

ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE TOWARDS THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES; THE RIVERS STATE EXPERIENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELLING

Nwachukwu Konye

**Department of Educational Psychology, Guidance and Counselling
Faculty of Education, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education,
Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria**

E-mail: konye.nwachukwu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The study investigate attitude of women of child bearing age towards the use of contraceptives; the Rivers State Experience: Implications for counselling. The study adopted survey research design. Four research questions and four null hypotheses guided the study. The population of the study was 841,622 registered married women of reproductive age in Rivers State. The sample of the study was 520 women of reproductive age drawn through purposive sampling technique. The instrument for data collection was self design and titled: Attitude Towards Contraceptives Scale (ATCS). The instrument was validated by three (3) experts in Guidance and Counselling. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach alpha reliability method and yielded a reliability index of 0.83. Simple percentage was used in answering the research questions while chi-square was used in testing the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The finding of this study reveals that women of reproductive age with many years in marriage have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than their counterparts with few years in marriage, the result of this research question shows that married women of reproductive age from high income level have more positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than those from low income level, that the attitude of women of reproductive age towards contraceptives based on length of marriage, age, income level and educational level significantly differs. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that governments at all level should establish health facilities where information on reproductive health could be discussed including safety measures which also include the use of contraceptives.

Keywords: Attitude, women, child bearing, age, contraceptive.

INTRODUCTION

Contraceptives are important devices to enable a woman recuperate after the difficult period of pregnancy. Jain and Muralidher (2021) consider the idea that contraception is the deliberate prevention conception from the use of different methods, such as sexual behavior, chemicals, medications, or surgical procedures. It is a deliberate prevention of conception or impregnation by a woman of the child bearing age using methods such drugs, techniques or devices, birth control method etc (Jones, 2022). Okeke (2021) say that using contraceptives involves preventing undesired pregnancies via means or equipment. The name contraceptive comes from the Latin word "kon-truh-septiv," which means inclined to or serving to avoid conceptions or immersion, according to Adegboyega (2020). It might also be referred to as a tool or medication that prevents pregnancy.

There are different types of contraceptives. Darroch et al (2012) opined that contraceptives may be categorized into traditional and modern contraceptives. They classified the types of contraceptives into two: traditional and modern contraceptive methods. Maduka (2021) assert that traditional contraceptive methods are the methods that do not require a surgical procedure. Davies (2021) identified the traditional contraceptive methods as reproductive awareness, techniques (based on body temperature, sympto-thermal, and calendar-rhythm techniques), and withdrawal. However, Chuka (2022) included the following traditional ways in her list of contraceptives: nursing, periodic silence, withdrawal, using herbs, postpartum abstaining from and the wearing of

waistbands. Yusuf (2022) posit that traditional contraception methods are also called natural birth control methods and may include: schedule beat technique, basal internal heat level strategy, bodily fluid review technique, symptothermal technique, ovulation marker testing units, withdrawal strategy, lactational barrenness, douching and pee. Williams (2022) identified benefits of natural birth contraceptives methods as follows (i) it is cost savings (ii) lack of health care visits or persecutions (iii) avoidance of medications or procedures. However, is that some women find it uncomfortable to be barred from having sex at specific times of the month.

Rabiu (2018) current methods of contraception were created to let couples act on their normal urges and wants while lowering their risk of becoming pregnant. Modern contraceptive techniques, according to James (2019), are technical innovations made to conquer biology. In other words, current contraceptives are made to allow couples to engage in sexual activity whenever they both choose it. Doskeeva (2018) listed modern contraceptive methods to include: implants (hormonal), diaphragm and spermicides, intrauterine devices and oral contraceptive pills.

James (2019) identified benefits of modern contraceptives methods as follows: (i) preventing maternal morbidity and mortality (ii) reducing unsafe abortions from unintended pregnancies (iii) reducing newborn and infant mortality (iv) reduce adolescent pregnancies (v) it is a veritable tool for preventing HIV/AIDS. Hassan (2022) asserts that the benefits of modern contraceptive methods are enormous. However, most importantly, it enable woman of reproductive age to be healthy, reduces stress among them, prevent sexually transmitted disease, enable women to nurture and develop their choosen career etc. Agarwal et al (2017) explained that whether it is traditional contraceptives method or modern contraceptive method, contraceptives use is a win-win situation for women of reductive age.

