

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULT

A total of 500 questionnaire was administered to respondents in this study, and 483 of them responded with complete questions, giving a response rate of 96.6%, the analysis was therefore based on the total completed questionnaires by respondents and the findings as described below.

#### 4.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Table 4.1: Socio demographic information of the respondents.

Sociodemographic Information		Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>			
	16-20	240	49.7
	21-25	214	44.3
	26-30	27	5.6
	31-35	2	0.4
Mean $\pm$ SD	1.57 $\pm$ 0.619		
<b>Gender</b>			
	Male	160	33.1
	Female	323	66.9
<b>Religion</b>			
	Islam	258	53.4
	Christianity	214	44.3
	Others	11	2.3
<b>Marital status</b>			
	Single	443	91.7
	Married	38	7.9
	Divorced	2	0.4
<b>Previous secondary school</b>			
	Private school	304	62.9
	Public school	179	37.1
<b>Faculty</b>			
	Pure and applied	183	37.9
	Humanities	149	30.8
	Engineering	58	12.0
	Education	35	7.2
	ICT	58	12.0
<b>Level</b>			
	100 level	99	20.5
	200 level	146	30.2
	300 level	127	26.3
	400 level	92	19.0
	500 level	19	3.9

The average age of the respondent is age group 16-20 years, in which more than two third of them 323(66.9%) are female, half 258(53.4%) practice Islamic religion, majority 443(91.7%) are single, two third 304(62.9%) of the respondent attended private school in their previous secondary school, more than one third of them 184(37.9%) are student from the faculty of pure and applied, and one third 146(30.2%) are 200 level students.

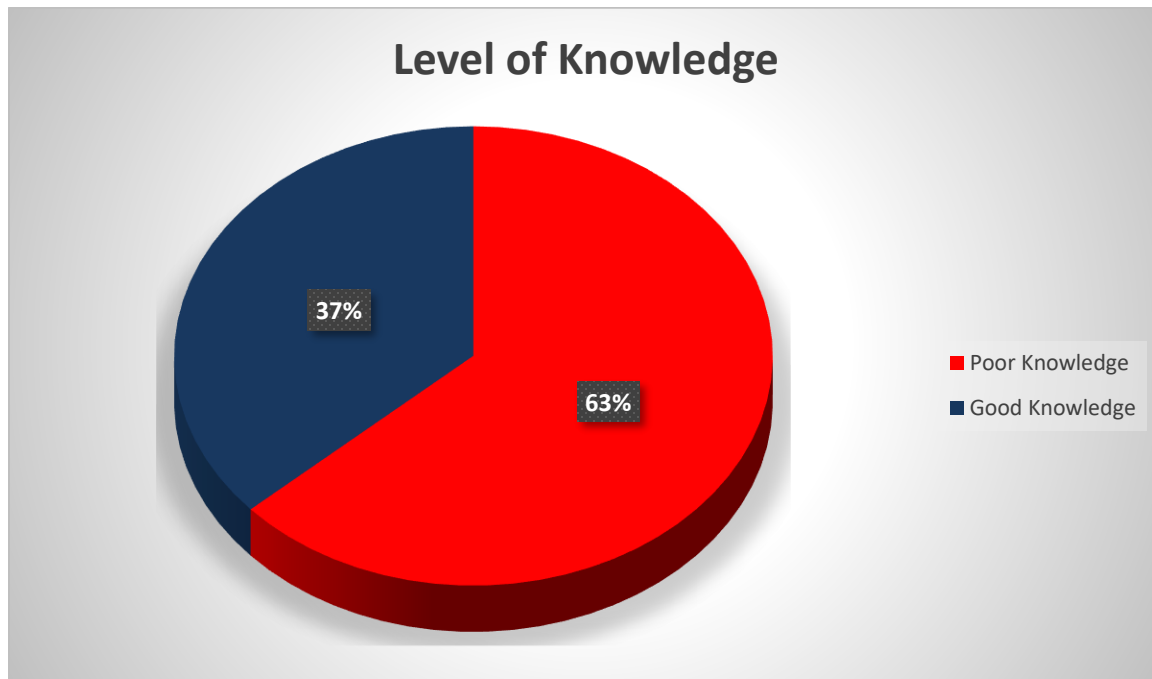
#### 4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE FOR THE PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND UNWANTED PREGNANCY

