THE USE OF YOUTH PEER GROUP AS A MEDIUM FOR IEC DN POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES: THE CASE OF SCOUTS MOVEMENT IN KENYA .

BY

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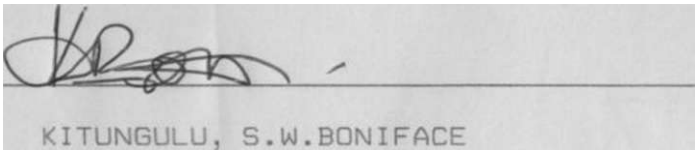
DECLARATION

This research work is my own work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.



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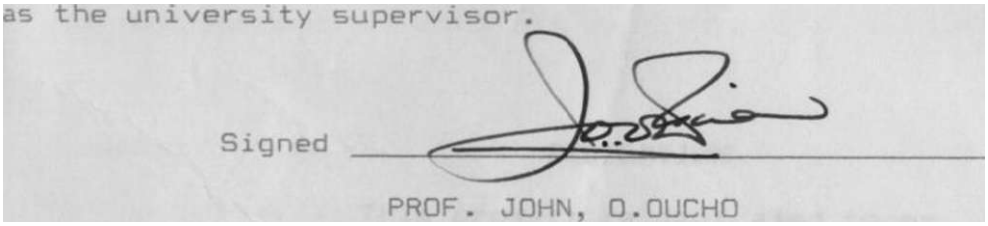
This research has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.



Signed _____

PROF. JOHN, O.OUCHO

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my grandmother; Kalara Mbayitsa Winjira

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I am grateful to UNFPA for the scholarship and financial allowances that enabled me to undertake the course.

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ABSTRACT

The study is an investigation into the knowledge and attitude of scouts as determinants of their (scouts) effectiveness in IEC on population/family planning messages. It revolves around the hypothesis that socio-economic, socio-cultural and demographic factors affect positively the knowledge and attitude of scouts and their source of information.

The study has utilized data collected in a field survey carried out by the Kenya Scouts Association in 1992. The data was obtained from individual scouts' interviews by use of a structured questionnaire.

The principle methods of analysis employed in the study are frequencies and percentages. Cross tabulations have also been used to show the relationship between some independent variables and the dependent variables - knowledge, attitude and source of information on population/family planning issues. Used X is made of X^3 values to test the strength of the relationships. The findings are basically presented in tabular form.Descriptive analysis has been used in writing the report of the findings, conclusion and recommendation.

Some of the major findings obtained from the data presentation and analysis are:-

- scouts have a high level knowledge of population/family planning issues.
- Scouts have a positive attitude towards use of family planning methods by the youth to avoiding carry child bearing.
- Education is not a very important socio-economic factor determining scouts knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.
- Parents background including education, religion and work status has an influence on scouts knowledge, attitude and source of information on population/family planning issues.

The above factors among others were shown to influence knowledge, attitude and source of information on population/family planning xifor scouts.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

There is generally a changed perception towards family sizes as a result of the problems associated with large family sizes. This has necessited the change from a desire for many children to that of a small, affordable family size, that is, the opportunity cost has changed from the quantity to the quality of children. The young people have been found to have a more changed attitude towards family size but unfortunately this is not reflected in their action as their fertility continues to rise

"Though most of the young people have a desire to small family size particularly those with high school education, adolescent fertility still remains high amongst them" [oucho et al, 1985].

This trend needs to be investigated to establish it's cause. Already some works attribute it to lack of information on how to meet the small family size desires. The youth have had a raw deal as this is concerned because most programmes have concentrated on adults on the presumption that the youth do not have to be exposed to family life [sex] education which would make them irresponsible and promiscuous. However, the truth of the matter is that most young people are already sexually active and significantly contributing to the persistent high fertility rate in the country. There is therefore need for an intervention programme that would establish the extent Df knowledge with "emphasis being shifted towards change of attitude". Such change can only be effected through sensitizing

the youth on the consequences of rapid population growth rate Nation-wide and large family size at individual level. Such a process requires concerted, well co-ordinated communication strategies. The already prevalent channels have proved to be less effective calling for changed strategies where a shift has to be made from use of mass media channels only to involvement of interpersonal communication. In interpersonal communication the personnel from whom information emanates must be, not only knowledgeable but also have attitudes that inclines them towards use of methods that would help achieve such goals.

Information is a key component of the birth control picture. This from the fact that better informed men and women are able to better make the right choices appropriate to their needs and ability. Apart from men who should be provided with information so that they know them too have a role to play in control of population growth through individual adoption of family planning instead of leaving it to the already overburdened woman, youth too require such services. Men have been found to be a major hindrance to the success of family planning as majority of them are against the programme. The youth on the other side do not have the knowledge required for them to have positive attitudes towards family planning for their future and present need in limiting their fertility. The need for interpersonal communication arises out of the shortcoming of the other means of communication already in use which don't reach all the target groups, these channels incapacity has been worsened by the large and ever increasing populations to

be reached. Donald Bogue, [1972] made an estimate of the population load to be reached by the communication through IEC as of 1972 to be 1.3 billion persons of childbearing age which he then projected to year 2000 when the task would be to keep 2.5 billion people in the same age groups in less developed countries informed about population/family planning matters. A comparison of these numbers with the scope of the family planning education programmes in these countries today leaves little doubt that the present 'information programmes are minuscule in the face of the need, and that these programmes are not being expanded at a pace that would keep up with the population growth and take up the deficit. Kenya has been known to have one of the largest population growth rates with a large youthful population. Like other Sub-Saharan African countries, it's population communication services have not yielded the desired results due to the large populations to be reached in the background of not so well developed communication systems. Thus emphasis needs to be shifted from other areas to the area of communication with the youth being considered a special target group.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SCOUTING MOVEMENT

The scouting movement was started by Lord Baden Powell. In Kenya it began in 1907. Powell, who was a soldier, was troubled by the youths' idleness which he perceived as a prelude to irresponsible adulthood. In an effort to help the youth avert this, he mobilized some boys and in a pilot project camped with them at Brownsea in

England where he occupied them with games and some military lessons such as the drill and discipline. He also encouraged them to identify their needs and likely solutions to their problems through group discussions.

At a later time, girls who had been inspired by the boys joined in. But due to the heavy workload and society's stratification where there was a clear definition of duties and responsibilities by sex, he invited his sister Agnes to help the girls.

In order to have scouts to adhere to the objectives of the movement, he came up with the "Promise and Law" which formed the basis for scouting guidelines. The main objective of the movement was character moulding of the youth so as to prepare them for a responsible adulthood that would easily adapt to the rapidly changing society. The activities of the movement were to be carried out during the youth's leisure time when they were not in school so as to occupy them in a meaningful venture rather than id ling.

To meet this worthwhile initiative, different scouting associations affiliated to the World Organization of Scouts Movement, (WOSM), organizes courses to train leaders on how to organize the groups and also give them guidelines on relevant issues to be handled during scouts' meetings which include first aid, community development, environment and most recently family

life education. The approach to be adapted to impart knowledge and skills and effect a necessary change in attitude by the youth is a "bottom-up" rather than a "top-down" one for it was found out that it is easier and more acceptable to have youth teaching one another. The elderly leaders only help in organizing the groups to identify some amongst themselves whom they trust and respect as patrol leaders.

The objectives of the movement and how they can be achieved can be summarised by the words from which the word "scout" was coined.

S - Social

C - Conscious

• - Opinion

U - Unity

T ₜThrift

The youths are to be sensitized on the social aspects of life that affect them and through their own thrift help each other to collectively solve their problems.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Although Kenya has had a long history of family pianning(officially launched in 1967), its fertility and population growth rate have remained persistently high. The low level of success of the country's family planning programme can be illustrated by the high percentage of awareness of contraception (90'/. of currently married women) yet its use (of contraception) is still as low as 277.

(KDHS61989). Though contraceptive use has been low, it has been increasing steadily. Inspite of this steady increase in contraception, decline in fertility has been very minimal as indicated by the 1984 KCPS results(from 8.1 to 7.7 births per woman). Adolescent fertility has played a leading role in this trend. Sub-5aharan Africa has been found to have the highest levels of early child bearing in the world with adolescent fertility contributing between 15% and 207. of total fertility rate. Kenya's adolescents contribute upto 20% of the country's current fertility.

All these factors leading to high population growth rate are against the family planning background whose major objective was to effect a reduction in this rate through changed attitudes and practices as appertains to population/family planning issues. As elaborated in the official population policy adapted in 1966(Kenya was the first sub-saharan Africa country • to adapt such a policy)the government was to pursue vigorously policies designed to reduce the rate of population growth through voluntary means (Kizito et al 1991). This strategy has not been successful. A fact partly attributed to lack of information on relevant aspects and negative attitude towards family planning.

The discrepancy between the family planning programmes and fertility can be attributed to poor population/family planning information dissemination and education.Population communication is designed to create more awareness, acceptance and use of family

High adolescent fertility has been associated with the lack of information or misinformation of the youth. In policy formulation and adaption *pi* communication strategies to be utilized, the effectiveness of different institutions has to be established according to their understanding and appreciation of the issues at hand. While a group may be well suited to communicate to a given target population, it may have some shortcomings such as lack of effectiveness in communication skills or lack of necessary information/knowledge and attitude.

This study therefore attempts to ascertain the level of knowledge and attitude of scouts towards population/family planning issues in ascertaining their suitability to communicate the same, particularly to their peer group.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

One of the goals outlined in Kenya's population policy to guide programmes and strategies was the desire that "by 1992 various population activities will inject information on population/family planning which has been a major shortcoming of the past programmes"(Oucho 1989). Several years after this policy outlines, majority of Kenya's youth are still inadequately informed about population/family planning issues. A year after 1992, the projected year of injecting information to the youth, the aspect still remains a shortcoming of most population activities. This study has been necessitated therefore by the current neglect of

planning services. This component of population activities is to be pursued more vigorously if the strategy of using voluntary means to reduce population growth rate is to be achieved. This calls for intensified appropriate IEC programmes. The programmes have to focus on the medium to be used and the message to be relayed which should be adapted to the social and cultural realities of the society.The different communication channels employed in Kenya have not been effective in reaching all the target groups. Most of the channels have been elite oriented and thus reaching a selected and hence limited audience. Focus has also been on married women with negligence of the youth.

As a result of the failure of the existent channels to reach all the intended and desirable groups, a team of not only qualified but also socially acceptable personnel is urgently needed. There is further need to intensify and strengthen the right personnel to disseminate population information to a larger population(at risk). This will be in an effort to make it more aware of the effects of population growth on socio-economic aspects of life so as to effect a changed attitude and practice.

Before a choice is made of the communication personnel, the target population has to be identified so as to adapt a more suitable and thus acceptable approach. Of paramount importance, the personnel's knowledge, attitude and practice of the issues to be addressed has to be established.

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the youth in dissemination of information and education on population/family planning in the face of their increasing contribution to fertility. Most studies have concentrated on married women and other older people at the expense of the youth. Therefore, focus should be put on the youth who will determine future population trends and are also contributing significantly to present population dynamics.

Most observers of family planning programmes and population problem see the deficiencies in communication activities as one of the limiting factors that keep family planning programmes from reaching greater effectiveness. There is urgent need to focus on this aspect. By not only concentrating on family planning issues per se but the population problem as a whole, the study underscores the importance of understanding the root cause of high fertility rate and thus the need to inculcate into the youth a sense of responsibility to make them have a more moralistic approach to their sex/family life and the general population problem. Change is required not only in attitudes towards family planning but also sexual practices too among the youth. In this respect, the study focuses on the factors that influence attitude and the process of disseminating information to the youth which includes religious affiliation, level of education, and parental background that is,parents educational attainment, religion and occupation among other socio-cultural and socio-economic factors. The study is thus based on the interrelatedness of

knowledge , attitude and source of information for scouts in Kenya on population issues, an approach that makes it well fitting for future formulation of policies and strategies on media for IEC on population/family planning messages.

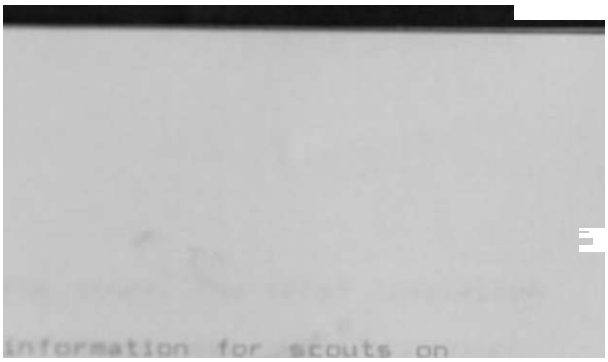
1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.5.1 Ultimate objective

The primary objective of this study is to ascertain the level of knowledge, attitude and source of information for scouts as determinants of their effectiveness in communicating population/family planning messages to the youth.

