

PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF EVER-USE AND CURRENT USE OF
CONDOM IN NIGERIA.

ABSTRACT

We examine proximate determinants in ever-use and current use of condom in Nigeria. The paper explore data from the baseline evaluation of Measure Evaluation in Nigeria (2004) to correlate the proximate factors of condom use in Nigeria. Among the sampled population (3279), only about 1% of female (n=466) and 4% of males (n=333) from Bauchi used a condom during last sex, compared with 18.3% (n=371) women and 43.7% men (n=231) in Enugu and, 14.7 of women (n=416) and 38.5% of men in Oyo. Only 9.9% of female (n=1195) compared with 24% of men (n=865) used condom during last sex. Ever use of condom rate among the sampled respondents was very low (5.4%). Among those currently-in-union, only 3% of women compared with 10% of men report current use of condom. Among those who desire no child yet, only 10% of women and 23% of men reported current use of condom. This is an indication of unmet need among this group of people.

Background

The fertility rate in Nigeria is currently estimated at 5.7 children per woman (NDHS, 2003), the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is also at a threshold (5.8%). The two indicators contributed significantly to poor health indicators in the

country. Condom use therefore, serves as both preventive against STIs including AIDS as well as child's spacing tool. The rate of condom use just as with other contraceptive methods in Nigeria is generally low. Also, persistent condom use and current use of condom is very low (NDHS, 2003; MEASURE EVALUATION, 2003). Several individual factors could be attributed to this poor rate of condom utilization. This paper is aimed at determining the proximate determinants of ever use and current use of condom.

Data Used:

We use data from the 2004 VISION Project conducted by MEASURE Evaluation through Centre For Research, Evaluation Resources and Development, to examine the proximate determinants in ever-use and current use of condom in Nigeria. The analysis was based on 3258 sampled respondents in fifteen local government areas in Nigeria.

Results: Univariate and bivariate analysis reflects the distribution of the respondents across three states, location (rural/urban), marital status, educational level, number of sexual partners in the last 12months, fertility desire, and other socio-demographic variables. Logistic

regression model were performed to examine the proximate determinants in ever-use and current use of condom. Among the variables considered for ever-use of condom, the significant variables ($p < .05$) include: age less than 19 years, (age 40 years and above as reference category), higher education (no education as reference category), and urban location (rural as reference category). The model for ever-use of condom showed that these three variables were also significant ($p < .05$). We run the model for male and female across the three regions covered to determine the variation in proximate determinant of condom use.

Conclusion: The proximate determinants of ever-use and current use of condom varied across regions in Nigeria.

References

1. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2003
2. Measure Baseline Evaluation of Family Planning and Reproductive Health in Nigeria.