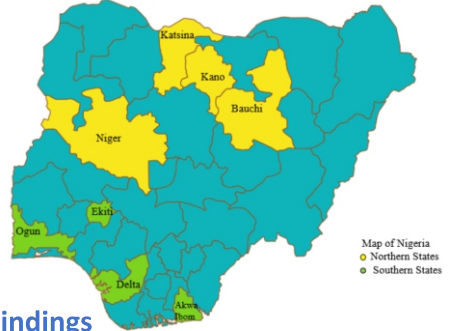


Spatial analysis of the perception of family planning among urban teenage mothers in Nigeria.

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Introduction

- ❑ Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with high morbidity and mortality for both mother and child.
- ❑ In 2013, almost one in four (23%) of women in Nigeria, aged 15 - 19 years have begun childbearing, 17% have had a child and 5% are pregnant with their first child.^a
- ❑ Reported differences across locations have been attributed to factors such as educational attainment and exposure to mass media.



Key Findings

- There was a higher intention to use FP in the Northern States (23.2%) compared to the Southern States (17.2%)
- 78% of the teenage mothers in the South are single while over 59% of those in the North are married.
- Across the states, over 60% of the teen mothers have secondary school education
- Two states in the South (Akwa Ibom and Delta) and one state in the North (Bauchi) had a high proportion of respondents who felt that contraceptive use is dangerous to health and were the top states with a sizeable proportion of teenage mothers.
- Only Ogun (24.4%) and Delta (35.5%) State had more than a fifth of the teenage mothers who felt their community members will encourage them to use contraceptives. While in the North, a higher proportion (33.3% through 63.4%) felt that community members will encourage them to use contraceptives
- More teenage mothers in the Northern states rejected more myths than their counterparts in the Southern States.



Objectives

The study seek to determine the differences in perception of family planning (FP) between the teenage mothers in the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria.

Methodology

A total of 1026 teenage mothers were extracted from the sample of 8,729 women of reproductive age (18–49years) interviewed across 8 states from the North (Bauchi, Niger, Kano, Katsina) and South (Ogun, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ekiti) regions of Nigeria. Data was collected via structured questionnaires with the aid of mobile devices.

Teenage mothers in the data set referred to females 20 years and below that have ever had a child. Basic exploratory data analysis was conducted using STATA software packages.



Conclusion

This study reveals that there was no marked variation in the perception of family planning between teenage parents across the regions and states studied. The study also highlights the need for future planning and exposure to family planning messages at secondary school level.