Research Paper

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Unsafe Sexual Behaviour Among Unmarried Young People in Rwanda: A Micro Level Investigation

Social Science

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the extent of unsafe sexual behaviour and the factors responsible for such behaviour among unmarried young people in Rwanda.

Methodology: Based on primary data collected for the author's PhD work titled "Traditional sexual practice called Kunyaza as an HIV risk factor among unmarried youth in Rwanda: A micro level investigation". The multistage sampling technique was used to select the sample respondents and the total sample of 637 male youth was chosen using simple random sampling method. Through interview method, detailed survey schedule was administered to collect data from the respondents. Some statistical techniques like Chi-square test and logistic regression analysis have been tried to examine the association among the factors and the effect of independent variables on dependent variable respectively.

Results: About 80% of respondents had experienced sexual intercourse. The mean age at first sex experience is 15.5 years. Respondents have multiple sexual partners and the mean number of partners is 2.35. The number of sex partners is significantly associated with place of residence, religion, alcohol consumption and use of drugs. 25.4% of the respondents had sexual contact with female sex workers. Use of condom during sex with multiple sex partners has been reported from 85.2 percent, but the consistent use of condom (use of condom at every sexual intercourse) was only 20%. Age, language, occupation, girlfriend association, alcohol consumption and drug use are significant predictors of condom use among the respondents.

Conclusion: Multiple sex partners, sex worker relation and non-use of condom characterise risky sexual behaviour of youth in the study area. Development of effective behavioural change interventions is imperative to reduce the risk at the individual, family and community levels.

INTRODUCTION

Of the estimated 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, nearly one third are between the ages of 15 and 24 years (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO; 2002). This group accounted for two third of nearly infected individuals in developing countries (UNAIDS 2004) and 22 million people died of AIDS (UNAIDS 1999). The high level of infection in Sub-Saharan Africa has led to increasing interest in understanding the determinants of sexual activities among young people, who are at high risk of sexual transmitted infections. As young people clarify their sexual values, it is common for them to experiment with sexual behaviour that may increase the risk of STIs and poor reproductive health outcome (Barbara S.Mensch et al 2008, Bonke Adepeju Omoteso et al 2006)

Despite awareness of the risks, unsafe sexual behaviours among adolescents and young adults are quite common and the determinants of unsafe sex among youth have been attributed to individual characteristics and social contexts that govern lifestyle (Boileau et al; 2009). The first sexual intercourse influence the pattern of sexual relations; youthful sexual debut and forced entry into sex have been associated with risky sexual behaviour such as having multiple sexual partners, extramarital sexual partnerships (Hallet et al 2007) and HIV infection (Pettifor et al 2004). New HIV infection in developing countries is concentrated among young people and females even with knowledge of how to protect oneself from infection; but that knowledge may not always be usable in daily situations of economic and social disadvantage that characterise the lives of many young people and women in poor and developing countries.(Kelly Hallman 2010)

Sexual behaviour can be also influenced by certain social beliefs, norms and pressure (Boileau et al 2009). The role of peer pressure has been found to influence and play a role in sexual decision making (Okonkwo P I, Fatusi A O and Ilika A L; 2005) and parental support and family setting are also key element in young people health related choices including their sexual behaviours (Boisland M A et al 2009). The drug and alcohol users have also been found to be largely motivated by those substances in their sexual decision making (Lori AJ, Scott Sheldon, Michael p Carey and Kate B Carey; 2010 and Lynne Cooper M. 2002) and interaction effect of substance use among females was associated with increased sexual risk behaviour compared with males (Christian M.Connell et al 2009). Factors such as religiosity and spirituality have also shown their impact on the people's sexual attitudes, where some studies have shown that religiosity and spirituality were significantly positively related and both were significantly negatively correlated with conservative attitude about sex (Henry D. Beckwith, Jennifer Ann Morrow 2005).

Rwanda a small landlocked developing country in central Africa, HIV prevalence was 2.9% among people aged 15-49 years old in 2010 and some studies (NISR; 2010 and TRACT Plus 2010) have highlighted high levels of sexual activity among young people (15-24 years). Although people in this country have shown a high level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS, the risks of transmission are potentially high. Few studies have attempted to identify factors that govern their decision regarding sexual health (Dhont N. Et al 2011 and Kayirangwa E. 2005). The present study tries to focus on unsafe sexual behaviour among unmarried young people in Rwanda as well as the factors that influence them.

