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<u>77</u>		1/1
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<u>79</u>		1/6
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		2/11
		2/12

		2/13
		2/14
		2 /15

137

64

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(2)

.(Cross sectional study) : -1

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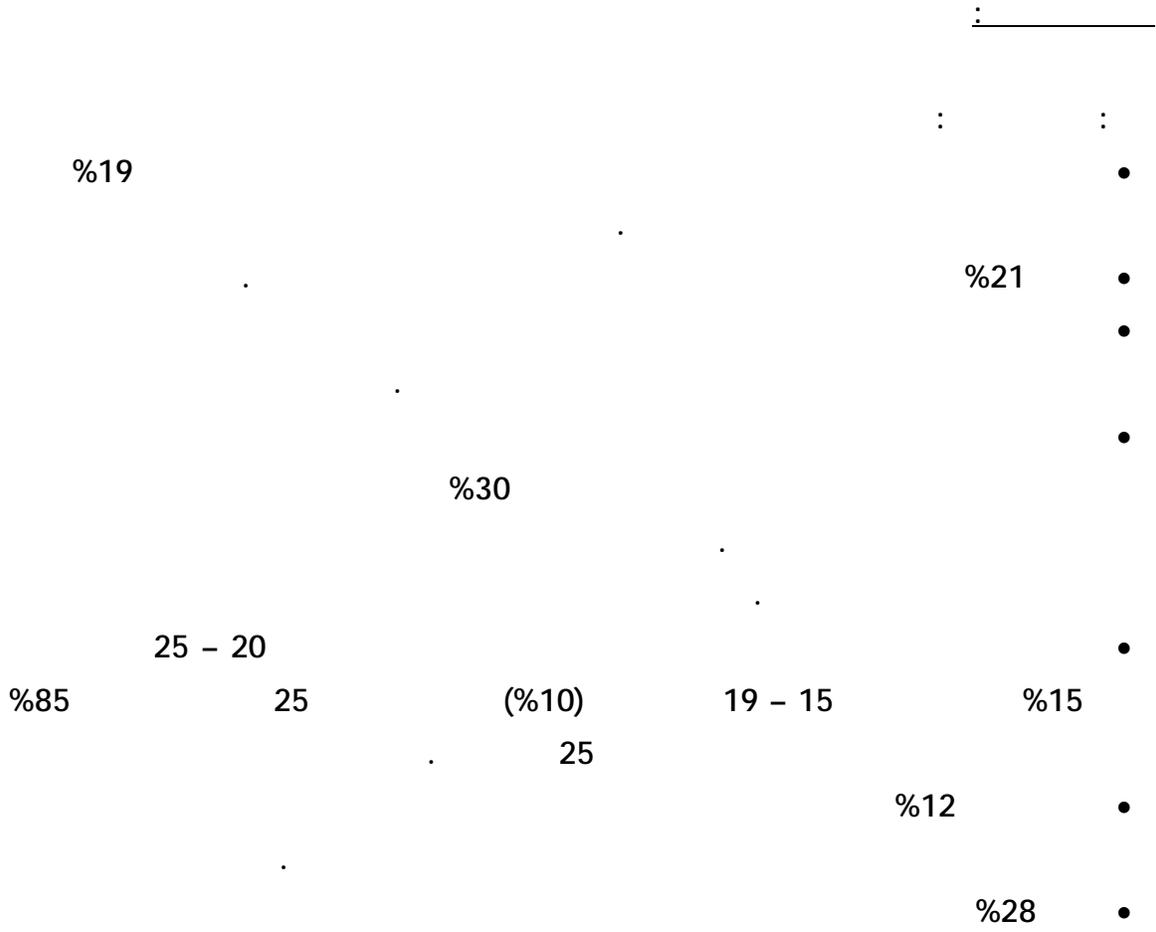
.()

(selection bias)

17) 34
.(60 800) 860 .(17
25 22
47 (+)
- 15 49 - 15)
.(64

-4

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SPSS



(%71)

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%89

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			%69	•
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	(%66)			•
			%38	•
%45)				•
%24			(
			%27	•
			%30	
		%50	%36	
				•
			%19	•
			%22	
			%60	•
	%15		%24	

. %69 •
 %62 . %51
 %10.5 () •
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 .(%90 •
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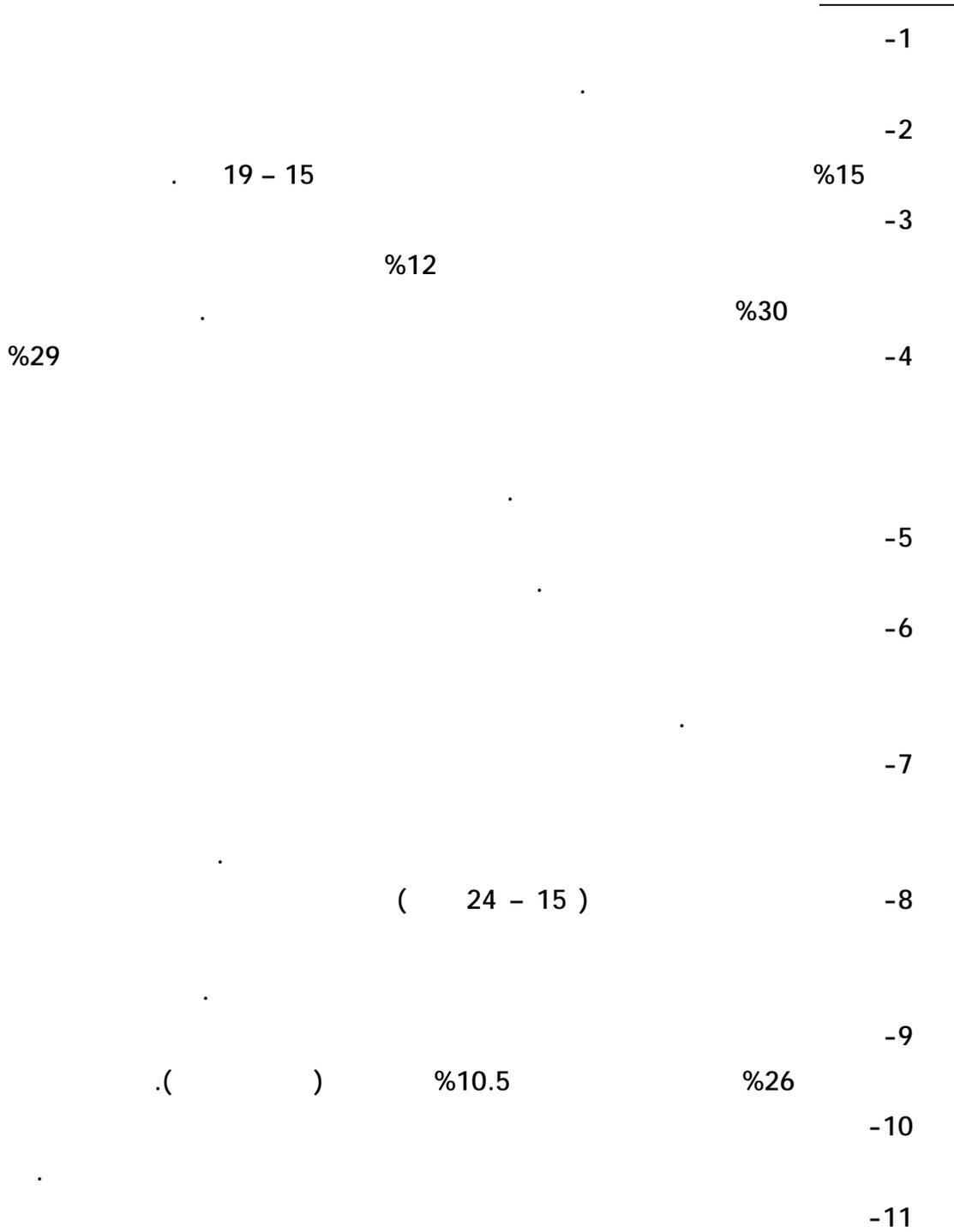
•

%15

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2032

2004

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. 2007 2002

% 0.1

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29

2007 2002

. %0.7

3.1

.⁽⁵⁾%24

2012

2002 %11

1997 %14.2

. 2007 %11.9

.⁽⁶⁾

2007 1997 %11

26

100 .

