices, that both populations seemingly were able to regard these from the same points of view and thus, have almost the same percentages for those in favor of these medical devices.

The following pages would be devoted to inquiring whether significant relationships could be discerned between one's attitude on birth control, on the one hand, and his sex and attitude on pornography, on the other.

A. Sex and Birth Control Attitude

This analysis has been so arranged as to compare the relationships of attitudes on birth control with the sex of the rural and urban samples and with the sex of the youth and adult populations. Table IX shows a tabulation of the responses obtained from the rural respondents regarding the two aforementioned factors.

Table IX

Distribution of the Rural Sample Population Regarding Sex and Birth Control Attitude

Sex	Birth Control Attitude						Total
	Favor		Not in Favor		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Male	17	16.94	13	11.17	1	2.88	31
Female	30	30.06	18	19.83	7	5.12	55
Total	47		31		8		86

Analysis of the data given in Table IX would produce a X^2 computed value of 2.39 which is lesser than the X^2 theoretical value of 5.99 for 2 d.f. at 5% significance level. This purports to show that for the rural population, sex and birth control attitude are not interrelated. Examining the urban population would reveal the same results, inasmuch as computations of data found in Table X would give a X^2 value of 0.559 which is very much lesser than the theoretical value of 5.99.

Table X

Distribution of the Urban Sample
Population Regarding Sex and Birth Control Attitudes

Sex	Birth Control Attitude						Total
	In Favor		Not in Favor		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Male	27	29.17	23	21.39	6	5.44	56
Female	48	45.83	32	33.61	8	8.56	88
Total	75		55		14		144

If, on the other hand, we take the youth population from both rural and urban sectors and apply the chi-square test to check whether their sex and birth control attitudes are related, similar results of independence would be deduced with the computed value of 1.2. In the same manner, if the responses of the adult population were put under chi-square test, an independent relationship is once more obtained. (See Tables XI and XII).

Table XI

Distribution of the Youth Sample
Population Regarding Sex and Birth Control Attitude

Sex	Birth Control Attitude						Total
	In Favor		Not in Favor		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Male	16	18.5	17	14.51	4	3.99	37
Female	35	32.5	23	25.49	7	7.01	65
Total	51		40		11		102

Table XII

Distribution of the Adult Sample
Population Regarding Sex and Birth Control Attitude

Sex	Birth Control Attitude						Total
	In Favor		Not in Favor		Other Opinions		
	o	e	o	e	o	e	
Male	28	27.73	19	17.97	3	4.30	50
Female	43	43.27	27	28.03	8	6.70	78
Total	71		46		11		128

B. Pornography and Birth Control Attitudes

One is likely to believe that a person who is in favor of bomba pictures will more likely be in favor of birth control, too. To test whether this statement is true, a chi-square test is employed on both urban and rural populations. Computations will show that for both areas under consideration, attitudes on bomba pictures and birth control methods were found to be significantly independent from each other. Glancing at Table XIII and Table XIV, and then solving for the X^2 , we find that the computed value is 0.047 for the urban

area, while it is 2.97 for the rural. Thus, we can safely conclude that these two factors are not related to each other.

Table XIII

Distribution of the Urban Sample
Population Regarding Attitudes on Bomba Films and
Birth Control

Bomba Films	Birth Control Attitude				Total
	Approve		Disapprove		
	o	e	o	e	
Approve	10	9.59	7	7.41	17
Disapprove	56	56.41	44	43.59	100
Total	66		51		117

Table XIV

Distribution of the Rural Sample
Population Regarding Attitudes on Bomba Films and
Birth Control

Bomba Films	Birth Control Attitude				Total
	Approve		Disapprove		
	o	e	o	e	
Approve	7	4.75	1	3.25	8
Disapprove	34	36.25	27	24.75	61
Total	41		28		69

Summary and Conclusion

This paper concentrated on the analysis of attitudes of the rural and urban adult and youth populations. The various topics relegated under the main topic of family planning were subdivided into two categories: family size and attitudes on birth control.

Under family size, it was learned that, in general, adults and youths of rural and urban sectors wished to limit their number of children to a minimum of two to a maximum of four. One's financial status or income was found to be independent from one's desired number of children for the urban folks. With the rural people, however, they wished to have the number of children which would be in consonance with their present financial status.

We are able to prove that both youths and adults of the rural and urban areas have equally heard about the use of birth control devices. But with regards to whether the samples were willing to use them, it was discovered that barrio youths are more willing to do so than their urban counterparts would. Moreover, it was found that there are more adults who were not inclined towards using these devices than there were who were inclined to do so.

By the use of chi-square tests, it was illustrated that educational attainment and birth control attitudes are completely independent for all populations concerned.

When it was desired to test whether favouring birth control would be related to one's willingness to use it, a relationship of dependency was arrived at for both urban and rural sectors. It was likewise discovered that almost equal percentages exist for the youths and adults of both populations who are in favor of birth control.

Relationships of birth control attitudes with other factors were also considered. It was found that sex and attitudes on birth control were two totally independent events, for all the populations under question. The same result of independence was obtained for the attitudes on bomba films and birth control.

Judging from the foregoing results of this study, it can be claimed that there are essentially no great differences in attitudes on family planning between rural and urban sectors and between youth and adult groups. Age and proximity to Manila and the economic state of a particular place did not prevent the respondents from having similar attitudes on family planning with their respective counterparts.

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