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Oral Presentation O11.1

**AN EXPLORATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN TERMS OF FAMILY PLANNING FOR
LOWER INCOME URBAN WOMEN: PUNE, INDIA**

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Hypothesis: In Pune's lower economic strata a young wife's ability to effectively implement family planning will reflect her quality of life in terms of female empowerment. These women are most affected by literacy level, financial dependence, and family pressure.

Target Population: 20 wives of the lower economic strata between the ages of 18 and 30 connected with the Family Planning Association of India in Pune.

Methods: In-depth interview, field visits, and consultations with a FPIA gynecologist.

Analysis: The majority of participants had an "average" quality of life in terms of female empowerment. The women rated "average" for the categories of current age, age married, relationship with husband, talking to family about family planning, time spent outside the home, and number of meals. The only categories in which the women clearly rated above average were education and number of people per room. On the other hand in the categories of years married, formal sexual and HIV education, employment, proximity to in-laws, and defining of family planning the women rated quite poorly.