

GEOGRAPHY OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CONTRACEPTION AND WEALTH STATUS AMONG EVER MARRIED MEN IN NIGERIA

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ▶ **Background**
- ▶ **Objectives**
- ▶ **Conceptual Framework**
- ▶ **Hypothesis**
- ▶ **Data and Methods**
- ▶ **Results**
- ▶ **Conclusion and Policy Implications**

BACKGROUND



- ▶ **Poverty is still pervasive in Nigeria.**
- ▶ **The incidence and severity of poverty in Nigeria is ranked amongst the highest in the world (Anger 2010).**
- ▶ **Over 60% of the over 174 million population live under \$2 poverty line (World Bank 2014).**

BACKGROUND ...



- ▶ Explanatory factors that have been advanced include:
- ▶ **structural defects, inadequate economic growth, almost total dependence on petroleum and total neglect of other promising sectors, growing unemployment, laziness, poor educational system, poor governance, corruption and organised conflict (Ebong and Ogwumike 2013; Olowa 2012; Ucha 2010; Yunusa 2008).**

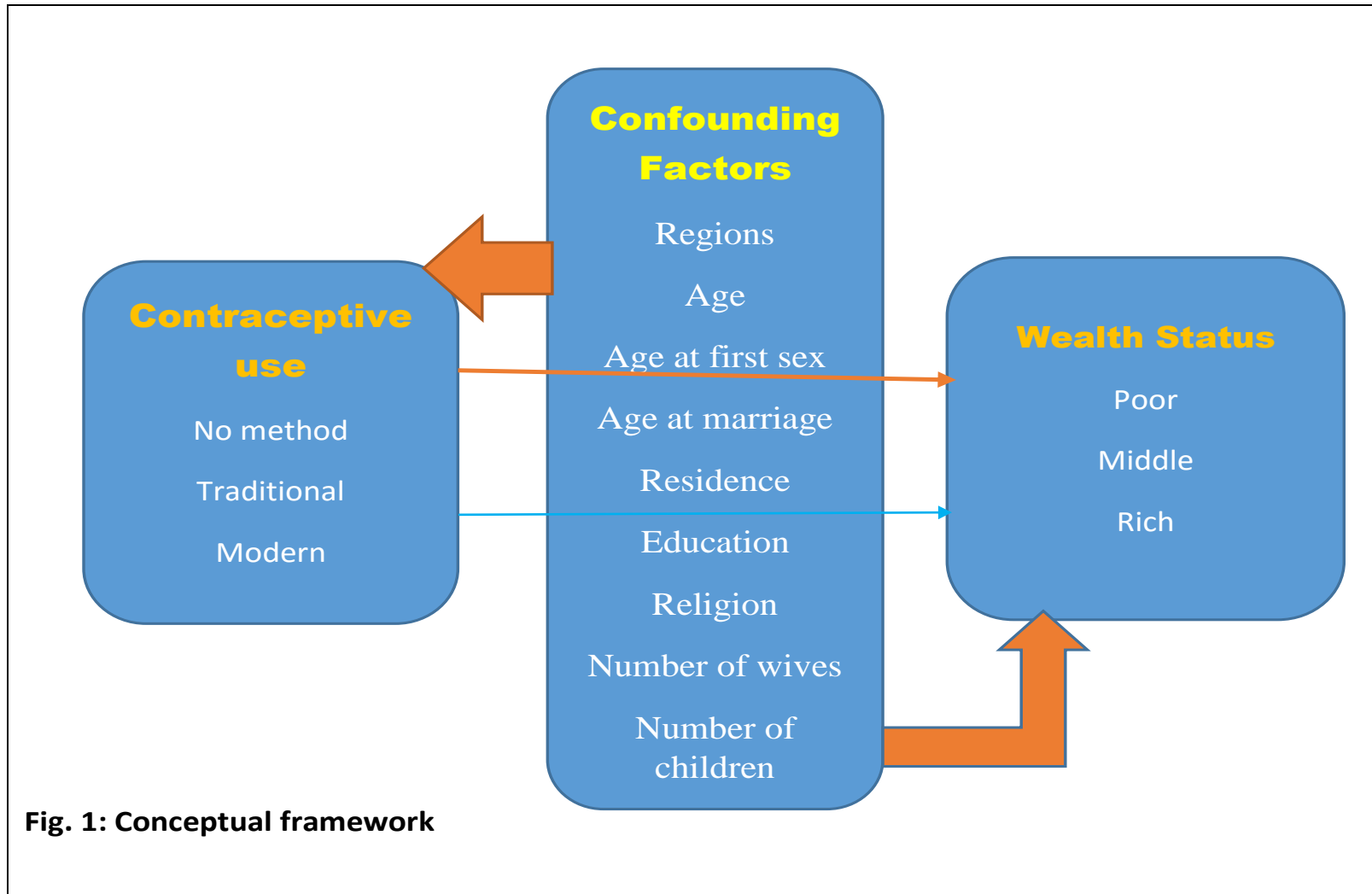
BACKGROUND ...

