

Citation:

Kpordorlor, G.A.; Mustapha, I. (2025). Correlates of HIV testing among men in Ghana: Evidence from the 2022 Ghana demographic and health survey. *UHAS Research Conference*.

Correlates of HIV testing among men in Ghana: Evidence from the 2022 Ghana demographic and health survey

Kpordorlor, G.A.; Mustapha, I.

Objectives:

This study examined factors associated with HIV testing among men in Ghana.

Methods:

A cross-sectional design was employed using data from 6,794 men aged 15–59 years drawn from the 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS). Analyses included descriptive statistics, Chi-square tests, and multivariate regression models (binary logistic, binary probit, and multinomial logit), with a 95% confidence interval and 5% significance threshold, conducted in Stata 14.0.

Results:

Only 22.7% of men aged 15–19 years had ever tested for HIV, while nearly half (49%) of respondents were married. Multivariate analysis showed that men aged 20–24 years (OR = 3.35, 95% CI: 1.69–6.65, $p = 0.001$) and those aged 50–54 years had higher odds of testing than those aged 15–19. Married men were more likely to test (OR = 1.63, 95% CI: 1.18–2.23, $p = 0.003$), as were men with formal education and those in the richest wealth quintile (OR = 2.90, 95% CI: 1.92–4.37, $p < 0.001$). Conversely, men without NHIS registration had lower odds of testing (OR = 0.69, 95% CI: 0.55–0.86, $p = 0.001$).

Conclusion:

Findings underscore the need for tailored strategies to increase HIV testing uptake among men particularly adolescents, the poor, the unmarried, the uneducated, and the uninsured.

.....