Major objective

The study aims at determining the extent of unsafe sexual behaviour and factors that govern them among unmarried young people in Rwanda.

Materials and Methods

Here is to explain the methodological Procedures of the study in terms of data source, sample selection, tools of data collection, statistical analysis, etc.

Data source: This study is based on primary data collected for the author's PhD work titled "Traditional sexual practice called Kunyaza as an HIV risk factor among unmarried youth in Rwanda: A micro level investigation". The multistage sampling technique was used to select the sample respondents. Through conduct of primary survey, sampling frame was made comprising the youth in the age group 17-25 years from rural and urban areas of Rwanda. The total sample of 637 male youth (from rural and urban areas of Rwanda) was chosen using simple random sampling method. A survey schedule was prepared incorporating questions more relevant to study objectives. A survey sched-

ule was administered through interview with the respondents. The survey was undertaken among youth of Muhanga district of Southern province of Republic of Rwanda. Then data were scrutinised for rectifying inconsistencies. After ensuring reliability of information, SPSS was used for data processing. The calculations of percentage, chi square test to verify the significance of variable relation and logistic regression have been used for the analysis. The most important statistical technique used is Logistic regression analysis for measuring the net effect of independent variables on dependent variable.

Variables

Outcome variables

Type of sex partners and the practice of condom during sex are some indicators of sexual risk behaviour.

Independent variables

Socio-demographic variables consisting of age, religion, occupational status, education and socioeconomic status are considered independent or explanatory variables.

Results and Discussion

This section analyses the core objective of the research paper. Here is a brief analysis of background conditions of respondents of the study.

Socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents

Table 1 show that the major proportion of respondents is in the age group 17-19 years. The mean age of the respondents is 20 years. 71.3% are from rural areas and 60.9% are Roman Catholics. Majority of them have 7-12 years of schooling. About 38.6 percent of respondents are students and the remaining proportion is distributed in various occupational categories. Majority (54.3%) have monthly income of 1-25000 Rwanda francs (RwF). The median monthly income of the respondents is 25000 RwF.

Table 1: Socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages	
Place of residence			
- Rural			
- Urban	N=637		
Respondents age	454	71.3	
-17-19	183	28.7	
-20-22	N=637		
-23-25	306	48	
Respondent religion	200	31.4	
-Roman Catholics	131	20.6	
-Protestants	N=637		
-Muslim	388	60.9	
Languages	175	27.5	
-Kinyarwanda	74	11.6	
-Kinyarwanda and French	N=637		
-Kinyarwanda and English	240	37.7	Mean 20.3
-All the three	133	20.9	
Educational attainment	127	19.9	
-0 to 6 years	137	21.5	
-7 to 12 years	N=637		
-13 and above	195	30.6	
Occupational status	303	47.6	
-Agriculture	139	21.8	
-Dairy wages	N=637		
-Student	73	11.5	
-Government services	62	9.7	
-Shopkeeper	246	38.6	
-Others	130	20.4	
Monthly income	24	3.8	
-1-25000	102	16	
-25001-50000	N=637		
-50001-75000	346	54.3	Median 25000
-75001-100000	99	15.5	
-100001 and above	79	12.4	
Birth order	32	5.0	
-1st	81	12.7	
-2nd	N=637		
-3rd	158	24.8	
-4th	98	15.4	
-5th and above	133	20.9	
	102	16	
	146	22.9	

Respondent's lifestyle

57.5 percent of the respondents have the habit of consuming alcohol and 32 percent smoke cigarettes. Respondents' friends were the main source of motivation for these habits while 32.9 percent learned them from their relatives. About 15 percent indicate schools as the motivation centres for these habits. Also 50.4% of the participants notice such habit among their parents, brothers or sisters and 92% among their friends. 21.7 percent of respondents are habituated to use of some drugs. Therefore, consumption of alcohol is more extensive when compared to the extent of smoking habit.

