

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, FAMILY PLANNING  
INFORMATION,HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING AND CONTRACEPTIVE  
USE IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA**

**BY**

**OWOLOKO ITOHAN  
(Matric. No.: 15PAE01263)**

**MAY 2018**

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USE IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA**

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**BEING**

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**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

**MAY 2018**

**DECLARATION**

I, OWOLOKO Itohan hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and that no portion of this work has been or will be submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other University or other institution of learning.

**Itohan**

**Owoloko**

---

and Date

Signature

## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this research work, written by OWOLOKO, Itohan was supervised and approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in Demography and Social Statistics of the Department of Economics and Development Studies, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

**Dr. Muyiwa Oladosun**  
(Supervisor)

.....  
Signature and Date

**Prof.**  
.....  
Department)

**Evans**

**Osabuohien**  
(Head of  
Signature and Date

**Prof. Olaide Adedokun**  
External  
.....

Examiner  
Signature and Date

**Prof.**  
.....

**Samuel**

**T.**

**Wara**  
(Dean, School of

Postgraduate Studies)

Signature and Date

## **DEDICATION**

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty, who has been my help in ages past and for seeing me through this research work, to Him alone be all the glory.

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## **Abbreviations (ACRONYMS)**

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

CPR: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

IRIN: Integrated Data Regional Information Network

NDHS: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

NPC: National Population Commission

NURHI: Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiatives

PRB: Population Reference Bureau

UN: United Nations

UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs

WHO: World Health Organization



## ABSTRACT

Most of the world population growth is from developing countries and Nigeria is a major player in this, with a total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.5 and very low modern contraceptive use of 15%. This study, therefore, examines the relationships between socio-demographic factors, exposure to family planning information and household decision making and contraceptive use among married women in the North-East region of Nigeria. Out of a total of 38,948 women data set, this study extracted and used 5309 sample size for women aged 15-49 in the North-East region from the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and analyzed at three levels; univariate (frequency distribution), bivariate (Chi-square) and multivariate (binary logistic regression) using SPSS version 20.0. This study distinguished between direct and indirect effects of explanatory factors to contraceptive use at 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 significant level. The major factors considered in this study to influence contraceptive use are state of residence, education, religion, wealth status, number of living children, Number of co-wives, husbands education, exposure to family planning information and household decision making. However the findings of this study revealed that only state of residence, wealth status, number of living children and family planning information from health facilities had direct relationships with contraceptive use in the North Eastern region. The study recommends that policy and program intervention to increase uptake of contraceptive in the region will have to be state specific to maximize results, and within the states, program intervention will need to customize activities according to wealth status ensuring that the poor and poorest sub-groups are given adequate information for informed choice and decision to use contraceptives in the North-East region of Nigeria. With respect to exposure to family planning information, and considering the fact that majority of the women (68.4%) and their husbands (58%), had no formal education, the most viable programming strategies will be to provide more easy access to health facility-based information to elicit increased contraceptive use in the long-run.

Finally, further studies will do well to examine the variations of socio-demographic factors and household decision making within states in order to further maximize uptake of contraceptive use. .