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⁽⁷⁾

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(9) %7 %28 %34

1994

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1992					
	"	"		"	"
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					.
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	16			1999	-
		"	"		
94-12	"	"		100	84-35
					.
					(Macro level)

47

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2005

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(%53.8)

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.(23) (%18.6)

2003

(quasi- Experimental)

-

(job aids)

%36

%42

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2008

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%37 .(%12) (%17)
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. (6) (%33) (%36)

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%32 5 %16

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36

2008

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.	(%13)	(%21)	.	(%65 5)
(%9)	(%15)	(%21)	(%21)	(%38)
	. (%6)		(%7)	
	. (12)			
		300	2002	-
(%75 3)				
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2006

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2007

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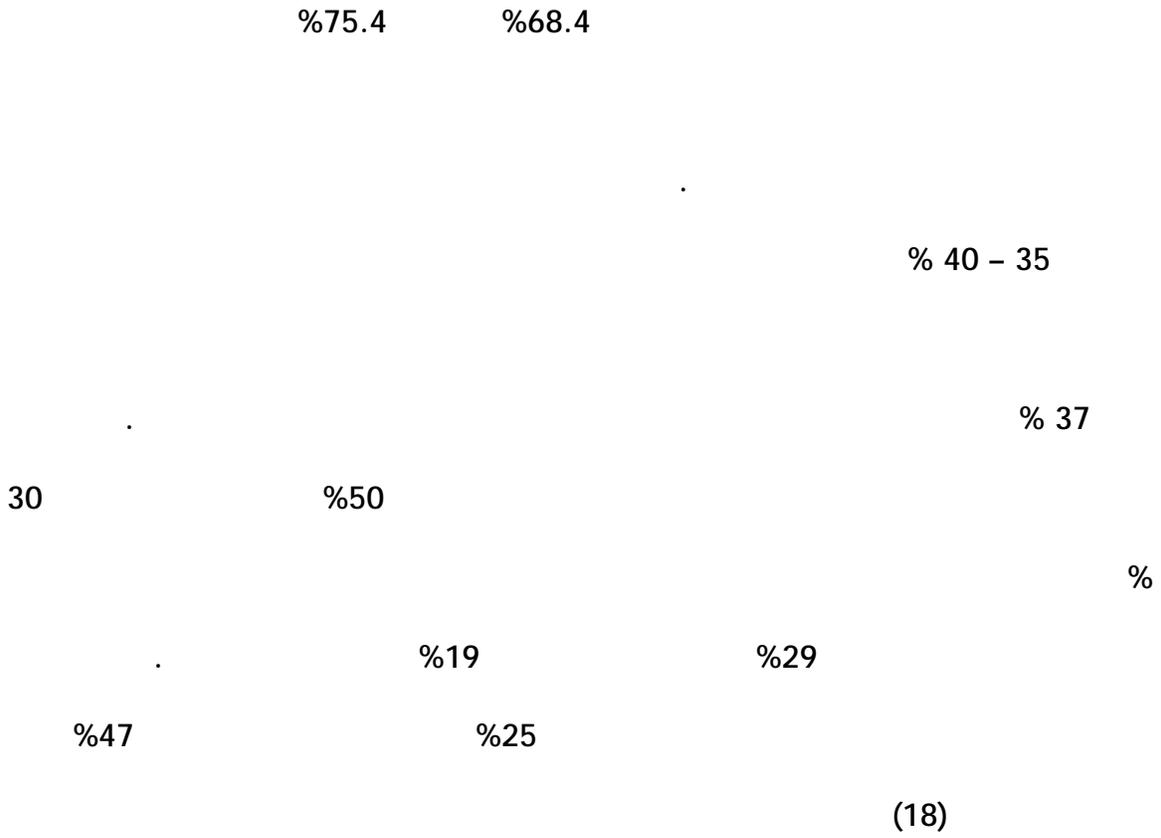
:

%70

. (17)

2008

-



_____ .4

64 - 15

49 - 15

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. 2012 - 2008

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. (cross sectional study) : -1
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 (49-15) -
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 (49-15)
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(selection

bias)

(60 (17 17) 34
800) 860

$$n = \frac{z^2 Pq}{d^2}$$

.%95

1.96

n

z

P

%50=p

=q

d

(p

%7

)

25

22

47 (+)
49-15)

(64-15

(clustering of attitudes and behaviors)

60

:

-4

, %40

, %60

48

(19)

28

SPSS : -5

(simple frequency tables)

(cross tabulations)

.....

(chi-square method)

(1/1) 1/ (1) :

.6

.1

	794	%1		800
%1.5				
		87	53	794
		%41	% 59	(1)
	%3	%20		
		. (2)		%3
		%23	%3	
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	. (3)		%4	
		%38		(4)
		%10		%35
500		% 87	500	
			. (5)	%13
29-20		(%32)		(6)
%12	49-40	%27	39-30	%28
54-35		%41	34-15	%44
	. (7)		64- 55	%15
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. (9) %10 %90
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 %33 %43
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 . (13
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 19-15 %15
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. (111) %1

. (133) %1

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.(113) %1

.(126) %1

.(135) %5

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(%0.5)

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(.55) %12

%10 %21
(.56) .

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. %1
127

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. (58) %68 (57) %38

. %26 2007 %32

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%50

%68 2007

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12 2007

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. (68 67)

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%84

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(90)

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%47

. (91) .

. (118) %5

. (138) %5

49-40

%41.5 2007

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%25.5)

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. (92)

(

2007

. %16.3

%40

(20)

1997

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2005

(23)
) (%20.4) 2003 (%24.7) . (%18.6

(26) 2003

120 119
()
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121
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. (130 29 28

93) %10 %68
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(94) (%52)
(%51)
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%38 %24 %27
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2007
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2007

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(97)

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. (101

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%44

(103)

%45

%61

. (104)

%10

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()

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 %68
 (5)
 %87
 %85
 %77 %81
 .
 %83
 %62-60
 %57
 . (6)

. (7) %60 %85

(%98) (8)

%23

(27)

)

(9)

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. (%98

%92

%90

%97

%67

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%30.5

. (10

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(13)

%10 (%83)

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%15

% 83

. (14)

(%11)

%13

(15)

.

