**RESULT**

Table 1 presents the background characteristics of the 6,733 respondents, displaying the percentage distribution of various socio-demographic factors. The mean age of the respondents is 30.2±5.55. The results show that the majority of respondents were in the age range of 25-34 (47%), followed by 15-24 (26.5%), and 35-49 (26.5%). More than half of the respondents had no formal education (52.6%), while 26.3% had completed secondary education. A small proportion had tertiary education (5.3%). The partner's education category showed that 41.7% of partners had no formal education, while 31.2% had completed secondary education. The vast majority of respondents were married (97.2%) and only a small proportion was cohabiting (2.8%). In terms of occupation status, the majority of respondents were employed (67.7%), while 32.3% were unemployed. The majority of respondents were Muslim (69.3%), followed by Christianity (30.3%) and a small proportion of other religions (0.4%). More than half of the respondents belonged to the poor category (54.3%), while 25.3% were rich, and 20.5% belonged to the middle class. Ethnicity-wise, the majority of respondents belonged to the Hausa/Fulani/Kanuri ethnic group (52.4%), while the Yoruba and Igbo ethnic groups constituted 5.0% and 9.7% of the sample, respectively. The number of under-5 children revealed that 37.5% of respondents had two children, while 32.5% had only one child. The majority of respondents had not lost any children (65.1%), while only a small proportion had lost three or more children (6.5%). The results also showed that 55.1% of respondents were exposed to media, while 44.9% were not exposed. More than half of the respondents had no autonomy (52.3%), while only 17.8% had full autonomy. The majority of respondents lived in rural areas (71.2%), while only 28.8% lived in urban areas. Finally, the table showed that the North East region had the highest proportion of respondents (31.7%), followed by the North West (32.8%), and the North Central (14.4%), while the South East, South South, and South West regions had smaller proportions of respondents.

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents according to Background Characteristics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | **(N=6733)**  **Frequency (n)** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **Age** |  |  |
| 15-24 | 1784 | 26.5 |
| 25-34 | 3167 | 47.0 |
| 35-49 | 1782 | 26.5 |
| **Mean±S.D=30.2±5.55** |  |  |
| **Education** |  |  |
| None | 3538 | 52.6 |
| Primary | 1070 | 15.9 |
| Secondary | 1770 | 26.3 |
| Tertiary | 355 | 5.3 |
| **Partner’s Education** |  |  |
| None | 2810 | 41.7 |
| Primary | 941 | 14.0 |
| Secondary | 2099 | 31.2 |
| Tertiary | 883 | 13.1 |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |
| Married | 6545 | 97.2 |
| Co-habiting | 188 | 2.8 |
| **Occupation Status** |  |  |
| Unemployed | 2175 | 32.3 |
| Employed | 4558 | 67.7 |
| **Religion** |  |  |
| Christianity | 2042 | 30.3 |
| Islam | 4665 | 69.3 |
| Other | 26 | 0.4 |
| **Wealth Status** |  |  |
| Poor | 3653 | 54.3 |
| Middle | 1378 | 20.5 |
| Rich | 1702 | 25.3 |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |
| Yoruba | 333 | 5.0 |
| Igbo | 652 | 9.7 |
| Hausa | 3528 | 52.4 |
| Other | 2220 | 33.0 |
| **Number of under-5 Children** |  |  |
| One | 2187 | 32.5 |
| Two | 2526 | 37.5 |
| Three | 1127 | 16.7 |
| Four and above | 893 | 13.3 |
| **Number of Children Lost** |  |  |
| None | 4383 | 65.1 |
| One | 1295 | 19.2 |
| Two | 619 | 9.2 |
| Three and above | 436 | 6.5 |
| **Number of Living Children** |  |  |
| One | 1173 | 17.4 |
| Two | 1266 | 18.8 |
| Three | 1124 | 16.7 |
| Four | 975 | 14.5 |
| Five and above | 2195 | 32.6 |
| **Media Exposure** |  |  |
| Not Exposed | 3026 | 44.9 |
| Exposed | 3707 | 55.1 |
| **Women Autonomy** |  |  |
| None | 3518 | 52.3 |
| Partial Autonomy | 2017 | 30.0 |
| Full Autonomy | 1198 | 17.8 |
| **Place of Residence** |  |  |
| Urban | 1940 | 28.8 |
| Rural | 4793 | 71.2 |
| **Region** |  |  |
| North Central | 970 | 14.4 |
| North East | 2137 | 31.7 |
| North West | 2209 | 32.8 |
| South East | 545 | 8.1 |
| South South | 520 | 7.7 |
| South West | 352 | 5.2 |

Table 4.2 provides a detailed distribution of the treatment seeking status for two common illnesses, diarrhea and cough/fever, among the study population. The table includes two columns, with each column representing a specific illness and its corresponding treatment seeking status. The total sample size for diarrhea and cough/fever are reported as N = 2906 and N = 5524, respectively. The table shows that for diarrhea, out of a total of 2906 individuals, 83.0% (n=2413) sought and received treatment for their illness, while 17.0% (n=493) did not seek or receive treatment. Similarly, for cough/fever, out of a total of 5524 individuals, 66.6% (n=3681) sought and received treatment, while 33.4% (n=1843) did not seek or receive treatment.