- ▶ **There is controversy over the role of population.**
- ▶ **Consequently, benefits of family planning to wealth status has been poorly studied.**
- ▶ **In particular, we know little about the association between male's contraception and wealth status.**



OBJECTIVE

- ▶ **Elucidate the linkages between contraception and wealth status among ever-married men in the geographic regions of Nigeria.**

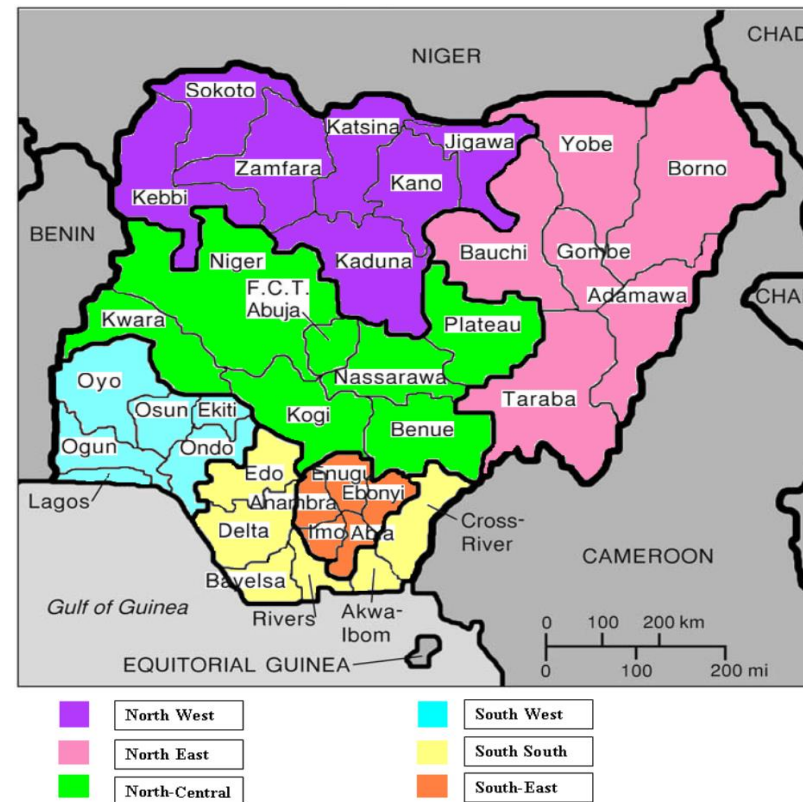


HYPOTHESIS

- ▶ **Statistically significant positive association exists between contraception and wealth status among ever-married men in Nigeria.**

DATA AND METHODS

- ▶ Analysed the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data
- ▶ Sample size = 8,828 ever-married men, aged 15-49
- ▶ **Dependent variable:**
 - ▶ **Wealth Index/Wealth Index Factor Score**
- ▶ **Independent variable:**
 - ▶ **Contraceptive use**
- ▶ **Confounding variables:**
 - ▶ **Geopolitical regions, age, age at marriage, age at first sex, education, place of residence, religion, number of wives, number of living children and employment.**



DATA AND METHODS...

