

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND
FERTILITY PREFERENCE: EFFECTS ON MARRIED MEN'S CONTRACEPTIVE
BEHAVIOUR IN NIGERIA.**

BY

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11AE012302

BEING

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER
OF SCIENCE (M.Sc.) DEGREE IN DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, COVENANT UNIVERSITY,
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**MAY
2018**

DECLARATION

I, SOWUNMI Akinyimika 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 Universities or other institution of learning.

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CERTIFICATION

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

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to the Almighty God for his wisdom and grace, my entire family for their support and encouragement during my studies and subsequent writing of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to express my exceeding gratitude to the Almighty God for the grace and strength to complete this research work despite all my limitations and shortcomings. He alone deserves all the praise for the provision of all my needs and the wisdom to go about this project.

To the Chancellor of Covenant University, Dr. David O. Oyedepo, I say thank you for your words that have inspired me repeatedly, to change my world and add value to it.

I thank the entire management of Covenant University, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. AAA. Atayero and the Registrar Dr. Oludayo Olumuyiwa for providing an enabling environment that has made it possible for the timely completion of my Masters degree programme.

I also want to express my profound gratitude to my Supervisor, Dr Muiyiwa Oladosun for his patience, time, corrections and suggestions to the entire work that has brought about the realisation of this dissertation. I am sincerely grateful and I appreciate all your efforts and concern.

My gratitude also goes to my Programme lecturers that have supported me immensely in one way or the other Prof. Gbolahan Oni, Dr. Emmanuel Amoo, Dr. F.F. Fashina, Dr. Moses Akanbi, Dr. Dominic Azuh, Dr. Samuel Gbemisola, Mrs Olawole Issac and Mr Adekola Paul. I also want to use this medium to thank the Head of Department, Prof. Evans Osabuohien, for his advice, support and constant push for the timely completion of this research work. I thank you and pray that your heart desires are delivered unto you in Jesus Name.

To my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sowunmi, words cannot express my love for you and I use this medium to say that I love and thank you so much for your investment into my life and pray that you will both live to see that investment turn into an amazing testimony.

SOWUNMI Akinyimika

2018

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ABSTRACT

A lot of resources channeled to addressing fertility and contraceptive uptake issues in Nigeria focuses mainly on women neglecting the vital role men play in these issues. The objective of this study was to examine the effects of married men's socio-demographic factors, knowledge of family planning and fertility preference on contraceptive behaviour in Nigeria. Using the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey Data on men, the relationships between fertility preference and socio-demographic factors, and knowledge of family planning was examined. Also examined was the relationships between contraceptive behaviour and socio-demographic factors, knowledge of family planning and fertility preference. Among married men only 16.4% reported using contraceptives and 95.8% reported knowing modern contraceptive methods. It was observed in the result that urban dwellers were more likely to use contraceptives than those living in rural areas. The likelihood of using contraceptives increased as married men get more education. Christians were more likely to use contraceptives than Muslims and Traditionalists. Married men who had knowledge of modern contraceptives were more likely to use contraceptives than those who had no knowledge/knowledge of folkloric/traditional methods. Married men who desired no more children were more likely to use contraceptives than those who desired more children. This study recommends more focus on men in policy and program interventions which would likely produce the desired effect in reducing fertility, by changing men's contraceptive behaviour and attitudes towards small family size.

Keywords: Contraceptive Behavior, Fertility Preference, Family Planning Knowledge, Married Men, Socio-Demographic