

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Understanding the association between exposure to family planning messages and consistent condom use among never married men in Ghana

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Abstract

Background

Despite considerable efforts to promote condom use, sexually active people in sub-Saharan Africa still engage in risky sexual behaviours, with condom use relatively low. With this high vulnerability of these persons to HIV and sexually transmitted infections, research related to exposure to family planning messages to help curb this trend remains sparse. This study examined how exposure to family planning messages in the midst of some socio-demographic factors is associated with consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana.

Methods

Data were obtained from the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of Ghana. Only never married men (15–64 years) who have had sexual experience in the last 12 months were included in the analysis (N = 971). Frequencies, percentages, chi-square tests and binary logistic regression analyses were carried out. Results of the binary logistic regression analysis were presented using crude odds ratios (cOR) and adjusted odds ratios (aOR).

Results

The results showed that only 26.15% of sexually active never married men in Ghana consistently used condom during sex. Men who were exposed to family planning messages were 51% more likely use condom consistently compared to those who are not exposed [aOR = 1.51, CI = 1.04–2.18]. In terms of the covariates, the likelihood of consistent condom use

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among men in Ghana was lower among those aged 35 years and above compared to those aged 15–24 [aOR = 0.46 CI = 0.21–0.99]. The odds of consistent condom use among men increased with level of education, with men with higher level of education having the highest odds of consistent condom use compared to those with no formal education [aOR = 9.98, CI = 2.05–48.46]. Men of the richest wealth quintile were more likely to use condom consistently compared to those of the poorest wealth quintile [aOR = 2.62, CI = 1.30–5.27]. Higher odds of consistent condom use was found among men who dwelled in the Central, Northern, and Upper East regions compared to those of the Western region.

Conclusion

Our findings have established a strong association between exposure to family planning messages alongside age, educational level, wealth, and region of residence and consistent condom use. Men exposed to family planning messages were more likely to use condoms consistently. Designed programs should use intervention strategies that focus on interactive and participatory educational activities to improve sexually active men's interpersonal communication on family planning messages, especially on consistent condom use with their sexual partners.

Background

The past decade has seen a drastic social change that has swept away some longstanding customary norms and values related to suitable sexual practices across many societies, including sub-Saharan African countries [1–3]. Contemporary Ghana, like other sub-Saharan nations is now beset with high prevalence of risky sexual compromising practices such as unprotected sex, multiple sexual partnerships, premarital and extramarital affairs as well as increase early onset of sexual debut [4–7]. These diverse health compromising behaviours escalate the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV infections not only among individuals involved with these high-risk sexual practices but among the general population as well [8–11]. For instance, unintended pregnancies are central to unsafe abortions; a major risk factor for maternal morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) [12]. Another public health concern arising from sexual behaviours is the high prevalence of STIs, including HIV/AIDS among young people in general in SSA [13].

Globally, recent statistics show that family planning and/or contraceptive use prevented approximately 218 million unwanted pregnancies in 2012, stopping nearly 55 million unintended births, 138 million abortions, of which 40 million were unsafe, including 25 million miscarriages, and 118,000 maternal mortality [14]. Other reports revealed that compared to other regions (e.g., Oceania, 58%; Caribbean, Northern and Latin America, 75%), contraceptive use prevalence (36%) in SSA is low [15–18]. Hence, many health providers and promoters have employed diverse sexual and reproductive intervention programmes (e.g., family planning) aimed at empowering women and protecting them against risky sexual behaviours and the associated negative implications [16,19]. At the very focal point of this crusade is the engagement of men and their roles toward reproductive health services as a foundation for better improvement in the reproductive health of both men and women [20].

According to Shattuck et al. [21], men in developing societies, particularly in SSA are major decision-makers concerning family size and subsequent use of family planning. Available

information reveals that a substantial disagreement between partners on family planning and desired family size has been reported together with low levels of communication on these topics [22–24]. The biggest challenge facing the quest to facilitate men's involvement in family planning is the identification of appropriate information package that might efficiently boost their participation [24,25]. Importantly, inter-partner communication is reported to be associated with contraceptive decision-making that positively impacts contraceptive uptake and consistent use [26]. Conversely, refusing to communicate reproductive health goals restrict partners' effective and consistent contraceptive use [23,24]. For example, partners who share information about safer sex or condom use are more likely to use condoms [27]. Also, individuals who negotiate with their sexual partners to use condoms are also more likely to use condoms than those who do not make such attempts [28].