.8

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40.9	325	
59.1	469	
100.0	794	

:1/2

20.2	160	
2.6	21	
74.2	589	
0.1	1	
1.6	13	
1.3	10	
100.0	794	

:1/3

2.9	23	
5.9	47	
17.3	137	
39.3	312	
18.3	145	
12.1	96	

3.0	24	
0.4	3	
0.8	7	
100.0	794	

:1/4

7.6	60	
2.6	21	
24.8	197	
10.3	82	
3.7	29	
2.3	18	
37.9	301	
4.9	39	
4.0	32	
1.6	13	
0.3	2	
100.0	794	

:1/5

16.8	133	200
50.4	400	200 - 350
19.9	158	351 - 500
4.9	39	501 - 650
2.9	23	651 - 800
3.0	24	801 - 1000
2.1	17	1000
100.0	794	

:1/6

12.4	58	15 - 19
16.4	77	20 - 24
15.8	74	25 - 29
13.9	65	30 - - 34
14.5	68	35 - 39
14.7	69	40 - 44
12.4	58	45 - 49
100.0	469	

:1/7

19.4	63	15 - 24
24.6	80	25 - 34
20.6	67	35 - 44
20.3	66	45 - 54
14.8	48	55 - 64
0.3	1	
100.0	325	

:1/8

14.8	53	
84.4	301	
0.8	3	
100.0	357	

:1/9

90.1	209	49 - 15
9.9	23	49
100.0	232	

:1/10

11.6	27	
88.4	205	
0.0	0	
100.0	232	

:1/11

		/
		*
17.6	140	
5.9	47	
17.9	142	
5.8	46	
47.2	375	
		*
12.3	98	
5.9	47	
5.9	47	
5.9	47	
30.1	239	
		*
5.0	40	

6.0	48	
5.7	45	
5.9	47	
22.7	180	
100.0	794	

:1/12 _____

81.2	645	
12.0	95	
6.8	54	
100.0	794	

n = 794

:1/13 _____

6.3	
15.9	
26.8	
43.1	
21.4	
28.6	
5.5	
5.3	
3.5	
25.9	
32.9	
21.0	
1.5	

:1/14

5.9	47	(6)
13.1	104	(4-5)
59.9	476	(1-3)
21.0	167	()
100.0	794	

:1/15

N = 794

18.8	
16.5	
10.6	
23.8	
10.3	
33.6	
12.6	
80.2	
2.1	
8.1	

:1/16

39.3	312	
46.9	372	2 - 3
10.7	85	4 - 5
1.0	8	5
2.1	17	
100.0	794	

:1/17

5.8	46	
2.1	17	
2.6	21	
5.6	44	
0.6	5	
8.9	71	
5.3	42	
67.1	532	
2.0	16	
100.0	794	

:1/18

97.7	776	
2.3	18	
100.0	794	

n = 776

74.1	
22.0	
12.0	
4.6	
2.3	

:1/20

95.3	757	
3.4	27	
1.3	10	
100.0	794	

:1/21

n = 757

32.2	
16.5	
11.1	
74.8	
41.3	
8.3	
10.4	
23.1	
0.4	
4.0	

:1/22

2.6	21	15 - 17
12.5	99	18 - 19
35.3	280	20 - 21
17.4	138	22 - 23
21.5	171	24 - 25
10.7	85	25
100.0	794	

0.6	5	20
14.1	112	20 - 24
59.9	475	25 - 29
25.3	201	30
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

:1/24

87.5	695	
8.2	65	
4.3	34	
100.0	794	

:1/25

n = 794

41.3	
60.2	
22.2	
16.4	
27.6	
12.7	
0.4	

:1/26

70.6	561	
2.4	19	
16.5	131	
7.6	60	
2.8	22	
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

:1/27

92.1	731	
7.9	63	
100.0	794	

:1/28

n = 731

79.8		28.6	
34.9		35.6	
39.3		68.3	
84.8		79.6	
51.6		25.0	
52.5		57.5	
16.3		54.0	
12.3		12.3	
6.0		9.8	
		7.9	

:1/29

n = 731

%	%	
27.9	25.4	1 - 2
39.5	47.4	3 - 4
27.6	20.9	5 - 7
4.2	5.2	7
0.8	1.1	
100.0	100.0	

:1/30

68.3	542	
31.7	252	
100.0	794	

:1/31

n = 542

30.4	
30.6	
15.5	
57.6	
4.6	
19.2	
24.0	
12.7	
70.7	
8.5	

:1/32

n = 542

56.1	304	1 - 2
32.1	174	3 - 4
10.1	55	5 - 7
1.5	8	7
0.2	1	
100.0	542	

:1/33

89.2	708	
10.7	85	
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

:1/34

29.6	235	
9.2	73	
4.0	32	
54.7	434	
2.5	20	
100.0	794	

:1/35

32.2	256	
11.2	88	
9.3	73	
46.9	372	
0.6	5	
100.0	794	

:1/36

69.0	548	
30.7	244	
0.3	2	
100.0	794	

:1/37

75.3	598	
9.4	74	
15.2	121	
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

:1/38

96.9	769	
3.0	24	
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

:1/39

n = 769

92.7	
64.4	

87.6	
13.7	
39.7	
4.4	
19.0	
7.7	
36.4	
1.3	

:1/40

24.1	185	1 - 2
50.5	388	3 - 4
19.8	153	5 - 6
5.6	43	6
100.0	769	

:1/41

8.1	64	2 -
60.8	483	2 - 3
28.1	223	3
2.7	22	
0.3	2	
100.0	794	

:1/42

62.0	492	
21.9	174	

15.8	126	
0.3	2	
100.0	794	

:1/43

71.0	564	
20.1	159	
6.5	52	
2.0	16	
0.4	3	
100.0	794	

:1/44

50.2	398	
23.4	186	
0.5	4	
21.9	174	
1.3	10	
2.6	21	
0.1	1	
100.0	794	

24 - 15

:1/45

51.5	102	
9.6	19	
6.1	12	
29.3	58	
3.5	7	
100.0	198	

24 - 15

:1/46

n =

121

56.2	
16.5	
32.2	
57.0	
20.7	
9.9	
24.8	
13.2	
1.7	

15 - 24

:1/47

65.3	79	1 - 2
28.1	34	3 - 4
6.6	8	5
100.0	121	

15 - 24

:1/48

35.5	43	
5.0	6	
10.8	13	
23.1	28	
3.3	4	

4.1	5	
10.8	13	
6.6	8	
0.8	1	
100.0	121	

15 - 24

:1/49

n = 198

54.2	
59.7	
71.6	
69.6	
66.1	
67.0	
73.3	

:1/50

27.4	174	
69.1	438	
2.4	15	
1.1	7	
100.0	634	

:1/51

n = 174

38.5	
15.5	
25.9	
32.8	
20.1	
20.7	
30.5	
27.6	
3.4	

:1/52

n = 174

63.8	1 - 2
31.6	3 - 4
4.6	5
100.0	

:1/53

n = 438

37.4	
34.2	
29.2	
3.7	
21.0	

8.9	
10.3	

:1/54

70.3	431	
2.6	16	
26.1	160	
1.0	6	
100.0	613	

:1/55

n = 16

12.4	
0.0	
31.3	
31.3	
25.0	

:1/56

21.2	130	
10.0	61	
65.7	403	
0.3	2	
2.8	17	
100.0	613	

:1/57

38.2	234	
59.2	363	
1.6	10	
1.0	6	
100.0	613	

:1/58

. n= 234

68.4	1
21.4	2
6.8	3
3.4	3
100.0	

:1/59

15.8	97	
80.9	496	
3.3	20	
100.0	613	

:1/60

n=97

12.4	6

14.4	11- 6
15.5	23-12
12.4	35-24
10.3	47-36
9.3	59-48
25.7	60
100.0	

:1/61

n=97

82.5	
17.5	
100.0	

:1/62

n=80

76.3	
15.0	
2.5	
6.2	
100.0	

:1/63

71.5	248	
26.8	93	
1.4	5	
0.3	1	
100.0	347	

:1/64

n= 347

68.3	
30.0	
1.4	
0.3	
100.0	

:1/65

59.0	82	
36.0	50	
2.2	3	
2.8	4	
100.0	139	

:1/66

. n= 139

49.6	
44.7	

1.4	
4.3	
100.0	

:1/67

94.3	534	
3.2	18	
1.1	6	
1.2	7	
0.2	1	
100.0	566	

:1/68

n=534

94.9	
3.6	
0.4	
1.1	
100.0	

:1/69

83.5	474	
9.5	53	

1.8	10	
4.8	27	
0.4	2	
100.0	566	

:1/70

n= 566

80.7		
3.7		
0.4		
1.9		
11.3		
2.0		
100.0		

: 1/71

74.9	424	
15.9	90	
1.6	9	
1.8	10	
5.8	33	
100.0	566	

:1/72

75.1	425	
17.1	97	
2.8	16	
1.6	9	
3.4	19	
100.0	566	

:1/73

60.2	341	
16.1	91	
7.8	44	
15.2	86	
0.7	4	
100.0	566	

:1/74

n= 566

22.4	
40.3	
48.4	
20.8	
19.4	

78.3	
21.9	
9.2	

:1/75

68.9	390	
27.0	153	
3.4	19	
0.7	4	
100.0	566	

:1/76

50.9	288	
49.1	278	
100.0	566	

:1/ 77

n= 288 .

