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Socio-demographic factors Influencing Postpartum care joint decision making and use of Family Planning among the young population in South-West, Nigeria

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Research Article

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Abstract

Background: Population explosion continues to be a serious concern across the globe. The current world population estimate of 7.7 billion people is expected to increase to 9.7 billion by the year 2050. Despite the projected growth, recent reports have shown that approximately, six million infants died before their first birthday, and thirty-five women die per hour as a result of pregnancy and childbirth related complications. Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) has been recommended to help protect women from unplanned pregnancies within the first six weeks of giving birth. An effective postpartum contraceptive utilization in developing countries could reduce the rate of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Thus, this study was aimed at examining the socio-demographic factors that influence postpartum care joint decision making and the use of family planning among the young female population in South West, Nigeria.

Methods: The study involved the use of primary dataset collected among young mothers aged 15-30 years in South West, Nigeria, in 2019. Inclusion criteria including having a child in the year preceding the survey. One hundred forty respondents were interviewed in three senatorial districts to give 420 respondents, and the data collected were analyzed adopting univariate, bivariate, and multivariate measures.

Results: The findings from the study showed that respondents across all the age groups were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse/partner concerning the use of family planning, and this was significant for the age group 25-29 years. Also, there was a significant association between family planning usage and a healthy, meaningful relationship between joint decision, and communication on the use of family planning after delivery (P-value < 0.05).

Conclusion: This study revealed the importance of male partners in couple's decision towards uptake of family planning services. It recommends that focused community orientation, and awareness strategies, including reproductive health education for couples, should be implemented at community grass root levels

Introduction

Globally, approximately six million children died before their first birthday in 2016 and thirty-five women dying every hour as a result of pregnancy and childbirth related complications. In Nigeria, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is still on the high side of 576 per 100,000 live births³. Evidences has shown that obstetric deaths could be reduced by 20 percent through the correct adoption of family planning (FP)^{4,5}, statistics also showed that an increase of 15 to 17 percent of contraceptives utilization decreases population growth by one birth per woman⁶.

Evidence has shown that FP is a cost-effective public health intervention with the potential to reduce both maternal and child mortality⁸. Family planning (FP) low utilization is one of the significant issues in

many developing countries with poor access to maternal and child health care services.^{6,7} There is an unmet need for family planning among estimated 215 million women in these countries and 82 percent of unintended pregnancies could be attributed to the FP unmet need.⁹ Inaccessibility to effective FP is particularly high in the postpartum period^{10,11}. Hence, 20% of birth in low-income countries usually occur before 24 months of the previous delivery². This number will undoubtedly increase as the global population continues to grow, and as large proportion of young population enter their childbearing years⁸.

A demographic health survey of four countries found that a lower proportion (25%) of women in Kenya adopted postpartum family planning (PPFP) by six months after delivery, while 35% do at one year. Studies have shown that the need for contraceptives varies during a woman's reproductive years, but demand is highest during the postpartum period¹². The first six weeks of giving birth to protect women from unplanned pregnancies by spacing the birth-to-pregnancy interval by at least two years and the inter-birth range by at least three years is termed Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP)^{2,13-16}. The use of effective postpartum contraceptive methods in less developed countries could prevent poor maternal, perinatal, and neonatal health outcomes, including stillbirth, prematurity, low birth weight, neonatal and maternal mortality^{2,13-16}. The postpartum period is particularly crucial for a woman's life; because many routine interventions are provided to mothers during this time¹¹.

Global efforts aimed at redressing gender-based inequalities through empowering women have also been increasingly laying emphasis on encouraging greater male participation in women's health. Empowering women and increasing male involvement in maternal health care-seeking are both viewed as essential approaches to reduce rate of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide.^{17,18} Though women's autonomy is critical, recent evidence suggests opposition by husband or partner led to contraceptive inaccessibility among 10 percent of women with unmet need for family planning.¹⁹ There is growing recognition that reproductive health should be a joint responsibility of men and women, given that men often have significant influence on couple's contraceptive use²⁰. Furthermore, the role and importance of husbands need to be considered when developing family planning services and programs²¹.