**Table 4.2 Distribution of Treatment Seeking Behaviour for Diarrhea and Cough/Fever**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Diarrhoea** | **Cough/Fever** |
| **Treatment Seeking Status** | **N = 2906**  **n (%)** | **N = 5524**  **n (%)** |
| Treatment Sought/Given | 2413 (83.0) | 3681 (66.6) |
| Treatment not Sought/Given | 493 (17.0) | 1843 (33.4) |

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of treatment seeking status for diarrhea and cough/fever combined among the study population, with a total sample size of 6,733 individuals. The table presents two categories of treatment seeking status: treatment sought/given and treatment not sought/given, along with their respective frequencies and percentages. Out of the total sample, 68.95% (n=4575) sought and received treatment for their illness, while 32.05% (n=2158) did not seek or receive treatment.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Treatment Seeking Behaviour for Child Illness Combined**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment Seeking Status for Illness** | **(N=6733)**  **Frequency (n)** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Treatment Sought/Given | 4575 | 68.95 |
| Treatment not Sought/Given | 2158 | 32.05 |

Table 4.4 displays the demographic characteristics of respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness in the context of both diarrhea and fever/cough. The age group of 35-49 years had the highest percentage of respondents for fever/cough (34.1%), while the age group of 25-34 years had the highest percentage of respondents for diarrhea (17.3%). When it comes to education, the majority of respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness had no formal education for diarrhea (19.2%) and fever/cough (38.9%). For partner's education, the highest percentage of respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness had no formal education for diarrhea (21.0%) and fever/cough (40.7%). Respondents cohabiting had the highest percentage of unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (22.5%) and fever/cough (38.6%). Unemployed respondents also had the highest percentage of unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (20.3%) and fever/cough (38.2%). Islam was the predominant religion among respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness for diarrhea (17.9%) and fever/cough (34.0%). The majority of the respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (20.4%) and fever/cough (38.5%) were from the poor wealth status group. Yoruba respondents had the highest percentage of unsought/ungiven treatment for both diarrhea (19.6%) and fever/cough (37.2%) in terms of ethnicity. Respondents with no media exposure also had the highest percentage of unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (20.4%) and fever/cough (40.1%). The majority of respondents who reported unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness had no women autonomy for diarrhea (18.4%) and fever/cough (36.7%). Respondents from rural areas had a higher percentage of unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (18.3%) and fever/cough (36.3%) compared to urban areas. Finally, the region of residence played a role in the percentage distribution of respondents reporting unsought/ungiven treatment for child illness. The North Central region had the highest percentage of respondents reporting unsought/ungiven treatment for fever/cough (40.5%), while the South West region had the highest percentage of respondents reporting unsought/ungiven treatment for diarrhea (19.4%).