**Table 4.2:** Knowledge on contraceptive use

<b>Knowledge of Contraceptive Use</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Have you heard of contraceptive</b>			
	Yes	452	93.6
	No	31	6.4
<b>Do you know where to get contraceptive</b>			
	Yes	409	84.7
	No	74	15.3
<b>Contraceptive prevent unwanted pregnancy</b>			
	Yes	431	89.2
	No	33	6.8
	I don't know	19	3.9
<b>Contraceptive prevents STI</b>			
	Yes	355	73.5
	No	65	13.5
	I don't know	63	13.0
<b>Only women use contraceptive</b>			
	Yes	61	12.6
	No	351	72.7
	I don't know	71	14.7
<b>Who should use contraceptive</b>			
	Married	56	11.6
	Sexually active person	302	62.5
	Adult only	76	15.7
	I don't know	49	10.1

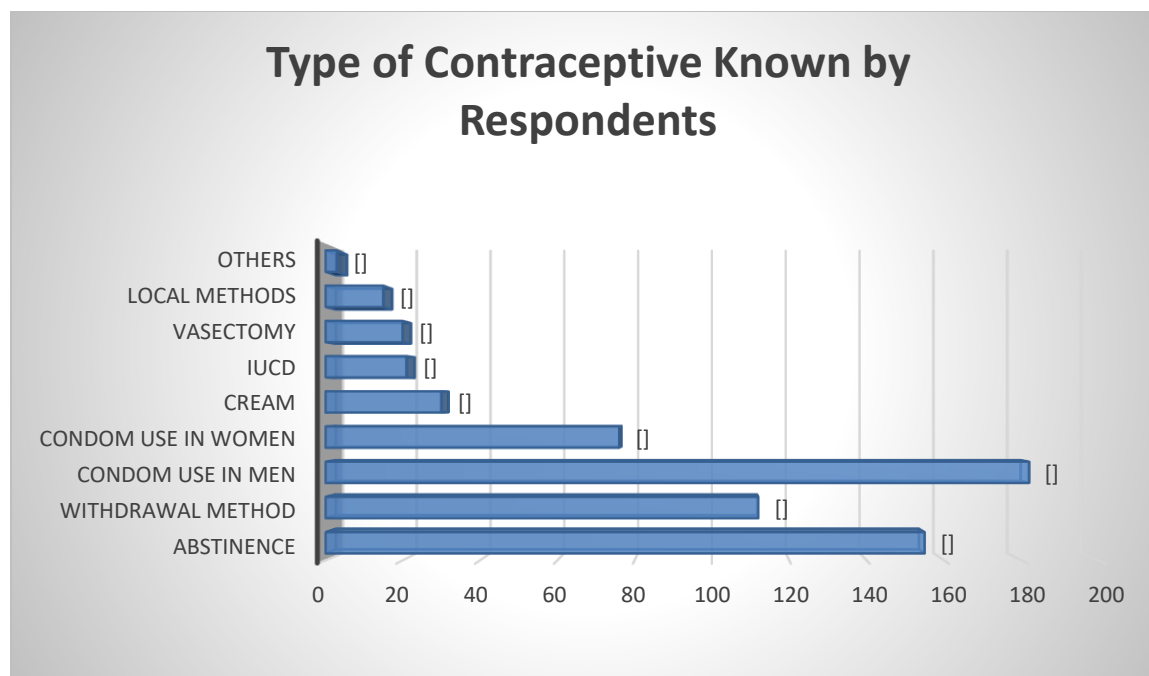
Majority 452(93.6%) of the respondent are aware of what contraceptive means, of whom majority 409(84.7%) knows where to get contraceptive, furthermore, majority 431(89.2%) of the respondents agreed that contraceptive prevent unwanted pregnancy, three quarter of the respondent agreed that contraceptive can prevent sexually transmitted infections, three quarter 351(72.7%) of

the respondents disagree that only women use contraceptive and two third 302(62.5%) of the respondent agreed that contraceptive should be used by sexually active person.