1.5.2 Immediate objectives

1. To ascertain the knowledge of scouts of population/family planning issues.
2. To ascertain the attitude of scouts towards population/ family planning issues
3. To investigate the influence of education on knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.
4. To investigate the influence of religion on knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.
5. To investigate the parents educational attainment influence on level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.
6. To investigate the influence of parents occupation status on level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family


information for scouts on

There are certain limitations to the study. The first limitation is the small sample size of 6423 which may not have been representative enough. The survey did not cover the entire nation so as to explain/reveal any regional differences in level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues. Also the difference in sources of information is dictated by the wide ranging socio-cultural environment. Kenya's cultural diversity has an influence on what the youth are entitled to know and the belief and the value system of the different communities prejudice the attitude of the youth differently, an area that needs further examination. The exclusion of the cultural aspect from the original questionnaire is a major setback to the study.

The other limitation is that the survey data was collected with other objectives in mind rather than scouts' knowledge, attitude and source of information on population/family planning, a fact that may have diverted interests and energy.

This study is designed to measure the effectiveness of scouts in communication of population/family planning messages. However, due to time and financial constraints it was not possible to make a follow up to determine whether scouts are passing information and what results have been achieved. Communication skills of individuals are essential in passing messages accurately without distorting it's original meaning. This aspect has not been included in the scope of the study due to limitation of the available data on knowledge and attitude.

CHAPTER TWD

LIrERATURE REVIEW. CONCEPTUAL AND OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND STUDY HYPOTHESES

2.1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Most of the studies done on population/family planning related issues have concentrated on adult populations, more so on women in marriage. This has been at the expense of the youth inspite of the fact that their(adolescents) fertility rate has been increasing steadily. Though the gap is yet to be filled, some researchers have been carrying out works based on aspects related to dissemination of information to the youth.lt has been indicated that Sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya included has one of the highest adolescent fertility rates yet youths in this region remain uninformed on population matters as existing programmes do not address their plight (Muinde et al 1978). The deficiency in information for the youth is as a result of an interplay between certain socio-cultural, socio-economic and demographic factors as available literature indicates. Generally, a discrepancy in information dissemination is as a result of poor communication channels (Everret Rogers,1973). The personnel used for dissemination of information to the youth have been ineffective. This ineffectiveness is attributed to, one, lack of basic information/knowledge and two, a negative attitude towards family planning issues as dictated by the different socio-economic and socio-cultural environment. This is a drawback to the general consensus that IEC is a most essential component of a population

control programme (Muinde et al 1978, Arabai Wadia 1971). Wadia continues that "What is perhaps not realized or appreciated as yet by many is the fact that the stultifying effect created by this situation will impinge heavily and cruelly on the growing generation on whom the responsibility and the future of the nation depends" (Gachuhi, 1972). In this respect it is the responsibility of the adults to educate the youth responsibly equipping them with the necessary functional and factual knowledge that will help them make the necessary decisions in future.

In the absence of programmes targeting them, (the youth) have been found to get their information, if at all, by chance exposure from mass media such as radio programmes (Edlefsen 1969). Among other factors, Molnos in (1968) found out that information and propaganda seem to correlate with attitudes towards Family Planning. In the same light, Berelson(1965) in a review of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies on fertility in the world noted that "if people wanted fewer children they would have fewer," but he found out that many couples both in the developed and less developed countries have more children than they want because of lack of information. People may have small- family ideals or positive attitudes to family planning, however lack of communication between the interacting individuals may obstruct the awareness of a common ideal like is the case between most parents and their children (Stycos, 1955). Like mentioned earlier, adults particulary parents who wish to see their children grow into

responsible adulthood must give them appropriate information early enough in life. Like Molnos(1968) noted "information and instruction on family planning should begin long before marriage if. an essential change in attitude is to be brought about in the long run." The young generation in schools constitutes one of the most important target groups. Youths who have been found to have a negative attitude towards family planning and population related issues have cited distorted information and lack of the same (Population reports November/December, 1985). It is therefore instructive to examine youths orientation to family planning with a view to establishing how they can be approached so that they adapt desired attitude and awareness.

Communication once again is a crucial component of the population control programme. Through communication a family planning programme aims at motivating people to accept population control aspects through reduction of ignorance. In a study undertaken by Oucho and Mburugu (1985) on Kenya's private sector, it was established that the communication aspect has not been very successful particularly in discarding rumours and changing attitudes. They attributed this to the inability of the educational programmes to reach the people as a result of the inappropriateness of the approaches of communication adapted (Oucho et al, 1985). As this case applies to the general public, it also explains the youth's ignorance given the lack of personnel which is suitable, willing and having the necessary communication

skills alongside their knowledge and attitudes to family planning matters.

Like the individuals, the institutional setups meant to educate the youth have similarly failed. An example is given here of the multiplicity of duties of the organizations involved in educational programmes. Organizations such as schools, churches and hospitals that have been involved in this are involved in other activities a factor that suggests their personnel are trained to deal with other aspects thus considering population issues peripheral to their other duties (Barker et al 1992, Gachuhi, 1991, Reports on Population/Family Planning, April 1971). Peers have also been found to be an important source of information for the youth. Groups identify with people that they share certain characteristics with. People in same birth cohorts , profession or any other homogeneity tend to trust each other and thus prefer and take seriously information from one of their own (Oucho et al 1985, Barker et al 1992, Population reports November/December 1984, Boque et al 1992). The breakdown in the traditional cultural influences on adolescent sexuality has been cited to be a reason for the increasing fertility rates among the youth. This has been as a result of lack-of communication between the youths and the adults who were the main sources of information. This has paved way for peer interaction and other modern influences as important determinants of sources of information for both out of school and in school youth on

sexuality and family planning. In this respect the only open means of communication of population/family planning issues remains interpersonal communication which is most persuasive, particulary when the source of information is trusted(Barker et al 1992). In Kenya some of the sources of information for the youth through interpersonal communication have been found to be peers, friends, schools, same sex relatives, mass media eg. radio and parents among others. Ajayi,(1991) found out that 687. of more than 3000 youths aged 12-19 years surveyed had received some information on sexuality from schools, friends and same sex relative (Muinde 1968, Ajayi 1991). Due the inability of some of these groups of people to pass accurate information to the youth, it has been suggested that some other groups could be utilized. These include groups such as local opinion leaders, special groups and local folk heroes who appeal to the audience and draw attention to the message (Population reports September/October 1984).

Though some of the above sources of information have been given as alternatives to interpersonal communication of Population/Family Planning messages, their reliability is still in doubt since there is still a disparity between information received and knowledge of the issues communicated. Some studies have established that even with several sources of information, knowledge of Population/Family Planning issues is still inadequate leaving questions about the quality of information received (Population Reports Sept/Oct 1984). It is thus suggested that "so as to harmonize information

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received and knowledge, there has to be a better understanding of how information flows among peers."The level of performance of personnel selected for dissemination of information has to be determined as measured by their knowledge and attitudes (Gachuhi, 1991).In a study to asses the training requirements of community based distributors of family planning services, Gachuhi (1991) suggested that trainees should perceive their trainers as knowledgeable and able to communicate their subject matter.

In order to effectively communicate Population/Family Planning messages to the youth, the source of information must be perceived as knowledgeable. This is an aspect that has been a major shortcoming of IEC activities in the country where not all sources of information are knowledgeable as their subjects may perceive them.They pass incorrect information yet the recipients do not question on the assumption that they are receiving information from a knowledgeable person (Gachuhi 1991). There have been established differences between approval of family planning and knowledge of the same methods where one may approve of it in principle and still know very little about it. This has been attributed to lack of information reaching the target groups as a result of the use of unknowledgeable personnel who pass distorted information(Martin, 1970). In his report, Gachuhi(1991) recommended that a more participatory source and performance oriented pedagogical strategy should be adopted rather than the emphasis put on theoretical work.

From this review, it is evident that the researchers point to one thing - that communication of Population/Family Planning messages reguires the use of a combination of many sources of information for it to be effective. The source must, of paramount interest be knowledgeable and positively inclined towards Family Planning(Reports on Population/Family Planning, April 1971). Knowledge and attitudes have an interactive relationship.

Ones attitude inclines him towards or away from the desire to seek knowledge. In this respect an assessment has to be made of the attitudes of the target groups with the aim of developing positive attitudes in them towards Family Planning so as to influence their desire for more knowledge thus making the work of the informant less tasking. An effective family planning programme must, therefore employ both mass media communication(which is easily manipulated and can be designed to suit the users needs) and personal communication which should work together interactively and supportively (Population reports 1971, Johnson Bert 1972). The sources of information targeting the youth must be based on accurate knowledge and well planned communication effort to present that information. It is only then that the source may provide clear and simple information so as to avert negative attitudes which thrive on lack of basic information underlying any new idea (Everret Rogers, 1973). It was pointed out in the Population report (September/October 1984), that misconception and rumours not only among the youth but also among majority of legible users of family -planning can be averted by providing accurate

information through well informed personnel.In practice what is usually the purpose of a source of information is to alter the receivers knowledge of some idea, create or change his attitude towards the idea, or persuade him to adapt the new idea(Rogers, 1973). Most IEC programmes have not fully utilized interpersonal communication. They have had a narrow view of communication which they have defined as the province of mass media channels. The channels that have been prejudicially adapted have a major weakness for they are too limited and also their motivating and persuading abilities are too severely restricted (Rogers, 1973).

As the population size of the country increases with the largest composition in the youthful ages, more channels of communication targeting them have to be adapted. The strategies that have been set in place have been exhausted by the large population sizes calling for the diversification of the sources of information by providing information to many more people who are well suited to each a larger group of people (Bogue, 1972).Interpersonal communication has been found to be one of the most effective channels of passing information. This has been based on it's persuasive nature and the acceptance of information by a group of people from one of it's own. However, homogeneity per se is not panacea to effective communication. Apart from the need for the -ource of information to share socio-cultural and socio-economic ackground with the recipient it also has to have relevant knowledge of the information to be conveyed (Population reports,

September/October 1994, Molnos, 1968, Martin, 1970). Knowledge and attitude towards an issue are themselves factors of varying socio-cultural, socio-economic and demographic factors. For the youths, parental background has been established to be similarly important. Some of the factors researchers have found out to impinge on knowledge and attitude to Population/Family Planning issues apart from the source of information include parents' knowledge and attitude towards the same as determined by their religious affiliation, educational attainment and occupation. The youths education level and religious affiliation independent to that of the parents have also been found to correlate with their knowledge and attitude towards population/Family Planning issues(Oucho et al 1985, Population reports September/October 1984, Barker 1992). These factors have gained more importance with the diminishing traditional influences on youth's behaviour as affected by society's dynamism. Rites of passage or other cultural practices that served as mechanisms for the transmission of information about issues related to family life have deteriorated in the face of rapid urbanization. In essence, modernization and rapid urbanization have left young people spiritually and psychologically cut off from their elders who were responsible for conveying information(Barker et al 1992)'.

Through modernization, education has played a leading role in determining level of knowledge and attitude. However, in a transitional state (like most sub saharan African countries are

in) education still has a varying influence. There are certain to be some people who cling to traditional attitudes (Dow 1967, Molnos 1968, Heisel 1968, Martin 1970). It is therefore here implied that there are bound to be differences in knowledge and attitudes towards family life issues as dictated by educational attainment and level of exposure. As a result of the changing socio-economic environment as facilitated by education, there is a changing perception towards family formation. This is most apparent with the youth as noted here by Oucho, "Most of the young people have a desire to small family size particularly those with high school education." This fact contradicts the highly held view that males are not willing to get information on family planning so as to limit their family sizes. This change has been brought about by the young, particularly those with education (Oucho et al 1985).