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Demographics of Respondents per Unsought/Ungiven Treatment for each Illness**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | **Diarrhoea** | **Fever/Cough** |
| **Total** | **N = 493** | **N = 1843** |
| **Age** | **% (n)** | **% (n)** |
| 15-24 | 17.2 (149) | 33.3 (481) |
| 25-34 | 17.3 (233) | 33.0 (854) |
| 35-49 | 16.1 (111) | 34.1 (508) |
| **Education** |  |  |
| None | 19.2 (316) | 38.9 (1127) |
| Primary | 16.6 (75) | 29.6 (261) |
| Secondary | 12.4 (85) | 27.8 (403) |
| Tertiary | 14.1 (17) | 17.6 (52) |
| **Partner’s Education** |  |  |
| None | 21.0 (273) | 40.7 (937) |
| Primary | 19.5 (73) | 32.4 (254) |
| Secondary | 13.2 (113) | 29.3 (508) |
| Tertiary | 9.0 (34) | 20.4 (144) |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |
| Married | 16.8 (477) | 33.2 (1784) |
| Co-habiting | 22.5 (16) | 38.6 (59) |
| **Occupation Status** |  |  |
| Unemployed | 20.3 (200) | 38.2 (665) |
| Employed | 15.2 (293) | 31.2 (1178) |
| **Religion** |  |  |
| Christianity | 14 (96) | 32.0 (553) |
| Islam | 17.9 (396) | 34.0 (1283) |
| Other | 14.3 (1) | 28.0 (7) |
| **Wealth Status** |  |  |
| Poor | 20.4 (342) | 38.5 (1160) |
| Middle | 13.1 (76) | 32.6 (364) |
| Rich | 11.7 (75) | 22.8 (319) |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |
| Yoruba | 19.6 (29) | 37.2 (90) |
| Igbo | 11.2 (21) | 31.2 (179) |
| Hausa | 18.5 (311) | 33.3 (948) |
| Other | 14.9 (132) | 33.7 (626) |
| **Number of under-5 Children** |  |  |
| One | 16.1 (138) | 32.9 (600) |
| Two | 17.1 (190) | 32.5 (665) |
| Three | 17 (91) | 35.0 (323) |
| Four and above | 18.5 (74) | 34.8 (255) |
| **Number of Children Lost** |  |  |
| None | 16.6 (303) | 32.5 (1169) |
| One | 16.3 (95) | 34.6 (371) |
| Two | 17.7 (53) | 35.1 (177) |
| Three and above | 20.8 (42) | 35.9 (126) |
| **Number of Living Children** |  |  |
| One | 16.3 (86) | 32.5 (308) |
| Two | 18 (98) | 31.8 (332) |
| Three | 16.2 (82) | 34.7 (312) |
| Four | 17.2 (67) | 33.7 (270) |
| Five and above | 17 (160) | 33.9 (621) |
| **Media Exposure** |  |  |
| Not Exposed | 20.4 (270) | 40.1 (1002) |
| Exposed | 14.1 (223) | 27.8 (841) |
| **Women Autonomy** |  |  |
| None | 18.4 (300) | 36.7 (1055) |
| Partial Autonomy | 14.7 (124) | 28.4 (469) |
| Full Autonomy | 16.1 (69) | 32.0 (319) |
| **Place of Residence** |  |  |
| Urban | 13.4 (107) | 25.9 (402) |
| Rural | 18.3 (386) | 36.3 (1441) |
| **Region** |  |  |
| North Central | 15.8 (68) | 40.5 (305) |
| North East | 19.2 (217) | 38.6 (673) |
| North West | 15.5 (143) | 28.9 (522) |
| South East | 13.1 (20) | 31.3 (151) |
| South South | 12.7 (15) | 20.6 (99) |
| South West | 19.4 (30) | 36.3 (93) |

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of demographic characteristics of respondents based on their autonomy in household decision making, with a total of 6,733 respondents. The table displays the percentage of respondents who made decisions regarding their own health, large household purchases, visits to family or relatives, and sex refusal, for each background characteristic. The results show that overall, 64.6% of the respondents have no autonomy in decision-making about their health, while 66.9% have no autonomy in large household purchases. The percentage is lower for decision-making about visits to family or relatives (45.8%) and sex refusal (49.8%). The level of autonomy also varies significantly by demographic characteristics. Regarding age, the results show that respondents aged 15-24 had the highest percentage of no autonomy in decision-making for their health (71.3%), large household purchases (73.7%), visits to family or relatives (50.1%), and sex refusal (54.3%) compared to older age groups. The lowest percentage of respondents is in the 35-49 age group. Regarding education, respondents with no formal education have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 57.5% for visits to family or relatives to 81.8% for large household purchases. Respondents with tertiary education have the lowest percentage of no autonomy, ranging from 22.3% for sex refusal to 35.8% for large household purchases. The partner's education has a similar pattern to the respondent's education, where respondents whose partner had no formal education have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, and respondents whose partner had tertiary education have the lowest percentage.