With the advent of the AIDS epidemic, STIs, unmet need for family planning and high prevalence of unintended pregnancies in SSA, integral efforts to increase the practice of safer sex through the use of condoms have been suggested by major stakeholders and considered as very crucial towards intervention programmes and policy [29–32]. For most sexually active people, besides sex with an uninfected sexual partner, condom use is the only effective technique that guarantees protection against HIV and some other STIs [33,34]. Condom use has been proven as an effective method for preventing unwanted pregnancy and the most favoured method among unmarried sexually active people [35]. However, literature has reported a caveat on condom promotion and use for HIV/STIs prevention in low and middle-income countries where only consistent condom use has been found to offer effective protection [36]. According Hearst and Chen [36], the impact of condoms may often be moderated by inconsistent use, low use among persons at risk, and also show negative connections with other strategies (e.g., type of messages).

Previous studies on diverse ethnic young adults have identified a number of condom information sharing strategies such as risk communication (i.e., citing risks of unprotected sex), directives or requests, sex refusal without a condom, non-verbal introduction of condoms, emotional coercion (e.g., threatening negative consequences), seduction (e.g., using sexual arousal to distract partner), and deception (e.g., using false information) [28,37,38]. Other determinants often cited in literature to also moderate condom use range from type of partner, education, occupation, age, place of residence, multiple sexual partners, marital status, fertility preference, parity, and alcohol use [39–43]. Some of these factors have also been reported in SSA [44–48]. Surprisingly, none of these factors have consistently been established across these studies, but are quite hard to directly compare because of the diverse populations (e.g., commercial sex workers, clients, general population, and adolescents) used and at different time periods across different geographical locations.

In Ghana, like many patriarchal societies, sex and reproductive health communications between parents, adults and the young population are restricted to abstinence and menstrual hygiene, with minimal attention to condom use [49]. Given the vital role men play in the acceptance and utilization of contraceptives by partners, it is imperative and would be interesting to further investigate the connection between their exposure to family planning messages and consistent condom use among a cohort of never married men that previous research has ignored. Further, due to the high vulnerability of sexually active people to HIV/STIs and the risks of unintended pregnancy in SSA [30–32,50,51], it is for planned interventions and policy importance to better understand family planning messages and condom use behavior among sexually active men in order to help sexually active people lead healthy sexual and reproductive lives [45,52]. By increasing research on male involvement in reproductive health decision making, male partners can improve couple-level reproductive health outcomes by using condoms consistently with sexual partners to prevent HIV/STIs and unwanted pregnancies. Hence, the

primary purpose of the current study was to examine how exposure to family planning messages in the midst of some socio-demographic factors is associated with consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana.

Materials and methods

Data source

Data for the study were obtained from the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of Ghana. DHS is a nationwide survey conducted every five-years across low- and middle-income countries. It focuses on maternal and child health by interviewing women of reproductive age (15–49 years) as well as men aged 15–64. DHS follows the same standard procedures: sampling, questionnaires, data collection, cleaning, coding, and analysis that allows for comparison between countries. To ensure national representativeness, the survey employs a two-stage stratified sampling technique [53]. The first stage consists of a list of primary sampling units (PSUs) or enumeration areas (EAs) that cover the entire country and are usually obtained from the latest national census when available. Each EA is further subdivided into standard size segments of about 100–500 households per segment. During this stage, a sample of predetermined segments is selected randomly with a probability proportional to the EA's measure of size (i.e., number of households in an EA). The DHS survey personnel select households systematically from a list of previously enumerated households in each selected EA segment at the second stage. This is followed by in-person interviews in selected households. For the purpose of this study, only never married men (15–64 years) who had sexual experience in the last 12 months were included in the analysis (N = 971). The study excluded currently married, previously married and cohabiting men as they may have the intention to give birth and hence may have low likelihood of using condom.

Measurement of variables

The outcome variable used was consistent condom use. To derive this variable, men were asked if they used condom every time they had sex with their 3rd to most recent partner (1), 2nd to most recent partner (2) and most recent partner (3) in the last twelve months. In each of these three occasions, the responses were 'Yes' and 'No'. A composite variable was created from these three variables to derive the variable 'consistent condom use', which referred to men who always used condom on at least one of these occasions. This variable was coded as follows: No and Yes.