Table 2: Respondents' lifestyle

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages
Consumption of alcohol	N=637	
-Yes	366	57.5
-No	271	42.5
Smoking Cigarettes	N=637	
-Yes	204	32
-No	433	68
Sources of Motivation for their practice	N=401	
	132	32.9
-Relatives	206	51.4
-Friends	63	15.7
-School	0	0
-TV/Cinema	0	0
-Other		
Existence of such practices among family members	N=637	
	321	50.4
-Yes	316	49.6
-No		
Existence of such practices among friends	N=637	
	586	92.0
-Yes	51	8
-No	N=637	
Use of drugs	138	21.7
-Yes	499	78.3
-No		

Gender Relation

About 59.5% of the respondents have girlfriends and 97.9% are habituated to spending time with their girl friends expressing wide spread gender relation in the study areas. The duration of relationship with girls' friends for 48% of respondents is one to twelve months. 50.1% meet their girlfriends 3 to 5 times a week and 38% and 11.9% less than 3 times a week and every day a week respectively. 76.3% of respondents used to discuss sexual matters with their girlfriends and 62% of girls friends share with their boy friends the same matters. The girlfriends consuming alcohol (social drinker) constitute 1.1 percent and those who consume occasionally account for 36.7 percent indicating a considerable proportion of alcohol consumption habit among the respondents' girlfriends. The cigarette smokers and drug users account for 3.4 % and 1.1% respectively indicating negligible proportions being habituated to these practices

Table 3: Gender Relation

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages
Do you have a girlfriend	N=637	59.5
-Yes	379	40.5
-No	258	
Have you got habit of spending time with your girlfriend	N=379	97.9
-Yes	371	2.1
-No	8	
Don't your parents object to it	N=379	100
-No	379	0
-Father objects	0	0
-Mother objects	0	0
-Both	0	
Don't your girlfriend parents object to it	N=379	100
	379	0
-No	0	0
-Father objects	0	0
-Mother objects	0	
-Both		
Do you both talk about various matters interested to you both	N=379	97.9
-Yes	371	2.1
-No	8	

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Do you discuss about reproductive health with your girlfriend	N=379	
-Always	15	4
-Sometimes	324	85.5
-Never	40	10.6
Have you discussed about sexual matters with your girlfriend	N=379	
-Yes	289	76.3
-No	90	23.7
Do you both discuss mutually sexual matters	N=379	
-Always	29	7.7
-Sometimes	280	73.9
-Never	70	18.5
Is your girlfriend freely sharing with you all sexual matters or issues	N=379	
-Yes	235	62
-No	144	38
Frequency of meeting his girlfriend	N=379	
-Everyday	45	11.9
-5 t 3 times a week	190	50.1
-Less than 3 times	144	38
Duration of friendship (in months)	N=379	
-1-12 months	182	48.0
-13-24 moths	165	43.5
-25-36 months	32	8.4
-37 and above months	0	0
Girlfriend Consumption of alcohol	N=379	
-Socially	4	1.1
-Occasionally	139	36.7
-Never	236	62.3
Whether she smokes	N=379	
-Yes	13	3.4
-No	366	96.6
Whether girlfriend uses drugs	N=379	
-Yes	4	1.1
-No	375	98.9

Sexual Behaviour of Respondents

Majority of respondents (82.1%) have had sex with girls. All the sexual activities are pre-marital in nature and therefore wide spread pre-marital relationship among African youth is more common. Further enquiry was made to the respondents who reported experience of pre-marital sex. It is evident from table 4 that 77.4 percent of respondents had their first sex in the age group 14-18 and those with such experience below 14 years constitute 21 percent, indicating sexual experience (pre-marital) of respondents at comparatively very low ages. The mean age at first sex with girls was 15.5 years. The first sex partners were classmates (30.6 Percent), neighbours (24.5 percent), baby sitters (16.6 percent) and widows (13.8 percent). The respondents were asked whether they had any guilty feeling after having sex for the first time with sex partners. Interestingly 81.5 percent reported to have no guilty feeling after having sex with their partners for the first time. Surprisingly, 91.2 percent of the respondents who had first sex with their partners are still continuing their sexual activities with the same or different sex partners. In conclusion, pre-marital sex is a common phenomenon among the Block youth in the study area. The number of sex partners with whom the respondents have had sex is analyzed here. Table shows that 83.2 percent of the respondents have 1-3 sex partners. The mean number of sex partners is 2.3.