Compared to men, women often lack decision-making power to allocate resources for health care seeking, most especially in contexts where men determine whether and under what conditions their spouses will use health services¹⁶. Decisions about adopting appropriate FP such as using contraceptives for either spacing or limiting childbirth are often strongly shaped by spousal relationships.⁶ Surveys from sub-Saharan Africa show that most women would be willing for their male partners to participate in maternal health care¹³. Studies in the past tend to argue that concordant joint decision making is favorable for better maternal health outcomes than male-dominated or women-dominated decision making. There is a theoretical assumption that effective communication and shared control over

resources, reflected in the couple's concordance in joint decision makings, have the potential to overcome husband's opposition to contraceptive use when there is a disagreement on regulating childbirth^{7,18}.

Disregarding the contraceptive needs of postpartum women are missed opportunities in health service delivery to ensure that every woman and her family can enjoy the health, social, and economic benefits of family planning.¹⁷, Deliberate promotion of postpartum family planning has shown promising results. Most of the evidence is limited to middle-and high-income countries²². Still, the overall adoption in Nigeria is very low among the young female population, and literature is equally limited.

Male partner opposition of contraception is often cited as an obstacle and is associated with lower contraception use by women ending preventable maternal mortality. Thus, perinatal mortality necessarily involves engaging with families and communities. Male partners, in particular, exert a considerable influence on women's use of reproductive health services and participate in decisions that affect health outcomes¹³. To better understand the joint decision making process of FP, this study was aimed at examining the socio-demographic factors influencing postpartum care joint decision making and the use of family planning among the young population in South-West, Nigeria.

Aims

This study was limited to the primary dataset collected among young mothers aged 15-30 years in South-West, Nigeria. The young mothers are those who already had a child in the last year, and this study is expected to provide insight on how socio-demographic factors Influencing Postpartum care joint decision making and the use of Family planning.

Main Research Question/Objective

The question of interest is to identify and discuss how socio-demographic factors Influencing Postpartum care joint decision making and the use of Family planning among the young female population in South West, Nigeria.

Significance of the research

Conducting a study on how socio-demographic factors Influencing Postpartum care joint decision making and use of Family planning in South West, Nigeria is particularly relevant for policymakers since more information is needed about hidden factors that are significantly influencing the non/low use of family planning in Nigeria and knowing the factors could contribute to the development of programs that are particularly relevant to use of family planning in Nigeria.

Methods

Sample size

The study population comprised young mothers (within reproductive age 15 – 30 years) who already had a child in the last year. The study area was purposively chosen to capture contraceptive use among this group. The primary data collection was done in four senatorial districts of Osun state, Nigeria. One hundred forty respondents were interviewed in each senatorial district to give 420 respondents in total.

Research Instrument

The study employed a cross-sectional method of data collection that is a quantitative method of data collection. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect information on socio-demographic characteristics, family planning use, Postnatal/Postpartum care, joint decision, and support among young mothers. (Please see supplementary material on questionnaire Table, S₁ below).

Ethical considerations

The researchers ensured that the informed consent of the respondent was sought by explaining the purpose of the study; anonymity was maintained by not including their names, and confidentiality was assured. Before administering the questionnaire, a copy of the research protocol was submitted for a full review to the Research and Ethics committee of Institute of Public Health, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife (IPH, OAU) and approval for this study was obtained with IPHOAU/12/1446. (Please see supplementary material on institution ethical approval, figure S₁ below).

Results

Table 1 below represents the respondent's socio-demographic. The table shows that more than half of the respondents were between age 25-29 years (60%) with an average age of 26 years. Respondent's level of education shows that the majority (85.9%) attended secondary (42.1%) and post-secondary (43.8%). More than half of the respondents practice Christianity (66.4%) as religion. The table also revealed that majority of the respondents (90.7%) were employed, almost all were living with their husband/partner (80.5%), 81.2% of the husband of respondents married just one wife and more than half had 1-2 children before the study with average children ever born of 2.2 children.

Table 1: Respondent’s Socio-demographics characteristics

Variable	Frequency N=420	Percent
Age		
Below 20	19	4.5
20-24	99	23.6
25-29	252	60.0
30+	50	11.9
Mean age: 26 years, SD: 3.4		
Highest level of education		
No formal education	15	3.7
Primary	44	10.4
Secondary	177	42.1
Post-secondary	184	43.8
Religion		
Christianity	279	66.4
Islam	141	33.6
Occupation status		
Unemployed	39	9.3
Employed	381	90.7
Living arrangement		
Living with you	338	80.5
Living elsewhere	82	19.5
Family type		
Monogamous	341	81.2
Polygamous	79	18.8
Children ever born		
1-2	255	60.7
3+	165	39.3
Mean CEB: 2.2, SD: 1.0		

Fig 1 below represents family planning usage and consent from the husband. The figure shows that 8 out of every ten respondents were currently using a method of family planning, and 7 out of every 10 seek permission from their husband before using family planning.

