Gender Relations and Reproductive Decision Making in Honduras

TABLE 2. Percentage of women and men reporting selected
decision-making attitudes and behaviors

Attitude or behavior	Women	Men	
ATTITUDES ON DECISION MAKING‡			
Men alone should decide			
Family size	17.8	18.8	
Family planning†	14.9	17.4	
Men alone should decide*			
Family size or family planning (not both)	16.7	20.5	
Neither	75.3	71.7	
Both	8.0	7.8	
both	0.0	7.0	
DECISION MAKING IN OWN HOUSEHOLD§			
Husband alone decides			
Family size***	19.1	13.3	
Family planning***	19.1	13.8	
Husband alone decides***			
Family size or family planning (not both)	16.6	15.1	
Neither	72.8	79.2	
Both	10.6	5.8	
		5.0	
ATTITUDES VS. BEHAVIOR IN OWN HOUSEHOLD***, +	t		
Men should make neither/husband makes neither	61.0	65.9	
Men should make neither/husband makes >1	14.7	5.1	
Men should make $\geq 1/husband makes neither$	10.0	11.0	
Men should make ≥ 1 /husband makes ≥ 1	14.2	18.1	
	17.4		
*p≤.05. **p≤.01. ***p≤.001. †p≤.10. ‡For females, N=7,158; for males, N=2,686.			

*p5_05_**p5_01.***p5_001.*p5_10.#Fo7females, N=2, 158; for males, N=2,686. §For family size decisions, N=6,981 for females; N=2,553 for males. For family planning decisions, N=6,403 for females; N=2,158 for males. H=s6,489 for females; N=2,223 for males. Breslow–Day test of homogeneity of odds used to determine significance. *Notes:* All values adjusted for weighting and clustered survey design. Except in analyses of attitudes vs. behavior, adjusted Pearson–Wald *F*-test used to determine significance.