Table 4: Sexual Behaviour of Respondents

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages
Have you ever had sex experience with a girl	N=637	
-Yes	523	82.1
-No	114	17.9
Age at first sex experience	N=523	
-Below 14	110	21
-14 to 19	405	77.4
-19 and above	8	1.5
Partner at first sex experience	N=523	
-Classmate	160	30.6
-Relative	61	11.7
-Neighbours	128	24.5
-Sex workers	7	1.3
-Widow	72	13.8
-Divorced	0	0
-Separated	4	0.8
-Baby sitter	87	16.6
-Others	4	0.8
Who was the first to induce sex between you and your first sex partner	N=523	
-Myself	220	42.1
-Girl	213	40.7
-Both/Mutual concern	90	17.2
Place where you had first sex experience	N=523	
-School	152	29.1
-Her home	178	34
-My home	88	16.8
-Lodge	19	3.6
-In the forest	86	16.4
-Others	0	0
Have you had any guilty feeling after having sex for the first time	N=523	
-Yes	97	18.5
-No	426	81.5
Do you still continue	N=523	
-Yes	477	91.2
-No	46	8.8
Number of sex partners	N=523	
-1 to 3	435	83.2
-4 to 6	81	15.5
-7 and above	7	1.3

Female sex workers' contact

Table 5 shows that one-fourth of the respondents (25.4 percent) have had sexual contact with female sex workers. About 70 percent of them indicated that they had to resort to female sex workers under alcohol and drug influence implying life style as an influential factor of their sexual behaviour with female sex workers. Interestingly, 65.4 percent of respondents still continue their sex workers' contact and average money (in Rwandan franc) spent for sex with female sex workers is about 1500RwF. The mean age at first contact with female sex workers was 19.2 years. In the foregoing analysis data show that the respondents had sexual experience for the first time even before14 years implying sexual contact late with female sex workers when compared to average age at sexual contact with female sex workers.

Table 5: Female sex workers' contact

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages
Have you had sex contacts with sex workers	N=637	
-Yes	162	25.4
-No	475	74.6
Times you had such contacts	N=162	
-1 to 3	52	32.1
- 4 to 6 times	87	53.7
-7 times and above	23	14.2
Reason of having sex with sex workers	N=162	
-I was far from my girlfriend	0	0
-Need to experience them	47	29
-I was under alcohol/drug influence	115	71
Do you still continue	N=162	
-Yes	106	65.4
-No	56	34.6
Amount of money spent on it(in franc)	N=162	
-1-1000	97	59.9
-1001-2000	31	19.1
-2001-3000	13	8.0
-3001 and above	21	13.0
Age at first contact with sex workers	N=162	
-14 and below	0	0
-15 to 17	29	17.9
-18 to 20	95	58.6
-21 to 23	38	23.5
- Above 23	0	0

Respondents' safe sex behaviour

This section analyses the behaviour of the respondents towards safe sex with female sex partners. Table 6 shows that 85.2 percent of the respondents used condom during sex with sex workers, indicating a good safe sex awareness and practice (for avoiding HIV risk chance) among respondents during their contact with sex workers. Among those who reported the use of condom 43.5% had used it every time they had sexual contact with sex workers, while 41.3% and 15.2% reported the use of condom sometimes and very rarely respectively. The participants who had sexual contact with sex workers reported unwillingness to use condom (53.1%) due to importance given to traditional sexual practice called Kunyaza. This consists of traditional sexual technique used in Central Africa, which has the reputation of triggering female orgasm during heterosexual encounters. Of those who had sexual experience in general, 74.2% used condom during sex with their sex partners and among the users of condom 20.9%, 51.3% and 27.8% used always, sometimes and rarely respectively.

Table 6: Respondents' safe sex behaviour

Characteristics	Respondents	Percentages
Have you used condom during sex with sex workers	N=162	
-Yes	138	85.2
-No	24	14.8
Frequency of condom use	N=138	
-Every times	60	43.5
-Sometimes	57	41.3
-Rarely	21	15.2
Was your decision to use condom	N=138	
-Yes	81	58.7
-No	57	41.3
Don't you like to use condoms	N=162	
-Yes	86	53.1
-No	76	46.9
Reason of not liking the use of condom	N=86	
-Sex workers were not willing to use condom	0	0
-Willingness to use but not because of client's disinterest	0	0
-Not interested	0	0
-Contraceptive is unavailable	9	10.5
-Importance to traditional or cultural practices	77	89.5
Whether he believe that people can have safe sex while using condom during intercourse	N=637	
-Yes	559	87.8
-No	66	10.4
-Don't know	12	1.9
Had ever used condom during sexual activities	N=523	
-Yes	388	74.2
-No	135	25.8
If yes whether he had used condom whenever you had sex with girls	N=388	20.9
-Yes	81	51.3
-Sometimes	199	27.8
-Very rarely	108	

Background conditions of the respondents and number of sex partners.

