

DETERMINANTS OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION INTENTION AMONG WOMEN IN OYE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.

FANIMO FEMI AUSTINE

(DSS/11/0129)

*A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY
AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE EKITI NIGERIA. IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc. HONS)
DEGREE IN DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS*

Miss Christiana Alex Ojei.

Supervisor

ABSTRACT

Female Genital Mutilation also known as female circumcision is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “all procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organ for non-medical reasons.

The study was carried out in Oye Local Government Area, with a sample size of 200 women with at least a female live birth. A simple random sampling technique was employed in this survey. 2 level of analysis were employed. The result shows that age, religion and occupation of respondents was significant to their FGM practice ($P < 0.005$), while marital status, education, income and number of children was not significant with FGC practice ($P > 0.005$).