

Social Norms as Drivers of Modern Contraceptive Use: What We Know and How We Use this Information

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Some Definitions of Social Norms

Descriptive norms

- Beliefs about what most others do
- "Most women in my village use long-acting methods"

Injunctive norms

- Pressures to conform
- "Most others would not approve use of contraceptives by unmarried adolescents"

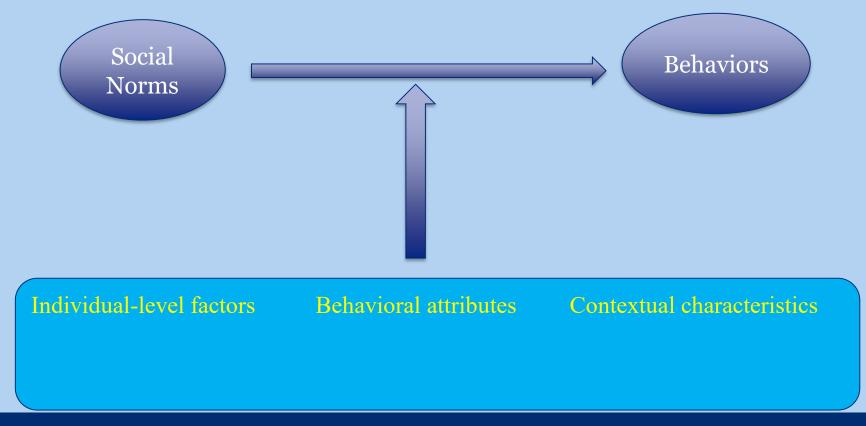
Collective norms

- What others actually do
- In a given village 35% of married women use modern contraceptive methods

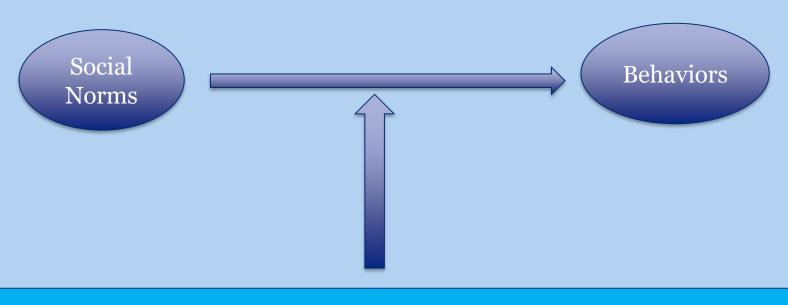










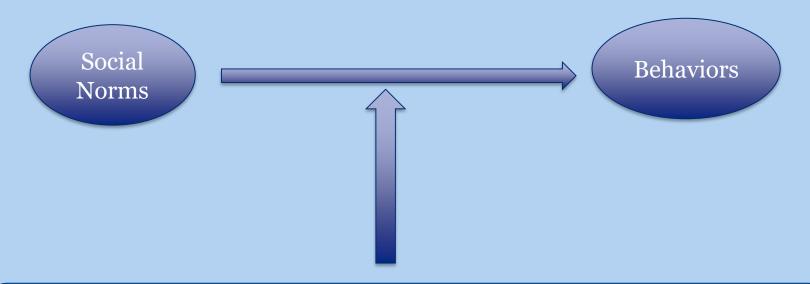


Individual-level factors
Self-efficacy
Perceived benefits

Behavioral attributes

Contextual characteristics





Individual-level factors

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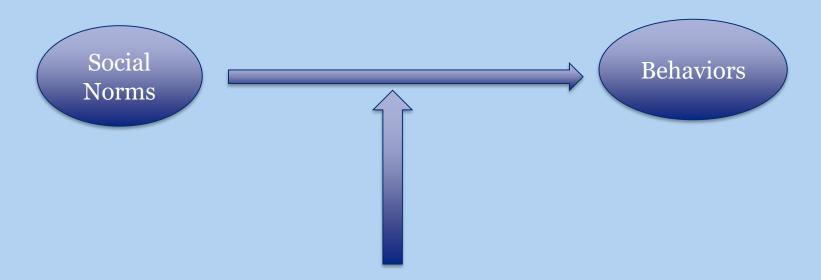
Behavioral attributes

Public/private

Addictiveness

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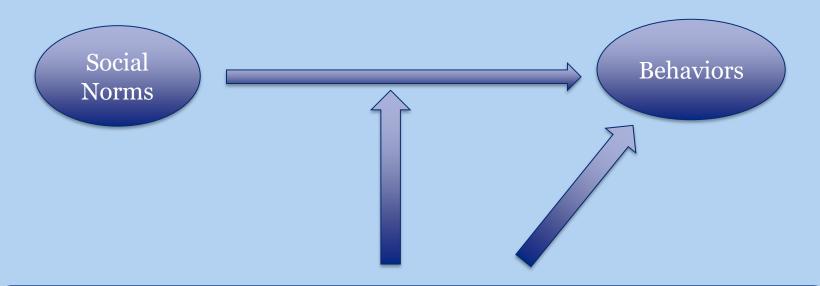
Time constraints

