



5 SEP 1996

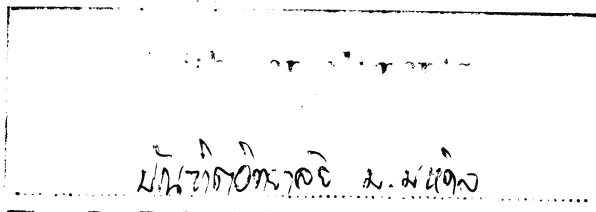
DETERMINANTS OF UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING  
IN VIETNAM

NGUYEN NAM PHUONG

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS  
(POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING RESEARCH)

IN  
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

1996



TH  
N576d  
1996

Thesis Title : Determinants of Unmet Need for Family  
Planning in Vietnam.

Name: Nguyen Nam Phuong

Degree: Master of Arts

(Population and Family Planning Research)

Thesis Supervisory Committee:

Pramote Prasartkul, Ph.D

Nimfa B. Ogena, Ph.D

Date of Graduation: 25 April B.E 2539 (1996).

#### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of selected variables on unmet need for family planning in Vietnam. The research describes the level of unmet need for family planning in Vietnam, investigates differentials in the unmet need for family planning among regions and examines factors determining total unmet need, unmet need to limit births and unmet need to space pregnancies. To measure and identify differentials of unmet need for family planning in the whole country as well as in all regions, the study uses frequency distribution and cross-tabulations. The analysis is at the individual level and the dependent variable is dichotomous, therefore logistic regression is applied to estimate the net effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. This study has used secondary data from

dependent variable. This study has used secondary data from the Intercensal Demographic Survey in Vietnam which was carried out in 1994 by the General Statistics Office. A total of 10,490 married women were interviewed. The unmet need for family planning in Vietnam was 36.6%, the unmet need for limiting was found to be 24.7% and for spacing 11.9%. The highest unmet need (44.8%) was found in the Central Highlands region and lowest (31.7%) was in the Red River Delta region. For limiting the unmet need was highest in the Mekong River Delta (30.6%) and for spacing the highest was in the Central Highlands region. Demographic factors have effected both kinds of unmet need. Education of married women and availability of family planning did not affect unmet need for family planning. Residence, region and knowledge was related to unmet need for spacing. Accessibility of family planning was related to unmet need for limiting.