Several factors, including but not restricted to socio-demographic parameters like age, level of education, socio-economic position, and employment, may have an impact on how often women of childbearing age utilize methods of contraception. (Abma, 2018). In central Tanzania, Lwelamira et al. (2018) looked at the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of women of reproductive age about contemporary contraception. The study's findings revealed that, depending on age, there are considerable changes in the knowledge, attitude, and use of contraception among women of reproductive age, education level, income level, occupation and length of marriage.

Tilahun et al (2013) depending on age and economic level, assessed the knowledge, attitude, and practice of family planning among married couples in Ethiopia. The study's findings showed that there was a substantial difference on the attitude and practice of family planning among married couples in Ethiopia based on age and income level.

Oladipo (2022) investigated the attitude of married women towards the use of contraceptives in Lagos State based on age and income level. The study's findings showed that there is a considerable difference in the attitude of married women towards the use of contraceptives in Lagos State based on age and income level. In the same vein, Hassan (2022) examined the attitude of married women in Bauchi State towards the use of contraceptives based on length of marriage, educational level and socio-economic status. The study's findings showed that there is a considerable difference in the attitude of married women in Bauchi State towards the use of contraceptives based on length of marriage, socio-economic status and educational level.

Statement of the Problem

There has been noticeable increase in the rate of maternal death and teenage pregnancies with its attendant consequences (Bureau of Statistics, 2022). In addition while this problem has been investigated in other areas, much study on the variables of this new study have not been carried out in the area of this present study. Thus, this study investigates the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State: Implications for counselling.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to investigate the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State: Implications for counselling. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Determine the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on length of marriage.
2. Investigate the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on age.
3. Examine the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on income level.
4. Find out the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on educational level.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered in this study:

1. What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on length of marriage?
2. What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on age?
3. What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on income level?
4. What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on educational level?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested in the study at 0.05 level of significance.

1. The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on length of marriage.
2. The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on age.
3. The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on income level.
4. The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on educational level.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted survey research design. Obilor (2018) survey research designs aim to depict, clarify, and understand current situations as they stand. Conditions, procedures, structures, distinctions, ongoing procedures, and trends that are visible are all addressed by this study design. The population of the study was 841,622 registered married women of reproductive age in Rivers State (Welfare Office, 2022). The sample of the study was 520 women of reproductive age derived using a targeted sampling strategy. The data gathering tool, called the Attitude Towards Contraceptives Scale, was self-designed. (ATCS). The data gathering tool was designed to go with the modified Likert scale. Three (3) guidance and counseling specialists verified the instrument. The Cronbach alpha reliability approach was used to determine the instrument's dependability. An index of dependability for the tool was 0.83. The responses of the instrument were Agree (A) and Disagree (D). The study questions were answered using simple percentages, and the null hypotheses were tested using chi-square at a significance level of 0.05.

Results

Research Question One

What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on length of marriage?

Table 1: Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards the Use of Contraceptives based on Length of Marriage

S/ N	Statement/Items	Few years of marriage N = 275				Many years of marriage N = 245			
		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Contraceptives keep women safe	268	97	7	3	235	96	10	4
2	It prevents unwanted pregnancy	263	96	12	4	233	95	12	5
3	It prevents sexually transmitted diseases	265	96	10	4	236	96	9	4
4	I dislikes contraceptives	58	21	217	79	69	28	176	72
5	I discourage others from using contraceptives	35	13	240	87	48	20	197	80
6	It is dangerous to use contraceptives	22	8	253	92	34	14	211	86
7	I always use contraceptives	265	96	10	4	228	93	17	7
8	contraceptives are expensive	63	23	212	77	69	28	176	72
9	Contraceptives can easily be abused	122	44	153	56	128	52	117	48
10	The use of contraceptives a global appeal	228	83	47	17	231	94	14	6
Grand Total		151	55	124	45	159	65	86	35

Table 1 reveals that 151 married women of reproductive age with few years in marriage (representing 55 percent of the sample) have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives. On the other hand 124 married women of reproductive age with few years in marriage representing 45 percent of the sample have negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives. Also, 159 married women of reproductive age with many years in marriage (representing 65 percent of the sample) have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives while 86 women of reproductive age with many years in marriage (representing 35 percent of the sample) have negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives. The finding of this study reveals that women of reproductive age with many years in marriage have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than their counterparts with few years in marriage.

Research Question Two

What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on age?