Fig 2 represent spousal communication on the number of children, family planning usage after delivery, reducing workload during pregnancy and after birth, healthy pregnancy, proper nutrition during pregnancy, and after delivery and money matters. The figure shows that at least 7 out of 10 respondents have excellent communication with their husbands/partners.

Table 2 below shows the logistic regression of communication on joint decisions concerning family planning. The table shows that respondents that had excellent communication concerning money matters, number of children, use of family planning after delivery, healthy pregnancy, and reduction of workload during and after childbirth were more likely to agree to use a method of family planning jointly. This analysis was only statically significant for the respondent that had excellent communication concerning the number of children, the use of family planning, and reducing workload during pregnancy.

Table 2 Logistic regression of spousal communication on the joint decision of family planning

Variable	Odd ratio	P-value	Confidence interval
Communication on money matters: RC=Poor			
Good	2.15	0.394	0.3687 – 12.5766
Communication on the number of children: RC=Poor			
Good	2.56	0.017*	1.1845 – 5.5167
Communication on the use of family planning: RC=Poor			
Good	7.26	0.000*	3.2752 – 16.0783
Communication on healthy pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	1.26	0.775	0.2626 – 6.0085
Communication on proper nutrition during pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	1.04	0.959	0.1996 – 5.4687
Communication on reducing workload during pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	2.65	0.049*	1.0060 – 6.9964
Constant	0.08	0.000	0.0345 – 0.1984

Table 3 below shows the logistic regression of respondent's socio-demographic against family planning usage. This is to identify respondent's socio-demographic that influence family planning usage. The table revealed that respondents across all the age groups were more likely to use family planning, and this was

significant for the age group 25-29 years and 30 years and above. Level of education shows that respondent with the primary school was more likely to use any method of family planning and respondents with secondary and post-secondary were less likely to use family planning but the analysis only significant for respondents with primary education in this study.

Respondents' employment status was statistically significant in that respondents who were employed were more likely to use a method of family planning.

Concerning the respondent's husband socio-demographic, the table shows that respondents whose husbands were employed were more likely to use a method of family planning, and this statistically significant in this study. A respondent with a husband that had secondary and post-secondary was more likely to use a method of family planning but only statistically significant with post-secondary. Respondents whose husband age were between the ages group 30-34 years and 35-39 years were more likely to family planning, and respondents whose husband age was above 39 years were less likely to seek permission, and this was statistically significant for respondents whose husband age were 30-34 years and 40 years and above.

Table 3: Logistic regression of respondent socio-demographic on use of family planning

Variable	Odd ratio	P-value	Confidence interval
Respondent age: RC= Below 20			
20-24	4.01	0.113	0.7215 – 22.2680
25-29	7.34	0.019*	1.3790 – 39.0923
30+	31.36	0.003*	3.2935 – 298.5587
Respondent level of education: RC= No formal education			
Primary	70.33	0.012*	2.5279 – 1956.873
Secondary	0.60	0.622	0.0789 – 4.5690
Post-secondary	0.32	0.314	0.0358 – 2.9172
Respondent religion: RC= Christianity			
Islam	1.42	0.623	0.3507 – 5.7487
Respondent employment status: RC = Unemployed			
Employed	6.83	0.005*	1.8030 – 25.8600
Living arrangement: RC= Living with you			
Living elsewhere	0.12	0.000*	0.0393 – 0.3606
Family type: RC=Monogamous			
Polygamous	0.46	0.152	0.1605 – 1.3293
Number of children: RC=1-2			
3+	0.43	0.144	0.1385 – 1.3337
Husband religion: RC= Christianity			
Islam	0.66	0.528	0.1804 – 2.4076
Husband employment status: RC=Unemployed			
Employed	28.63	0.000*	6.2717 – 130.7041
Husband level of education: RC=Primary			
Secondary	1.30	0.795	0.1767 – 9.6069
Post-secondary	8.59	0.043*	1.0741 – 68.7154
Husband age: RC= 25-29			
30-34	3.80	0.044*	1.0354 – 13.9732
35-39	1.82	0.365	0.4999 – 6.5912

40+	0.11	0.004*	0.0263 – 0.4893
Constant	0.01	0.004	0.0002 – 0.2070

Table 4 below shows the logistic regression of communication on husband consent concerning family planning. The table shows that respondents that had an excellent conversation concerning money matters, number of children, use of family planning after delivery, healthy pregnancy, and reduction of workload during and after childbirth were more likely to seek permission. Respondents with excellent communication concerning proper nutrition during pregnancy and after delivery were less likely to seek consent. This analysis was statically significant for the respondent that had excellent communication concerning the number of children, use of family planning, and the reduction of workload during pregnancy and after delivery.