The key explanatory variable in this study was exposure to family planning messages. This was derived from three variables; heard of family planning on radio in the last few months, heard of family planning in newspaper/magazine in the last few months and heard family planning on television (TV) in the last few months. Each of these variables was coded as No and Yes. A composite variable was created from these three variables, with those who had either heard of family planning messages on radio, newspaper/magazine or TV in the last few months considered as those who had exposure to family planning messages (i.e., coded as Yes). Conversely, those who had neither heard of family planning messages on radio, newspaper/magazine nor TV in the last few months were considered as those who had no exposure to family planning messages (i.e., coded as No).

Apart from the key explanatory variable, other variables were included in the analysis as covariates. These variables were age, occupation, educational level, place of residence, religious affiliation, wealth quintile, marital status, and region. These variables were extracted from the males recode file of the 2014 DHS of Ghana. For ease of analysis, age, occupation, religious affiliation and marital status were recoded. Age was categorised into 15–24, 25–34, 35 years

and above. Occupation was also categorised into two: not working and working. Religious affiliation was recoded as Christianity, Islam, and Other (Traditional religion and no religion). The choice of these explanatory variables was based on their availability in the dataset as well as their association with consistent condom use among men [54–56].

Analytical procedure

Stata version 14.1 (College Station, TX) statistical analysis tool was used for the analysis. This software has the advantage of directly including robust standard errors that account for the complex sample design (i.e., two-stage sample design). Descriptive and inferential statistics were conducted. Descriptive analysis mainly focused on the presentation of frequencies and percentages for the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents as well as the distribution of consistent condom use across exposure to family planning messages and socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents using chi-square test of independence. After this, a test for multicollinearity on the explanatory variables using the variance inflation factor (VIF) was carried out and the results showed no evidence of high collinearity (Mean VIF = 1.33, Maximum VIF = 2.21, and Minimum VIF = 1.03). The second stage involved a bivariate analysis of the independent association between the explanatory variables and consistent condom use. Finally, a multivariable analysis of the interaction between exposure to family planning and consistent condom use while controlling for the effect of the covariates was carried out. The results were reported as crude odds ratio (cOR) adjusted odds ratios (aORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). All frequency distributions were weighted while the survey command (svy) in Stata was used to adjust for the complex sampling structure of the data in the regression analyses.

Ethics approval

The men gave oral and written consent. The institutional review board (IRB) of the Ghana Health Service and ICF International institutional review board gave ethical approval for the survey. Permission to use the data set was requested from MEASURE DHS.

Results

Bivariate analysis on exposure to family planning messages, socio-demographic factors and consistent condom use

Results on exposure to family planning messages, socio-demographic factors and consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana are presented in [Table 1](#). The results indicate that only 26.15% of sexually active never married men in Ghana consistently used condom during sex. Additionally, sexually active men in Ghana who consistently used condom were mostly those who are exposed to family planning messages (28.34%), those aged 25–34 (29.57%), those not working (30.11%), those with higher education (33.92%), urban dwellers (27.77%), Muslims (27.19%), those with richest wealth quintile (33.15%), and those from the Upper East region (37.68%). The Chi-square test showed that all the explanatory variables, except occupation, had statistically significant associations with consistent condom use among sexually active men in Ghana (see [Table 1](#)).

Bivariate and multivariable analysis on the influence of exposure to family planning messages and socio-demographic characteristics on consistent condom use

[Table 2](#) presents results on the influence of exposure to family planning messages and socio-demographic characteristics on consistent condom use among sexually active never married

Table 1. Exposure to family planning messages, socio-demographic factors and consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana.

Variables	Weighted N	Weighted %	Consistent condom use	
			%	χ^2 (p-value)
Total			26.15	
Exposure to family planning messages				7.63(p = 0.006)
No	256	26.40	20.06	
Yes	715	73.60	28.34	
Age				6.68(p = 0.035)
15–24	569	58.57	25.17	
25–34	336	34.60	29.57	
35 years and above	66	6.77	17.19	
Occupation				2.41(p = 0.120)
Not working	158	16.32	30.11	
Working	813	83.68	25.38	
Educational level				21.99(p<0.001)
No Education	30	3.10	7.54	
Primary	109	11.23	23.03	
Secondary	666	68.61	25.57	
Higher	166	17.06	33.92	
Place of residence				5.72(p = 0.017)
Urban	591	60.88	27.77	
Rural	380	39.12	23.63	
Religious affiliation				10.40(p = 0.006)
Christian	772	79.48	27.19	
Muslim	131	13.51	28.27	
Other	68	7.01	10.32	
Wealth quintile				15.09(p = 0.005)
Poorest	103	10.56	19.01	
Poorer	131	13.53	19.95	
Middle	204	21.04	24.92	
Richer	262	27.02	25.80	
Richest	270	27.85	33.15	
Region				25.73(p = 0.002)
Western	120	12.35	18.69	
Central	85	8.71	33.28	
Greater Accra	251	25.88	31.42	
Volta	66	6.76	20.94	
Eastern	89	9.12	27.05	
Ashanti	197	20.27	22.58	
Brong Ahafo	76	7.82	16.81	
Northern	53	5.51	33.77	
Upper East	17	1.79	37.68	
Upper West	17	1.79	28.16	

Source: Computed from 2014 GDHS.