Background conditions of respondents may influence over their sexual behaviour. In other words, in this section the relationship between background characteristics of the respondents and average number of sex partners are analysed. Table 7 shows that urban respondents have an average of 2.6 sex partners and are more likely to have multiple sex partners than rural respondents. The respondents aged 23-25 years have high average number of sex partners than the others. Roman Catholic and Protestants with an average of 2.4 are more likely to have multiple sex partners than Muslim. The respondents who speak Kinyarwanda have more sex partners than the rest of respondents as they have an average of 2.5. Less educated respondents have more sex partners with an average of 2.6 while shopkeepers have a high average (3.54 sex partners) than others. The respondents earning 100001 RwF and above per month have multiple partners than the other income groups. Interestingly, the respondents having multiple sex partners are less likely to have girl friends. Respondents habituated to consumption of alcohol; to cigarette smoking and drug use are more likely to have multiple sex partners. Chi-square test result shows a significant association between the number of sex partners and each of the factors: place of residence, religion, use of drugs and consumption of alcohol.

Background conditions of the respondents and use of condom

Table 7 shows an analysis of condom use by the respondents in relation to background conditions of the respondents. The cross classification table helps to find the influence of background variables on condom use. It is evident from table that urban respondents have higher proportion of condom use than rural respondents. The respondents in the age group 17-19 years are less likely to use condom when compared to others. Among religious communities 71.1 percent of users are Roman Catholics but low proportion of users compared to other communities. Respondents who speak Kinyarwanda are less likely to use condom than others where only among them 59.6 are condom users. Similarly the respondents who are less educated constitute a high proportion of non-users. 33.3 percent of respondents employed in agricultures belong to condom users and constitute the lowest proportion when compared to the respondents employed in other activities. The respondents using condom in the income category of 1 to 25000 RwF constitute 59 percent which is very low among the Users groups in each of the income categories. Majority having no girl friends are found to be non-users. Interestingly, respondents who are not habituated to alcohol are less likely to use condom than the respondents who are habituated to it. Smoking cigarettes and drug use are found to be the factors that affect negatively the use of condom. There is a significant relationship between use of condom and some background variables like current age, religion, language, education attainment, occupation, monthly income, girlfriend's association, smoking cigarette, drug use, place of residence.

Background conditions of the respondents and female sex worker contact

Table 7 shows that of the respondents who have had sex with female sex workers, low proportion (18.7 percent) is from rural areas, indicating that urban respondents are more likely to have such contact. The low proportion (19.9 percent) of respondents with sex workers contact fall in the age group 17-19 years. Among religious groups, Muslims are more likely to have contact with sex workers than others. Again 39.5 percent of the respondents with low level of education (0 to 6 years of schooling) constitute high proportion of those who have experience of female sex workers contact. The high proportions in the categories of daily wage earners and others and income group of 75001-100000 RwF are more likely to have sexual experience with female sex workers. The proportion of those who have visited sex workers is higher among those who have girlfriends than those who have not. Alcohol consumption, smoking cigarette and drug use constitute the motivation factors of sex worker contact. Chi-square test result shows statistical significance of association between Female sex workers contact and some background variables like, current age, religion, language, education attainment, occupation, and monthly income, consumption of alcohol, smoking cigarettes, drug use, and place of residence.

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Table7: Background conditions of the respondents and female sex worker contact.