Though educational attainment has been positively associated with level of knowledge and attitudes towards population/Family Planning, the educational system itself has not adequately addressed the family life issues particularly as a strategy of inculcating good values in the youth. This is a contributory factor to the youths' lack of information on these aspects of life. Apart from sensitizing and imparting into the youth other development oriented matters, the education system must be in a position to inculcate into them a sense of responsibility as family life issues are concerned. Educational programmes should be based on

"People's actual needs" (Hannum, 1985). The content of learning in both formal and non-formal education should respond to the environment and socio- economic needs of the learner. Population issues have become a priority as concerns development in sub-saharan Africa, a factor emanating from the already high population growth rates. Measures to cut on the fertility rate must be addressed by the educational systems particularly those focusing on the youth (Gachuhi, 1972). With such like focus, the youth will effectively be used as instruments of change between themselves having been imparted with the necessary knowledge. In some studies done it has been established that education has a significant influence on the level of knowledge and attitude of the learners who may then be used as sources of information for the rest (Gachuhi, 1991).

In specific studies done on the relationship between knowledge and attitude on the one hand and education on the other, a strong correlation has been established though some works negate this. Low level education has been found to lead to least knowledge and conservative attitudes towards family planning. The better educated on the other hand have been associated with more knowledge and less traditional in outlook (Martin, 1970). In a study on African families' knowledge and attitudes in Nairobi, (Martin, 1970) established that people with much desire for more children were the least educated and "those who don't make use of mass media." Misinformation is also a determining factor of level

of knowledge like the same researcher established. Asked a question on the fertility effects of Family planning, 45*/. of the low literacy indicated that practicing Family Planning is likely to make a woman barren or have other bad effects on her health while only 297. of high literacy concurred with this view. The same results were got from conservative responses where poorly educated people gave the most traditional responses like attaching high value on male children as opposed to female children. Martin ultimately concluded that the well educated are most generally receptive to the small family ideal and the use of family planning as a method of achieving this goal, while the poorly educated are at the other extreme. On family size he established that while less literate favoured large families, highly literate favoured smaller families - 327. of low literacy desired less than four children as compared to 637. of high literacy and 207. of low literacy desired 8 or more while only 47. of high literacy favoured such a large family size. On family planning as a method of achieving desired family sizes, a high proportion of both respondents approved but with highly literate having an edge above the lowly literate group i.e. 717. and 45X and 847. compared to 717. respectively. For measurement of use of these people in communication effectiveness, the level at which family life issues are talked/discussed freely was used. The least literate were found to shy away from talking about such issues and hence more vulnerable. A recommendation is therefore made here that use should be made of a more literate personnel who are not only more

knowledgeable but free and willing to discuss the subject(Martin, 1970). A source of information should feel free to talk about it's subject matter without hiding some information. In the same study, Martin established that 78*/. of the literate had a tendency to talk about family planning as compared to 397. of low literacy.

Knowledge of specific family planning methods has also been found to be positively associated with level of education. In the study done by Martin, 71*/. and 52*/. of high literacy and low literacy respectively knew about the pill and 62"/. and *ZZV.* knew about the coil. Generally of 10 selected methods of Family Planning, good knowledge was among £>77. and 36"/. of the high and low literacy respectively. Low knowledge of the same methods had values of 61*/. and 49% of low literacy and high literacy respectively. By the desire to learn more dtbout Family planning, the highly educated were found to have a higher desire than the poorly educated. 100*/. of the high literacy were found to be interested in learning more while 67*/. of the low literacy had a similar interest. The same trend was also reflected in the attitude towards population growth rate. While lowly literate favoured a rapid growth on Kenya's population(61'/.), a lesser percentage of the highly literate group(32%) favoured a rapid growth rate. For a slower growth rate the percentage was 73"/. and 49*V.* for highly and least literate respectively.These differences were explained by differences in attitude and interest created by level of education which determines the degree of knowledge and

the desire to know more and also the exposure of the highly literate to more sources of information as compared to their compatriots in the lower cadres of education.

In a similar study on attitudes towards family planning, Angela Molnos (1968) found out that there are differences between those with secondary plus education and those with primary or less education in attitude. Positive attitudes to birth control were found to be higher among secondary educated (22.4″/.) as compared to 15.8% of primary education with similar positive attitudes. Agarwalla (1962), Driver(1963), Molnos(1965) and Stycos(1965), concurred with this trend in their studies attributing the low level of knowledge and negative attitudes among women to their lower status in society for they have had least exposure to education.

Age is a demographic factor that some studies have associated with knowledge and attitude towards Family Planning. In her study, Molnos(1963) attributed the positive attitude towards Family Planning amongst secondary literate as contrasted to primary literate's negative attitude to maturity of the former group as a factor of age. Martin (1970), found out that though there were no significant differences in degree of traditionalism by age, there were some tendencies for the percentage of persons who were highly traditional in out look to be greater among the eldest. The view may not hold on the part of the young generation for there tends

to be some uniformity in change from conservative beliefs to more liberal ones among all age groups. In contrast to this argument, Molnos (1968) came out with the view that age plays a significant role where the distribution of attitudes change significantly according to age. She established that among both primary and secondary school pupils, those under 15 years are more in favour of family planning than respondents in age groups 15 and over. She explained the differences in knowledge and attitude between ages to be the result of increasing desire for children and the rejection of their limitation(children) as the respondent's advance in age approaching marriage. She also attributed it tD the fact that the younger group represents an intellectually positive selection of respondents who have more understanding for real problems and accept progressive ideas more easily. Basing on the fact that more youth in the present times have gone to school and therefore educational influence overtaken age as a factor of level of understanding problems, these age reasons may not be quite significant. Molnos(1968) however maintains that with the same educational levels and same religious beliefs, the younger pupils show even more favourable attitudes than the elder ones. Age may also be looked at as a determinant of attitudes as per religious affiliations since the beliefs are adapted by the youth at a certain age when they become lees influenced by parents' faith or attitudes.

Among the socio-cultural factors that impinge on knowledge and

attitude is religion which has been established to be positively correlated with these two values. Religious influence can be examined at two levels for the case of the youth. One is the affiliation of the young persons to a certain religion while the other is parental religious affiliation which moulds a young person's character. In her study, Molnos found no strong correlation between religion and attitudes related to family planning. She however found some relationships between the variables, where the finding were;

TABLE 2.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING AND RELIGION

	Attitude towards family planning	Respondents Religion Catholi c	Protestant	Moslems
Attitude	Positive	15.7	18.8	18.4
	Negative	22.1	22.4	26.3

Source: Molnos, 1963

Driver (1963), Chandrasekaram (1966) and Stycos (1962) established some correlation between religious fatalistic beliefs and attitude towards family planning. Driver(1963) in his study stated that "religious beliefs seems to play some role in the rejection of family limitation." By comparing with other people's views she concurred that "people believed conception and child bearing are in God's hands and therefore man has no reason to influence the same." Compared with education, Yankey (1959) found out that

religion plays a less significant role than education in Lebanon. In a study on family planning, sterility and population growth, Freedman et al (1959) found out that "denominational differences and religious convictions do seem to correlate with attitudes towards family planning in the United States of America." They established that 97'/. of the Jewish, 907. of the protestants and 50% of the Catholic respondents were favourable to family limitation.

In Kenya, the Christian Council of Kenya(1966) found out that most people tend to make frequent references to Biblical commandments such as "to bear and be many" with a strong religious belief that Adam and Eve's mission was to be "fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth." Such biblical references made were usually meant to override all other considerations and therefore no rationality involved in making family size related decisions. As much as religion influences knowledge and attitude towards family planning, other factors have gained importance rather than adapted faith (Molnos, 196B). For the youth, factors such as parental occupation and income have taken a centre stage where financial considerations have become of particular significance.

Motives against family planning were out of the need to ensure family survival in fear of extinction and also the desire to attain social status!Driver, 1963). With higher chances of child survival and value attached to the type of family one brings up and not it's size, this consideration has significantly changed.

Presently financial difficulties seem to be among the most universal reasons for accepting family planning. Driver(1963) found out that it is not only in less developed countries but also in developed nations such as the United States Of America that economic reasons were the most frequently expressed motives in favour of family limitation. Parents who realize this are willing to let their children adapt small family size values and thus expose them to more information that may be beneficial in attaining this goal. Children/young people have also been found to want to emulate their parents, therefore parents with positive attitudes towards family planning will influence their children in the same way. Studies have established that parents in employment feel most the effect of large families on their living costs and social status and thus are readily willing to adapt family planning (Martin, 1970). At the same time, career parents are most willing to let their children receive family life education and are also in a position to expose their children to more sources of information than their counterparts who are not employed (Rogers 1973, Oucho et al 1985, Kenya Institute of Education 1991). This argument can be verified by the recent debate on introduction of family life education in schools. A survey may establish that religious beliefs held constant, career parents may be more receptive to the idea (Kenya Times August 1993). Educational attainment may also be found to be of significant relevancy in deciding school curricula as pertains to family life education. Parents with high level of education have already been found to

appreciate the need for family planning as a limiting factor to population growth. Such parents have a changed perception of family sizes where the opportunity cost has been shifted towards the quality rather than quantity of children (Ducho et al 1982, Barker et al 1992). It is believed that parental actions have a positive correlation with that of the children where children in most cases wishes to emulate their parents. It has been established that parents with high level of education have their children receive certain kind of family life education and also expose their children to many sources of information(Barker et al 1992). Apart from the fact that an educated parent exposes his child to better information he influences him also through his own attitudes and practice for "the educated the woman the more likely she will be planning her family"(Hannum 1985). Molno's study (1968) established a high level of knowledge and positive attitude towards family planning among the youth whose parents had attained high level of education or were in employment. This she attributed to the family's background of higher level of information and knowledge due to diversity of sources of such information.

Parental religious affiliation has been found to be significant too; for example it has been stated that a parent's religion determines which school the children will go to because religious affiliation of a school determines the type of education (social) imparted to the pupils in each school (Molnos, 1968). Barker et al 1991 also established that some religious beliefs

limit the scope of what a parent can discuss with his children or the level of exposure to certain ideas a parent may allow her children to have. As a demographic factor the presence of both parents, one or non of them also has an influence on youth's knowledge and appreciation of population/Family planning issues. Molnos (1968) established that respondents whose parents live apart were more frequently in favour of family planning. Among those whose parents live together 18.77. had positive attitudes as compared to 21.37. with negative attitudes. Among those whose parents live apart the values were 30.77. with positive attitudes while 22.87. had negative attitudes. This difference is explained by the belief that those who live under the custody of one parent realize the difficulties a lonely parent has to face in bringing up and educating his/her children.

SUMMARY

Factors identified as main players in knowledge and attitude of the youth towards population/family planning issues range from parental background - including the parent's educational attainment, religious affiliation, occupation and union i.e separated or staying together. Other factors are the youths education level, religious affiliation and age. The review has established that there are differences in knowledge and attitude towards family life issues between religion and economic or social strata which are attributed to cultural diversities, religious beliefs and accessibility to information (Oucho et al 1985). The review has further established that effective communication in

family planning requires both accurate knowledge and well planned communication effort to present that knowledge. It is here agreed that negative attitudes thrive where people lack the basic knowledge underlying any new idea or product. In this case, to provide the youth with knowledge and avert undesirable attitudes, sources of information should be knowledgeable and also have good communication skills. "To ascertain the effectiveness of a family planning programme the target groups or the disseminators of the information must first of all know what Family Planning is so that the idea becomes familiar and can be brought out into the open and discussed." (Reports on Population/Family Planning, April 1971). What is lacking in making changes in perception to be reflected in practice and reality is appropriate educational programmes due to the rigidness of the school system and also the changes in society where the youths no longer receive information from the elders. The channel that remains as most suitable is peer/interpersonal communication. Information is therefore to be provided to the youth not only through school curriculum but also through such nerves as peer group meetings. For peer groups to be effective in transmitting information, programmes targeting the youth should train the leaders of peer counselors giving them the necessary knowledge. Such groups could be used in provision of information not only to the youth but to the entire community so as to increase the youth's and community's awareness of overpopulation and the need for family planning. The youth programmes have been recommended to cover a broader range of family life issues such as

the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood, value judgements on society, family sizes and other basic demographic information that determines or are a result of population change(Population reports September/October 1984, Barker et al 1991).