26.7	77	
49.0	141	
14.6	42	
0.7	2	
3.1	9	

0.3	1	
5.6	16	
100.0	288	

:1/ 78

92.7	267	
6.6	19	
0.7	2	
100.0	288	

:1/ 79

91.4	244	
4.5	12	
4.1	11	
100.0	267	

:1/ 80

n = 267

51.3	
22.1	0
53.2	

19.5	
21.7	
31.1	
7.5	

:1/ 81

n =

. 267

74.5	
12.0	
13.1	
0.4	
100.0	

:1/ 82

n= 288

12.5	6
5.9	11- 6
15.6	17-12
8.0	23-18
11.8	29-24
0.7	35-30
45.5	36
100.0	

:1/ 83

n= 288

22.9	
76.1	
1.0	
100.0	

:1/ 84

n=66 .

53.0	
34.8	
97.0	
97.0	
97.0	
19.7	
27.3	

:1/ 85

n= 66

68.2	
21.2	
6.1	
1.5	
3.0	
100.0	

:1/ 86

n= 288

70.8	
12.2	
2.8	
13.9	
0.3	
100.0	

:1/ 87

n=

278

6.5	6
27.0	11-6
9.7	23-12
42.1	24
14.7	
100.0	

:1/ 88

n= 566

93.5	
1.4	
4.4	

0.7	
100.0	

:1/ 89

n= 566

18.4	
56.0	
8.1	
15.9	
0.9	
0.7	
100.0	

:1/90

46.4	59	
50.4	64	
0.8	1	
2.4	3	
100.0	127	

:1/91

. n= 127

47.2	
50.4	
2.4	
100.0	

:1/92

.n=200

3.0	
1.0	
5.5	/
0.5	
30.5	
0.5	
4.0	
3.0	
3.5	
8.0	
1.0	/
3.5	
5.0	/
2.0	
25.5	
30.5	
1.0	

2.5	
17.0	

: 1/93

. n=200

68.0	
19.5	
9.5	5-3
2.5	
0.5	
100.0	

: 1/94

. n=200

51.5	
48.5	
100.0	

: 1/95

. n=103

1.9	
27.2	

5.8	
50.5	
27.2	
5.8	/
1.0	
2.9	
13.6	

: 1/96

. n=103

66.0	
20.4	
4.9	5-3
8.7	
100.0	

:1/97

. n=200

37.5	
54.5	
7.5	
0.5	
100.0	

:1/98

. n=75

56.0	
5.3	
12.0	
24.0	
2.7	
100.0	

:1/99

.n=110

0.9	
2.7	
3.6	/
0.9	
35.5	
4.5	
8.2	
0.9	
10.9	

3.6	/
6.4	
7.3	/
2.7	
19.1	
3.6	
29.1	

:1/100

. n=110

75.5	1
15.5	2
4.5	3
3.6	
0.9	
100.0	

:1/101

. n=200

82.5	
4.5	
3.0	
9.5	

0.5	
100.0	

:1/102

. n=200

75.5	
7.5	
4.5	
12.0	
0.5	
100.0	

:1/103

. n=200

3.5	
43.5	
28.5	
16.5	
4.5	
2.5	
1.0	
100.0	

:1/104

. n=200

0.5	
9.5	
60.5	
23.5	
5.0	
1.0	
100.0	

:1/105

. n=200

58.0	
41.0	
0.5	
0.5	
100.0	

. n=200

81.0	
11.5	
2.5	
4.5	
0.5	
100.0	

		+		
(81.1)638	(92.7)114	(85.6)391	(64.3)133	
(18.9)149	(7.3) 9	(14.4)66	(35.7) 74	+
(100.0)787	(100.0)123	(100.0)457	(100.0)207	

Chi-square= 54.9;df= 2 ; p<0.01

:1/108

		+		
(59.7)470	(57.7)71	(65.4)299	(48.3)100	3-1 ()
(19.1)150	(31.7)39	(19.5)89	(10.6) 22	4 ()
(21.2)167	(10.6)13	(15.1)69	(41.1) 85	
(100.0)787	(100.0)123	(100.0)457	(100.0)207	

Chi-square= 78.2;df= 4 ; p<0.01

:1/109

		+		
(92.0)724	(95.1)117	(92.8)424	(88.4)183	
(8.0)63	(4.9)6	(7.2) 33	(11.6) 24	
(100.0)787	(100.0)123	(100.0)457	(100.0)207	

Chi-square= 5.6;df= 2 ; p>0.05

:1/110

		+		
(68.4)538	(80.5)99	(71.8)328	(53.6)111	
(31.6)249	(19.5)24	(28.2)129	(46.4) 96	
(100.0)787	(100.0)123	(100.0)457	(100.0)207	

Chi-square= 31.6;df= 2 ; p<0.01

:1/111

		+		
(89.2)701	(97.5)119	(94.1)430	(73.4)152	
(10.8)85	(2.5)3	(5.9)27	(26.6) 55	
(100.0)786	(100.0)122	(100.0)457	(100.0)207	

Chi-square=73 .5;df= 2 ; p<0.01

:1/112

		+		
(23.9)182	(17.2)21	(18.1)81	(41.5)80	2-1
(50.5)385	(50.0)61	(51.2)229	(49.2) 95	4-3
(25.6)195	(32.8)40	(30.7)137	(9.3) 18	5
(100.0)762	(100.0)122	(100.0)447	(100.0)193	

Chi-square=60 .4;df= 4 ; p<0.01

:1/113

		+		
(71.4)560	(71.3)87	(77.8)354	(57.5)119	
(19.9)156	(21.3)26	(17.1)78	(25.1) 52	
(8.7)68	(7.4)9	(5.1)23	(17.4) 36	+
(100.0)784	(100.0)122	(100.0)455	(100.0)207	

Chi-square=38 .2;df= 4 ; p<0.01

: 1/114 _____

		+		
(28.4)173	(51.1)45	(27.7)101	(17.2)27	
(71.6)437	(48.9)43	(72.3)264	(82.8)130	
(100.0)610	(100.0)88	(100.0)365	(100.0)157	

Chi-square=32.2;df= 2 ; p<0.01

:1/115 _____

		+		
--	--	---	--	--

(22.0)130	(8.5)7	(17.2)61	(40.0)62	
(10.3)61	(8.5)7	(11.0)39	(9.7) 15	
(67.7)400	(83.0)68	(71.8)254	(50.3) 78	
(100.0)591	(100.0)82	(100.0)354	(100.0)155	

Chi-square=44 .3;df= 4 ; p<0.01

:1/116

		+		
(60.9)341	(56.0)46	(60.7)212	(64.3)83	
(16.1)90	(22.0)18	(17.2)60	(9.3) 12	
(7.9)44	(4.9)4	(8.1)28	(9.3) 12	
(15.1)85	(17.1)14	(14.0)49	(17.1) 22	
(100.0)560	(100.0)82	(100.0)349	(100.0)129	

Chi-square=8 .4;df= 6 ; p>0.05

:1/117

		+		
(51.1) 288	(51.2) 42	(52.3) 184	(47.7) 62	
(48.9) 276	(48.8) 40	(47.7) 168	(52.3) 68	
(100.0) 564	(100.0) 82	(100.0) 352	(100.0) 130	