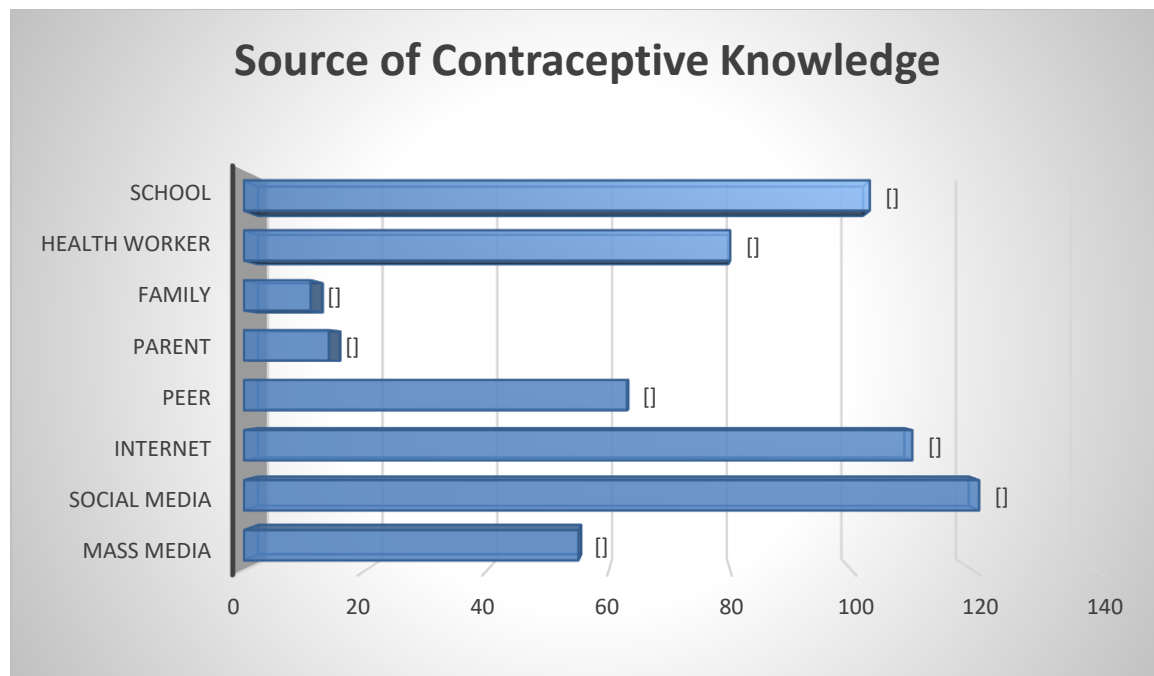
**Figure 4.1:** Respondents level of knowledge

More than two third 306 (63.4%) of the respondents have poor knowledge on contraceptive use while more than one third 177(36.6%) have good knowledge



**Figure 4.2:** Type of contraceptive method known by respondents

Of all the type of contraceptive method, condom use by men is the most well-known among the respondents as more one third 182(37.7%) of them knows.



**Figure 4.3:** Source of contraceptive knowledge

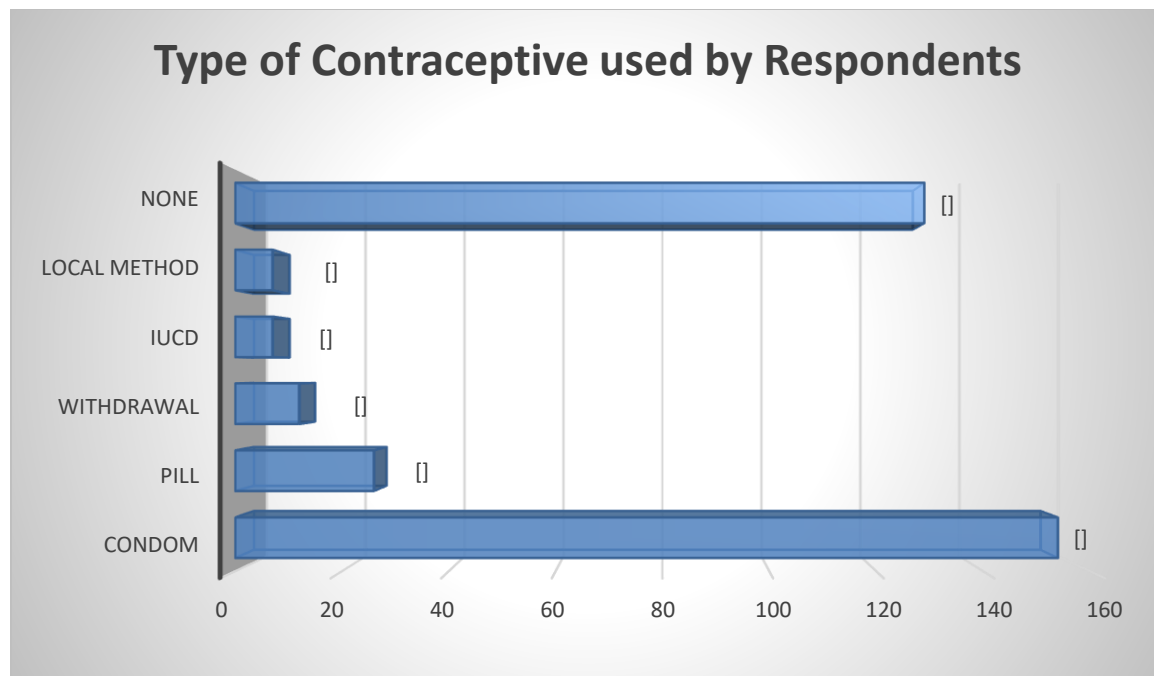
One quarter 110(25%) of the respondents was aware of contraceptive through social media, more so, internet (20%), school (18%), Health workers and mass media are the major source of information by the respondents.