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

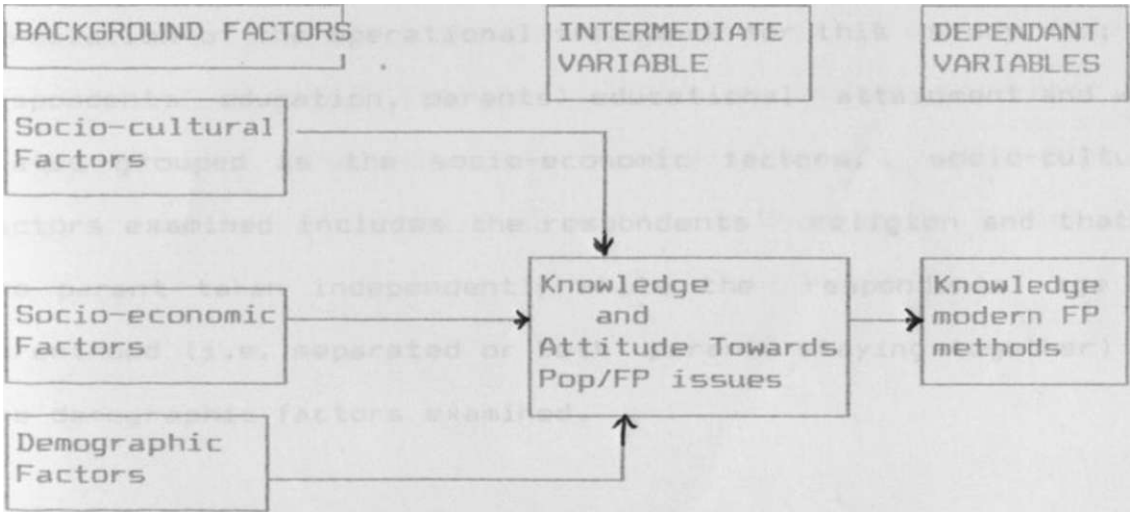
From the literature review, it is noted that effectiveness in communication is determined by the level of knowledge and attitude of communication personnel as concerns inter-personal communication. The personnel used in communication of population/family planning messages must be well informed so as to be effective in communicating the relevant information otherwise the exercise would be futile. In the same breath, the communication group or channel should have a positive attitude towards the issue to be communicated lest they distort the information. In real life, people tend to emulate those they hold in high esteem or trust. The old adage - " Do as I say and not as I do" is defied in this situation which requires that the practice of the communication personnel has a positive association with the message communicated and the expected feed back.

Attitude and knowledge of population/family planning are themselves determined by certain socio-cultural, socio-economic and demographic factors. These factors have to be ascertained before understanding why some people have high level knowledge while others have low level and also the difference in attitude

towards family planning. Some of these factors include educational attainment, religious affiliation, occupation and age among others.

This sequence of events led to the identification of the socio-cultural, socio-economic and demographic factors as background variables, knowledge and attitude as intermediate variables and knowledge of modern family planning methods as the dependent variable. There is however an interrelationship between these factors which lead to either the level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.

Figure 2.2.1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



2.3 OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

There is an interrelationship between factors that determine the effectiveness in communication of population/Family planning

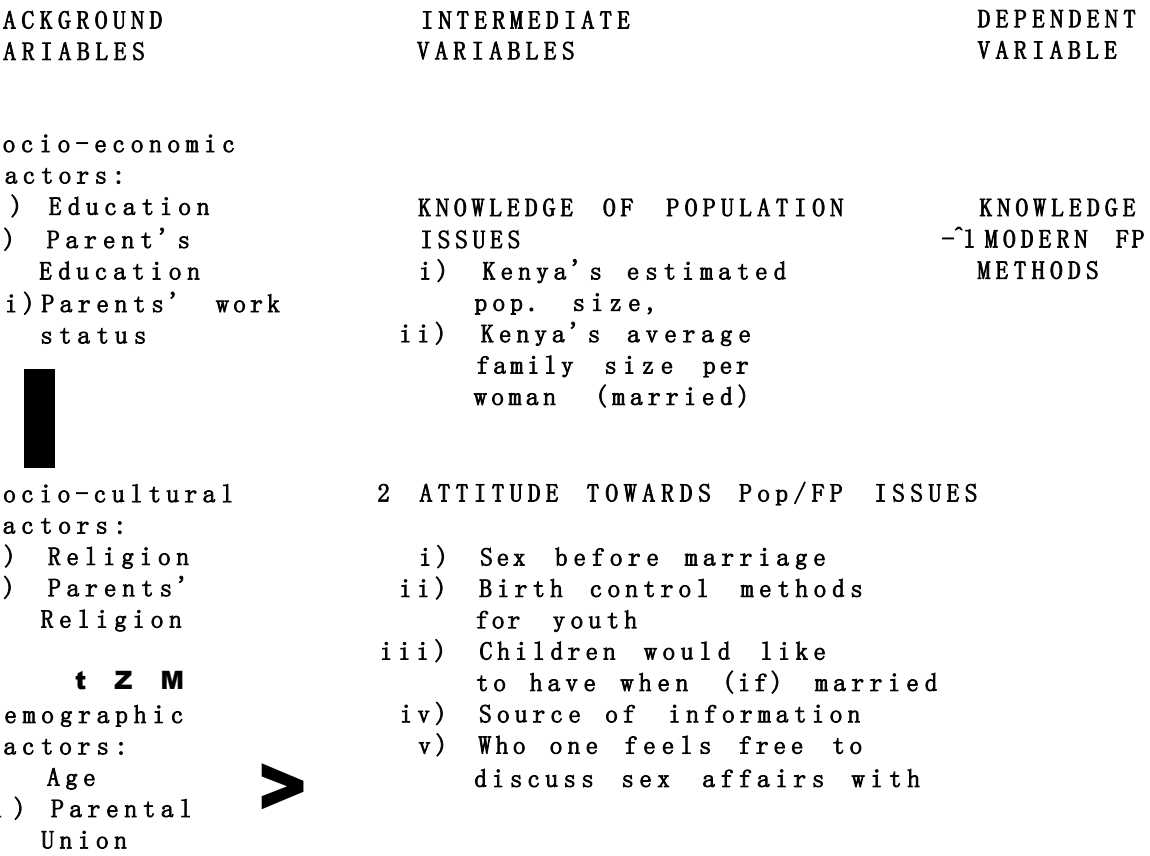
messages through interpersonal channels. In communication population/family planning messages through a peer group, it is essential that that group has adeguate knowledge which they may then pass to the others. At the same time the group has to have a positive attitude towards the same issues for their influence will largely be determined by their own attitude. A negative attitude on the part of the communicating/source group will automatically yield undesired results.

From the conceptual frame work, it can be seen that knowledge and attitude towards popul ation/fami l y planning which are essential components of interpersonal communication are themselves determined by an interplay between socio-cultura1, socio-economic and demographic factors. The specific factors that led to the formulation of the operational framework for thife study are; the respondents' education, parents' educational attainment and work status grouped as the socio-economic factors. socio-cultural factors examined includes the respondents' religion and that of the parent taken independently while the respondents' age and parenthood (i.e. separated or both parents staying together) are the demographic factors examined.

The interrelationship between these variables is based on how each affects the other ultimately leading to their determination of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues and specific population control and family planning strategies and

methods. A brief description of some of these factors interrelationship indicates that an individual's level of education is a factor of his age. Level of education finally determines the source of information, level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issue as age also determines the same. One's parents' level of education determines not only the age at which an individual starts receiving information about population related issues from the parents but also his/her exposure to other sources of information. The same case also applies to the parents work status. Religion has been found to have a significant influence on the information it's affiliates receive and thus predetermines their attitudes towards certain issues. Affiliation to a given religion is a factor of age, i.e. what time does a young person become independent of his parents control and thus determines his own faith and affiliation to a religious group. The age at which one gets affiliated to a religious sect other than his own parents will determine his beliefs and therefore lead to either a changed or conservative attitude.

2.3.1: Operational Framework For Understanding Determinants of Knowledge of modern Family Planning Methods.



2-4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. Scouts are well informed about population/family planning .ssues.

"32. Education leads to better knowledge and positive attitudes •awards family planning.

Religious affiliation has no effect on knowledge and attitudes owards population/family planning issues.

4. There is no relationship between parents' level of education and

knowledge/attitude towards population/family planning issues. 5. Employed parents have a positive impact on children's knowledge and attitudes towards population/family planning issues.

6. High level of education exposes one to many sources of information.

7. Religious affiliation denies one accessibility to many sources of information.

8. Employed parents expose their children to many sources of information.

9. Different sources of information have varying influences on youth knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.

10. Scouting activities have an influence on scouts knowledge of population/family planning issues.

11. Scouting activities influence attitudes towards population/family planning issues.

12. There is no relationship between parents' religion and nowledge of population/family planning issues.

CHAPTER THREE

SOURCES OF DATA AND STUDY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Source, reliability and quality of data.

Secondary data obtained from a survey carried out by The Kenya Scouts Association with The National Council for Population and Development has been utilized. This was a baseline survey on the knowledge and attitude of scouts towards family life issues undertaken in 1992.

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 6423 scouts covering the whole country by districts. The questions included were on:

. Knowledge of Kenya's current estimated population size.

7. The average number of children per married woman in Kenya.

Desired family size of the respondent if they got married.

4. Knowledge of any family planning method.

r. Sources of information on population/family planning issues.

6. Whether birth control methods should be given to the youth.

7. Attitude towards sex before marriage.

8. Which people the respondent feels free to discuss sex affairs with.

9- Age at which a girl can become pregnant if she has sexual ntercourse.

10. How to avoid pregnancy.

Background information sought was based on questions relating to:

1. Religion

2. Age

3. Highest level of school attended

4. Highest level of school completed

5. Parents' religion

6. Parents' level of education

7. Parents' occupation(whether working or not)

Due to limitations in the study sample which covered a small section of the scouts, it may not be representative enough. The survey questionnaire did not include questions on communication skills of scouts. This was a major limitation as it would have been used to measure their effectiveness in passing relevant information to their peers. Holding back of certain information to cultural beliefs may have contributed to data incompleteness creating inconsistencies in data analysis. Cross tabulation of many variables was not possible because of lack of information on communication skills and the cultural factors and r, j, ledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues.

3.2 ft* thuds of data analysis.

In respect of data analysis, cross tabulations, descriptive analysis and chi-square tests are applied accordingly.

« is used to test the relationship, if there is any between knowledge and attitude of population/family planning on the one .and and background variables such as education, religion, age and parents' work status on the other. It is also used to test the elationship between attitude and knowledge of family planning me thods.

X^2 test is one of the simplest and most widely used non-parametric test in statistical work. It makes no assumptions about the population being sampled. The quality/value of X^5 describes the magnitude of discrepancy between theory and observation, that is, with the help of X= test, it is possible to know whether a given discrepancy between theory and observation can be attributed to chance or whether it results from the inadequacy of the theory to fit the observed facts. If X= (calculated value) is zero, it means that the observed and the expected frequencies completely coincide. The greater the value of X^2 calculated, the greater would be the discrepancy between the observed and expected frequencies. The formula for computing $X^=$ is:

$$X^2 = S\left[\frac{(O \sim E)^2}{E}\right]$$

Where:- O => observed frequencies
and E => expected frequencies

After specifying the null hypothesis (HO), the calculated value of X= is compared with the table value of X= for given degrees of reedom at specified level of significance. If the calculated value of X^2 is greater than the table value, the difference etween theory and observation is considered to be significant, iat is, it could not have arisen due to fluctuations of simple sampling. On the other hand, if the calculated value of X^2 is less :han the table value, the difference between theory and jbservation is not considered significant, that is, it could have jrisen due to fluctuations of sampling. In other words, the null hypothesis (HO) was accepted or rejected after the value of the

alculated X^2 was compared with the tabulated value of X=. The null hypothesis (HO) was rejected only when the calculated value of X2 was greater or equal to the X= tabulated at the specified level of significance using the stated degree of freedom.
In this study, 57. level of significance was used to test the stated null hypothesis. This was particularly used to test whether significant differences existed between knowledge and attitude and background variables which included education, work status of parents, religion and age.

In a contingency table the degree of freedom are calculated in a slightly different manner. The marginal total or frequencies place the limit on the choice of selecting cell frequencies. The cell frequencies of all rows but one (r-1) and of all columns and so the number of degree for all cell frequencies is (c-1)(r-1) where:—

c -> number of columns

and r => number of rows.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS. FINDINGS AND SUMMARY

4.1 Introduction

For interpersonal communication to be effective, the source of information must be well versed in, and at the same time have a positive attitude towards the message to be relayed to the

recipient. Several factors including; economic, cultural and demographic determine the level of knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues. It has been argued that knowledge of population issues by the youth is as a result of their level of education, religious affiliation, age and parents background, that is, education, religion and employment status (Gachuhi, 1991, Hawkins, et al 1992, Kumar et al 1992).