- ▶ **Univariate Analysis**

- ▶ **Distribution of respondents by all variables involved in analysis by regions**

- ▶ **Bivariate Analysis**

- ▶ **Distribution of respondents by contraceptive use and wealth index by regions;**

- ▶ **Chi-square analysis; Cramer's V**

- ▶ **Multivariate Analysis**

- ▶ **Hierarchical regression analysis**

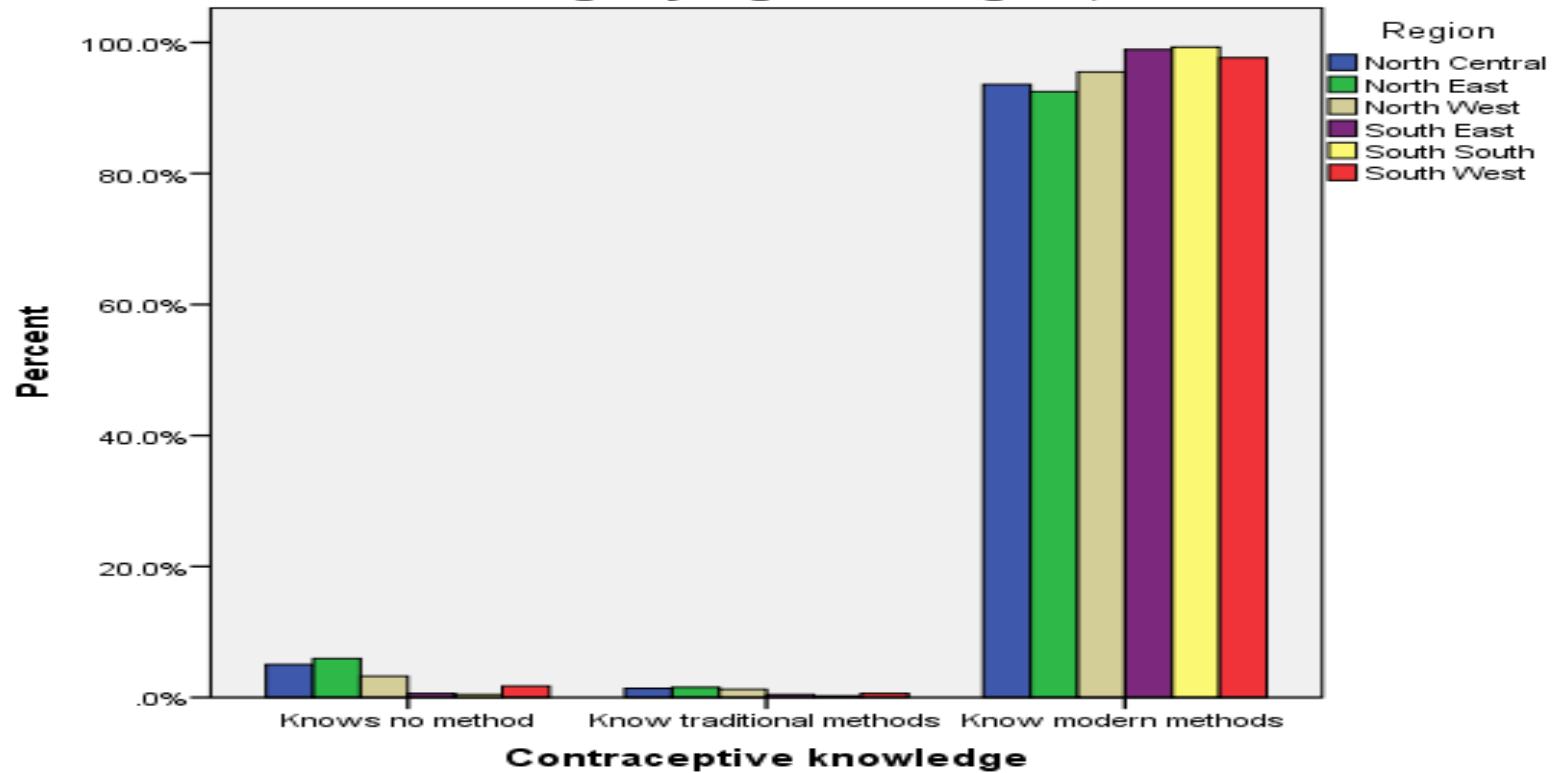
RESULTS---UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 1: Percentage distribution of respondents by selected characteristics by regions

