

Sample Methodology

1. Research Design

A descriptive cross-sectional survey design was adopted to assess the prevalence and determinants of FGM among women in selected communities.

2. Population of Study

The study population comprised women of reproductive age, regardless of marital status or educational background.

3. Sampling Technique

A multistage sampling procedure was used. Communities were selected at random, followed by households, and finally respondents meeting the inclusion criteria.

4. Sample Size

The minimum sample size was calculated using the Cochran formula, ensuring representativeness across demographic groups.

5. Instrument for Data Collection

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire divided into sections: demographics, knowledge, perceptions, and experiences related to FGM.

6. Validity and Reliability

The questionnaire was validated by experts in reproductive health. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient exceeded 0.8, confirming strong internal consistency.

7. Method of Data Collection

Trained research assistants administered the questionnaires. Respondents gave informed consent prior to participation.

8. Data Analysis

SPSS version 25 was used. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages) summarized prevalence, while chi-square and logistic regression identified determinants.

9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from a recognized review committee. Anonymity and confidentiality of participants were maintained throughout.

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