

SP-097

The Effect of Residential Conditions on the Intention of Additional Childbearing in Korea

Hanna Kim, Youngtae Cho

Seoul National University, South Korea

Background: South Korea's (Korea hereafter) fertility has been very low since 2002 with its total fertility rate lower than 1.3 (1.13 in 2008). There have been a number of attempts to analyze the causes and consequences of low fertility in Korea. These attempts have mainly focused on the individual characteristics (e.g., socioeconomic status, maternal age, parity, or employment status) and the neighborhood characteristics (e.g., social capital, neighborhood socioeconomic status, or child care environments). Although childbearing and childrearing are closely related with residential conditions, little attention has been paid to the role of residential characteristics vis-à-vis fertility in Korea.

Objectives: This study aims to divulge the relationship between various residential conditions and the intention of additional childbearing, particularly focusing on the ownership status and the housing types.

Content and Method: 2005 Korean Census 5% Sample survey data will be employed. Due to social concerns on low fertility, intention for additional childbearing was asked to Korean married women at reproductive age for the first time in 2005 census. Residential conditions will be measured by the ownership status, housing type (e.g. apartment, house, shared house, etc), housing size and the number of rooms per capita, and residential duration. **Contribution:** This study is the first to analyze the effect of residential conditions and fertility in Korea. Findings of this study will help better understand the causes of low fertility and prepare effective policy reactions to low fertility.

SP-098

Intention VS Reality: Factors Affecting Breastfeeding Duration. The Results of a Six Week Postpartum Survey

Jennifer Tohotoa, Y. Hauck, B. Maycock, P. Howat, S. Burns, S. Dhaliwal, C. Binns

Curtin University, Australia

Aims: To identify the barriers to breastfeeding at six weeks.

Method: A baseline questionnaire was completed by expectant mothers (n=394) who were recruited on the first night of antenatal classes, at eight public maternity hospitals in Perth, Western Australia. Questions were included on breastfeeding intent, breastfeeding attitudes and breastfeeding knowledge. A second questionnaire was completed at six weeks post partum and identified current infant feeding practices. Data at 6 weeks was analysed using Chi-squared tests and to assess the intent-reality relationship McNemar's test was used to take into account the correlated data.

Results: The results to date show that 84% of mothers identified their intention to exclusively breastfeed, 12% combination breastfeeding and formula, 1.5% were undecided and only 2% intended to formula feed only. At six weeks, 47% of mothers were exclusively breastfeeding; 22% were combination feeding and 31% were fully formula feeding. The duration intent also differed significantly from the reality. Barriers to breastfeeding included attachment difficulties 43%, insufficient milk supply 32%, and engorgement 33%. Only 20% of women reported no problems with breastfeeding. **Conclusions:** Realistic information about the barriers to breastfeeding and more emphasis on the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding may help to reduce the premature cessation of breastfeeding. Successful breastfeeding requires commitment, determination and perseverance from the mother with sufficient support from her partner and family to succeed.

SP-099

Do We Need to Consider Socio-Demographic Factors Affecting the Psychological Well Being of an Individual in Planning and Implementing Community Based Public Health Education(CBPHE) Programme? A Descriptive Cross Sectional Study ***Dhananjan M Rubasinghe, Indika Karunathilake, S Arunan, D.C Athukorala, E.A.J.R Athukorala*** *University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Introduction: The psychological wellbeing of a target population is a key area that needs consideration in implementing community based public health education(CBPHE) programmes. Although the association between psychological wellbeing & socio-demographic factors has been widely investigated, there is limited published data at local setting. Therefore, prior knowledge on such factors will help to improve the efficacy of CBPHE programmes.

Methodology: This descriptive cross-sectional study was carried on systematically randomized 240 permanent residents aged 20-39 years at Homagama Pradeshiya Sabha, a sub-urban community in Sri Lanka. Informed verbal consent was obtained from the participants, before allowing them to answer the pretested and validated General Wellbeing Schedule (GWB) questionnaire; Data was analyzed using SPSS-15.

Results: There were 107 males(44.8%). Majority of males(70.1%) were in the age category of 20-29 years while 63.1% of females were in the category of 30-39 years. 53.3%(133/240) were married & 70.8%(170/240) were permanently employed. 10%(24/240) of the sample was severely distressed while 48.75%(117/240) were moderately distressed & rest of 41.25%(99/240) were in positive wellbeing according to GWS questionnaire. Gender difference was not statistically significantly associated with adverse psychological status(P>0.05). But being in age category of 30-39 years, unemployment