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men in Ghana. As shown in Table 2, men in Ghana who were exposed to family planning messages were more likely use condom consistently compared to those who were not exposed [aOR = 1.51, CI = 1.04–2.18]. In terms of the covariates, the likelihood of consistent condom

Table 2. Influence of exposure to family planning messages and socio-demographic characteristics on consistent condom use among sexually active men in Ghana.

Variable	Model 1	Model 2
	cOR (95% CI)	aOR (95% CI)
Exposure to family planning messages		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.62** (1.15–2.29)	1.51* (1.04–2.18)
Age		
15–24	Ref	Ref
25–34	1.22 (0.90–1.65)	0.98 (0.69–1.40)
35 years and above	0.50 (0.25–1.00)	0.46* (0.21–0.99)
Occupation		
Not working	Ref	Ref
Working	0.75 (0.53–1.08)	0.98 (0.65–1.46)
Educational level		
No Education	Ref	Ref
Primary	4.96* (1.11–22.09)	6.66* (1.35–32.81)
Secondary	7.69** (1.84–32.15)	7.86** (1.69–36.55)
Higher	12.12** (2.82–52.13)	9.98** (2.05–48.46)
Place of residence		
Urban	Ref	Ref
Rural	0.70* (0.52–0.94)	1.22 (0.82–1.81)
Religious affiliation		
Christian	Ref	Ref
Muslim	1.33 (0.93–1.89)	1.46 (0.94–2.25)
Other	0.41* (0.21–0.820)	0.58 (0.28–1.18)
Wealth quintile		
Poorest	Ref	Ref
Poorer	0.93 (0.54–1.61)	1.14 (0.62–2.09)
Middle	1.37 (0.84–2.24)	1.65 (0.93–2.93)
Richer	1.45 (0.90–2.33)	1.73 (0.92–3.22)
Richest	2.07** (1.29–3.30)	2.62** (1.30–5.27)
Region		
Western	Ref	Ref
Central	2.61** (1.41–4.85)	2.72** (1.42–5.23)
Greater Accra	1.66 (0.94–2.95)	1.38 (0.76–2.51)
Volta	0.97 (0.47–2.00)	1.18 (0.57–2.46)
Eastern	1.42 (0.76–2.67)	1.51 (0.79–2.86)
Ashanti	1.18 (0.64–2.18)	0.95 (0.50–1.82)
Brong Ahafo	0.80 (0.41–1.57)	0.84 (0.42–1.67)
Northern	1.87 (0.97–3.59)	2.75** (1.29–5.88)
Upper East	2.57** (1.32–5.01)	3.64** (1.68–7.89)
Upper West	1.66 (0.84–3.28)	1.53 (0.74–3.18)
N	971	971
Pseudo R ²		0.168

Exponentiated coefficients; 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$.

cOR = crude odds ratio; aOR = adjusted odds ratio; CI = Confidence Interval; Ref = reference category.

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use among men in Ghana was lower among those aged 35 years and above compared to those aged 15–24 [aOR = 0.46 CI = 0.21–0.99]. The odds of consistent condom use among men increased with level of education, with men with higher level of education having the highest odds of consistent condom use compared to those with no formal education [aOR = 9.98, CI = 2.05–48.46]. Men of the richest wealth quintile were more likely to use condom consistently compared to those with the poorest wealth quintile [aOR = 2.62, CI = 1.30–5.27]. Higher odds of consistent condom use was found among men who dwelled in the Central, Northern, and Upper East regions compared to those of the Western region (Model 2).

Discussion

The primary purpose of this study was to examine how exposure to family planning messages in the midst of some socio-demographic factors is associated with consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana. After controlling for confounders, the study showed that sexually active men in Ghana who were exposed to family planning messages were more likely to use condom consistently compared to those who were not exposed. Similar to this study, previous research [57] through a multicounty study in Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal found that men who were exposed to family planning messages were more likely to use contraceptives (e.g., condom). This finding illuminates the critical importance associated with exposure to family planning issues through discussions on various media platforms. These exposures could improve men's knowledge, and attitudes through behaviour modification that might translate to subsequent and regular use of condom. Some behaviours and communication change models emphasize that knowledge is one key prerequisite for a positive change in behaviour [58]. The possible reason for the finding could be that men who are exposed to family planning messages may understand the importance of consistent condom use and the risk associated with non-use of condom and will therefore develop a positive attitude towards its use.