Table 2: Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards the Use of Contraceptives based on Age

S/N	Statement/Items	20-31 years N = 170				31-40 years N = 180				41 years and above N = 167			
		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Contraceptives keep women safe	14	87	22	13	16	91	16	9	15	93	11	7
2	It prevents unwanted pregnancy	15	91	15	8	17	96	7	4	15	95	8	5
3	It prevents sexually transmitted diseases	15	90	17	10	16	93	12	7	15	93	12	7
4	I dislikes contraceptives	25	15	145	85	29	16	15	84	19	11	14	89
								1				8	

5	I discourage others from using contraceptives	28	16	142	84	31	17	14	83	14	8	15	92
6	It is dangerous to use contraceptives	21	12	149	88	24	13	15	87	35	21	13	79
7	I always use contraceptives	16	96	7	4	16	94	11	6	13	78	36	22
8	contraceptives are expensive	35	21	135	79	40	22	14	78	46	28	12	72
9	Contraceptives can easily be abused	22	13	148	87	25	14	15	86	32	19	13	81
10	The use of contraceptives a global appeal	16	95	8	5	17	94	10	6	14	84	26	74
	Grand Total	91	54	79	46	84	47	96	53	78	45	89	54

Table 2 indicates that married women of reproductive age that were aged 20-30 years and 31-40 years had positive attitude towards the use of contraceptive than those aged 41 years and above. This result is confirmed by the grand total which also indicated that age is a consideration in determining the attitude of reproductive-age women toward using contraception.

Research Question Three

What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on income level?

Table 3: Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards the Use of Contraceptives based on Income Level

S/ N	Statement/Items	High Income Level N = 96				Low Income Level N = 424			
		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Contraceptives keep women safe	90	94	9	6	371	88	53	12
2	It prevents unwanted pregnancy	89	93	7	7	367	87	57	13
3	It prevents sexually transmitted diseases	87	91	9	9	364	86	60	14
4	I dislikes contraceptives	15	16	81	84	40	9	384	81
5	I discourage others from using contraceptives	20	21	76	24	35	8	389	82
6	It is dangerous to use contraceptives	17	18	79	82	38	9	386	81
7	I always use contraceptives	88	92	8	8	344	81	80	19
8	contraceptives are expensive	12	13	84	87	28	7	396	93
9	Contraceptives can easily be abused	14	15	82	85	26	6	398	94
10	The use of contraceptives a global appeal	89	93	7	7	359	85	65	15
	Grand Total	52	54	44	46	197	46	227	54

Table 3 reveals that 54 percent of married women of reproductive age from high income level had positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives which 46 percent of married women of reproductive age from high income level had negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives. In addition, Table 3 indicates that 46 percent of the married women of reproductive age from low income level had positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives while 54 percent of the married women of reproductive age from low income level had negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives. The result of this research question shows that married women of reproductive age from high income level have more positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than those from low income level.

Research Question Four

What is the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on educational level?

Table 4: Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards the Use of Contraceptives based on Educational Level

S/ N	Statement/Items	OND and above N = 145				SSCE and below N = 375			
		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Contraceptives keep women safe	138	95	7	5	248	66	127	34
2	It prevents unwanted pregnancy	136	94	9	6	253	67	122	33
3	It prevents sexually transmitted diseases	134	92	11	8	245	65	130	35
4	I dislikes contraceptives	48	33	97	67	20	5	355	95
5	I discourage others from using contraceptives	55	38	90	62	24	6	351	94
6	It is dangerous to use contraceptives	52	36	93	64	28	7	347	93
7	I always use contraceptives	137	94	8	6	242	65	133	35
8	contraceptives are expensive	45	31	100	69	27	7	348	93
9	Contraceptives can easily be abused	48	33	97	67	29	8	346	92
10	The use of contraceptives a global appeal	136	94	9	6	251	67	124	33
Grand Total		93	64	52	36	137	37	238	63

Table 4 reveals that 64 percent of married women of reproductive age with high educational level have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives while 36 percent of the married women of reproductive age with high educational level have negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers state. In addition, A favorable attitude regarding the use of contraceptives is held by 37% of married women of reproductive years with low educational level, while a positive attitude is held by 63% of married women of childbearing age with low educational level.

Hypotheses One

The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on length of marriage.