To illustrate the influence of the enumerated background variables on knowledge and attitude of population/family planning issues of t'ie youth, this study examined scouts in Kenya. The study is done using cross tabulations and percentage frequencies showing the elationship between demographic, socjo-economic and socio-cultural factors and knowledge and attitude. The : elationships are then tested using X=-test. It is expected that espondents who show a higher level of knowledge of both population and family planning issues will be better placed to communicate the same to their peers. Knowledge of the impact of a *large* population size at household level and at national level will incline one towards the need to limit his family and hence he need to know how to achieve this. When talking about these =sues in an effort to change attitudes, one is thus most inclined D mention the effects of a large family size and advise on the eed to limit the same and also ho& and where to acquire requisite services.

4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING ISSUES

4.2.1 Respondents' and mothers* level of education.

Data on knowledge of Kenya's average family size and population size were collected by asking respondents to give an estimate of the number of children per married woman and the current estimated population size of Kenya respectively.

The results generally indicate that knowledge of these two population aspects was high among most of the respondents. Table 4.1 below represents the relationship between level of knowledge „f current estimated population of Kenya by education level of the scouts interviewed. The observations are that secondary educated .couts have a higher level of knowledge as compared to those with primary or below level of education. 78.7V. of those with secondary education gave correct estimates of about 23 million. The results cilso show that 55.3*/. of those with primary education gave correct estimates. Almost the same percent of others (567.) knew Kenya's L'ˆtimated population size. The above results in essence underscore lie value of high education attainment in enhancing knowledge of papulation issues.

TABLE 4.1: KNOWLEDGE OF KENYA'S CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

	KNOWLEDGE (7.)			
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL (7.)	FREQUENCY
PRIMARY	55.3	44.7	100.0	430
SECONDARY	78.7	21.3	100.0	174
OTHER	55.6	44.4	100.0	9
COLUMN TOTAL (7.)	62.0	38.0	100.0	613

X= = 32.29 Level of significance = 0.00

Data on knowledge of Kenya's average family size were collected by asking respondents to give the average number of children per arried woman in Kenya. Choices of 4,8,12 and 20 were given. Those respondents who indicated that it was about 4 children were onsidered knowledgeable!for this was close to the correct estimate then). While those who gave any of the other estimates or said they did not know were considered not knowledgeable.

Table 4.2 below shows that knowledge of this aspect is almost same amongst the scouts of different education levels. Between 56% d 577. of the respondents in respective educational categories ave the best estimate. This implies that this is an issue that is ill difficult. However, the X^2 value indicates that there are no .ignificant differences between various educational groups as far as knowledge of the current estimate of family size in Kenya is concerned.

"'"ABLE 4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF AVERAGE NUMBER DF CHILDREN PER MARRIED WOMAN IN KENYA BY EDUCATION LEVEL:

EDUCATION LEVEL	KNOWLEDGE (7.)			
	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL (7.)	NUMBER
PRIMARY	58.6	41.4	100.0	428
SECONDARY	57.1	42.4	100.0	175
OTHER	55.6	44.4	100.0	9
COLUMN TOTAL	58.2	41.8	100.0	612

X2 = 13.01 Level of significance = 0.11

It has been established that youth s level of knowledge of sensitive issues such as population and reproduction is determined hy the parent's level of education. Parents with high level of education expose their children to more sources of information and are also willing to talk about population/family planning issues c-ith them(chi1dren). Table 4.3 below indicates that mother's education level has a positive effect on level of knowledge. 64.77. >f the respondents who had accurate information were those whose mothers had secondary school education and above. Among this group ~5.37. did not have the correct information. Of those whose mothers' had primary education 64.5% had the knowledge. Of the respondents whose mothers never went to school 56.97. had the knowledge while 43.17. did not have the correct information.

TABLE 4.3: KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION DF KENYA BY MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

MOTHER'S LEVEL EDUCATION	KNOWLEDGE (%)			
	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	(NUMBER) OF FREQUENCY
NONE	56.9	43.1	100.0	72
PRIMARY	64.5	35.5	100.0	138
SECONDARY	64.7	35.3	100.0	372
DON'T KNOW	38.9	61.1	100.0	54
COLUMN TOTAL	61.3	38.7	100.0	576

X= = 33.00 level of significance = 0.00

A X^3 value of 33.00 at a significant level of 0.001 further reinforces the above fact that there is a strong positive elationship between level of knowledge and mother's level of education.

‹< similar relationship is established by knowledge of the average jmber of children per married woman in Kenya. From table 4.4, a igher percentage (64*/.) of the respondents whose mothers had secondary plus education had the knowledge as compared to 59.67. .•"id 43.1% of those whose mothers had primary and no education espectively. This relationship is strong as underscored by a X= alue of 52.1 at a significance level of 0.00.

TABLE 4.4 KNOWLEDGE OF AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE BY MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

MOTHERS LEVEL OF EDUCATION	KNOWLEDGE			
	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
UONE	43.1	56.9	100.0	72
PRIMARY	59.6	40.4	100.0	136
SECONDARY '	64.0	36.0	100.0	314
DON'T KNOW	43.4	56.6	100.0	53
COLUMN TOTAL	58.4	41.6	100.0	525

X= = 52.05 Level of significance = 0.00

4.2.2 Respondents' and mothers' religious background

Religious beliefs limits faithfuls accessibility to certain information. In Kenya, religion has had a dramatic effect on youths knowledge of population/family planning issues. While some religious sects may permit to a certain level the need for youths to be informed/educated on some of these aspects, others have remained adamantly restrictive. This fact largely determines the differentials in knowledge of the youth by religion. Parents as determined by their religious affiliation also dictate what their children should be exposed to.

; om table 4.5, it can be observed that apart from muslims and people from other denominations, catholics and protestants have a high and almost equal level of knowledge.

TABLE 4.5: KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE OF KENYA BY RELIGION

RELIGION	KNOWLEDGE (7.)			
	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
CATHOLIC	65.7	34.3	100.0	245
PROTESTANTS	63.1	36.9	100.0	263
MUSLIM	47.8	52.2	100.0	69
OTHER	52.8	47.2	100.0	36
COLUMN TOTAL	61 .8	38.2	100.0	613

While 65.77. of the catholics had the correct information on estimated population size of Kenya, 34.37. lacked the knowledge. However, the difference between the catholics and protestants in •nowledge is small but evident where 63. *IV.* and 36.97. of the protestants had the correct and incorrect information espectively. Comparatively, 47.87. and 52.87. of the muslims and other denominations had the correct information respectively. The •uslims are noted to have the least knowledge as majority of them(52.27.) did not have the correct information. This aspect may be attributed to muslims' conservertiveness and strict adherence to their religious beliefs, and hence limitations in sources of information on aspects considered sensitive such as population.

Parent's religious affiliation reflects the same sequence. From table 4.6, it is observed that 65.37. of those with catholic -iothers had the correct information as compared to 63.07.of those *iith protestant mothers. Though by religion members of these two faiths have an almost same level of knowledge, a sharp contrast is noted between them and those whose mothers are either

muslims or have no religion. While knowledge and non-knowledge amongst the muslims is almost same, 49.37. and 50.77. respectively, respondents whose parents were not affiliated to any religion indicated the least knowledge; 407. had the correct information as opposed to 607. who lacked the information.

TABLE 4.6: KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION OF KENYA BY MOTHER'S RELIGION

MOTHERS RELIGION	KNOWLEDGE (7.)			
	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
!CATHOLIC	65.3	34.7	100.0	213
PROTESTANTS	63.0	37.0	100.0	257
!MUSLIMS	49.3	50.7	100.0	69
NO RELIGION	40.0	60.0	100.0	10
OTHER	48.6	51.4	100.0	35
'COLUMN TOTAL	61	39	100.0	5B4

X~ = 30.91 . Level of significance = 0.01

Parents who were affiliated to other •religions other than -atholic, protestant or muslim, had their children with almost an pqual level of knowledge with that of muslims. 48.6/C had the orrect information while 51.4'/. lacked the same.

"he null hypothesis to be tested here is that there is no relation etween parents religion and knowledge of population/family planning issues. The table value of X= for 4 degrees of freedom at "/. level of significance is 9.49. Since the calculated value of X^2 T0.91 is much greater than the tabulated value of X=, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence we conclude that the two variables ,.re associated. That is, there is association between parents' religion and knowledge of population/fami ly planning issues.

Table 4.7 showing knowledge of average number of children pe woman sharply contrasts the above results.

TABLE 4.7: KNOWLEDGE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER MDMA IN KENYA BY MOTHERS RELIGIDN

	KNOWLEDGE (V.)			
MOTHER'S RELIGION	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
CATHOLIC	58.8	41.2	100.0	211
PROTESTANT	52.7	47.3	100.0	256
MUSLIM	64 .8	35.2	100.0	71
NO RELIGIDN	44 .4	55.6	100.0	9
OTHER	77.1	22.9	100.0	55
COLUMN TOTAL	57.7	42.3	100.0	582

X= = 31.47 Level of significance = 0.01

Respondents whose mothers had no religion remained least informed 44.47. had the correct information while (55.6*/.) lacked the sam (correct information). Majority of those respondents whose mother belonged to other denominations had the correct informatio (77.1V.) followed by the muslims (64.87.). These two groups h*d th least knowledge of Kenya's population size. A X= value of 31.46 a a significance level of 0.01 attests to the strength of positive relationship between mothers religion and knowledg though. The difference here can be explained by the fact tha these two groups of respondents!muslim mothers and denominations) have a good grasp of information at household leve than at national level, most likely due to low educations attainment and lack of exposure to mass media. They heavily rel on parents and out of school peers for information. Those c catholic and protestant mothers could be well versed in nation* issues as they have a variety of sources of information includin

mass media.

4.3 ftTTITUDE TOWARDS PDPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING ISSUES

Change in attitude towards population/family planning issues has occurred overtime particularly among the youth. However, some others still hold conservative feelings about some issues as determined by their background. Conservative attitudes towards population issues particularly those relating to family sizes such as a desire for large families and sexual affairs being considered a confine of the elderly and "bed time talk only"when young people are absent have led most of them to be inadequately informed. This is reinforced by the rumours and the misconceptions about 'amily planning services. It is only for instance by appreciating the need to have a small family size or the desire to avoid unwanted pregnancy and yet abstinence as a method *is not applicable that there may be a positive attitude towards adaption jf family planning. Adolescent fertility rates have been increasing rapidly in Kenya. This is a fact attributed to lack of it formation on.how to avoid pregnancy and other basic information jn their reproduction capabilities.

Adaption of family planning through changed attitudes is only possible when there are appropriate sources of information. Youths iave been found to rely on their peers for information. It is therefore important that the most suitable youth groups be used for dissemination of information to their colleagues. This can be Jone after an assessment of the source group's own attitude. Most

scouts (who are in a position to discuss family life issues with their colleagues) have varying attitudes as determined by their socio-economic and cultural background.

4.3.1 Respondents and mothers level of education

Those who have had higher level of education or who are affiliated to certain religions may differ from those with low education or other religious faiths. Table 4.8 shows that education may not be a major determinant of desires for small family sizes. 62.3% of the respondents with primary education had small family size desires as compared to 53*/. of those with secondary education who had similar desires.

lowever, it is evident that majority of scouts with '•arming academic attainment have small family size desires (60.1"/.).

TABLE 4.8 ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY SIZE BY EDUCATION LEVEL

EDUCATION LEVEL	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE (7.)			
	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
PRIMARY	62.3	37.7	100.0	422
SECONDARY	53.0	47.0	100.0	168
OTHERS	90.0	10.0	100.0	10
COLUMN TOTAL	60.1	39.9	100.0	600

X= = 22.09 Level of significance 0.23

A X- value of 22.09 at a level of significance of 0.23 reinforces the fact that there is a strong positive relationship between family size desires and education level. The strength of this argument reinforced by the values of table 4.9 which shows that

majority of respondents whose mothers had secondary education favoured small family size(65.B) as sharply contrasted to those *hose mothers had no education among whom only 38.2% favoured small family size.

'ABLE 4.9 ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY SIZE BY MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION.