Characteristics	Regions					
	North Central (N=1591)	North East (N=1603)	North West (N=2343)	South East (N=650)	South-South (N=1316)	South West (N=1325)
Wealth status						
Poor	26.1(416)	68.5(1098)	67.6(1584)	14.2(92)	8.5(112)	8.6(114)
Middle	28.4(452)	15.7(251)	15.5(364)	19.4(126)	23.5(309)	11.9(158)
Rich	45.4(723)	15.8(254)	16.9(395)	66.5(432)	68.0(895)	79.5(1053)
Contraceptive use						
No method	77.1(1227)	94.8(1519)	92.7(2173)	82.0(533)	80.0(1053)	644.2(851)
Traditional	6.0(96)	0.9(15)	5.0(116)	5.2(34)	6.8(89)	11.4(151)
Modern	16.8(268)	4.3(69)	2.3(54)	12.8(83)	13.2(174)	24.4(323)

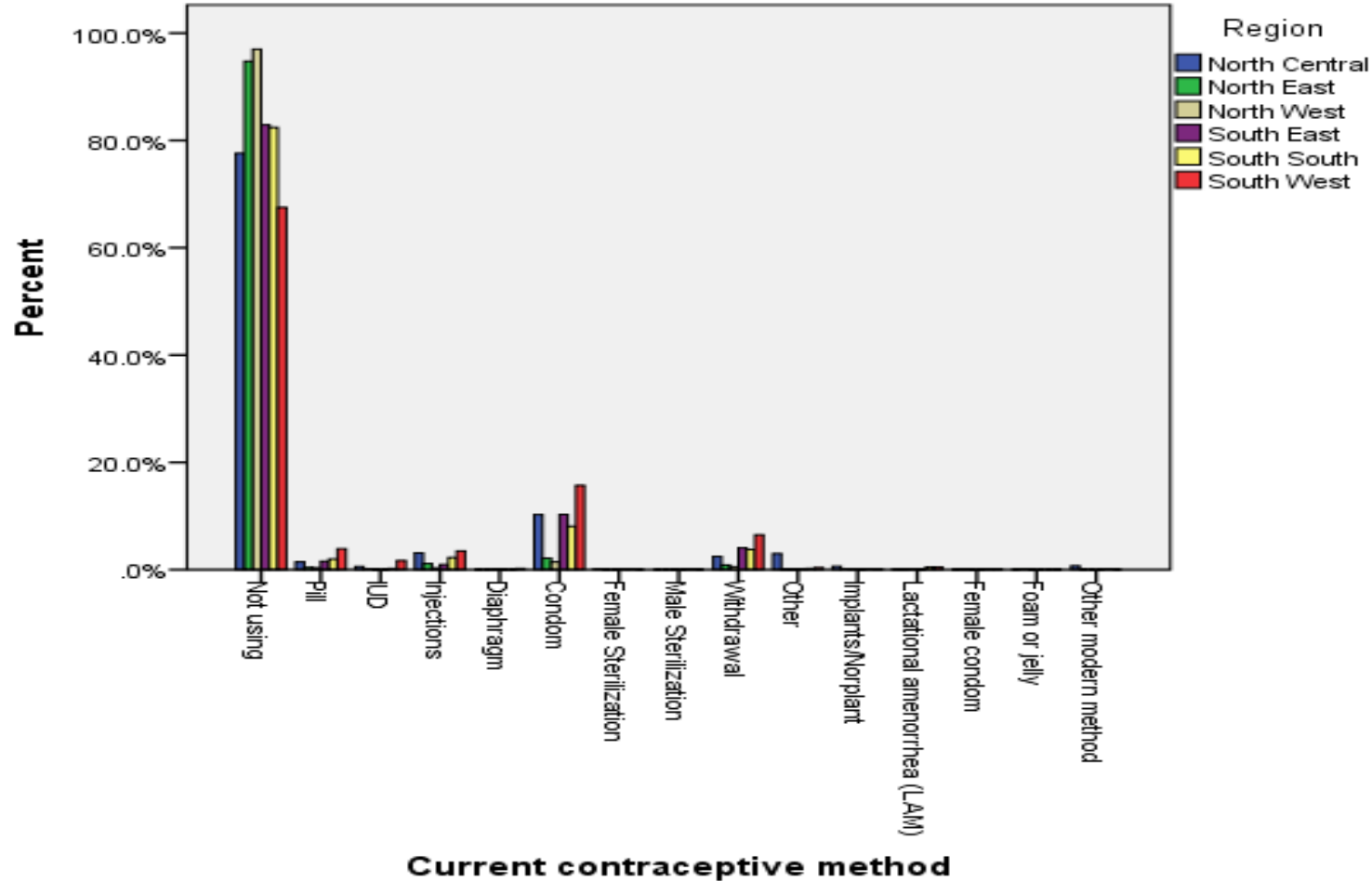
RESULTS--UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS...

