

KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE AMONG MALES IN THE GA EAST MUNICIPALITY, GHANA

PRESENTED BY:

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Introduction

- In Ghana, knowledge of any contraceptive method is almost universal;
 - 98 percent of all women and
 - 99 percent of all men know at least one method of contraception
- Knowledge of contraception is higher among males than females
 - However, usage is low in males

Introduction

- In most African countries
 - men play crucial role in family decisions
 - their support and use of family planning services are critical in family planning programmes implementation.
- Not much is known about the influence of demographic characteristics of men on their knowledge and current use of family planning services in Ghana

Study methods con't

- Study design
 - A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge level and current use of family planning services among males, in the Ga East Municipality, Accra, Ghana from May to September, 2008.
- Study population and sampling
 - to randomly selected 120 men within age 19-59 years and permanent resident in the district
 - Participants were recruited after the study had been explained to them and consented to be part of the study at their own free will

Study methods con't

- Data collection
 - Structured questionnaires were administered using face to face interviewing technique after pre-tested and finalised
 - Questionnaires were administered by trained graduate research assistants
- Data management and analysis
 - Data collection were supervised, data were cleaned and consistency checks run by the researchers
- Data was analysed using SPSS
 - Descriptive analysis was run followed by logistic regression for prediction

Study methods con't

- A binary logistic regression was used to predict one's knowledge of family planning based on his/her demographic characteristics
 - age, marital status, educational background, occupation, religion, number of children.
- The classification of variables indicated that:
 - about 88% and 81% in models 1 and 2 respectively of the variability in the dependent variable (idea about family planning) is explained by the independent variables implying that the models are very good for prediction.

Results

Relationship between background characteristics and knowledge about family planning			
Characteristic	knowledge about family planning		Chi-square (p-value)
	Yes	No	
Age			
19 – 39	71(78.9)	19(21.1)	1.522, (0.217)
40 – 59	25(89.3)	3(10.7)	
Marital status			
Single	31(77.5)	9(22.5)	1.218 (0.544)
Married	48(81.4)	11(18.6)	
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	17(89.5)	2(10.5)	

Results

Relationship between background characteristics and knowledge about family planning

Characteristic	knowledge about family planning		Chi-square (p-value)
	Yes	No	
Occupation			
Civil Servant	39(90.7)	4(9.3)	3.488 (0.178)
Unemployed	15(75.0)	5(25.0)	
Private Sector	39(78.0)	11(22.0)	
Religion			
Christian	78(82.1)	17(17.9)	NA
Moslem	15(88.2)	2(11.8)	
Other	3(50.0)	3(50.0)	

Results

Relationship between background characteristics and knowledge about family planning			
Characteristic	knowledge about family planning		Chi-square (p-value)
	Yes	No	
Number of children			
None	31(35.6)	9(45.0)	0.613(0.736)
1 – 2	26(29.9)	5(25.0)	
> 3	30(34.5)	6(30.0)	
Intention to have more children			
Yes	49(75.4)	16(24.6)	3.236, 0.072
No	46(88.5)	6(11.5)	

Results

Background characteristics of respondents	
Characteristics	Frequency (%)
Age	
19-29	45(37.5)
30-39	47(39.2)
40-49	16(13.3)
50-59	12(10.0)
Education*	
Elementary/JHS	38(31.9)
Secondary/SHS	43(36.1)
Tertiary	28(23.5)
None	10(8.4)

Results

Characteristics	Frequency (%)
Occupation*	
Trader	37(32.2)
Civil servant	43(37.4)
Unemployed	21(18.3)
Framer	10(8.7)
Self employed	4(3.5)
Christianity	
Christianity	96(80)
Islam	18(13.0)
Traditionalist	4(3.3)
None	2(1.7)
Intention to use family planning*	
Yes	66(55.5)
No	53(44.5)
* Missing values excluded	

Results

Characteristic	knowledge about family planning		Chi-square (p-value)
	Yes	No	
Occupation*			
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Unemployed	15(75.0)	5(25.0)	
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Christian	78(82.1)	17(17.9)	NA
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Results

	knowledge about family planning		Chi-square (p-value)
Characteristic	Yes	No	
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Intention to have more children			
Yes	49(75.4)	16(24.6)	3.236, 0.072
No	46(88.5)	6(11.5)	

Results

- The results showed that only educational background was a significant predictor ($p=0.052$, Odd ratio =1.28) of men's knowledge of family planning service, at 90% confidence level.
 - All the other independent variables were not predictors of men's knowledge of family planning.
 - Thus, as per the first model, for every one level increase in education, the odds of knowing family planning (against not knowing family planning) decreases by 1.28 units.

Results

- However, in a second model, compared to model 1 where only educational background was a significant predictor ($p=0.052$) of men's knowledge of family planning, at 95% confidence level, factors such as:
 - marital status ($p=0.053$, odd ratio= 1.145 at 90% confidence level)
 - availability of family planning services when needed ($p=0.021$ at 95% confidence level)
 - and men's ever use of family planning services ($p=0.000$ at 90% confidence level) were the only significant predictors of men's current use of family planning service.

Results

- Therefore, as per model 2, for every one level increase in person's marital status, the odds of currently using family planning services (against not using family planning services) decreases by 1.145 units, all other independent variables held constant
 - This could imply that as people get married and later on in life, they get widowed or reach menopausal stage and are unlikely to use family planning services.

Conclusion

- Educational background is a significant predictor of men's knowledge about family planning
 - Men with higher level of education appear to have very little interest in the use and other issues related to family planning
- Availability of family planning services also helps in the utilization of family planning services by men.
- There is significant relationship between the intention to have more children and knowledge about family planning

Conclusion con't

- Parity in men also helps in the utilization of family planning services
- These findings have implications on designing interventions to improve utilization of family planning among men.

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