	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE7.			
MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
NONE	38.2	61.8	100.0	76
PRIMARY	57.5	42.5	100.0	139
SECONDARY	65.8	34.2	100.0	316
iDON'T KNOW	57.7	42.3	100.0	52
COLUMN TOTAL	59.5	40.5	100.0	583

X= = 66.75 Level of significance 0.00

"he parents level of education as related to family size desires shows a strong positive relationship where majority who desired **small** families were those whose parents had secondary education **(65.87.)** followed by those whose parents had primary education (57.57.) while those whose parents had no education trailed with 38.27..

The null hypothesis that there is no relationship between parent's level of education and attitude towards population/family planning issues is rejected at X= value of 66.75 and level of significance of 0.00. The table value of X= for 3 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.82. Since the calculated value of X" is much greater than the tabulated value, we accept the alternative that there is an association between mother's level of education

and attitude towards population/family planning issues. The parent's influence on attitude is as a result of the educated parent's willingness to discuss family life issues with their children inculcating in them positive values towards the need for high quality families.This is contrasted to low level educated mothers who may feel shy, unwilling or lack the approach to take in discussing such issues with their children.

Education has an inverse relationship with attitudes towards sex. Youths with high education standards may find nothing wrong in sex before marriage and hence their high chances of indulging in it. From table 4.10 it is indicated that most of the respondents whose parents had no education(81.87.) agreed that sex before marriage is wrong. This is contrasted to 75.77. and 78.17. of those whose parents had primary and secondary education respectively.Educated parents are most likely to have their children attend school where they may be influenced by their colleagues. Peer influence has been established to be one of the reasons for early age at exposure to sex. This behaviour could also be attributed to exposure to mass media by youths whose mothers are educated.

TABLE 4.10: ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE (7.)				
MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
NONE	81.8	16.9	1.3	100.0	77
PRIMARY	75.7	17.1	7.2	100.0	140
SECONDARY	78.1	10.B	11.1	100.0	323
DON'T KNOW	74.0	9.3	16.7	100.0	54
COLUMN TOTAL	77.6	13.0	9.4	100.0	594

X^2 = 20.31 Level of significance 0.16

Table 4.11 indicates that most of the respondents with secondary school education (82.27.) agreed with the proposition that sex before marriage is wrong. This attitude would be attributed to the fact that secondary school educated youths have become mature and esponsible. They look at sex as a privilege of marriage unlike the primary school educated. Though most of those with primary education (75.77.) agreed that sex before marriage is wrong, a comparatively higher percentage of them disagreed, that is 13.2"/i as compared to 11.47. with secondary education.

However, education does not seem to have much influence given a calculated value of $X^=$ to be only 7.56 at a level of significance of 0.27.

TABLE 4.11 ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE (7.)				
	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
PRIMARY	75.7	13.2	11.1	100.0	441
SECONDARY	82.2	11.4	6.5	100.0	185
OTHERS	70.0	30.0	00.0	100.0	10
COLUMN TOTAL	77.5	12.9	9.6	100.0	636

X= = 7.56 Level of significance 0.27

On attitudes towards scouts being taught birth control methods, TiOst of the respondents were on the affirmative. Though the proportion of those who said birth control methods should be taught to scouts was high(B2.47.) of the different education categories, there were evident differences. As compared to those vJith secondary education, the primary education respondents had a lesser proportion consenting that scouts should be taught birth .ontrol methods, that is 91.97. and 78.0% respectively for secondary and primary as shown in table 4.12

"ABLE 4.12: ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCOUTS BEING TAUGHT BIRTH CONTROL METHODS BY EDUCATION

'EDUCATION LEVEL	BIRTH CONTROL METHODS FOR SCOUTS (7.)			
	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
PRIMARY	78.0	22.0	100.0	441
SECONDARY	91.9	8.1	100.0	185
J OTHER	100.0	0.0	100.0	10
COLUMN TOTAL	82.4	17.6	100.0	636

X^3 = 19.84 Level of significance 0.00

4.3.2 Father's work status

forking parents have been found to have a desire for small family

size as driven by economic considerations. Most of them do have positive attitudes towards family planning as a means of achieving this goal. Youths who have parents with such attitudes are bound to have the same attitudes. This is coupled by the fact that these parents are also willing to allow their children to acquire the necessary information. Employed parents are affected greatly by large families. The costs of bringing up many children are high including difficulties in allocation of time between attending to the many children and one's career. This is reinforced by the changes in traditional values where parents no longer expect wealth flow' back to them from their children in old age. The unemployed on the other hand are likely to look at their children s security in old age and so wish to have as many as possible, 'able 4.13 below shows that majority of respondents whose parents «ere employed (61*/.) had small family size desires while 557. of those with unemployed fathers desired large families.

TABLE 4.13: DESIRED FAMILY SIZE BY FATHER'S WORK STATUS

	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE (7.)			
FATHER' S WORK STATUS	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
EMPLOYED	60.0	40.0	100.0	352
SELF EMPLOYED	61.0	39.0	100.0	107
UNEMPLOYED	45.1	54.9	100.0	51
COLUMN TOTAL	58.9	41.1	100.0	570

X= = 37.15 Level of significance 0.01

Most of the respondents irrespective of their fathers' work status agreed with the proposition that sex before marriage is wrong.

From table 4.14 a comparatively higher percentage (85.27.)of those with unemployed parents agreed that sex before marriage is wrong. However, respondents whose parents were self employed had a relatively small but comparatively higher percentage in favour of sex before marriage. 20.6"/. of those with self employed parents disagreed with the notion that sex before marriage is wrong. 10.47. of those with employed fathers were in favour of sex before marriage while 9.47. of unemployed parents were in favour of sex before marriage too.

TABLE 4.14: ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE: B' FATHER"5 WORK STATUS

FATHER'S .»JORK STATUS	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE (7.)				
	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
EMPLOYED	80.6	10.4	9.0	100.0	356
SELF-EMPLOYED	67.6	20.6	11.8	100.0	170
UNEMPLOYED	85.2	9.3	5.6	100.0	54
COLUMN TOTAL	77.2	13.3	9.5	100.0	580

X^3 = 15.82 Level of significance 0.15

This difference can be attributed to the fact that youths whose parents are unemployed have less exposure to peer influence since they spend less time in school. They rely heavily on their parents and relatives for information which ultimately determines their attitude.

4.3.3: Respondent's and mothers religion

Religion is a very important socio-cultural factor that determines it's adherents' beliefs. As concerns issues related to

reproduction, some religions have remained adamant that these should be left to nature. Others have however taken a less strict stance having realized the need for intervention in population growth. However, most of them are still opposed to some forms of contraception. By implication responses such as 'I would have as many as God wishes' translates into large family sizes. This have been some of the responses from faithfuls of certain religions.

Though there may not be large differences in attitude, table 4.15 indicates that scouts of different religions have varying desires. The observations indicate a relationship between religion and family size desires. While majority (72.2%) of muslim respondents and those from other denominations (77.8*/.) show a desire for small families, less proportions of those affiliated to catholic and protestants are in favour of small families. 57.97. and 56.67. of catholics and protestants respectively indicated a desire for small families.

However, majority of scouts irrespective of their religions have small family size desires (60.27.). There is a strong positive relationship between religion and family size as indicated by a X^3 value of 45.43 at a value of significance of 0.01. For 3 degrees of freedom at a level of significance of 57., the table value of X^s is 7.82. This is much smaller than the calculated value of 45.43.. We therefore reject the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between religion and attitudes towards

population/family planning issues. Thus the alternative hypothesis that there is an association between these two variables is accepted.

TABLE 4.15: FAMILY SIZE DESIRES BY RELIGION

RELIGION	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE(7.)			
	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
CATHOLIC	57.9	42.1	100.0	235
PROTESTANT	56.6	43.4	100.0	258
MUSLIM .	72.2	27.8	100.0	72
OTHER	77.8	22.2	100.0	36
COLUMN TOTAL	60.2	39.8	100.0	601

X= = 45.43 Level of significance 0.15

Youth are greatly influenced by their parents. However, peer influence has gained importance in the absence of communication between parents and their children. As concerns religious beliefs, parental influence is still supreme. Most schools in Kenya are associated to some denomination depending on their background, "his greatly influences school curriculum. Apart from parents directing their children's attitude through their own(parent's) beliefs, they also take their children to schools affiliated to their denominations, a factor that will at the end determine the child's attitude.

From table 4.16 it can be -observed that majority of respondents **whose** mothers belong to other denominations rather than catholic, protestant or muslim(76. 5%.) desire small family si-ze, Respondents

whose mothers were muslims were mainly (70.87.) in favour of small family size. Though those with catholic or protestant mothers desired small family sizes, their proportions were smaller than the other two, between 567. and 597.. Most of the respondents whose parents were affiliated to no religion desired large family size (77.87.).

TABLE 4.16: DESIRED FAMILY SIZE BY MOTHER'S RELIGIDN

	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE (7.)			
MOTHER'S RELIGION	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	FREQUENCY
CATHOLIC	58.8	41.2	100.0	218
PROTESTANT	56.0	44.0	100.0	257
MUSLIM	70.8	29.2	100.0	72
NO RELIGION	22.2	77.8	100.0	9
OTHER	76.5	32.5	100.0	34
COLUMN TOTAL	59.5	40.5	100.0	590

X= = 64.9 * Level of significance 0.00

The null hypothesis that parents' religion has no influence on scouts attitude towards population is rejected given that for 4 degrees of freedom at 57. level of significance the table value of X^s is 9.49. The calculated value of X= is 64.9 which is much greater than the table value with a significance level of 0.00. We thus accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between parents' religion and scouts attitude towards population/family planning issues.

Issues related to sexuality are considered very sensitive to church. Most religions are against youths being exposed to information on sexual matters. It is strongly believed that these would lead to a high level of promiscuity. Results of table 4.17

show that most youths irrespective of their religions agreed that sex before marriage is wrong, (about 78%).

TABLE 4.17: ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY RELIGION

RELIGION	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE				
	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
CATHOLIC	75.3	12.9	11.8	100.0	255
PROTESTANT	78.4	13.4	8.2	100.0	269
MUSLIM	75.7	13.5	10.8	100.0	74
OTHER	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	38
COLUMN TOTAL	77.7	12.9	9.4	100.0	636

X^2 = 12.9 Level of significance 0.17

Nevertheless, there are slight differences by religion. Those affiliated to other denominations have a higher proportion on the affirmative that sex before marriage is wrong. Among the other religions the proportions agreeing that sex before marriage is Arong range between 75% and 78%.

This relationship is not very strong though. The X^2 (12.9)value indicates that there are no significant differences between various religious groups as far as attitude towards sex before marriage is concerned.

Table 4.18 by mother's religion attests to the same relationship. Apart from those respondents whose mother's were not attached to any religion, the rest had over 76% agreeing that sex before carriage is wrong. 50% of those whose parents did not have any religion did not see anything wrong with sex before marriage which

further confirms this relationship. These are scouts whose parents (nay not be having strong religious convictions that may impinge on their children's attitude.

ABLE 4.IB ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY MOTHER'S RELIGION

RELIGION	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE (7.)				
	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
CATHOLIC	75.0	11.B	13.2	100.0	220
PROTESTANT	79.0	12.6	8.4	100.0	262
MUSLIM	75.7	14.9	9.5	100.0	74
NO RELIGION	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	10
OTHER	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	35
COLUMN TOTAL	77.2	13.1	9.7	100.0	601

X= = 24.12 Level of significance 0.02

4.3.4 Parenthood

Youths with either a single parent or orphaned would be expected to have small family size desires having on hand experience the difficulties of educating and bringing up many children by one parent or the problems of orphanhood. From this study it is observed that though most of the respondents favoured small families, there were variations between those without both parents, a single parent or none of the parents. It can be observed from table 4.19 that respondents who had both parents alive had a large percentage(92.4%) favouring small families as compared to those orphaned. For those with no parents 81.9″/. favoured a small family size while *62.5'/.* of those with a single parent had the same desires. This is a trend emanating from the

fact that youth who are privileged to be staying with both parents have the opportunity to be counselled well by their parents and also get more exposure to other sources of information.

From the same table(4.19) it is shown that a relatively larger proportion (18.17.) of those with both parents dead favoured large families. This could be because they had not had the opportunity to acquire information on the disadvantages of such families as compared to their counterparts. A significant difference is noted between respondents who had only either mother or father. Those who had their father only had the least percentage favouring small families 62.57. as compared to 91.57. of those with their mother only. Mothers are known to be more concerned about their children than fathers who adopt a don't care attitude in most cases. Single mothers may have exposed their children to more information and also the difficulties mothers go through bringing up her children may have prompted such desires.