Married respondents have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 46.5% for visits to family or relatives to 67.9% for large household purchases. In terms of occupation status, unemployed respondents have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 57.9% for sex refusal to 83.2% for large household purchases. Regarding religion, Muslim respondents have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 55.1% for visits to family or relatives to 79.3% for large household purchases. Wealth status has a similar pattern to education, where respondents in the poor category have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, and respondents in the rich category have the lowest percentage. Hausa respondents have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 56.2% for visits to family or relatives to 82.7% for large household purchases. The Igbo ethnic group has the lowest percentage in all four types of decision-making. In terms of the number of under-5 children, respondents with four or more children have the highest percentage of no autonomy in household decision-making, ranging from 74.7% for respondent’s health to 81.0% for large household purchases. Respondents with only one child have the lowest percentage of no autonomy.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of Demographics of Respondents per No Autonomy in Household Decision Making**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | **Decision on Respondent’s Health** | **Decision on Large Household Purchases** | **Decision on visits to Family or Relatives** | **Sex Refusal** |
| **Total** | **N = 6733** | **N = 6733** | **N = 6733** | **N = 6733** |
| % (Sub-Total) | 64.6 (4348) | 66.9 (4503) | 45.8 (3085) | 49.8 (3353) |
| **Age** | % (n) | % (n) | % (n) | % (n) |
| 15-24 | 71.3 (1272) | 73.7 (1314) | 50.1 (893) | 54.3 (969) |
| 25-34 | 63.8 (2020) | 65.3 (2069) | 45.0 (1424) | 47.6 (1507) |
| 35-49 | 59.3 (1056) | 62.9 (1120) | 43.1 (768) | 49.2 (877) |
| **Education** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 80.1 (2834) | 81.8 (2895) | 57.5 (2034) | 66.2 (2342) |
| Primary | 56.0 (599) | 59.4 (635) | 38.6 (413) | 42.8 (458) |
| Secondary | 45.3 (801) | 47.8 (846) | 31.4 (555) | 26.8 (474) |
| Tertiary | 32.1 (114) | 35.8 (127) | 23.4 (83) | 22.3 (79) |
| **Partner’s Education** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 80.9 (2273) | 82.5 (2318) | 59.4 (1668) | 67.3 (1892) |
| Primary | 58.2 (548) | 60.8 (572) | 39.7 (374) | 45.5 (428) |
| Secondary | 50.4 (1057) | 53.4 (1121) | 33.5 (703) | 33.4 (702) |
| Tertiary | 53.2 (470) | 55.7 (492) | 38.5 (340) | 37.5 (331) |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 65.7 (4298) | 67.9 (4447) | 46.5 (3041) | 50.6 (3309) |
| Co-habiting | 26.6 (50) | 29.8 (56) | 23.4 (44) | 23.4 (44) |
| **Occupation Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployed | 80.4 (1749) | 83.2 (1809) | 58.9 (1282) | 57.9 (1259) |
| Employed | 57.0 (2599) | 59.1 (2694) | 39.6 (1803) | 45.9 (2094) |
| **Religion** |  |  |  |  |
| Christianity | 34.7 (708) | 38.4 (785) | 24.8 (506) | 22.0 (450) |
| Islam | 77.6 (3618) | 79.3 (3699) | 55.1 (2569) | 61.9 (2887) |
| Other | 84.6 (22) | 73.1 (19) | 38.5 (10) | 61.5 (16) |
| **Wealth Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Poor | 75.2 (2748) | 76.8 (2807) | 53.9 (1968) | 61.4 (2242) |
| Middle | 58.4 (805) | 61.0 (841) | 39.0 (538) | 42.5 (585) |
| Rich | 46.7 (795) | 50.2 (855) | 34.0 (579) | 30.9 (526) |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |  |  |