External monitoring



Theory of Normative Social Behavior (TNSB)

(Rimal & Real, 2005; Lapinski & Rimal, 2005; Rimal & Lapinski, 2015; Chung & Rimal, 2016)



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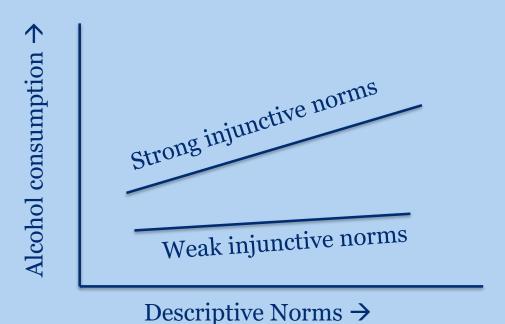
External monitoring



Some Examples from the Literature

Injunctive norms

 Injunctive norms affect behaviors, but they amplify the effect of descriptive norms



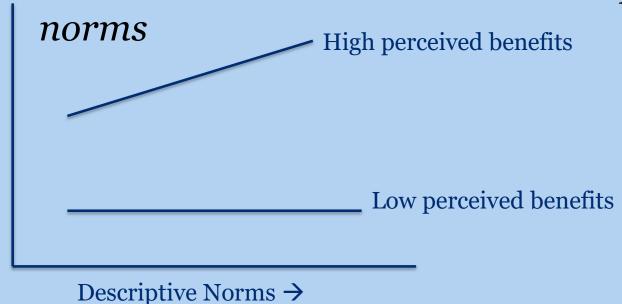


Rimal & Real, 2003

Some Examples from the Literature

 Outcome expectations (perceived benefits)

> Perceived benefits has both a main-effect and also an interaction with descriptive





Alcohol consumption →

Some MC Use Examples from the Literature

- · Jain et al., 2018
 - Condom use at last sex by young men in Ethiopia
 - Controlling for age, education, religion, region, wealth
 - $OR_{descriptive\ norms\ .\ Condom\ use} = 4.74^{**}$
 - $OR_{injunctive\ norms\ .\ Condom\ use} = 3.39^{**}$



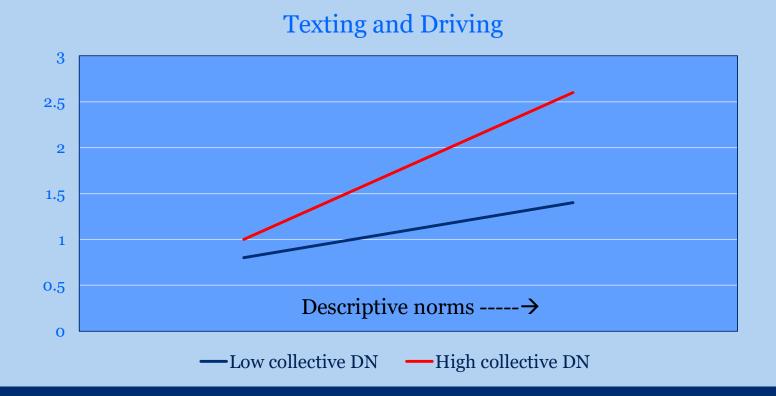
Some MC Use Examples from the Literature

- · Rimal, Sripad, Speizer, & Calhoun, 2015
 - Interpersonal communication as an amplifier of normative influence for use of modern contraceptives among urban poor in India
 - Descriptive norms: predictor only among women with 2 or more children (not among those with no children or those with only one child)
 - Injunctive norms: predictor among women with 1 child and those with 2 or more children
 - Interpersonal communication: predictor among all three groups of women
 - DN x IPC significant among women with 1 child
 - IN x IPC significant for all three groups of women



Example of Collective Norms

- Geber et al., 2019
 - Role of descriptive, injunctive, and collective norms on road traffic behaviors in Germany





Example of Collective Norms in MC Use

- Sedlander & Rimal, 2019
 - Analysis of DHS data from Ethiopia and Tanzania
 - Controlling for age, marital status, location, and wealth
 - Collective norms significant predictors of contraception use in both Ethiopia and Tanzania
 - Women who live in communities with high MC use are themselves more likely to use (and vice versa)
 - This relationship is stronger in communities with lesser access to the outside world (i.e., more isolated communities)



Perceptions and Reality

| Perception among non-users | Reality: Most Use MC | Reality: Most Do not use MC |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Most women do not use MC | Pluralistic ignorance | Accurate perception |
| Most women use MC | Accurate perception | False consensus effect |



Perceptions and Reality What to do about it

| Perception among non-users | Reality: Most Use MC | Reality: Most Do not use MC |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Most women do not use MC | Pluralistic ignorance Descriptive norms- based interventions | Accurate perception Highlight the aspirational few who do |
| Most women use MC | Accurate perception Reinforce social support | False consensus effect Address barriers to use |



Questions to Consider

- What do social norms-based interventions to improve MC use look like?
- How to differentiate interventions to be run in communities with low collective norms from those in communities with high collective norms?
- How to harness the power of interpersonal communication to amplify normative influences?

Thank you!

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References

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