TABLE 4.19: DESIRED FAMILY SIZE BY PARENTHOOD

	DESIRED FAMILY SIZE			
PARENTHOOD	SMALL	LARGE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
NO PARENTS	1.9	18.1	100.0	11
BOTH PARENTS	92.4	7.6	100.0	536
FATHER ONLY	62.5	37.5	100.0	8
MOTHER ONLY	91.5	8.5	100.0	47
COLUMN TOTAL	91.6	8.4	100.0	602

X= = 55.70 Level of significance 0.0

4.3.5 AGE OF RESPONDENT

By age, apart from the very early ages(before age 11), most of the scouts were against sex before marriage. From table 4.20 an

increasingly negative attitude towards sex before marriage is observed as age advances. Between ages 9 and 11, about 707. and 507. agreed that sex before marriage is wrong. As from age 11 the proportion against sex increases progressively from about 687. to **1007..** By age 24 almost all the scouts (1007.) agree that sex before marriage is wrong. It is only at age 26 and 40 that it is shown that all those interviewed saw nothing wrong in sex before marriage. This discrepancy could be explained by the quality of data bearing in mind that a very small sample of respondents were interviewed one at each of these ages.

TABLE 4.20 ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS

	SEX WRONG BEFORE MARRIAGE				
AGE	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
9	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	4
10	50.0	5.6	44.4	100	8
11	68.2	11.4	20.4	100	44
12	7B.5	10.8	1O.r	100	93
13	80.6	13.2	6.2	100	129
14	79.4	16.2	4.4	100	68
15	78.7	14.8	6.5	100	61
16	79.2	11.3	9.5	100	53
17	72.3	16.9	10.8	100	65
18	93.9	6.1	0.0	100	33
19	94.1	5.9	0.0	100	17
20	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
21	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	9
22	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
23	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
24	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
26	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1
40	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1

X= = 81.73 Level of significance 0.01

4.4: PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH AND SOURCE Of INFORMATION

An IEC programme bases it's strength on the source of information for it's target group. Knowledge of an issue and in its right perspective is a factor of the source of information. The youth have been found to have many sources of information some of which are the causes of misconception as they distort information on population/family planning. The person a youth discuses such affairs as sex with largely determines his level of information and attitude. One taken in confidence will influence the youth according to his own perception of the issue at hand.

4.4.1 Source of information

The study found out that there is no significant relationship between source of information and the different background variables. It was established that inspite of one's level of education, religious affiliation or parents' socio-economic background, scouts had received their information from different sources. And knowledge by source shows a high level of knowledge in almost all cases 1007. of the respondents indicated that they had received information from each one of the different sources available.

It is necessary therefore that all the possible sources of information be given the right information and made to appreciate the extend of the problem and how to solve it. This could then have a positive attitude and thus avoid distortion of information.

4.4.2: Person free to discuss sex affairs with

People always shy away from discussions related to sex issues particularly where youths are involved. There is however increasing need for all parties concerned, teachers, parents and other community opinion leaders to come to grips with reality and help the youth into responsible adulthood. This comes in the face of peer influence when the young people's character is greatly determined by each other. Parents have been accused of not wanting to talk to their children out of shyness, fear of promiscuity, convictions to certain beliefs or lack of communication skills and appropriate approach to use on such sensitive matters. There have been noted differences in level of communication between youths and people willing to talk sex affairs with them. The factors that determine these variations include education, religion, age and parents' occupation or income.

Table 4.21 shows that education has an influence on the person scouts are free to discuss sex affairs with. However, the level of freedom in discussing such matters differs by background.

TABLE 4.21: PERSON FREE TO DISCUS5 SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH						
	FATHER	MALE TEACHER	FRIENDS	NOBODY	CHURCH	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
PRIMARY	27.7	19.5	19.3	8.4	2.5	100	441
SECONDARY	10.B	26.5	21.6	8.1	2.2	100	185
OTHERS	10.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	100	10
COLUMN TOTAL	22.5	21.4	20.1	8.2	2.5	100	636

X= = 39.26 Level of significance 0.01

(N/B From the table mother, female teacher and fellow scouts are excluded for percentage to total 100)

The level of discussion between youths' and any other person on these issues is still low. Less than 23%. of the respondents irrespective of their education level were free to discuss sex affairs with anybody. A much smaller percentage (8.2V.) indicated that they feel free to discuss sex affairs with nobody and about 20%. were free to discuss with their fathers, male teachers or friends. Very few of them (2.5%.) were free to discuss with church leaders.

3y educational levels 27.77. of those with primary education were free to discuss with their fathers while those with secondary education 26.57. with male teachers and 21.67. with friends. A small percentage of 2.57. and 2.27. were free to discuss with church leaders. Youth who have gone upto secondary school spend most of their time away from home unlike the primary or low level education. Secondary educated youth spend most of their time together or with their teachers a factor that leads to their freedom to discuss such issues with each other or their teachers. This relationship is shown to be strong by a large X= value of 39.3 at a level of significance of 0.01.

This relationship between education and freedom of discussing sex affairs with a variety of people is reinforced by a comparison

with influence of mother's level of education.

Table 4.22 indicates that the person one feels free to discuss sex affairs with is also a factor of the mother's level of education

TABLE 4.22 PERSON FREE TP DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH						
MOTHER'S LEVEL 3F EDUCATION	FATHER	MALE TEACHER	FRIENDS	CHURCH	NOBODY	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
NONE	15.6	23.4	25.7	1.3	7.8	100	77
PRIMARY	18.6	23.6	24.3	1.4	6.4	100	140
SECONDARY	24.1	21 .1	16.7	2.8	9.9	100	323
DON'T KNOW	35.2	9.3	24.1	0.0	3.7	100	54
COLUMN TOTAL	22.7	20.9	20.2	2.0	8.2	100	594

X^2 =35.91 Level of significance 0.21

Respondents whose mothers had no education or had primary education were found to feel free with their male teachers and 'riends than their fathers. 23.47. and 24.77. of no education and primary education felt free with their male teachers and friends respectively as compared to 15.67. who felt free with their fathers. This is in contrast to those whose mothers had secondary education majority of whom(247.) felt free with their parents and 21.17. with their male teachers and smaller proportion(16.77.) with their friends. This phenomenon could be a result of the willingness of educated parents to discuss such affairs with their children unlike the least educated who take communication of such information to be the prerogative of the teachers.

4.4.2.2 PARENTS' WORK STATUS

The result of parents' work status as measured by whether the father is employed or unemployed gives a similar pattern to that of education. Table 4.23 indicates that a comparatively large proportion of the respondents (257.) said that they felt free to discuss sex affairs with either their father, male teacher or friends. A smaller proportion of about 27. were free to discuss with church people. More than 25 of the respondents with unemployed fathers felt free to discuss with fathers or friends while 11.17. felt free with their male teachers.

Most of the youth with unemployed parents may not be going to school due to lack of school fees. They therefore lack the opportunity to meet teachers whom they could friendly interact with. In this instance parents and out of school friends become the nearest person with whom they can discuss affairs with for they interact most.

TABLE 4.23: PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY FATHERS WORK STATUS

FATHER'S WORK STATUS	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH						
	MALE FATHER	TEACHER	FRIENDS	CHURCH LEADER	NOBODY	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
EMPLOYED	23.9	23.0	16.9	2.2	9.0	100.0	356
SELF-EMPLOYED	20.6	16.5	26.5	1.8	8.8	100.0	170
UNEMPLOYED	25.9	11.1	25.9	3.7	5.6	100.0	54
COLUMN TOTAL	23.1	20.0	20.5	2.2	8.6	100.0	580

X^a = 25.9 Level of significance 0.17

26.57. of those with unemployed parents felt free with friends. Due

to lack of exposure and mass media, the only person close to them is the friend.

4.4.2.3 RESPONDENT'5 AND MOTHER S RELIGION

From this study it is observed that there may be no main difference between persons scouts feel free to discuss sex affairs with as per their religion. A significant difference is noted between muslims scouts and scouts affiliated to other denominations on the one hand and catholics and protestants on the other. While a higher percentage (31.6*/.) of scouts associated to other unspecified denominations and muslims(28.4%) feel free with their fathers, those of the catholic and protestants have lesser proportions between 20V. and 22"/. having some freedom.

Male teachers and friends were the people most scouts affiliated to catholic and protestant felt free to discuss sex affairs with. A lesser percentage of muslims and scouts affiliated to other denomination felt free to discuss sex affairs with their male teachers and friends.

TABLE 4.24: PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY RELIGION

	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH					
RELIGION	FATHER	MALE TEACHER	FRIENDS	NOBODY	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
CATHOLICS	22.0	25.5	19.2	7.1	100.0	225
PROTESTANTS	**20.8**	**20.1**	**20.8**	**8.6**	100.0	269
MUSLIMS	28.4	16.2	20.3	**8.1**	100.0	74
OTHERS	31.6	15.8	18.4	7.9	100.0	38
COLUMN TOTAL	22.8	21,5	**20.0**	7.9	100.0	36

X= = 33.52 Level of significance 0.30

It is evident from Table 4.25 that scouts whose parents have no --eligious affiliation feel free to discuss sex affairs with their oarents. 60.0'/. of scouts whose parents were not affiliated to any religion indicated that they felt free to discuss sex affairs with their fathers. Among the other denominations, mother's religious affiliation does not seem to matter much since the proportions indicating that they feel free to discuss sex affairs with different persons including their fathers, male teachers or friends is almost same varying slightly between 217. and 247.. However a x2 value of 44.03 indicates that there are significant differences between various religious groups as far as people one is free to discuss sex affairs with is concerned.

TABLE 4.25: PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY MOTHER'5 RELIGION

MOTHERS RELIGION	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH						
	FATHER	MALE TEACHER	FRIENDS	CHURCH	NOBODY	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
CATHOLIC	21.4	23.6	18.6	0.9	7.7	100.0	220
PROTESTANT	21.0	21 .0	22.1	3.4	8.0	100.0	262
MUSLIM	27.0	16 .2	20.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	74
NO RELIGION	60.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
OTHER	34.3	8.6	14.3	2.9	14.3	100.0	35
COLUMN TOTAL	23.3	20.5	20.0	2.0	8.3	100.0	601

X= = 44.03 Level of significance 0.30

4.5 SOURCE OF INFORMATION, ATTITUDE TOWARDS POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING ISSUES AND KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

4.5.1. Source of information and knowledge of modern family planning methods

From the previous analysis, it has been established that scouts have a variety of sources of information. This range from

interpersonal communication and mass media including parents, teachers, friends to radio, books and magazines. It has been established that scouts inspite of their source of information have a high level of knowledge of family planning methods. All the cross tabulation between source of information - parents , friends, church leaders, teachers, radio and fellow scouts on the one hand and modern methods of family planning - pills, coil, condoms, sterilization, vasectomy, foam tablets and rhythm on the other hand, all the respondents indicated knowledge of each. Though there was an indication of some methods of having a few who did not know about them, through a specific source of information, the difference was small and insignificant a shown in table 4.26.

What is therefore required is more exposure of the youth to more of these sources of information. It is also important that people in constant contact with the youth discuss relevant issues freely. Asked simply whether they knew any family planning method and what was their source of information, all the respondents indicated knowledge and the different sources of information enumerated as having been one of their sources.

TABLE 4.26: KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN FftMILY PLANNING METHODS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

	KNOW ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHODS				
SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
RADIO	FOAM TABLET	99.3	0.7	100.0	148
BOOKS/MAGAZINES	•1	99.3	0.7	100.0	135
CHURCH LEADER	⁂	97.3	2.7	100.0	7
FELLOW SCOUTS	•I	97 .8	2.2	100.0	46
TEACHERS	··	99.0	1.0	100.0	104
RADIO	NATURAL RHYTHM	98.9	1.1	100.0	93
BOOKS/MAGAZINES	•I	98.8	1.2	100.0	85
CHURCH LEADER	M	96.6	3.4	100.0	29

4.5.2 Knowledge of modern family planning methods and person free to discuss sex affairs with

Like for knowledge of family planning methods and source of information, the result of the person scouts feel free to discuss sex affairs with shows high level of knowledge. Almost all the scouts had knowledge of modern family planning methods inspite of the person they could freely discuss such affairs with. Asked whether they knew any family planning method and whom they freely discuss sex affairs with, the results show high level of knowledge as portrayed in table 4.27. The differences are insignificant with 92.*b'/.* indicating knowledge.