| Yoruba | 38.4 (128) | 47.8 (159) | 27.3 (91) | 22.2 (74) |
| Igbo | 27.8 (181) | 27.9 (182) | 23.5 (153) | 13.0 (85) |
| Hausa | 80.3 (2834) | 82.7 (2919) | 56.2 (1984) | 64.1 (2262) |
| Other | 54.3 (1205) | 56.0 (1243) | 38.6 (857) | 42.0 (932) |
| **Number of under-5 Children** |  |  |  |  |
| One | 58.5 (1280) | 61.4 (1343) | 41.6 (910) | 44.4 (972) |
| Two | 63.3 (1598) | 64.3 (1624) | 44.8 (1131) | 48.9 (1235) |
| Three | 71.3 (803) | 72.1 (813) | 51.5 (580) | 52.4 (591) |
| Four and above | 74.7 (667) | 81.0 (723) | 52.0 (464) | 62.2 (555) |
| **Number of Children Lost** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 60.9 (2671) | 63.5 (2782) | 43.7 (1913) | 45.7 (2003) |
| One | 67.8 (878) | 69.5 (900) | 47.7 (618) | 53.8 (696) |
| Two | 73.8 (457) | 76.7 (475) | 52.0 (322) | 58.2 (360) |
| Three and above | 78.4 (342) | 79.4 (346) | 53.2 (232) | 67.4 (294) |
| **Number of Living Children** |  |  |  |  |
| One | 63.6 (746) | 67.5 (792) | 45.3 (531) | 48.1 (564) |
| Two | 63.9 (809) | 66.4 (841) | 45.6 (577) | 48.3 (612) |
| Three | 60.7 (682) | 62.6 (704) | 42.3 (475) | 47.8 (537) |
| Four | 65.9 (642) | 66.5 (648) | 46.3 (451) | 49.2 (480) |
| Five and above | 66.9 (1469) | 69.2 (1518) | 47.9 (1051) | 52.9 (1160) |
| **Media Exposure** |  |  |  |  |
| Not Exposed | 75.6 (2288) | 76.0 (2299) | 52.4 (1584) | 61.3 (1856) |
| Exposed | 55.6 (2060) | 59.5 (2204) | 40.5 (1501) | 40.4 (1497) |
| **Place of Residence** |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 50.7 (984) | 53.0 (1028) | 36.7 (712) | 34.7 (674) |
| Rural | 70.2 (3364) | 72.5 (3475) | 49.5 (2373) | 55.9 (2679) |
| **Region** |  |  |  |  |
| North Central | 63.0 (611) | 64.0 (621) | 42.3 (410) | 49.0 (475) |
| North East | 71 (1518) | 70.2 (1500) | 52.8 (1128) | 51.5 (1101) |
| North West | 81.2 (1794) | 85.1 (1879) | 53.1 (1172) | 68.2 (1506) |
| South East | 26.8 (146) | 26.1 (142) | 22.2 (121) | 12.5 (68) |
| South South | 31.9 (166) | 38.1 (198) | 30.4 (158) | 21.0 (109) |
| South West | 32.1 (113) | 46.3 (163) | 27.3 (96) | 26.7 (94) |

Table 4.6 shows the association between demographics and health-seeking behavior for child illness. A total of 6,733 women were included in the study. The table presents the percentage of women who sought/given treatment and those who did not seek/given treatment for child illness based on their background characteristics. The table shows that the percentage of women who sought/given treatment for child illness was similar across age groups. Education, partner's education, wealth status, media exposure, women autonomy, and place of residence were all significantly associated with treatment-seeking behavior (p < 0.001). The percentage of women who sought/given treatment increased with higher levels of education, partner's education, wealth status, media exposure, and women autonomy. Women living in urban areas were more likely to seek/given treatment for child illness compared to those living in rural areas. Marital status, religion, ethnicity, number of under-5 children, number of children lost, and number of living children were not significantly associated with treatment-seeking behavior (p > 0.05). It is noteworthy that a higher percentage of women did not seek/given treatment for child illness, ranging from 26.1% to 39.3%, across all background characteristics. Chi-square p-values indicate the statistical significance of the association between each background characteristic and treatment-seeking behavior.

