is the dominant religion. Nike is an agrarian community on the outskirts of Enugu.

Until recently, Lagos, which is located on the southwestern coast of Nigeria, was the capital city of Nigeria. The indigenous population is mainly Yoruba, but Ibos, Hausas, Fulfanis, Kanuris and other ethnic groups from the eastern and northern parts of the country have settled in the city over the years. Christianity and Islam are the dominant religions. Ayobo, a farming community with a population of more than 4,000 people, is on the outskirts of the city.

The three urban centers were stratified into four residential areas—elite, mixed (both migrants and nonmigrants), migrant working class and indigenous—and each of these was further divided into blocks. The researchers selected two blocks, within which 180 households were randomly selected; the first 90 were the main sample and the second 90 a backup. The rural areas were not stratified because each one was relatively homogenous; households were selected by systematic random sampling. In each of the three villages, 150 men and women were interviewed. Within each urban and rural household, the husband and wife and all adolescents were interviewed. When there was more than one wife, a lottery was drawn to determine which one would participate.

In all, 1,540 interviews (753 men and 787 women) were completed. The analysis in this article is limited to the 927 married respondents, because those who were unmarried may not have been sexually active and therefore may not have needed to practice contraception.

### Statistical Analysis

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with 26 attitudinal statements describing the impact of family planning on the family, individual health and well-being, and marital relations and stability, on a scale from one (strongly agree) to five (strongly disagree). The statements were largely based upon the themes of the information, education and communications campaign. For example, the respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements: “Family planning helps a couple to become responsible parents” and “Family planning leads to a broken home.”

Factor analysis was used to examine the interrelationships among explanatory variables. Factor analysis refers to a variety of statistical techniques whose common objective is to represent a set of variables in terms of a smaller number of hypothetical factors. The basic assumption of factor analysis is that underlying dimensions or factors can be used to explain complex phenomena. The mathematical model for factor analysis is similar to a multiple regression equation, and each variable is expressed as a linear combination of factors that are not actually observed.

The factor analysis of the 26 attitudinal statements was conducted using the principal component method. The analysis was disaggregated by gender. The criterion for the number of factors to be extracted was that the eigenvalue of each factor had to be equal to or greater than one. Extracted factors were then rotated by the varimax method. Each of the 26 statements was assigned to the factor with which it had the highest correlation.

After some variables were extracted from the complex attitudinal statements, the variables’ effect on the respondents’ current contraceptive use was examined. Because the analysis is based on current use, the dependent variable is dichotomous. Therefore, a logistic regression model was used to examine the effect of the factor-analyzed family planning attitudes on current contraceptive use. The dependent variable for each observation takes on a value of one if the respondent is currently using contraceptives and a value of zero if the respondent is not. The independent variables are the factor scores and some other theoretically relevant variables, such as education, place of residence, state of origin, ethnicity, occupation, spousal communication and social support.

### Results

#### Background Characteristics

About one-half of respondents were aged 20–34, and one-fifth were aged 45–49 (Table 1). More than 40% of the male respondents were aged 45–49; in contrast, most of the female respondents were younger. Among the men, 43% reported having a primary school education and 32% a secondary school education. Among the women, 37% reported having a primary school education and 22% a secondary school education. More than one-third of the male respondents were farmers, and another third were involved in professional or administrative occupations; almost four in 10 of the female respondents were engaged in artisanal jobs such as weaving and sewing, and another one-third of women held clerical or sales positions. More than two-thirds of respondents were either Ibos or Hausas, while one-quarter were Yorubas. Almost half were Muslim, one-quarter were Christian and the remainder belonged to other religious groups.

#### Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitudes and Use

Although the majority of respondents reported knowing of a contraceptive method (76%), only 28% were currently using one, and fewer than half (47%) reported ever having used one (Table 2). A