Table 5: Chi-square Analysis of the Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards Contraceptives Based on Length of Marriage

Length of Marriage	Attitude		Df	Cal χ^2 value	p-value	Remarks
	Positive	Negative				
Few years of marriage	151	124				P < .05
Many years of marriage	159	86	1	4.814	.008	H ₀ is Rejected

Alpha level = .05

Table 5 shows that the calculated χ^2 value is significant at 0.05 level of significance (Cal χ^2 value = 4.814; Df = 1; p-value = < .05). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. The finding of this null hypothesis is that the attitude of women of reproductive age towards contraceptives based on length of marriage significantly differs.

Hypotheses Two

The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on age.

Table 6: Chi-square Analysis of the Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards Contraceptives Based on Age

Age	Attitude		Df	Cal χ^2 value	p-value	Remarks
	Positive	Negative				
20-30 years	91	79				P < .05
31-40 years	87	96				H ₀ is Rejected
41 and above	78	89	3	4.925	.010	

Alpha level = .05

Table 6 reveals that the calculated χ^2 value is significant at 0.05 level of significance (Cal χ^2 value = 4.925; Df = 3; p-value = < .05). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. The finding of this null hypothesis is that the attitude of women of reproductive age towards contraceptives based on age significantly differs.

Hypotheses Three

The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on income level.

Table 7: Chi-square Analysis of the Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards Contraceptives Based on Income Level

Income Level	Attitude		Df	Cal χ^2 value	p-value	Remarks
	Positive	Negative				
High Income Level	54	44				P < .05
Low Income Level	197	227	1	5.083	.004	H ₀ is Rejected

Alpha level = .05

Table 7 reveals that the calculated χ^2 value is significant at 0.05 level of significance (Cal χ^2 value = 5.083; Df = 1; p-value = < .05). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. The finding of this null hypothesis is that the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on income level significantly differs.

Hypotheses Four

The attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State does not significantly differ based on educational level.

Table 8: Chi-square Analysis of the Attitude of Women of Reproductive Age towards Contraceptives Based on Educational Level

Educational Level	Attitude		Df	Cal χ^2 value	p-value	Remarks
	Positive	Negative				
OND and above	95	52				P < .05
SSCE and below	137	238	1	5.131	.003	H ₀ is Rejected

Alpha level = .05

Table 8 indicates that the calculated χ^2 value is significant at 0.05 level of significance (Cal χ^2 value = 5.131; Df = 1; p < .05). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. The finding of this null hypothesis is that the attitude of women of reproductive age towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on educational level significantly differs.

Discussion of Results

The result of research question one (Table 1) reveals that women of reproductive age with many years in marriage have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than their counterparts with few years in marriage. When the differences in the responses of the women on their attitude towards the use of contraceptives was subjected to chi-square analysis (Table 5), the calculated χ^2 value was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This

result is in agreement with Lwelamira et al (2018) that there is difference in the knowledge, considering the length of marriage, Tanzanian women of reproductive age differ in their attitudes and use of contraception. The present result may be due to the fact that most of the women with many years of marriage is done with child bearing and may be using contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies unlike the women with few years in marriage that may be looking forward to having children. The result of research question two (Table 2) indicated that women of reproductive age who are aged 20-30 years had more positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives, followed by those aged 31- 40 years and then those aged 41 years and above. When the difference in the responses of the women of reproductive age in Rivers State based on age was subjected to chi-square analysis (Table 6), the calculated χ^2 value was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This result is in agreement with Tilahun et al (2013) that based on age, there were notable differences in married couples' attitudes toward and usage of family planning in Ethiopia. The current finding might be explained by the fact that sexually active women in their 20s and 30s who are of sexual maturity may utilize contraception to prevent unintended pregnancies and STDs. The result of research question three (Table 3) showed that women of reproductive age from high income level have more positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than those from low income level. When the difference in the responses of the women of reproductive age on their attitude towards the use of contraceptives in Rivers State based on income level was subjected to chi-square analysis (Table 7), the calculated χ^2 value was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This outcome supports Oladipo's assertion that married women's attitudes toward are significantly different from unmarried women's attitudes the use of contraceptives in Lagos State based on income level. This present result may be due to the fact that the women from high income level can easily afford to purchase and use these contraceptives than the women from low income level who may think that these contraceptives are too expensive and may not be available to use due to its expensive nature. The result of research question four (Table 4) showed that women of reproductive age from high educational level have positive attitude towards the use of contraceptives than those with low educational level. When the difference in the responses of women of reproductive age on their attitude towards the use of contraceptives was subjected to chi-square analysis (Table 8), the calculated χ^2 value was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This result is in agreement with Hassan (2022) that there is significant difference in the responses of married women in their attitude towards the use of contraceptives in Bauchi State based on the educational level. The result of this present study may be due to the fact that women of reproductive age from high educational level are able to obtain information on basic reproductive health. Such information may be focused on the consequences of unprotected sexual intercourse.