Other results showed that consistent condom usage increased with level of education as well as wealth status with those in higher level of education and in the middle to the richest wealth quintile having higher odds of consistent condom use, a finding in line with previous research [57,59–61]. The possible reason for this finding could be that compared to men with no formal education, those with higher level of education are more exposed to media platforms and educational resources, discuss matters on HIV/STIs more often with better understanding of transmission modes, have less misconceptions about HIV/STIs, more positive attitudes toward condom use, and have positive perceptions of their personal sexual risk [62–64]. Formal education could also instill men with the capacity to better comprehend the family planning messages to practice safer sex, including condom use than their colleagues with little to no formal education [65]. Again, men with higher wealth status can deal with the financial barriers to access to contraceptives and hence can consistently buy and use condoms when required. This finding implies the need to intensify efforts to enhance the use of condom among men with no formal education and those with low wealth status through educational campaigns and other capacity building programmes.

Similar to previous research in SSA [57,66], a strong significant association between age and consistent condom use among men in Ghana was found in the current study. Specifically, as men aged, they were less likely to use condom, thus showing an inverse relationship between age and consistent condom use. Younger men, especially those not in steady relationships, and those with less numbers of lifetime sexual partners are more likely to use condoms consistently due to the fear of contracting HIV and STIs and becoming fathers through unintended pregnancies from their sexual partners [67,68]. Comparatively, the sexual behaviour

and prevention forms of older men may be more resilient to changes as they age. According to Santelli et al. [69,70], the impact of age is most likely an image of the well-established global upsurge in condom use among young people.

Region of residence was found to be associated with the likelihood of consistent condom use among men in Ghana. Men in the Central, Northern, and Upper East were more likely to use condom consistently than to those in the Western Region. This finding corroborate previous studies [59,60,71] that found that contraceptive use vary by place of residence. In Ghana, Central, Northern and Upper East regions are considered among the regions where birth rate is very high [72]. The trend has been attributed to high rates of unintended pregnancies due to sociocultural norms within the regions that support polygamous marriages and large family sizes and inadequate access to contraceptives [51,73,74]. Hence, the higher likelihood of consistent condom use among never married men who live in those regions could be an intervention to reduce the high fertility rates in the region. Consequently, numerous interventions, campaigns and projects have been launched by both successive governments and non-governmental agencies to improve living conditions of those who live in those regions, including their decision making towards reproductive health. Therefore, it is possible that men's behaviour in reproductive health issues is reflected by a mixture of both idiosyncratic characteristics and ideological differences that may promote or hinder consistent use of condom and perhaps other modern contraception.

Strength and limitations

Some potential limitations inherent within the study are captured. First, the cross-sectional nature of the DHS shams the ability to establish causality but only associations between variables. Second, reporting odds ratios makes it difficult to understand the effect sizes of each independent variable on the outcome variable. Other limitations with the analysis may be related to the potential modifications in the coding of procedures in charts, tables and other data extraction errors. However, no substantial alterations were done during coding and extraction within the current study [72]. Another potential limitation is the measurement of exposure to mass media messaging- many men may get messages from sources other than those captured by the DHS, for example, through social media. Despite these, the relatively large sample size gave the study the statistical power to run rigorous analysis. The findings of this study is generalizable to populations in other countries that have similar characteristics like Ghana. Finally, identifying a positive association between exposure to family planning messages and consistent condom use through the use of binary logistic regression supports the accuracy of the analysis performed.

Conclusion and implications

We have established a strong association between exposure to family planning messages and consistent condom use among sexually active never married men in Ghana, with those exposed to family planning messages more likely to use condoms consistently. We also found that age, educational level, wealth, religious affiliation, marital status, and region of residence are associated with consistent condom use among sexually active men in Ghana. Designed programs should use intervention strategies that focus on interactive and participatory educational activities to improve sexual active never married men's interpersonal communication on family planning messages, especially consistent condom usage with their sexual partners. Findings of the current study emphasize the necessity for a better educational structure as part of the overall public health strategy to battle the AIDS and STIs epidemics and other negative outcomes through better decision-making skills.

Author Contributions

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