Fig. 2: Percentage distribution of ever married men by contraceptive knowledge by regions in Nigeria, NDHS 2013



RESULTS--UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS...

Fig. 3: Percentage distribution of ever married men by current contraceptive use by regions in Nigeria, NDHS 2013



RESULTS...BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 2: Percentage distribution of ever married men by contraception and wealth index by regions in Nigeria, NDHS 2013.

Characteristics	Wealth Index					
	North Central (N=1519)			North East (N=1603)		
Contraception	Poor	Middle	Rich	Poor	Middle	Rich
No method	29.4(361)	29.7(364)	40.9(502)	70.2(1067)	15.0(228)	14.7(224)
Traditional	16.7(16)	30.2(29)	53.1(51)	40.0(6)	13.3(2)	46.7(7)
Modern	14.6(39)	22.0(59)	63.4(170)	36.2(25)	30.4(21)	33.3(23)
Chi-square	52.63***			46.49***		
Cramer's V	.18***			.17***		
	North West (N=2343)			South East (N=650)		
Contraception	Poor	Middle	Rich	Poor	Middle	Rich
No method	70.1(1524)	14.9(324)	15.0(325)	16.3(87)	19.9(106)	63.8(637)
Traditional	37.9(44)	26.6(31)	35.3(41)	2.9(1)	23.5(8)	73.5(25)
Modern	29.6(16)	16.7(9)	53.7(29)	4.8(4)	14.5(12)	80.7(67)
Chi-square	110.28***			14.68**		
Cramer's V	.22***			.15**		
	South-South (N=1316)			South West (N=1325)		
Contraception	Poor	Middle	Rich	Poor	Middle	Rich
No method	8.9(94)	24.5(258)	66.6(701)	11.9(101)	12.8(109)	75.3(641)
Traditional	11.2(10)	21.5(258)	66.6(701)	4.6(7)	12.6(19)	82.8(125)
Modern	4.6(8)	18.4(32)	77.0(134)	1.9(6)	9.3(30)	88.9(287)
Chi-square	9.08			38.52***		
Cramer's V	.08			.17***		

(*p<0.05; **P<0.01; ***P<0.001)

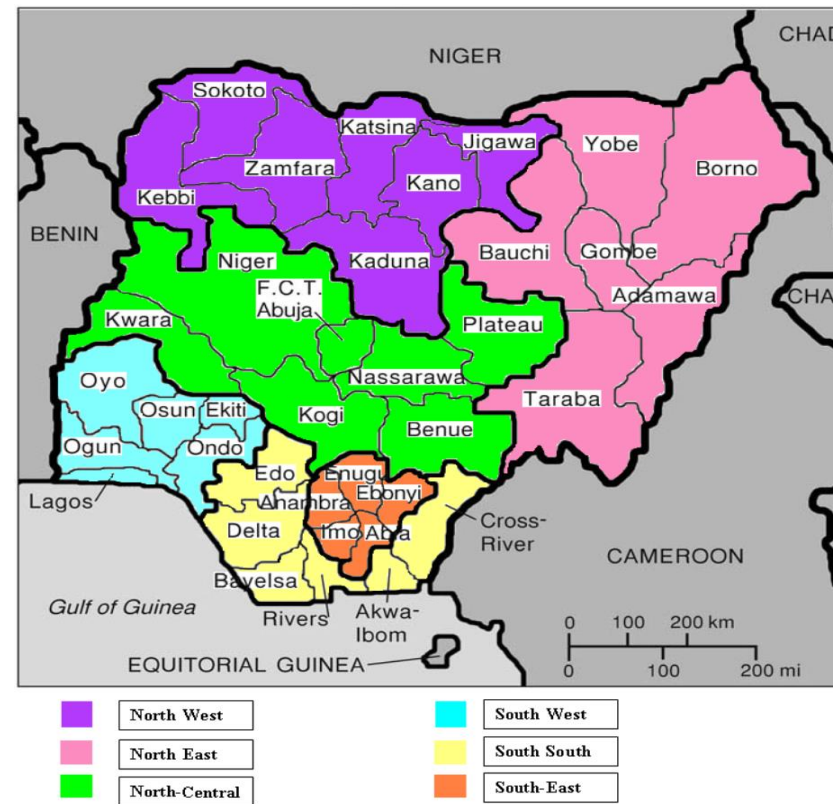
RESULTS...MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 3: Coefficients of hierarchical regression on the association between contraception and wealth index among ever married men by regions in Nigeria, NDHS 2013.