The highest percentage of lack of knowledge is where most of the respondents said they discussed' these affairs with their fathers freely than the rest of the people. However the percentage is relatively low.

TABLE 4.27: KNOWLEDGE OF FTNY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH

	KNOW ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD			
PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
FATHER	85.B	14.2	100.0	134
MOTHER	92.3	7.7	100	**26**
MALE TEACHER	96.9	3.1	100.0	131
FEMALE TEACHER	95.8	4.2	100.0	48
SCOUT LEADER	100.0	**0.0**	100.0	29
FRIENDS	92.6	7.4	100.0	**121**
CHURCH LEADER	91.7	**8.2**	100.0	**12**
NOBODY	91.8	8.2	100.0	49
OTHER	100.0	**0.0**	100.0	**20**
COLUMN TOTAL	92.6	7.4	**100.0**	596

4.5.3: KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND ATTITUDJ TOWARDS POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING ISSUES

This study had earlier indicated that attitude towards population/family planning issues irrespective of the number of sources of information is crucial in determining knowledge of same. An inclination towards the need to reduction of fertility will inspire one to desire knowledge of how she can achieve this goal. This desire will ultimately translate into the need to seek information on the available means . It will also result into willingness in adaption of the available methods.

From tables 4.28 and 4.29 it is shown that there are no major differences between positive and negative attitudes towards population/family planning issues as a pertains to knowledge of family planning methods. Knowledge remains high inspite of the attitude . 89.7 of the respondents who desired small family size has knowledge of family planning methods. On the other hand, 97.87. of those desiring large family size had knowledge too.

There was absolutely no difference between respondents who thought sex before marriage was wrong and those who disagreed. 937. of those who agreed and disagreed had knowledge of at least one family planning method.

TABLE 4.28: ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY SIZE AND KNOW!FDGF OF ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD'

	KNOW ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD			
FAMILY SIZE DESIRE	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
SMALL	B9.7	10.3	100.0	472
L.ARGE	97.8	2.2	100.0	230
COLUMN TOTAL	92.9	7.1	100.0	580

TABLE 4.29: ATTITUDE TOWARDS SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE BY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

	KNOW ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD			
SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE WRONG	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
AGREE	93.2	6.8	100.0	472
DISAGREE	93.2	6.8	100.0	74
NOT SURE	86.0	14.0	100.0	50
COLUMN TOTAL	92.6	7.4	100.0	596

4.6: SCOUTING ACTIVITIES.KNOWLEDGE. ATTITUDE AND PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH

This study's main objective is to determine scouts' knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues. The study's recommendation on use of peer groups for communication is to be based on the level of knowledge and attitude towards population.family planning issues. The effectiveness of scouts as

a peer group -for communication to the youth would be a factor of their knowledge , attitude and scouting activities that forms the forum of meeting. Some of the activities include scout camping, courses and discussions. If through any of these activities and others not mentioned scouts get to discuss and share knowledge and perceptions on population/family planning related issues, then this could be a well placed group to reach youth through IEC.

4.6.1 Knowledge of population/family planning issues and attendance of any scouts course

The difference in knowledge of population/family planning issues those who have ever attended any scouts course and those who had not is minimal. However there are evident differences with majority of those who had ever attended scouts course having the necessary information as compared to those who had not attended any. Results of table 4.30 and 4.31 are a testimony to this.

TABLE 4.30: KNOWLEDGE OF KENYA'S CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION 51 *IE* BY ATTENDANCE OF ANY SCOUTS' COURSE.

KNOWLEDGE OF KENYA'S CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE				
EVER ATTENDED SCOUTS COURSE	KNOW	DON'T KNOW	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
YES	65.5	34.5	100.0	142
NO	61.2	38. B	100.0	438
COLUMN TOTAL	62.2	37.8	100.0	580

X= = 5.11 Level of significance = 0.2B

From table 4.30, 65.57. of those who had attended a scouts course knew the correct estimated population size of Kenya. On the other hand, 61.*2'/.* of those who had not attended any scouts course had

the correct information. Table 4.31 indicates that 97.17. of those who had ever attended any scouts course had heard of a family planning method while 90.87. of those who had not attended any scouts course had heard of a family planning method.

Attendance of a scouts course aside, knowledge of these two issue was high among scouts. 61.27. of all the respondents had the correct information of Kenya's estimated current population size and 92.4"/. had heard of a family planning method.

However, the relationship between these two variables is not strong as indicated by the X2 value of 5;11 and 5.97. This means that most youths irrespective of organized activities have the requisite knowledge and perceptions, there is need therefor to organize them in groups where they can interact freely in discussions and activities.

TABLE 4.31: KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY ATTENDANCE OF ANY SCOUTS COURSE

	HEARD OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD			
EVER ATTENDED SCOUTS COURSE	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
YES	97.1	2.9	100.0	139
NO	90.8	9.2	100.0	411
COLUMN TOTAL	92.4	7.9	100.0	550

X^3 = 5.97 Level of significance = 0.15

4.6.2: Attitude towards population/family planning issues and attendance of any scouts course

Most youths seem to have realized the predicament that belies them in future with their rising fertility. Having appreciated the extent of exposure to sexuality amongst them, they show interest in controlling early births. This can be deduced from the scouts desire for birth control methods for the youth as a means of attaining this goal.

It can be seen from table 4.32 that most scouts (61.27.) consent that youth should be given birth control methods. Though the $X^{=}$ value shows a weak relationship between attendance of any scouts course and attitude towards birth control methods, the table indicates that 61.57. of scouts who had not attended any scouts course agreed that youth should be given birth control methods while 60. *17.* of those whoa attended any agreed.

TABLE 4.32: ATTITUDE TOWARDS BIRTH CONTROL METHODS FDR YOUTHS BY ATTENDANCE OF ANY SCOUTS COURSE.

EVER ATTENDED SCOUTS COURSE	BIRTH CONTROL METHODS GIVEN TO THE YOUTH			
	AGREE	DISAGREE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
YES	60.1	39.9	100.0	143
NO	61.5	38.5	100.0	408
COLUMN TOTAL	61.2	38.8	100.0	551

$X^3 = 5.73$ Level of significance = 0.13

4.6.3: Person free to discuss sex affairs with by attendance of any scouts course

From table 4.33 most scouts don't seem to be free to discuss sex affairs with many people. However fathers, male teachers and friends in scouts seem to be the people most scouts would discuss these affairs with. Attendance of any scouts course does not seem to have a major effect though there is a relationship between attendance and person free to discuss sex affairs with.

TABLE 4.33 PERSON FREE TO DISCUSSION SEX AFFAIRS WITH BY ATTENDANCE SCOUTS COURSE

	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH					
EVER ATTENDED SCOUTS COURSE	FATHER	MOTHER	MALE TEACHER	FEMALE TEACHER	SCOUT LEADER	FRIEND IN SCOUT
YES	23.1	5.4	25.2	10.9	7.5	15.6
NO	23.8	4.0	20.2	5.8	3.6	21.3
COLUMN TOTAL	23.6	4.4	21.4	7.1	4.6	19.9

CONT.

EVER ATTENDED SCOUTS' COURSE	PERSON FREE TO DISCUSS SEX AFFAIRS WITH					
	CHURCH LEADER	NOBODY	OTHER	NONE	ROW TOTAL	NUMBER
YES	1.4	4.8	2.7	3.4	100.0	147
NO	3.1	9.2	3.8	4.9	100.0	408
COLUMN TOTAL	2.9	8.1	3.5	4.6	100.0	593

X= = 16.5 Level of significance = 0.09

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECDHMFNDFTTIDNS

5.1 CONCLUSION

The project has tried to examine knowledge and attitude of scouts as peer group that could be used for IEC on population/family planning messages. From the foregone data analysis of knowledge, attitude and source of information for scouts, it has been clearly shown that the scouts have a wide knowledge of population/family planning issues. It has also been established that scouts have a variety of sources of information, Reliability of each of these sources has to be investigated though knowledge by majority of scouts who received information from any of them could be a measure of reliability.

Scouts have also been shown to have a positive attitude towards the need to adapt family planning as a means of checking unwanted births. This attitude is a factor of scouts knowledge and appreciation of the population problem national and those associated with early child bearing.

The study came up with the following findings[which differed by scouts' background variables including religion, education, religion and parents' religion, education, work status and parental status!single or both)]

-It Mas established that education has a proportional relationship with knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues. Higher levels of education were found to lead to higher levels of knowledge and positive attitudes.

The most educated were found to have a broader variety of sources of information. In the conceptual and operational models, education is shown to be an important factor in determination of scouts' knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning issues. The model shows that though there is a relationship between these variables, education it is not very strong. Those with secondary education are found to have more knowledge. Those with primary education have a lesser level of knowledge.

The parents level of education also has an influence on scouts knowledge and attitude. Most scouts whose mothers had secondary and above education had the knowledge as opposed to those whose mothers had primary or no education at all. Attitudes also tend to correlate with education. Positive attitudes towards population control through use of family planning for the youth were found to be among a majority of scouts whose parents had secondary or more education.

The other factor that presented some interesting findings is religion. The study had hypothesized that religion has no influence on knowledge and attitude towards population/family planning. The hypothesis was rejected at a X2 value of 64.9 for

family size desire by mothers religion and 45.43 for respondents religion. While muslims have a desire for small family size(72.2'/.), respondents whose parents were not affiliated to any religion had large family size desires 77.87.. However, among protestants and catholics, the desires are almost same ranging between 567. and 597. with small family size desires and 417. and 447. with large family size desires.

It was further hypothesized that exposure to many sources of information contributes positively to knowledge and attitude towards popu1ation/fami1y size issues. Scouts were found to have a wide range of knowledge and a variety of sources of information which could be the reason for their positive attitude towards birth control.What is still in dispute as the study found out is the lack of interpersona1 communication. Most scouts did not indicate a desire to discuss sex affairs with many people ranging from their parents, teachers, friends and other opinion leaders. It is therefore important that ways be designed on how scouts can get free in talking about issues that are pertinent to their lives such as their reproductivity.

A hypothesis that parents occupation has no influence on the knowledge and attitude of scouts is rejected at X= values between 15.82 and 37.15. Employed parents as indicated by fathers work status influence their childrens' attitudes and contribute to more knowledge. This is due to the fact that they expose their children

to many sources of information and themselves have an inclination towards these issues.

Scouts like many other youths have been found to have range of knowledge of population/family planning issues. Having appreciated the pressures of large family sizes and large population size by extension and the effects of child bearing in adolescent ages, they have adapted attitudes towards population and birth control through family planning. Scouting activities such a as camping, scouts courses, drama, sporting activities and discussion groups brings them together. Coupled with the fact that they are free with each other and can exchange views, the group is well suited for use of IEC on population/family planning messages.What is required is that parents and other adults in position to impart necessary knowledge to the youth do not shy away. They should willingly and freely give the young people the necessary information without fear. It is only after then that scouts/youth may be sure of what they ask about and thus courageously exchange the same.

5.2 Recommendations for future and for policy makers

5.2.1 Recommendations for future research

1. An evaluation has to be made of youth grouping^ such as scouting communication skills and abilities in passing information to their peers.

2. A comparative study on IEC effectiveness through adults and youths to youths should be carried out. Also a comparative study

should be carried out. These could help in designing the most effective and appropriate strategies on IEC for the groups with differing socio-economic and socio-cultural settings.

3. Like for urban and rural comparison, a study should be carried out in school and out of school youths. This would determine the most suitable channels for IEC for each of these groups.

4. A research should be conducted to determine why adolescent fertility remains high yet level of knowledge is high and there are positive attitudes towards population/family planning issues among the youth.

5.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FDR POLICY MAKERS

1. There should be a clear policy on what youths should be exposed to and the relevant persons and institutions to impart the knowledge.

2. Greater use of youth peer groups should be made in IEC for population/family planning messages.

3. Youths should be given more information on population/family planning.

4. School curriculum should include family life education.

5. More information and education should be given to opinion leaders.

6.Youth opinion leaders' communication skills have to be drilled and perfected.

7. There should be a centre for co-ordinating youth activities.

S. Youths should be involved in other activities rather than

school only.

9. Parents should be educated on the need to communicate and freely discuss population issues with their children.

10. Teachers should be given the necessary knowledge through their training and in service training and also the backing and atmosphere to pass the same to their pupils.

11. Family life education should include proper sex education topics such as why there is need to be responsible in their sex affairs and information on family planning.

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