; d f = 2 ; p > 0.050.8Chi - square =

:1/118

		+		
(48.4) 60	(66.7) 4	(48.5) 33	(46.0) 23	
(51.6) 64	(33.3) 2	(51.5) 35	(54.0) 27	
(100.0) 124	(100.0) 6	(100.0) 68	(100.0) 50	

0.05 ; d f = 2 ; p > 0.9Chi - square =

:1/119

		+		
(30.7) 61	(28.6) 8	(31.3) 36	(30.4) 17	
(69.3) 138	(71.4) 20	(68.7) 79	(69.6) 39	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 28	(100.0) 115	(100.0) 56	

; d f = 2 ; p > 0.050.08Chi – square =

:1/120

		+		
(25.6) 51	(25.0) 7	(27.8) 32	(21.4) 12	
(74.4) 148	(75.0) 21	(72.2) 83	(78.6) 44	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 28	(100.0) 115	(100.0) 56	

; d f = 2 ; p > 0.050.8Chi – square =

:1/121

		+		
(30.7) 61	(39.3) 11	(30.4) 35	(26.8) 15	
(69.3) 138	(60.7) 17	(69.6) 80	(73.2) 41	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 28	(100.0) 115	(100.0) 56	

; d f = 2 ; p > 0.051.4Chi – square =

:1/122

(81.2) 645	(83.2) 390	(78.5) 255	
(18.8) 149	(16.8) 79	(21.5) 70	+
(100.0) 794	(100.0) 469	(100.0) 325	

; d f = 1 ; p > 0.05 2.8Chi - square =

:1/123

(92.1) 731	(92.8) 435	(91.1) 296	
(7.9) 63	(7.2) 34	(8.9) 29	
(100.0) 794	(100.0) 469	(100.0) 325	

Chi - square = 0.7 ; d f = 1 ; p > 0.05

:1/124

(68.3) 542	(71.9) 337	(63.1) 205	
(31.7) 252	(28.1) 132	(36.9) 120	
(100.0) 794	(100.0) 469	(100.0) 325	

; d f = 1 ; p < 0.016.8Chi - square =

:1/125

(24.0) 185	(19.8) 91	(30.3) 94	2 - 1
(50.5) 388	(47.1) 216	(55.5) 172	4 - 3
(25.5) 196	(33.1) 152	(14.2) 44	5
(100.0) 769	(100.0) 459	(100.0) 310	

; p < 0.012 ; d f = 37.1Chi - square =

:1/126

(71.3) 564	(75.4) 353	(65.3) 211	
(20.1) 159	(18.2) 85	(22.9) 74	
(8.6) 68	(6.4) 30	(11.8) 38	+
(100.0) 791	(100.0) 468	(100.0) 323	

; p < 0.012 ; d f = 11.3Chi - square =

:1/127

(21.9) 130	(19.8) 71	(25.1) 59	
(10.3) 61	(14.2) 51	(4.3) 10	
(67.8) 403	(66.0) 237	(70.6) 166	
(100.0) 594	(100.0) 359	(100.0) 235	

Chi - square = 15.9 ; d f = 2 ; p < 0.01

:1/128 _____

(30.7) 61	(28.1) 38	(35.9) 23	
(69.3) 138	(71.9) 97	(64.1) 41	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 135	(100.0) 64	

; d f = 1 ; p > 0.051.2Chi - square =

:1/129 _____

(25.6) 51	(25.2) 34	(26.6) 17	
(74.4) 148	(74.8) 101	(73.4) 47	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 135	(100.0) 64	

; d f = 1 ; p > 0.0504Chi - square = 0.

: 1/130 _____

(30.7) 61	(28.1) 38	(35.9) 23	
(69.3) 138	(71.9) 97	(64.1) 41	
(100.0) 199	(100.0) 135	(100.0) 64	

; d f = 1 ; p > 0.051.2Chi - square =

: 1/131

(81.2) 645	(77.8) 140	(87.4) 209	(78.9) 296	
(18.8) 149	(22.2) 40	(12.6) 30	(21.1) 79	+
(100.0) 794	(100.0) 180	(100.0) 239	(100.0) 375	

; d f = 2 ; p < 0.058.8Chi - square =

: 1/132

(92.1) 731	(72.8) 131	(97.1) 232	(98.1) 368	
(7.9) 63	(27.2) 49	(2.9) 7	(1.9) 7	
(100.0) 794	(100.0) 180	(100.0) 239	(100.0) 375	

1 ; d f = 2 ; p < 0.0118.8Chi - square =

: 1/133

(89.3) 708	(80.0) 144	(92.5) 221	(91.7) 343	
(10.7) 85	(20.0) 36	(7.5) 18	(8.3) 31	
(100.0) 793	(100.0) 180	(100.0) 239	(100.0) 374	

1 ; d f = 2 ; p < 0.021 Chi - square =

:1/134

(24.0) 185	(30.1) 52	(9.0) 21	(30.9) 112	2
(50.5) 388	(52.6) 91	(52.8) 123	(47.9) 174	4 - 3
(25.5) 196	(17.3) 30	(38.2) 89	(21.2) 77	5
(100.0) 769	(100.0) 173	(100.0) 233	(100.0) 363	

1 ; p < 0.04 ; d f = 54.2 Chi - square =

(71.3) 564	(48.6) 86	(82.8) 198	(74.7) 280	
(20.1)159	(32.8) 58	(12.6) 30	(18.9) 71	
(8.6) 68	(18.6) 33	(4.6) 11	(6.4) 24	+
(100.0) 791	(100.0)177	(100.0) 239	(100.0)375	

; p < 0.054 ; d f = 66.4Chi - square =

(21.9) 130	(26.7) 28	(18.2) 38	(22.9) 64	
(10.3) 61	(3.8) 4	(5.7) 12	(16.1) 45	
(67.8) 403	(69.5) 73	(76.1) 159	(61.0) 171	
(100.0) 594	(100.0) 105	(100.0) 209	(100.0) 280	

1 ; p < 0.04 ; d f = 24.2Chi - square =

: 1/137

(50.9) 288	(41.1) 37	(54.1) 112	(51.7) 139	
(49.1) 278	(58.9) 53	(45.9) 95	(48.3) 130	
(100.0) 566	(100.0) 90	(100.0) 207	(100.0) 269	

; d f = 2 ; p > 0.054.4Chi - square =

: 1/138

(48.4) 60	(70.0) 21	(38.2) 13	(43.3) 26	
(51.6) 64	(30.0) 9	(61.8) 21	(56.7) 34	
(100.0) 124	(100.0) 30	(100.0) 34	(100.0) 60	