Table 4: Logistic regression of respondent spousal communication on husband consent

Variable	Odd ratio	P-value	Confidence interval
Communication on money matters: RC=Poor			
Good	1.85	0.497	0.3142 – 10.8556
Communication on the number of children: RC=Poor			
Good	2.55	0.022*	1.1413 – 5.6782
Communication on the use of family planning: RC=Poor			
Good	6.28	0.000*	2.7768 – 14.1899
Communication on healthy pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	1.47	0.626	0.3123 – 6.9293
Communication on proper nutrition during pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	0.81	0.807	0.1505 – 4.3660
Communication on reducing workload during pregnancy: RC=Poor			
Good	2.94	0.028*	1.1227 – 7.7010
Constant	0.13	0.000	0.0633 – 0.2827

Table 5 below shows the logistic regression of respondent's socio-demographic on joint decisions of family planning. This is to identify the respondent's socio-demographic that influence joint decisions around the use of family planning. The table revealed that respondents across all the age groups were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse/partner concerning the use of family planning, and this was significant for the age group 25-29 years. Level of education shows that respondents with primary education were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse/partner concerning use a method of family

planning, and respondents with secondary and post-secondary were less likely to use family planning, but the analysis only significant for respondents with primary education.

Respondents' employment status was statistically significant in that respondents who were employed were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse/partner concerning using a method of family planning. Living arrangements show that respondents living elsewhere were less likely to mutually agree with their spouse/partner concerning use a method of family planning, and this was statistically significant.

Concerning the respondent's husband socio-demographic, the table shows that respondents who husband were employed were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse concerning using a method of family planning and this statistically significant in this study. Respondents with a husband that had secondary and post-secondary were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse concerning use a method of family planning, and this was statistically significant secondary and post-secondary. Respondent whose husband age were between the age group 30-34 years and 35-39 years were more likely to jointly agree with their spouse and respondent whose husband age were above 39 years were less likely to mutually agree with their spouse concerning the use of family planning and this was statistically significant for respondent whose husband age was 40 years and above.

Table 5 Logistic regression of respondent socio-demographic on the joint decision of family planning.

Variable	Odd ratio	P-value	Confidence interval
Respondent age: RC= Below 20			
20-24	3.91	0.143	0.6313 – 24.2368
25-29	9.1	0.013*	1.5830 – 53.3062
30+	2.6	0.365	0.3182 – 22.5040
Respondent level of education: RC= No formal education			
Primary	263.46	0.013*	3.1948 – 21726.89
Secondary	0.15	0.096	0.0158 – 1.4009
Post-secondary	0.12	0.077	0.0111 – 1.2567
Respondent religion: RC= Christianity			
Islam	0.53	0.320	0.1520 – 1.8515
Respondent employment status: RC = Unemployed			
Employed	29.67	0.000*	6.3348 – 138.9927
Living arrangement: RC= Living with you			
Living elsewhere	0.04	0.000*	0.0115 – 0.1110
Family type: RC=Monogamous			
Polygamous	0.39	0.087	0.1335 – 1.1457
Number of children: RC=1-2			
3+	1.22	0.723	0.4011 – 3.7300
Husband religion: RC= Christianity			
Islam	0.84	0.771	0.2616 – 2.7025
Husband employment status: RC=Unemployed			
Employed	105.04	0.000*	12.6570 – 871.675
Husband level of education: RC=Primary			
Secondary	16.62	0.021*	1.5252 – 181.1394
Post-secondary	145.31	0.000*	9.7949 – 2155.648
Husband age: RC= 25-29			
30-34	3.05	0.107	0.7862 – 11.805
35-39	1.02	0.979	0.2717 – 3.8160

40+	0.05	0.001*	0.0090 – 0.2734
Constant	0.00	0.000	0.0000 – 0.0079

Table 6 below shows the association between joint decision, communication on the use of family planning after delivery, and family planning use. The table shows that there is an association between mutual decision, communication on the use of family planning after birth, and the use of family planning.