**Table 4.6: Association of Demographics to Health-Seeking Behaviour for Child Illness**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | **Treatment**  **Sought/Given** | **Treatment not Sought/Given** |  |  |
| **Total** | **N = 4575** | **N = 2158** | **ꭓ2** | **p-value** |
| **Age** | % (n) | % (n) |  |  |
| 15-24 | 67.9 (1211) | 32.1 (573) | 0.28 | 0.869 |
| 25-34 | 68.2 (2161) | 31.8 (1006) |  |  |
| 35-49 | 67.5 (1203) | 32.5 (579) |  |  |
| **Education** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 62.7 (2217) | 37.3 (1321) | 107.7 | <0.001 |
| Primary | 71.2 (762) | 28.8 (308) |  |  |
| Secondary | 73.9 (1308) | 26.1 (462) |  |  |
| Tertiary | 81.1 (288) | 18.9 (67) |  |  |
| **Partner’s Education** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 60.7 (1705) | 39.3 (1105) | 147.8 | <0.001 |
| Primary | 68.5 (645) | 31.5 (296) |  |  |
| Secondary | 72.2 (1516) | 27.8 (583) |  |  |
| Tertiary | 80.3 (709) | 19.7 (174) |  |  |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 68.1 (4457) | 31.9 (2088) | 2.39 | 0.122 |
| Co-habiting | 62.8 (118) | 37.2 (70) |  |  |
| **Occupation Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployed | 63.7 (1386) | 36.3 (789) | 26.3 | <0.001 |
| Employed | 70.0 (3189) | 30.0 (1369) |  |  |
| **Religion** |  |  |  |  |
| Christianity | 69.8 (1426) | 30.2 (616) | 4.83 | 0.089 |
| Islam | 67.1 (3131) | 32.9 (1534) |  |  |
| Other | 69.2 (18) | 30.8 (8) |  |  |
| **Wealth Status** |  |  |  |  |
| Poor | 62.4 (2281) | 37.6 (1372) | 131.7 | <0.001 |
| Middle | 70.3 (968) | 29.8 (410) |  |  |
| Rich | 77.9 (1326) | 22.1 (376) |  |  |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |  |  |
| Yoruba | 66.7 (222) | 33.3 (111) | 3.59 | 0.310 |
| Igbo | 71.2 (464) | 28.8 (188) |  |  |
| Hausa | 67.6 (2385) | 32.4 (1143) |  |  |
| Other | 67.8 (1504) | 32.3 (716) |  |  |
| **Number of under-5 Children** |  |  |  |  |
| One | 68.5 (1498) | 31.5 (689) | 4.64 | 0.200 |
| Two | 68.9 (1741) | 31.1 (785) |  |  |
| Three | 66.6 (750) | 33.5 (377) |  |  |
| Four and above | 65.6 (586) | 34.4 (307) |  |  |
| **Number of Children Lost** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 68.7 (3011) | 31.3 (1372) | 3.90 | 0.273 |
| One | 66.9 (866) | 33.1 (429) |  |  |
| Two | 67.0 (415) | 33.0 (204) |  |  |
| Three and above | 64.9 (283) | 35.1 (153) |  |  |
| **Number of Living Children** |  |  |  |  |
| One | 69.1 (810) | 31.0 (363) | 1.37 | 0.849 |
| Two | 68.6 (868) | 31.4 (398) |  |  |
| Three | 67.6 (760) | 32.4 (364) |  |  |
| Four | 67.6 (659) | 32.4 (316) |  |  |
| Five and above | 67.3 (1478) | 32.7 (717) |  |  |
| **Media Exposure** |  |  |  |  |
| Not Exposed | 61.4 (1857) | 38.6 (1169) | 109.3 | <0.001 |
| Exposed | 73.3 (2718) | 26.7 (989) |  |  |
| **Women Autonomy** |  |  |  |  |
| None | 64.8 (2280) | 35.2 (1238) | 36.35 | <0.001 |
| Partial Autonomy | 72.5 (1462) | 27.5 (555) |  |  |
| Full Autonomy | 69.5 (833) | 30.5 (365) |  |  |
| **Place of Residence** |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 75.5 (1464) | 24.5 (476) | 70.67 | <0.001 |
| Rural | 64.9 (3111) | 35.1 (1682) |  |  |
| **Region** |  |  |  |  |
| North Central | 64.1 (622) | 35.9 (348) | 89.14 | <0.001 |
| North East | 62.1 (1326) | 38.0 (811) |  |  |
| North West | 72.3 (1597) | 27.7 (612) |  |  |
| South East | 70.6 (385) | 29.4 (160) |  |  |
| South South | 78.7 (409) | 21.4 (111) |  |  |
| South West | 67.1 (236) | 33.0 (116) |  |  |