Implications for Counselling

It is imperative that counselors should provide information on reproductive health to women of reproductive age. This is because while young women of reproductive age are often erratic contraceptive users, some adult women also may use contraceptives imperfectly. In addition, counselors are expected to provide information on reproductive health to women of reproductive age because in some cases parents, health care professionals typically lack the knowledge or ability to give younger women of reproductive years thorough, accurate, age-appropriate information on reproductive issues.

There is also need for counselors to undergo conferences, workshops and other retraining programmes of reproductive health to get acquainted on such information. This will enable them to be useful to provide efficient services on reproductive health.

There is also need to take seriously family counselling, teenage counselling etc. where issues on reproductive health could be discussed. Thus, institutions responsible for the production of counselors should enrich their curriculum to include issues discussed in this study.

Recommendations of the Study

The following recommendations are explained in the study

1. Governments at all level should establish health facilities where information on reproductive health could be discussed including safety measures which also include the use of contraceptives.
2. There should be sustained awareness on the relevance of contraceptives in guarantying women's health, safety and wellbeing. This can be done by health practitioners, staff of welfare department and counselors.
3. Unwholesome sexual practices should be discouraged. This will lessen the money spent on procuring contraceptives.
4. Social media and other agencies should educate the populace on the importance of safe sexual relationship.

CONCLUSION

Information on various types of contraceptives and their uses are important for all times. Studies should be regularly carried out to create awareness on the relevance of contraceptives in women's health.

REFERENCES

- Abma, T.C (2018). Contraception in clinical practice: Global view. *Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 70*, 49-58.
- Adegboyega, K.L (2020). Contraceptives use by adolescents. *Journal of Health Education, 3*(1), 32-43.
- Agarrwal, M., Samanta, S., Rhusan, D., & Anant, M. (2017). Knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception in Abuja Metropolis. *Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology, 6*(2), 720-728.
- Bureau of Statistics (2022). *Nigeria demographic and health survey*. Federal Government Press.
- Chukka, B.L (2022). Contraceptives use among women in Nsukka education zone. *Journal of Maternal Health, 3*, 47-58.
- Darroch, J.E., Sedgh, G., & Ball, H. (2012). *Contraceptives technologies: Responding to women's needs*. Kuttmachar Institute.
- Davies, M.K (2021). *Contraceptives and women's health*. Norton.
- Deskeava, P.H (2018). *Reproductive health services to pregnant women*. Bantam Publishers.
- Hassan, P.G (2022). Attitude of married women towards the use of contraceptives in Bauchi State. *Journal of Maternal Health, 3*, 23-37.
- Jain, R., & Meraliler, T. (2021). Relevance of contraceptives in modern society. *Journal of Medical Science, 12*(3), 679-712.
- James, G.H (2019). *Modern contraceptives methods*. Reinhold Publishers.
- Jones, K.L (2022). *Contraceptives and its uses*. Rand McNally & Company.
- Lwelamira, J., Mnyamagola, G., & Msaki, M. (2018). Knowledge, attitude in practice (KAP) towards modern contraceptives among women of reproductive age in central Tanzania. *Current Research Journal of Social Sciences, 4*(3), 235-245.

- Maduka, H.K (2021). Differences between traditional and modern contraceptives. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 2(1), 43-52.
- Okeke, G.S (2021). *Forms of contraceptives*. Debfol Publishers.
- Oladipo, L.H (2022). Attitude of married women towards the use of contraceptives in Lagos State. *Journal of Counselling and Health*, 4(1), 22-34.
- Rabiu, L.T. (2018). *Safety measures and pregnancy among women in developing countries*. Brown Publishers.
- Tilahun, T., Gene, G., Luchlers, S., Kassahun, W., & Leye, E. (2013). Family planning, knowledge, attitude and practice among married couples in Ethiopia. *Journal of Medical Sciences*, 8(4), 422-431.
- Yusuf, K.K (2022). Determinants of contraceptives usage among women in Kogi State. *Journal of and Health*, 2, 32-46.