Table 6: Association between joint decision, communication on the use of FP after delivery and family planning use.

Variable	Currently using a method of FP		
Joint decision	No	Yes	Total
No	77 (72.6)	29 (27.4)	106
Yes	0 (0.0)	314 (100.0)	314
Chi-square, P-value	Chi2: 279.29 P-value: 0.000*		
Communication on the use of FP after delivery			
Poor	54 (58.7)	38 (41.3)	92
Good	23 (7.0)	305 (93.0)	328
Chi-square, P-value	Chi2: 128.18 P-value: 0.000*		

Discussion

The study examined the socio-demographic factors influencing postpartum care, joint decision making, and family planning usage among the young population in South-West Nigeria. Findings from the study revealed that most of the respondents were active users of a method of family planning, and most of them sought permission from their husbands before using family planning. The results also showed that a good number of respondents have excellent communication with their husbands/partners. This means most of the respondents had husbands who were actively involved and supportive in the reproductive health of their wives, which has been correlated by other studies.

The study shows that there are an association and a strong significant relationship between joint decision, communication on the use of family planning after delivery, and the use of family planning. This simply means to tackle low use of family planning during the postpartum period among the young population, joint spousal decision, and communication on the use of family planning during postpartum should be encouraged among couples.

Study results showed that excellent communication concerning the number of children, use of family planning, and reduction of workload during pregnancy and after delivery was statistically significant with

seeking spousal consent. The study also revealed a significant association between respondents that had excellent communication concerning money matters, the number of children, the use of family planning after delivery, healthy pregnancy and reduction of workload during and after birth and using a method of family planning and the use of family planning. Power inequalities between couples have consistently challenged open communication between partners with regards to reproductive health matters and the uptake of reproductive health services. Still, these findings represent a marked improvement in family planning uptake outcomes.

The study findings showed that age, employment status, level of education, and living arrangement were all statistically significant with seeking permission from husbands for the use of family planning. These findings are related to other previous studies that have explored the relationship between socio-demographic factors and spousal consent for the uptake of family planning.

Conclusion And Recommendation

The power balance between couples plays an essential role in the health-seeking behavior of women. This study revealed that most of the respondents reported that their husbands were generally supportive and showed positive attitudes towards their uptake of family planning services. A focused community orientation, and awareness strategies, including reproductive health education for couples, should be implemented at local government levels in the various communities. Also, strengthening the Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) activities directed in increasing awareness and improving attitude towards family planning services are recommended to empower and inform women to seek these services.

Declarations

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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Figures