< 0.05. ; d f = 2 ; p7.6Chi - square =

n = 53

:2/1

43.4	
50.9	
86.8	
86.8	
81.1	
71.7	
69.8	
47.2	
43.4	
34.0	
22.6	

n = 53

:2/2

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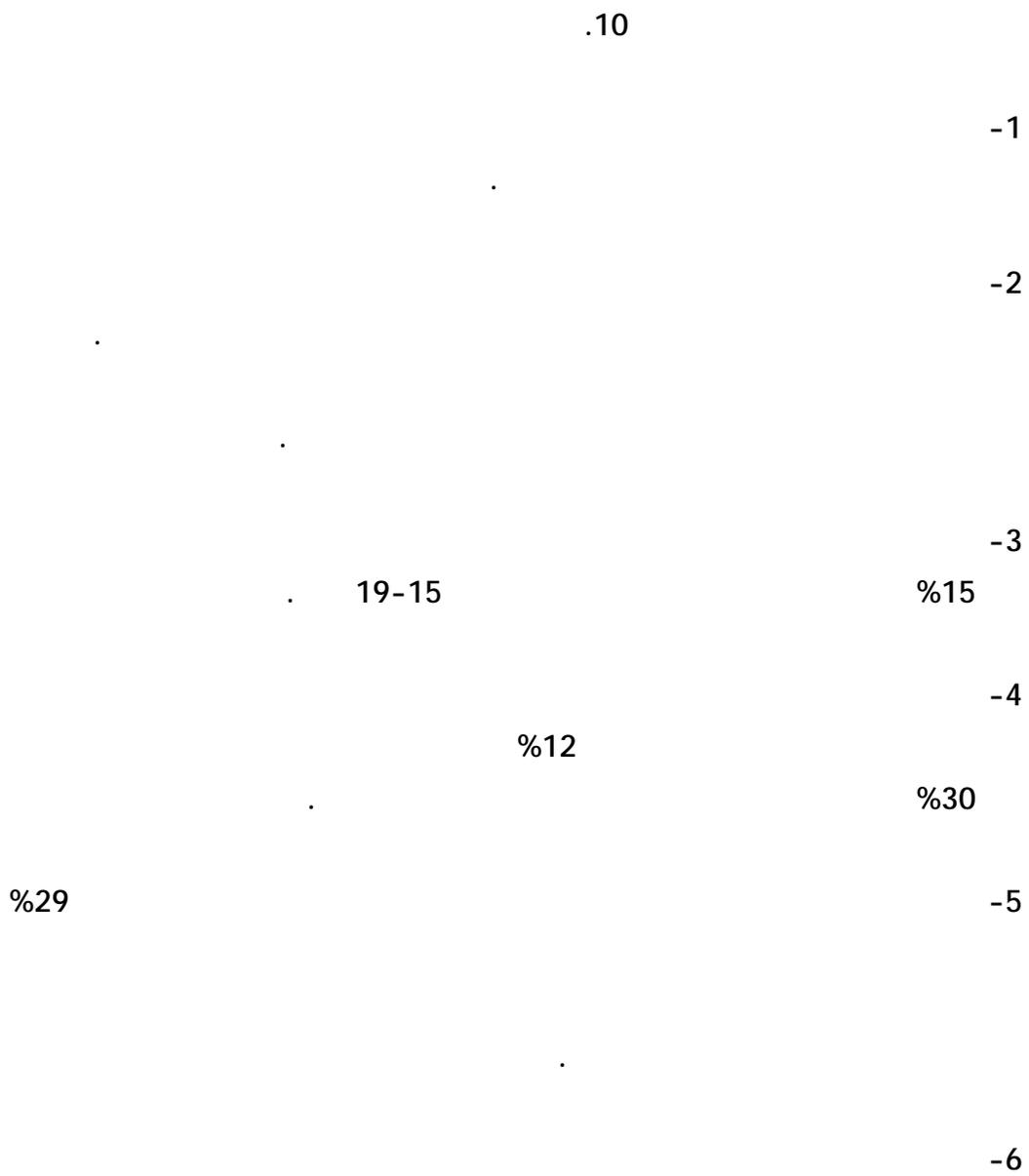
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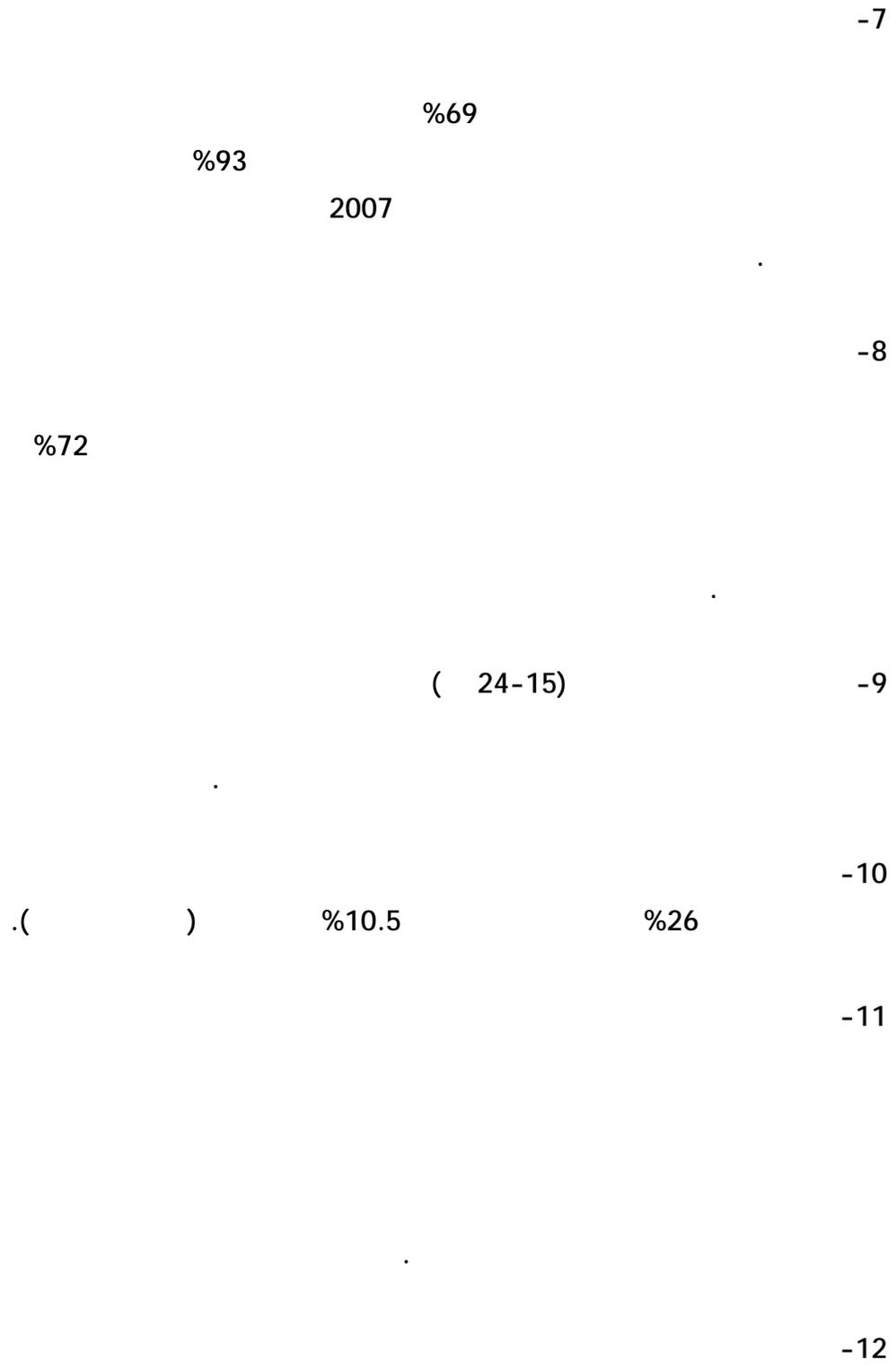
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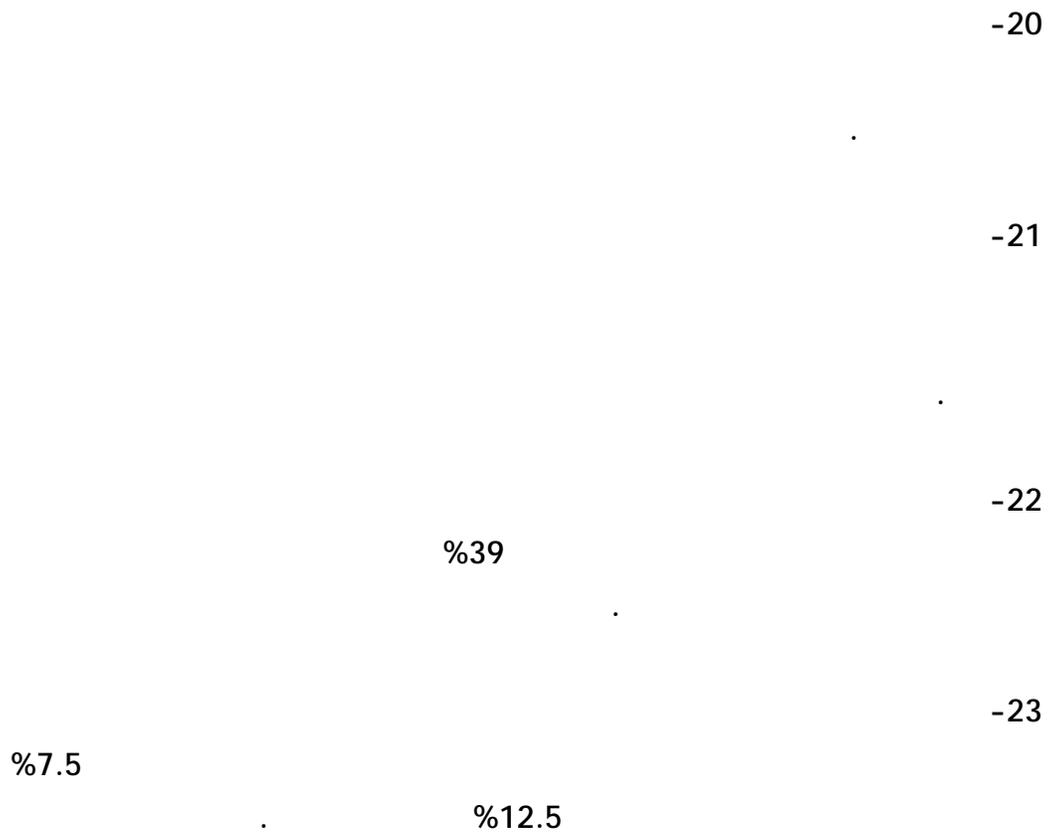
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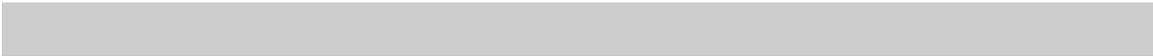
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**Assessment of Clients' Needs and Barriers to Reproductive Health/Family
Planning Services
in Jordan**