### 4.3 LEVEL OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE FOR THE PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND UNWANTED PREGNANCY

**Table 4.3:** Level of contraceptive use among respondents.

Statements	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Have you ever had sexual intercourse</b>		
Yes	335	69.4
No	140	29.0
Undisclosed	8	1.7
<b>Age at first sexual experience</b>		
Below 16 years	32	9.2
16-20 years	224	64.2
21-25 years	78	22.3
Above 25 years	15	4.3
<b>Have you ever used contraceptive</b>		
Yes	241	68.7
No	108	30.8
I don't know	2	0.6
<b>How often do you use contraceptive</b>		
Always	114	34.1
Occasionally	134	40
Never	87	25.9

More than two third 335(69.4) of the respondents are sexually active, of whom more than two third 224(64.2%) of them had their first sexual experience at age range 16-20 years, more than two third 241(68.7%) of the respondents have used contraceptive before and more than one third 134(40%) while one quarter 87(25.9%) of the sexually active respondents have never used contraceptive.



**Figure 4.3:** Type of contraceptive used by respondents

Condom use by men is the most commonly used contraceptive where majority of the sexually active respondents used condom while more than on third 129(38.5%) among the sexually active respondents do not use any form of contraceptive.

#### 4.4 FACTORS HINDERING THE PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTION USE

**Table 4.4:** Barriers affecting contraceptive use.

Factors Inhibiting Contraceptive Use	Agree		Undecided		Disagree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Cost of purchasing contraceptive every time	313	64.8	64	13.3	106	21.9
Partner's decision	353	73.1	73	15.1	57	11.8
Lack of sexual pleasure	288	59.6	105	21.7	90	18.6
Contraceptive use interferes with sex	290	60.0	102	21.1	91	18.8
Fear of side effect	292	60.5	62	12.8	129	26.7
Shame of being seen purchases contraceptive	283	58.6	63	13.0	137	28.4
Against culture	183	37.9	85	17.6	215	44.5
Against religion	223	46.2	75	15.5	185	38.3
Lack of access to family planning services as unmarried person	273	56.5	59	12.2	151	31.3

More than two third 313(64.8%) of the respondents agreed that cost of purchasing contraceptive every time hindered the utilization of contraceptive, close to three quarter 353(73.1%) indicated that partners decision hinders contraceptive use, close to two third 288(59.6%) agreed that lack of sexual pleasure as a result of contraceptive use affect its usage, two third 290(60.0%) indicated that contraceptive use interfere with sex, two third 292(60.5%) of the respondents indicated that fear of contraceptive side effect impacts the lack of usage of contraceptive, close to two third 283(58.6%) agreed lack of contraceptive usage is a a result of shame of being seen purchasing contraceptive, close to half 215(44.5%) of the respondents disagreed that culture influence lack or contraceptive usage, more than one third 185(38.3%) disagreed that contraceptive usage is against their religion and more than half 273 (56.5%) indicated that lack of access to family planning services as unmarried person hindered the use of contraceptive.



#### 4.5: FACTORS PROMOTING CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

**Table 4.5:** Factors promoting contraceptive among respondents

Factors promoting contraceptive use	Agree		Undecided		Disagree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Contraceptive use provides dual protection	406	84.1	41	8.5	36	7.5
Fear of getting infected by STI	388	80.3	54	11.2	41	8.5
Fear of unwanted pregnancy	413	85.5	37	7.7	33	6.8
Fear of societal stigma as a result of unwanted pregnancy or STI	387	80.1	45	9.3	51	10.6
Effectiveness of contraceptive use	317	65.6	85	17.6	81	16.8
Availability of free contraceptive i.e condom	348	72.0	63	13.0	72	14.9
Frequent awareness campaign on contraceptive use by Government or NGO	386	79.9	55	11.4	42	8.7

Majority 406(84.1%) of the respondent agreed that contraceptive use provides dual protection, majority 388(80.3%) agreed that fear of getting infected with STI promote the usage of contraceptive, majority 413(85.5%) agreed that fear of unwanted pregnancy encourages the use of contraceptive, majority 387(80.1%) of the respondents agreed that fear of societal stigma as a result of unwanted pregnancy or STI encourages the use of contraceptive, more than two third 317(65.6%) agreed that the effectiveness of contraceptive promote its usage, close to three quarter 348(72.0%) believes availability of contraceptive such as condom, promoted contraceptive usage and more than three quarter 386(79.9%) of the respondents agrees that frequent awareness campaign on contraceptive use by government of NGO promoted the use of contraceptive.