Table 4.7 presents the association between demographic characteristics and women's autonomy in household decision making. The study was conducted on 6,733 women who were categorized into three groups based on their level of autonomy: no autonomy, partial autonomy, and full autonomy. The percentages and counts for each group are presented for various demographic characteristics, and the statistical significance of the associations is tested using the chi-square test and reported as p-values. The results show that younger women aged 15-24 are less likely to have autonomy compared to older women aged 25-34 and 35-49 (p<0.001). Education level is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=1180.6, p<0.001). Women with no education have the lowest autonomy, while those with tertiary education have the highest autonomy. The education level of the partner is also associated with women's autonomy (χ2=819.8, p<0.001). Women whose partners had no education have the lowest autonomy, while those whose partners had tertiary education have the highest autonomy. Marital status is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=133.6, p<0.001). Married women have the lowest autonomy, while co-habiting women have the highest autonomy.

Occupation status is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=405.1, p<0.001). Unemployed women have the lowest autonomy, while employed women have the highest autonomy. Religion is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=1536.4, p<0.001). Christian women have the highest autonomy, while Muslim women have the lowest autonomy. Wealth status is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=577.0, p<0.001). Rich women have the highest autonomy, while poor women have the lowest autonomy. Ethnicity is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=1391.9, p<0.001). Igbo women have the highest autonomy, while Hausa women have the lowest autonomy. The number of under-5 children is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=154.2, p<0.001). Women with one child have the highest autonomy, while those with four or more children have the lowest autonomy. The number of children lost is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=120.0, p<0.001). Women who have not lost any children have the highest autonomy, while those who have lost three or more children have the lowest autonomy. The number of living children is also significantly associated with women's autonomy (χ2=26.8, p=0.0008). Women with one living child have the highest autonomy, while those with four or more living children have the lowest autonomy. Overall, the findings suggest that women's autonomy in household decision-making is influenced by various demographic characteristics, including age, education, partner's education, marital status, occupation status, religion, wealth status, ethnicity, and number of children. The study highlights the need for policies and programs that address these factors to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Table 4.7: Association of Demographics to Women’s Autonomy in Household Decision Making**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | **No Autonomy** | **Partial Autonomy** | **Full Autonomy** |  |  |
| **Total** | **N = 6733** | **N = 6733** | **N = 6733** | **ꭓ2** | **p-value** |
| Sub-Total | 52.3 (3518) | 30.0 (2017) | 17.8 (1198) |  |  |
| **Age** | % (n) | % (n) | % (n) |  |  |
| 15-24 | 58.4 (1041) | 30.5 (544) | 11.2 (199) | 85.4 | <0.001 |
| 25-34 | 51.4 (1628) | 28.5 (903) | 20.1 (636) |  |  |
| 35-49 | 47.6 (849) | 32.0 (570) | 20.4 (363) |  |  |
