This study was conducted to analyze the implications of the nurse’s behavior towards the participation of the 320 women enrolled in the Family Planning Program in Laoag City from 1997-1999. Specifically, this study sought to explain the implications of the nurse’s behavior in cognition and information processing; interpersonal interaction; conflict resolution and negotiation; and social influence, towards the extent of knowledge, frequency of participation, and degree of compliance of women in family planning.

To engender the needed data, the researcher employed survey method. The data collected were statistically treated (Pearson r correlation coefficient) to generate the needed information regarding the problem presented for investigation.

This study proved that the nurses’ behavior in the cognition and information processing; interpersonal interaction; conflict resolution and negotiation; and social influence, do not the level of knowledge, attendance to, and degree of compliance of the respondents to family planning. The computed correlation coefficients $r$ of the nurses’ behavior and indicators of clients’ participation in family planning are negligible.

The researcher also confirmed that the profiles of the respondents are not related to their participation in family planning. The relation established ranged from low ($\pm 0.21$ - $\pm 0.40$) to negligible (lower than $\pm 0.20$) correlation. That is, the number of children, educational attainment, residence, and occupation of the respondents have no association with the way they perceive the behavior of the nurses. The result of this study indicates that there are other factors that can possibly determine the level of knowledge extent of participation and degree of compliance of the clients in family planning – aside from the number of children, educational attainment, residence, and occupation.
Based from the result of this study, the researcher recommends that, for the nurses involved in family planning education to effectively produce the desired result in Family Planning Program, other factors that have significant effects on the participation of the family planning clients must be determined. The researcher further recommends that a similar study be conducted in other areas to corroborate or compare the results of this study. This, in a way, establishes a comparative information on the characteristics of the participation of women in family planning.

Finally, the researcher also encourages other researchers to extend a more in-depth analysis on the case of the participation on women in family planning. This objective can be possibly by carried out through a qualitative level of investigation on the subject matter herein studied.