#### 4.6 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESPONDENTS.

**Table 4.6:** Association between the sociodemographic characteristics and the level of knowledge of the respondents.

Sociodemographic Information		Level of Knowledge					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Good		Poor		Total		
		Freq	%	Freq	%			
Age								
	16-20	83	34.6%	157	65.4%	240(100%)	5.862	0.118
	21-25	88	41.1%	126	58.9%	214(100%)		
	26-30	6	22.2%	21	77.8%	27(100%)		
	31-35	0	0.0%	2	100%	2(100%)		
Gender								
	Male	69	43.1%	91	58.9%	160(100%)	4.326	0.024*
	Female	108	33.4%	215	66.6%	323(100%)		
Religion								
	Islam	96	37.2%	182	62.8%	258(100%)	0.455	0.796
	Christianity	78	36.4%	136	63.6%	214(100%)		
	Others	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11(100%)		
Marital status								
	Single	170	38.4%	273	61.6%	443(100%)	7.164	0.028
	Married	7	18.4%	31	81.6%	38(100%)		
	Divorced	0	0.0%	2	100%	2(100%)		
Previous secondary school								
	Private school	107	35.2%	197	64.8%	304(100%)	1.404	0.496
	Public school	70	39.3%	109	60.7%	179(100%)		
Faculty								
	Pure and applied	78	42.6%	105	57.4%	183(100%)	8.261	0.082
	Humanities	45	30.2%	104	69.8%	149(100%)		
	Engineering	16	27.6%	42	72.4%	58(100%)		
	Education	14	40.0%	21	60.0%	35(100%)		
	ICT	24	41.4%	34	58.6%	58(100%)		
Level								
	100 level	26	26.3%	73	73.7%	99(100%)	13.410	0.009*
	200 level	51	34.9%	95	65.1%	146(100%)		
	300 level	51	40.2%	76	59.8%	127(100%)		
	400 level	45	48.9%	47	51.1%	92(100%)		
	500 level	4	21.1%	15	78.9%	19(100%)		

Using chi-square level of p-value <0.05, there is significant association between the gender and the educational level on the respondent's level of knowledge on contraceptive use. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

#### 4.7 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY THE RESPONDENTS.

**Table 4.7:** Association between the sociodemographic characteristics and the contraceptive use by the respondents

Sociodemographic Information		Level of Contraceptive use					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes		No		Total		
		Freq	%	Freq	%			
Age								
	16-20	101	42.1%	139	57.9%	240(100%)	13.489	0.004*
	21-25	121	56.5%	93	43.5%	214(100%)		
	26-30	17	63.0%	10	37.0%	27(100%)		
	31-35	2	100%	0	0.0%	2(100%)		
Gender								
	Male	108	67.5%	52	32.5%	160(100%)	29.657	<0.001*
	Female	133	41.4%	190	58.6%	323(100%)		
Religion								
	Islam	135	52.3%	123	47.7%	258(100%)	1.842	0.398
	Christianity	102	47.7%	112	52.3%	214(100%)		
	Others	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11(100%)		
Marital status								
	Single	209	47.2%	234	52.8%	443(100%)	16.146	<0.001*
	Married	30	78.9%	8	21.1%	38(100%)		
	Divorced	2	100%	0	0.0%	2(100%)		
Previous secondary school								
	Private school	149	49.0%	155	51.0%	304(100%)	1.319	0.517
	Public school	92	51.6%	87	48.4%	179(100%)		
Faculty								
	Pure and applied	83	45.4%	100	54.6%	183(100%)	6.283	0.179
	Humanities	79	53.0%	70	47.0%	149(100%)		
	Engineering	36	62.1%	22	37.9%	58(100%)		
	Education	15	42.9%	20	57.1%	35(100%)		
	ICT	28	48.3%	30	51.7%	58(100%)		
Level								
	100 level	30	30.3%	69	69.7%	99(100%)	22.736	<0.001*
	200 level	79	54.1%	67	45.9%	146(100%)		
	300 level	77	60.6%	50	39.4%	127(100%)		
	400 level	44	47.8%	48	52.2%	92(100%)		
	500 level	11	57.9%	8	42.1%	19(100%)		

Using chi-square level of significant p-value <0.05, there is significant association between the Age group, gender, marital status, and educational level of the respondents on the level of

contraceptive usage by the respondents. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.