Prepared

by
Higher Population Council

October, 2009
Amman-Jordan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

Despite the increase in contraceptive prevalence, some 137 million women worldwide still have unmet needs for contraception and another 64 million are using traditional methods that are less reliable. Overall, 29% of women in developing countries have an unmet need for modern contraception.

The number of women requiring reproductive health services in developing countries is increasing at a high rate; this could be due to rapid population growth as well as demand expansion.

A study of barriers to family planning service use among the urban poor in Pakistan has shown that the greatest obstacles to family planning use were the socio-cultural barriers, the second most commonly reported barriers were administrative barriers.

Economic barriers were reported by only 15% of women. Few women reported physical access and cognitive barriers.

Recent research on the barriers faced accessing reproductive health services, recognized that problems of access extend beyond physical access to services, to include issues of economic, administrative, cognitive and psychosocial access.

Furthermore, the barriers to family planning service use are seen as extending beyond factors operating at the individual and household levels, to include characteristics of the social and cultural environment and the health service infrastructure.

In the last decade the population in Jordan has grown annually by 2.5% in average, at this rate the population is expected to double by the year 2032, subsequently female numbers in their reproductive age(15-49 years) will increase from 1.3 millions by the year 2004 to 2 millions by the year 2020.

In spite of the efforts made in Jordan to achieve the goals of the National Population Strategy, the total fertility rate (TFR) dropped by just 0.1% during the last 5 years.

The main reasons for not currently using a contraceptive method as reported by non users in Jordan were the desire for more children (34%) ,current pregnancy combined with being in the postpartum period or lactating (28%) and fear of side effects (7%) .

Most of the available information about needs and barriers for family planning services were either extracted from brain storming meetings or small focus group discussions. This appears to limit the generalizability of the findings on the whole population. So the need arises for conducting a research to address the views of a larger sample of concerned population using and providing health services in all governorates with special representation of the sample to certain areas or districts having specific demographic and geographic characteristics .

Another justification of the study is to update the already available information and to fill the gaps of the existing knowledge to gain better understanding of particular barriers to family planning services which will be valuable for developing service promotion strategies and for informing service delivery protocols.

Study Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are:

- 1- To assess clients' needs for family planning and certain reproductive health services.
- 2- To explore different types of barriers and associated factors that lead to underutilization of family planning services.
- 3- To use those findings together with available data as a baseline information for the operation of Reproductive Health Action Plan (RHAP 2).

Methodology :

Study Design : A Cross-sectional study.

Study Population :

- For the study of needs the sampling frame consists of:
 - a) Females in the child bearing age (15-49) irrespective of the pregnancy or marital status (married, unmarried, widowed and divorced).
 - b) Males in the age group (15-64 years) irrespective of the marital status.

- For the study of barriers the sampling frame includes:

a) Married women in their child bearing age (15-49 years) who are non-users of any modern contraceptive method (excluding pregnant women).

b) Married men in the age group (15-64 years) whose wives are in the child bearing age (15-49 years) and both of them are non-users of any modern contraceptive method (excluding men whose wives are pregnant).

-For both studies a sample of health providers in the selected areas was interviewed. This includes health directors, practicing physicians, and midwives. Private sector practitioners in the cluster were included when available.

Sampling Technique :

Governmental health centers constituted the sampling units, 15 health centers were selected randomly from the 3 regions of the kingdom (6 from the center, 5 from the north, 4 from the south). Of the 15 centers, 9 centers were selected from urban areas (4 from the center, 3 from the north, and 2 from the south) and 6 from the rural areas (2 centers from each region).

In addition to that, a special representation of Jordan Valley and refugee' camps was taken into consideration for obvious demographic and geographical characteristics of those areas. A comprehensive or busy UNRWA health center from one of the camps and a governmental health center from one of the districts of the Jordan Valley were selected, reaching a total of 17 health centers.

Since the study subjects are the clients attending these centers for any purpose and in order to avoid selection bias by excluding other subjects who live in the surrounding community but do not attend the centers or who receive healthcare

from other sources , the sample included a random selection of blocks or clusters from the surrounding community served by that health center. That means our final sample covered 34 sampling units or sites (17 health centers and 17 community clusters) .

The number of eligible subjects from each health center clients was 22, and the number of subjects from the surrounding community of each health center was 25 giving a total sample size of about 800 clients for the need assessment part of the study .Out of this sample the number of subjects for the barrier study were defined after excluding those who are not eligible . The sample from the health providers was calculated to cover about 60 personnel .

Data collection tools and techniques:

A structured interview questionnaire was developed consisting of two parts: one covering questions pertaining to needs assessment, while the other is related to barriers identification. A special questionnaire for health providers was developed also. These questionnaires were critically reviewed by a group of experts. A pilot test was conducted to examine the validity and reliability of the questionnaires before their actual use in the field.

Needed modifications were performed based on the findings of this pilot test .

Face-to-face interviews were conducted by a group of well trained interviewers selected carefully from different regions of the country .

Data analysis :

Data entry and statistical analysis were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

Initially the data were checked for data entry errors.

Chi-square test was used to study the significance of differences in cross tabulation tables.

