

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

BY

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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.

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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