Background variable	Variable categories	Average Number of Sex partners	Condom use percentage	Percentage having sex workers contact
Place of Residence	Rural	2.25	70.2	18.7
	Urban	2.59	83.1	42.1
	Total	2.35*	74.2*	25.4*
Current Age	17-19	2.14	58.9	19.9
	20-22	2.48	83	30.5
	23-25	2.55	90.1	30.5
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Religion	Roman Catholics	2.39	71.1	27.6
	Protestants	2.39	84.8	6.9
	Muslim	2.18	78.4	58.1
	Total	2.35*	74.2*	25.4*
Language	Kinyarwanda	2.51	59.6	38.3
	Kinyarwanda and French	2.33	91.7	15
	Kinyarwanda and English	1.80	60.7	15.7
	All the three	2.48	96.7	21.9
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Education attainment	0 to 6 years	2.60	53	39.5
	7 to 12 years	2.21	81.1	15.5
	13 and above	2.27	93.5	27.3
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Occupation	Agriculture	2.33	33.3	16.4
	Dairy wages	2.78	49.1	53.2
	Student	1.83	76.4	9.8
	Government services	2.52	100	20
	Shopkeeper	3.54	83.3	50
	Others	2.48	79.4	53.9
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Income	1-25000	2.29	59.0	19.4
	25001-50000	2.37	84.1	25.3
	50001-75000	2.30	91.0	34.2
	75001-100000	2.22	88.9	43.8
	100001 and above	2.60	97.3	35.8
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Birth Order	1st	2.12	80.6	19.6
	2nd	2.49	84.4	25.5
	3rd	2.28	70.2	24.8
	4th	2.30	62.5	39.2
	5th and above	2.57	75.2	22.6
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4
Do you have a girlfriend	Yes	2.24	88.4	25.9
	No	2.39	48.9	24.8
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4
Consumption of alcohol	Yes	2.54	75.2	32.5
	No	1.95	72.1	15.9
	Total	2.35*	74.2	25.2*
Smoking Cigarettes	Yes	2.57	62.3	49.5
	No	2.21	81.8	14.1
	Total	2.35	74.2*	25.4*
Use of drugs	Yes	2.78	60.9	58.7
	No	2.20	79	16.6
	Total	2.35*	74.2*	25.4*

Note: * Chi-square test results indicate the significance of the association between the two factors.

Table 8: Binary logistic regression between respondent's backgrounds conditions and use of condom; experience of female sex workers contact

Background variables	Use of condom		Experience of Female Sex Workers contact	
	Sig.	Exp(B)	Sig.	Exp(B)
Place of residence; Rural **(R)**				
`Urban	.032	2.137	.000	5.433
Age; 17-19 **(R)**	.000		.001	
20-22	.086	2.768	.180	2.140
23-25	.317	.569	.001	5.336
Religion; Catholics**(R)**	.139		.000	
Protestant	.090	2.431	.013	3.601
Muslim	.065	3.165	.000	9.165
Language; Kinyarwanda **(R)**	.000		.000	
Kinyarwanda-french	.440	.462	.000	.057
Kinyarwanda-english	.168	.298	.417	.583
All three	.118	3.172	.973	.980
Education; 0-6**(R)**	.556		.005	
7 to 12	.400	.371	.002	30.100
13 and +	.278	.448	.002	6.653
Occupation; Agriculture **(R)**	.000		.000	
Dairy wage	.000	20.847	.001	5.980
Students	.000	7.608	.887	1.069
Gvt service	.005	.088	.023	5.150
Shop keeper	.995	.000	.000	13.492
Others	.072	.142	.002	.070
Income; 1-25000 **(R)**	.984		.000	
25001-50000	.561	1.823	.032	4.645
50001-75000	.664	1.574	.072	3.323
75001-100000	.597	1.816	.800	1.185
100000 and +	.632	1.859	.106	.264
Girlfriend ;Yes **(R)**				
No	.000	.142	.003	.290
Alcohol consumption; Yes **(R)**				
No	.052	.383	.055	.384
Smoking cigarette; Yes **(R)**				
No	.338	.629	.282	.601
Drugs use Yes **(R)**				
No	.048	.362	.000	.069
Constant	.853	1.330	.020	.117

R: Reference group

Table 8 shows the logistic regression results explaining the effect of background variables on condom use by the respondents. For dependent variables the answer "no" is given score "0" and the response "yes" is given the score "1". As found in the cross-classification table, it is indicated in the table that age, languages, occupation, having girlfriend, smoking cigarette and drug use have significant relationship with condom use. In other worlds, these are the significant predictors of condom use. Similarly, the effect of background variables on condom use is presented in table. When compared to reference group (age group 17-19), the chance for condom use increases by more than two times in the age group 20-22. Dairy wage and Students are more likely to use condom than agriculturists. Among respondents, 1-25000 RwF income group is less likely to use condom than the others. Those who have girlfriends are more likely to use condom than those who don't have girlfriends. Roman Catholics are less likely to use condom than Protestants and Muslims.