| **Education** |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 68.9 (2438) | 25.5 (901) | 5.6 (199) | 1180.6 | <0.001 |
| Primary | 42.8 (458) | 34.7 (371) | 22.5 (241) |  |  |
| Secondary | 31.1 (551) | 34.6 (613) | 34.2 (606) |  |  |
| Tertiary | 20.0 (71) | 37.2 (132) | 42.8 (152) |  |  |
| **Partner’s Education** |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 70.5 (1982) | 24.2 (679) | 5.3 (149) | 819.8 | <0.001 |
| Primary | 45.6 (429) | 32.4 (305) | 22 (207) |  |  |
| Secondary | 35.8 (752) | 34.8 (730) | 29.4 (617) |  |  |
| Tertiary | 40.2 (355) | 34.3 (303) | 25.5 (225) |  |  |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 53.3 (3487) | 29.7 (1945) | 17 (1113) | 133.6 | <0.001 |
| Co-habiting | 16.5 (31) | 38.3 (72) | 45.2 (85) |  |  |
| **Occupation Status** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployed | 69.1 (1503) | 23.1 (502) | 7.8 (170) | 405.1 | <0.001 |
| Employed | 44.2 (2015) | 33.2 (1515) | 22.6 (1028) |  |  |
| **Religion** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Christianity | 21.7 (442) | 36.3 (741) | 42.1 (859) | 1536.4 | <0.001 |
| Islam | 65.6 (3060) | 27.2 (1270) | 7.2 (335) |  |  |
| Other | 61.5 (16) | 23.1 (6) | 15.4 (4) |  |  |
| **Wealth Status** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor | 64.1 (2342) | 25.7 (940) | 10.2 (371) | 577.0 | <0.001 |
| Middle | 44.3 (611) | 33.7 (464) | 22 (303) |  |  |
| Rich | 33.2 (565) | 36 (613) | 30.8 (524) |  |  |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yoruba | 27.3 (91) | 37.5 (125) | 35.1 (117) | 1391.9 | <0.001 |
| Igbo | 16.3 (106) | 30.5 (199) | 53.2 (347) |  |  |
| Hausa | 68.4 (2414) | 26.9 (948) | 4.7 (166) |  |  |
| Other | 40.9 (907) | 33.6 (745) | 25.6 (568) |  |  |
| **Number of under-5 Children** |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 45.9 (1004) | 32.1 (703) | 22 (480) | 154.2 | <0.001 |
| Two | 51.2 (1292) | 29 (732) | 19.9 (502) |  |  |
| Three | 57.8 (651) | 28.1 (317) | 14.1 (159) |  |  |
| Four and above | 63.9 (571) | 29.7 (265) | 6.4 (57) |  |  |
| **Number of Children Lost** |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 48.4 (2122) | 31.2 (1368) | 20.4 (893) | 120.0 | <0.001 |
| One | 55.1 (713) | 29.4 (381) | 15.5 (201) |  |  |
| Two | 62.7 (388) | 24.9 (154) | 12.4 (77) |  |  |
| Three and above | 67.7 (295) | 26.2 (114) | 6.2 (27) |  |  |
| **Number of Living Children** |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 51.5 (604) | 30.9 (362) | 17.7 (207) | 26.8 | 0.0008 |
| Two | 51.8 (656) | 28.7 (363) | 19.5 (247) |  |  |
| Three | 48.7 (547) | 30.3 (340) | 21.1 (237) |  |  |
| Four | 53.1 (518) | 28.4 (277) | 18.5 (180) |  |  |
| Five and above | 54.4 (1193) | 30.8 (675) | 14.9 (327) |  |  |
| **Media Exposure** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Exposed | 63.4 (1918) | 26.4 (798) | 10.2 (310) | 330.0 | <0.001 |
| Exposed | 43.2 (1600) | 32.9 (1219) | 24 (888) |  |  |
| **Place of Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 37.3 (723) | 34.4 (667) | 28.4 (550) | 305.6 | <0.001 |
| Rural | 58.3 (2795) | 28.2 (1350) | 13.5 (648) |  |  |
| **Region** |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Central | 47.2 (458) | 34.5 (335) | 18.3 (177) | 1363.6 | <0.001 |
| North East | 57 (1219) | 29.5 (630) | 13.5 (288) |  |  |
| North West | 70.5 (1558) | 25 (553) | 4.4 (98) |  |  |
| South East | 15.1 (82) | 30.6 (167) | 54.3 (296) |  |  |
| South South | 21.4 (111) | 36.9 (192) | 41.7 (217) |  |  |
| South West | 25.6 (90) | 39.8 (140) | 34.7 (122) |  |  |