Main Findings:

Health service clients:

- Although the majority of clients know the concept of family planning, 19% of them don't know or have a wrong knowledge.
- 21% of clients were unable to mention any component of reproductive health .
- Health personnel were the primary source of information about R.H &F.P to the clients followed by television, I.E.C materials , the family and the friends.
- The majority of clients indicated the importance of getting premarital counseling of R.H & F.P However 30 % only of them actually received this service regularly before marriage .
Physicians , nurses and midwives were their primary source for this counseling .
- Three quarters of clients mentioned that the suitable age of marriage for females in Jordan to be 20-25 years and about 15% mentioned the age of 15-19 years . While 85% of them reported the age of marriage for males to be 25 years and above .
- 12% of clients don't agree on the necessity of providing counseling and education for sons and daughters during teen age and before marriage on reproductive and sexual health .
- 28% only of clients mentioned the use of family planning methods by married couples as means to protect their reproductive health.

- High percentage of clients(71%) have the knowledge about genetic responsibility which determines the sex of the fetus .
- The knowledge of clients about physical and psychological changes which accompany the teen age period was better than their knowledge of the changes which accompany the menopausal period.
- 89 % of clients have the knowledge related to sexually transmitted infections.
- There was a high percentage of missed opportunities not utilized by health personnel to educate the clients about R.H&F.P. One third only of clients reported that they received advice during their visits to health care facilities for any reason.
- About 69% of engaged clients , currently married and ever-married did not receive advice or information about R.H&F.P before marriage.
- 73% of currently married clients and ever-married reported that they decided to use family planning methods in the past and 26% of them did not decide . 96.4% of those who decided got the method.
- 66% of currently married and ever-married clients indicated that mutual agreement of both wife and husband is the key for the use of contraceptive means by any of them.
- About 38% of currently married and ever-married clients reported the occurrence of unplanned pregnancies .
- 45% of currently married and ever-married who tried pregnancy and failed suffered from infertility for more than three years.
24% of infertile couples who visited health care services to help them to get pregnancy were unable to get the service.

- About 27% of currently married women and ever-married did not receive health care after their last delivery and during perperium and 30% of them did not receive also any counseling on family planning .
36% and 50% did not receive health care and counseling on family planning respectively after their last abortion .
- Health services for obtaining contraceptives by married couples were available and accessible however the availability of counseling services and changing of family planning methods services were not of the same level.
- 69% of clients reported that they tried to encourage and convince others to use family planning methods.
- Three quarters of clients believe that religious leaders are not against the use of family planning methods by married couples .
- Great majority of clients (97%) know one or more of the family planning methods. The main methods mentioned by them were the pills, loops, condoms, injections and traditional methods (in a descending order) .
- 61% of clients indicated that the suitable period of spacing between pregnancies is 2-3 years and 62% mentioned that there is a role for breast feeding in delaying pregnancy.
- 71% of clients considered that family planning services are very necessary currently in Jordan and 20% of them considered these services to be necessary .
- Half of clients reported that the family planning method can be used by any of the couple and 22% mentioned that the use should be by both of them (wife and husband) simultaneously.

- About 50% of youth (15-24 years) did not receive information regularly about the changes which accompany teen age period.
Their main sources of information were : schools , universities and family .
The role of health personnel was very modest.
- The main information needs for youth were related to: family planning , prevention of sexually transmitted infections, premarital counseling , marital relationships, pregnancy, labour and changes that accompany teen age period.
- About 19% of currently married couples classified the interaction and communication with health personnel to be moderate to bad and 22% of them classified the quality of health services in their areas regarding R.H & F.P to be moderate and bad also.
- 60% of currently married preferred the governmental services when they decide to use family planning services and 24% of them preferred private sector and NGOs.
- About 69% of married couples reported that they don't need more children or they want to delay pregnancy .
- 51% of married couples use modern contraceptive method currently and 62% of them use either modern or traditional methods .
- The unmet need for modern contraceptives was estimated to be about 26% and for any method (modern or traditional) to be 10.5%.
- About 90% of currently married couples who use modern contraceptives , use loops or pills or condoms .
- Follow up services for about 29% of contraceptive users are not available regularly by health personnel.
- About 94% of married couples prefer a female physician to insert the loop when they decide to use this method .
- About 50%of women after the age of 40 years did not receive counseling about physical and psychological changes that accompany menopausal

- age and didn't receive any screening regarding breast cancer during the last two years
- The three main barriers against using modern family planning methods as reported by non users were: fear of health hazards ,the desire to have more children and the use of traditional methods .
 - About 50% of currently non users were using contraceptive in the past and stopped. The reasons for stopping were : health hazards ,the desire to have more children and feeling uncomfortable with the method .
 - About 55% of currently non users of modern methods are not willing to become users in the future.
 - About 83% of currently non users indicated that the use of contraceptives by married couples is permitted form the point of view of religion and 75% of them indicated that their families also have the same belief.
 - 58% of non users preferred immediate pregnancy after marriage.
 - The majority of non users (81%) considered the national health policy and legislations as able to support and promote the use of family planning methods.

Health service providers :

- About 73% of health providers have a good knowledge of the reproductive health components ,they were able to nominate five components and more.
- 66%-85% of health providers were able to realize the different R.H services needs of the teenagers and youth.
- 75%-89% of health providers realized the R.H services needs of women after delivery and during perperium.
- 77% -87% of health providers realized women's needs during late reproduction and menopause.
- Health providers mentioned that the need of clients for well trained and adequate number of personnel ,availability of contraceptives alternatives ,presence of a suitable space in the health center to ensure confidentiality

of the client and availability of female physicians should be satisfied in order to strengthen the capabilities of health centers to improve the utilization of family planning and reproductive health services .

- Almost all health centers studied (98%) provide family planning services.
- Pills, condoms and loops were the three main modern methods provided by health providers. However; about 39% of health providers are still believe in traditional methods and they prescribe them to the clients .
- 35% of health providers classified the clients utilization of family planning services in the centers and clinics as moderate or weak.
- The conduction of home visits and out reach services by health personnel is very weak.
- 83% of health providers utilize the missed opportunities to encourage clients for the use of family planning methods .
- 83% of the providers considered that the national health policy supports highly the family planning programs and 13% of them reported the presence of legislative barriers for family planning in Jordan.

Recommendations :

1. Educating the clients about concepts of family planning and reproductive health .
2. Facing the problem of early marriage of females by different means (education and legislations)
3. Promoting the provision of counseling services to teenagers and youth before marriage regarding reproductive health.
4. Educating the public about genetic responsibility that determine the sex of the foetus , since this issue is very important and has many social and fertility impacts .
5. Education regarding the physical and psychological changes and need that accompany teen age period and men pose .

6. The use of peer group education by family planning programs to encourage other people to use family planning methods.
7. Family planning programs should concentrate on the concept of partnership between the wife and the husband regarding the use of contraceptives and the decision making for their use and work more on the involvement of men in family planning .
8. Infertile couples should be given high care to make services accessible to them .
9. Promotion of post natal and post abortion health care and counseling .
- 10.Improving the quality of services in the governmental health centers that provide R.H and F.P and training the health personnel on communication skills and good interactions with clients .
- 11.Improving the infrastructure and technical capabilities of public health centers in the field of reproductive health and family planning since the majority of clients prefer to use these services .
- 12.Ensuring adequate and sustainable stock of the three main contraceptives (loops, pills and condoms).
- 13.Urging health providers to provide adequate information to the clients about the use and side effects of the contraceptives and to provide follow up service for users to encourage them not to stop using the method .
- 14.Employing female physicians in health centres and training midwives on loop insertion in addition to ensuring the legislative environment to permit midwives to provide this service .
- 15.Promoting the health care for women a after the age of 40 years.
- 16.Trying all means to face the major barriers that hinder or stop the use of modern contraceptive methods by married couples or prevent them from using them in the future.
- 17.Continuous investment in training of health personnel working in public health centers in the field of reproductive health and family planning to fill the gaps in their knowledge and skills as revealed by this study .

18. Encouraging health providers to minimize the prescription of traditional methods as means for contraception.
19. Urging the health personnel to conduct home visits and out reach services to increase the demand of population on reproductive health and family planning services.