Table 8 also shows the logistic regression results of background variable effect on respondents' experience of female sex workers. Drug use, age, religion, language, education, occupation, income, smoking cigarettes and place of residence significant-

ly predict the respondents' contact with female sex workers (P<0.05). Therefore, it is evident from the table that urban respondents are more likely to visit sexual worker than their rural counterpart. The chance of visiting female sex workers increases by more than two times and five times in 20-22 and 23-25 years old age groups respectively as compared to the reference group. Among the respondents, Muslim respondents are more likely to contact sexual workers than Roman Catholic. Agriculturists are less likely to have sex with sex workers than others. Those who have girlfriends and habit of alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking and drug use are more likely to contact female workers than those who are not habituated to the above said practice.

Summary of Findings and conclusion

This study has arrived at risky sexual behaviours among unmarried youth in the study area. The results show differences and similarities on some aspects with findings of other studies (Ntaganira et al 2012). The participants were mainly rural residents (71.3%) as today the whole urbanized areas of the entire country cover about 5 percent only. The nine year based education program is indicated by the high proportion of students among the study population. Alcohol use was reported by 57.5 percent of the respondents and this is a common behaviour in sub Saharan Africa where some studies also found the use of alcohol at high level among youth (Ayalu A Reda and al 2012). About 60 percent of the respondents reported relation with girlfriends, because there is not any kind of restriction to boy-girl relation, this could increase the opportunity of various heterosexual activities. Sex experience was reported by 82.1 percent of the respondents and all the sexual activities are pre-marital in nature. Majority of them had sex, for the first time, with those who were in the age group 14-18 but with some below 14 years. The sexual initiation at younger age, like other Sub Saharan African countries, in Rwanda, some studies revealed it as a common phenomenon in Africa (R.D.Mueller, 2009). The mean number of sex partners is 2.3 indicating the presence of multiple sexual partners in the study areas. The reasons behind this may be the validation of masculinity among young males; young males also involve in multiple sexual partnerships as a result from the behaviour to the social processes through which male validate their masculinity, mark their transition from boyhood to male hood and configure their identities to gain acceptance into a local male peer community (C. O. Izugbara and al, 2007). The findings of this study indicates that respondents who were using alcohol were more likely to have multiple sexual partners compared to nonusers; this is in line with a study done among Private College Students in Bahir Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia, where alcohol consumption was significantly related to risk of having multiple sexual partners (Zelalem Alamrew and al 2013).

Overall one-fourth of the respondents have had sexual contact with female sex workers and about 70 percent of them indicated that they had to resort to female sex workers under alcohol and drug influence. This supports a number of conclusions about the link between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour among adolescents and young adults (Lynne Cooper M 2002). Background characteristics of the respondents like place of residence, age, religion, education, occupation, income, smoking and drug use affect in a way or other respondents 'contact with female sex workers. Urban residents are more likely to contact sex worker than rural residents. Muslims are more likely to contact sexual workers than Roman Catholics. Substance use (alcohol and drugs) are also motivating forces for contacting sex workers.

Use of condom has been reported by 85.2 percent of the respondents. Even if they said to use condom during sexual activities, due to the importance given to the traditional sexual practice 53.1 percent of the respondents who have had sexual contact with female sex workers revealed that they did not like condom and this contribute strongly to the spread of STIs. Interestingly, only one-fifth of all respondents had used condom whenever they had sex and this is similar to the findings arrived at some studies (Tariku Dingeta and al, 2012 and Ntaganira et al 2012). Age, languages, occupation, having girlfriend, alcohol consumption and drug use are significant predictor of condom use among the respondents. Alcohol and drug users are found to be less likely to use condom than those who don't use any substance. In contrast, some studies revealed (Shell, Duane F, 2007) that alcohol use was correlated with inconsistent condom use particularly in Zambia.

Conclusion

This study provides an evidence of risky sexual behavior among unmarried young people. Multiple partners, sex worker relations and non-use of condom characterize the sexual relations of youth in the study area. As the HIV epidemic continues to surge among young people in different parts of Rwanda, development of effective behavioural change interventions is imperative. An array of programmatic interventions are needed, moreover, that would enhance the promotion of safe and consensual sexual behavior among adolescents. While risky sexual behaviour cannot be completely eliminated, a way to protect young people is to reinforce factors that reduce the risk at the individual, family and community levels. Practitioners must seek within each type of family which factors youth need to overcome risky sexual behaviour.

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