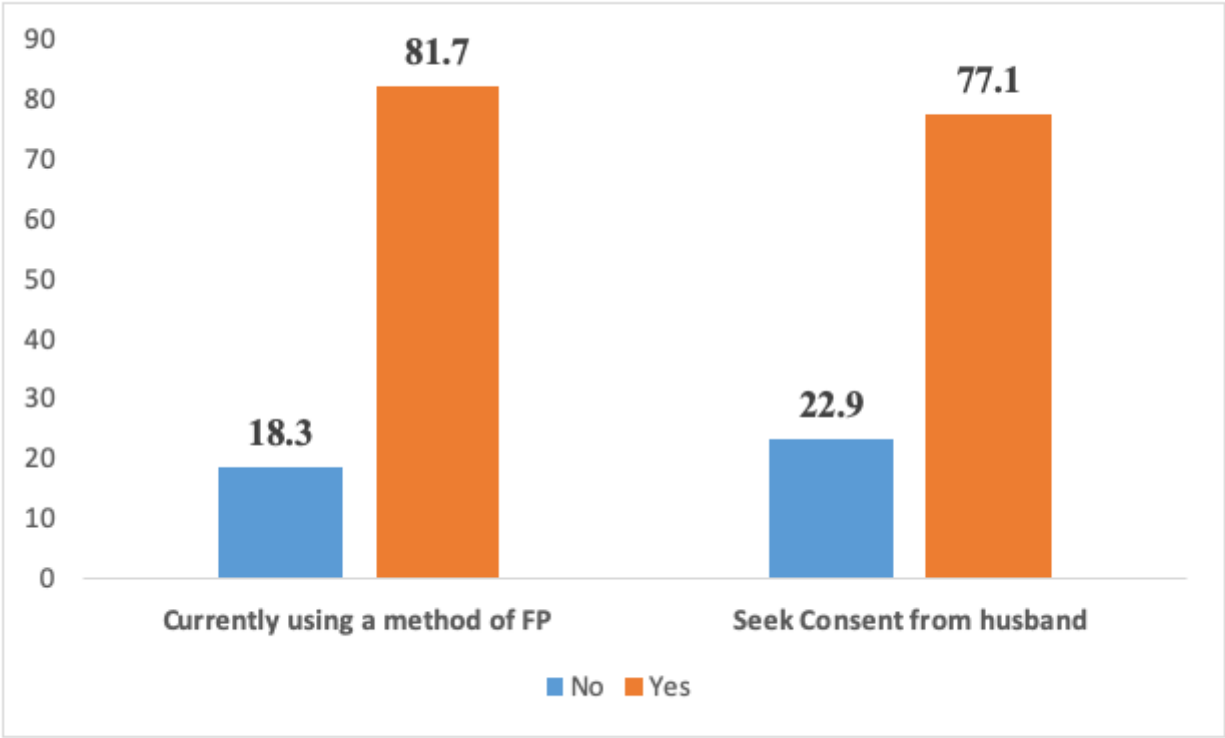


Figure 1

The husband gives respondent use of family planning and consent

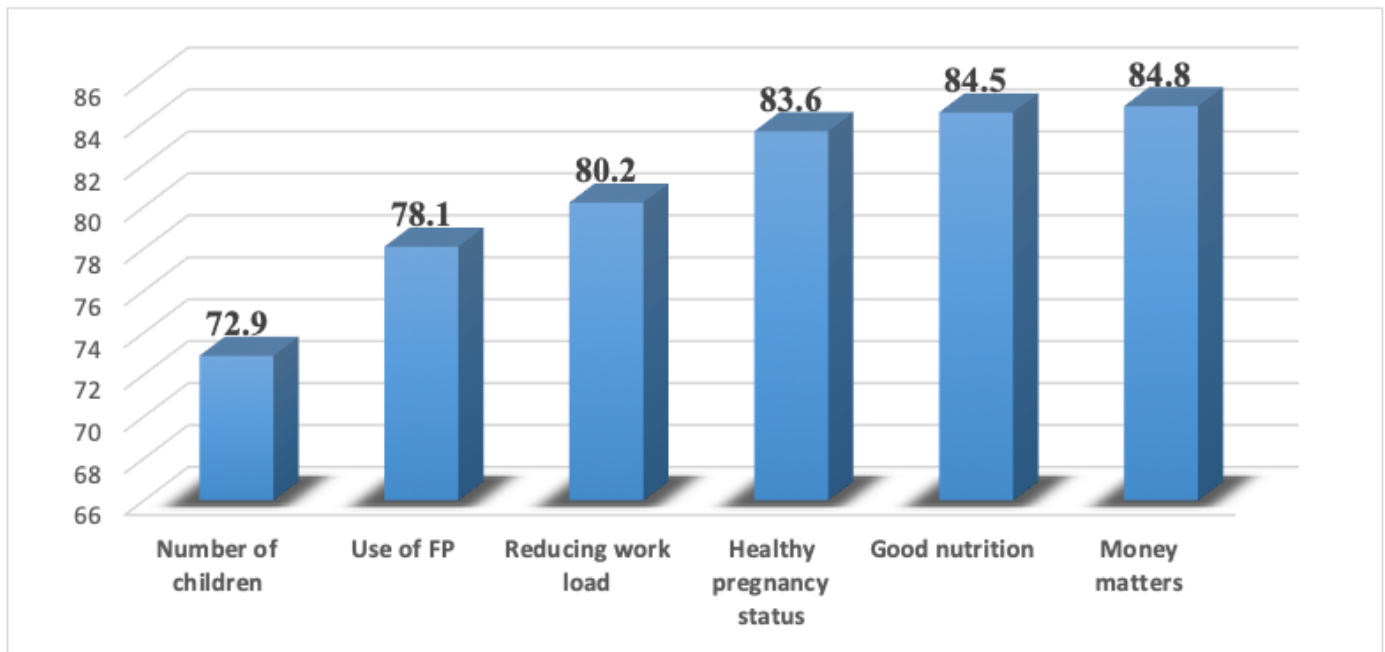


Figure 2

Spousal communication