Independent Variable		β Coefficients					
		North Central	North East	North West	South East	South-South	South West
Contraception							
No method (r)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Traditional		-.06**	.04**	.06***	.02	-.03	.03
Modern		.04*	.04**	.03*	.07	.05*	.05**
F statistic		161.6*** 141.3***	184.0*** 159.6***	300.6*** 261.7***	17.5*** 15.3***	46.9*** 40.7***	129.5*** 112.0***
F change		9.20***	6.16**	11.57***	1.84	2.88	3.77*
R		.75 .75	.77 .77	.78 .79	.51 .51	.56 .56	.74 .74
R square		.560	.589	.614	.256	.313	.551
R square change		.565	.592	.617	.261	.316	.554
R square difference		.005	.003	.004	.004	.003	.003

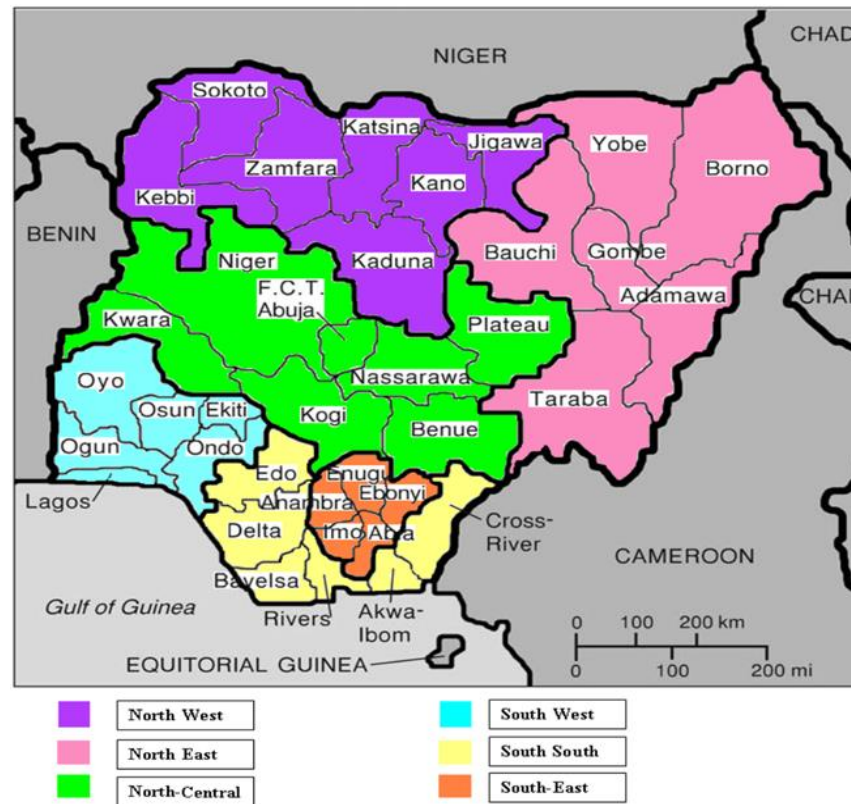
Conclusion and Policy Implications

- ▶ Although the contribution of contraception to the model explaining wealth status was small, **there is statistically significant positive association between contraception and wealth status even after controlling for confounding variables, among ever married men in all regions Nigeria.**
- ▶ **Geographic variation reveals that contraception and wealth status were critically poor in north east and north west.**



Conclusion and Policy Implications

- ▶ This study suggests the need for holistic poverty reduction policy that incorporates, not only family planning, but also factors such as improving education, raising age at marriage and promoting city-type life style in all regions in Nigeria, with special focus on north east and north west.



**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING**