
Early Sexual Initiation and Associated Factors among Debre Markos University Students, North West Ethiopia

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Abstract: Background: Sexual activities during adolescence have been characterized as dynamic and constantly changing, and it has an impact on reproductive life of young peoples, which is related to the increased susceptibility to HIV transmission, unwanted pregnancy and its complications when the sexual activities are unprotected. So, the objective of this study was to identify the prevalence of early sexual initiation and its associated factors among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014. Methods: Institution based cross sectional study design was conducted among 273 Debre Markos university students. Study participants were selected by stratified sampling technique and self-administrated questionnaire was distributed to collect information. EpiData version 3.1 was used for data entry and SPSS version 16 was used for analysis. To identify factors associated with sexual initiation, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression with 95 % Confidence interval was used. Results: From 260 respondents, 116(44.6%) had sex prior to the data collection period, while 144(55.4%) had never had sexual intercourse. Almost two third (64.7%) of respondents start sexual intercourse during the age range of 16-19 years old. The mean and standard deviation for the age at first sex was 18.28 and 2.04 years respectively. Factors which were significantly associated with early sexual initiation (< 18 years old) were; being female (AOR=5.7, 95%CI=1.16-27.72), lack of discussion on sexual and reproductive health issues (SRH) with their mother (AOR=, 95%CI= 1.23-41.5) and cigarrate smoking (AOR=7, 95%CI=1.06-46.92). Conclusions: Early sexual initiation was high. Factors which were associated with early sexual initiation were being female, lack of discussion on SRH with mother and cigarrate smoking. So, awareness creation for both male and female young peoples through the use of religious leaders, school teachers and parents on sexual and reproductive health issues is important. Young peoples should be encouraged to discuss with their parents on SRH through the use of reproductive health centers and emphasis should also be given for adolescents who use drugs like cigarrate smoking.

Keywords: Sexual Initiation, Early Sexual Activity, Debre Markos University, Students

1. Background

Early Sexual initiation during adolescent period has several potential impacts on reproductive life of young peoples. Youth who begin early sexual activity are more likely to have high-risk sex and they are less likely to use condoms which is related to the increased susceptibility to HIV transmission and other STIs, unwanted pregnancy and its complications [1-5].

According to WHO 2007 report, 45% of HIV new infection

is among youths aged 15-49, and 11% of all births worldwide is among adolescents [6]. In addition Sub-Saharan Africa was one of the most affected parts of the world with HIV/AIDS. According to WHO 2010 report Sub Saharan Africa has an estimated 22.9 million people living with HIV [7].

According to Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2011 report 29 percent of women aged 25-49 had sexual intercourse before age 15, 62 percent before age 18, and by age 25, 88 percent had had sexual intercourse [8].

Researches showed that factors associated with sexual initiation among young peoples are age, gender, educational level, knowledge on HIV, communication on sexual and reproductive health issues, parental socio economic status, watching pornography, attitude towards premarital sex and substance abuse [3, 5, 9, 10-16].

2. Methods

2.1. Study Area and Period

The study was conducted in Amhara regional state, East Gojjam Zone, Debre Markos town among Debre Markos University (DMU) students. Debre Markos University is found in the Northwestern part of the country at Debre Markos town. The University is located in the Eastern part of the town approximately two kilometers from the central square. Debre Markos is located 300 kilometers North-West of the capital Addis Ababa and 265 kilometers South-East of Bahir Dar, the capital of the Amhara National Regional State [17, 18].

2.2. Study Design and Population

Institutional based cross sectional study was conducted. The source population of this study were all DMU regular students who were attending their education in 2014/15. The study population were the randomly selected regular students of DMU who were attending their education in 2014/15. Students who were seriously ill to respond to the questionnaire were excluded from the study.

2.3. Sample Size Determination

Single population proportion formula was used to calculate the sample size. Prevalence of sexual practice before marriage was considered to be 20.23 from a study conducted in Injibara [19]. In addition 95 % CI, 5% margin of error and 10% none response rate was considered.

To determine the sample size; the following formula was used

$$n = (Z_{\alpha/2})^2 \times P(1-P)/d^2$$

$$n = (1.96)^2 \times 0.2023(1-0.2023)/(0.05)^2$$

$$= 0.614656/0.0025 = 247.87 \approx 248$$

By considering 10% none response rate, the final sample size was 273.

2.4. Sampling Procedure

Stratified sampling and random sampling techniques were used to select study participants from the source population. To allocate the number of participants for each college/school, population proportion to sample size (PPS) was used.

2.5. Data Collection and Quality Control

Close ended self-administered questionnaire adapted from several researches was used for data collection [20, 21].

Pre-test was done on 5% of the total sample size (14 students) in Debre Markos teacher college students, and necessary modification was done according to the result of the pretest. Two data collectors and 2 supervisors were participated in the data collection and training on data collection, and confidentiality issues was given one day prior and after the pretest for the data collectors. Informed consent was taken from the study participants prior to the data collection. Consistency and completeness of filled questionnaire was checked by supervisor every day.

2.6. Study Variables

The dependent variable for this study was sexual initiation (sexual initiation below or above 18 years old). The independent variables were; Socio Demographic variables (Age, Sex, Religiosity, Educational, Ethnicity, marital status); Parental education and occupation, Communication & source of information about sexual and reproductive health issues, Attitude towards premarital sex, Substance abuse (alcohol, smoking of cigarette, chat, shisha), and Viewing of sexually explicit movies.

2.7. Data Processing and Analysis

Data was entered using EpiData version 3.1 and SPSS version 16 was used for analysis. Descriptive analysis was used using frequency and percentage. In addition, tables and figures were used to present the data. To assess the factors associated with early sexual initiation, Bivariate and multivariate analysis with 95 % CI was computed. Variables with p-value less than 0.05 were considered to have significant association.

2.8. Operational Definition

Age at first sex: the first age in which the respondents start sexual intercourse.

Attitude: any subjective belief of the respondents associated with sexual activity.

Unfavorable attitude: respondents who answered below the mean of attitude towards sex related questions.

Favorable attitude: respondents who answered above the mean of attitude towards sex related questions.

Ethical consideration: Ethical clearance was obtained from DMU, College of Medicine and Health Science institutional review board. Permission was granted from all colleges and schools through the formal letter obtained from the College's research committee institutional review board. Respondents gave their willingness prior to filling the questionnaire.

3. Results

3.1. Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study was conducted among Debre Markos University, from a total of 273 respondents, 260 respondents complete the questionnaire giving a response rate of 95.24%. Majority, 180(69.2%) of respondents were males and 201(77.3%) of

respondents were with age range of 20-24. The mean age and Standard Deviation of respondents were 21.91 and 2.24 respectively, with a minimum of 17 and maximum of 32 years old. Almost two third (63.5%) of respondents were Amhara by ethnicity, and 208(80%) were orthodox by religion. Majority, 78.5% of the respondents said that their living condition were with their father and mother, while only 5 respondents said that they were living alone before joining to university. Two hundred forty three (93.5%) of respondents were never married while 17(6.5%) were ever married (currently married, divorced, or widowed) (Table 1).

Table 1. Socio demographic characteristics of respondents among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	
Sex	Male	180	69.2
	Female	80	30.8
Age (Mean=21.91 SD=2.24)	17-19 years old	29	11.2
	20-24 years old	201	77.3
	25-32 years old	30	11.5
Year of study	1 st year	68	26.2
	2 nd year	77	29.6
	3 rd year	98	37.7
	4 th year	8	3.1
	5 th year	9	3.5
Ethnicity	Amhara	165	63.5
	Oromo	42	16.2
	Tigray	16	6.2
	Afar, Gurage	37	14.2
Marital status	Never married	243	93.5
	Ever Married	17	6.5
	Orthodox	208	80
Religion	Muslim	28	10.8
	Protestant	14	5.4
	Others (Catholic, Pagan)	10	3.8
	Both Father and mother	204	78.5
Living condition	Either Mother or father	35	13.5
	Friends/Relatives	16	6.2
	Alone	5	1.9

3.2. Parental Socio Economic Status

Almost half (48.8%) and 102(39.2%) of respondents father's and mother education respectively were college level and above. While majority of respondents father's, 107(41.2%) and mother's, 81(31.2%), occupation were civil servant and farmer respectively. Almost half, 129(49.6%) of respondents family average monthly income were more than 1500 Ethiopian Birr (ETB) with minimum, maximum and median of 100, 9000, and 2000 ETB respectively (Table 2).

3.3. Non Sexual Risk Behaviors

About 215(82.7%) of respondents have never smoked cigarette, while 8(3.1%) smoke cigarette daily. In addition 187(71.9%) and 153(58.8%) of respondents said that they have never chew chat and never drank alcohol respectively. While 30(11.5%) of respondents chew chat daily and 13(5%) drunk alcohol daily. More than two third (67.3%) of respondents said that they have never seen pornographic movies, while 85(32.7%) have viewed pornographic movies, prior to the data collection period (Table 3).

Table 2. Parental socio economic characteristics of respondents among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	
Father education	Cannot read and write	45	17.3
	Can Read and write	55	21.3
	Grade 1 to 4	7	2.7
	Grade 5 to 8	12	4.6
	Grade 9 to 12	14	5.4
	College level and above	127	48.8
Mother education	Cannot read and write	72	27.7
	Can Read and write	32	12.3
	Grade 1 to 4	15	5.8
	Grade 5 to 8	8	3.1
	Grade 9 to 12	31	11.9
	College level and above	102	39.2
Father occupation	Daily laborer	9	3.5
	Farmer	91	35
	Civil servant	107	41.2
	Employed in private business	23	8.8
	Has private business	28	10.8
	Others	2	0.8
	Daily laborer	20	7.7
	Farmer	81	31.2
	Civil servant	75	28.8
	Employed in private business	17	6.5
Mother occupation	Has private business	55	4.6
	Others	12	4.6
	<500 ETB	28	10.8
	500-1500	66	25.4
Family monthly income	>1500	129	49.6
	Min=100 ETB Max=9000	37	14.2

Table 3. Non sexual risk behaviors of respondents among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	
Smoke cigarrate	Never	215	82.7
	Once or twice per week	26	10
	From time to time	11	4.2
Chew chat	Daily	8	3.1
	Never	187	71.9
	Once or twice per week	24	9.2
	From time to time	19	7.3
Drink alcohol	Daily	30	11.5
	Never	153	58.8
	Once or twice per week	65	25
	From time to time	29	11.2
Use drugs like shisha/ hashish	Daily	13	5
	Never	233	89.6
	Once or twice per week	23	8.8
Viewing of pornographic movies	From time to time	4	1.5
	Yes	85	32.7
	No	175	67.3

3.4. Sexual History of Respondents

From 260 respondents, 116(44.6%) had sex prior to the data collection period, while 144(55.4%) had never had sexual intercourse. Almost two third (64.7%) of respondents start sex while during the age range of 16-19 years old. The mean and SD for the age at first sex was 18.28 and 2.04 years respectively. Seventy six percent of respondents who start sex

said that boy/girl friend were their first sexual partner, followed by stranger, 17(14.7%) and teacher, 6(5.2%). The main reason mentioned by 69(59.5%) of respondents to start sex were fell in love followed by sex desire, marriage and to get money, 25(21.6%), 9(7.8%) and 6(5.2%) respectively. From the total of 116 respondents who start sex, only 74(63.8%) have used condom during their first sex while the rest 42(36.2%) didn't use condom. From a total of 77 respondents who had sexual partner in the past 12 months prior to the data collection period, 57(74%), 18(23.4%), and 2(2.6%) of respondents said that they had had one, 2-4 and more than five sexual partners respectively (Table 4).

3.5. Factors Associated with Early Sexual Initiation

Bivariate and multivariate analysis was conducted to determine factors associated with early sexual initiation, less than 18 years old. Accordingly on bivariate analysis factors which were found to be associated with the dependent variable at 95% CI and p value less than 0.05 were; discussion on Sexual and Reproductive health issues with mother (COR=2.78, 95%CI=1.22-6.35), and Cigarette smoking (COR=2.77, 95%CI= 1.19-6.47). After computing for multivariate logistic regression three variables were found to be associated with sexual initiation less than 18 years old.

Being a female were found to be 5.7 times more likely to initiate sexual intercourse before their 18th birthday than males (AOR=5.7, 95%CI=1.16-27.72) with p-value of 0.03. In addition respondents who discuss on sexual and reproductive health issues with their mother were less likely to initiate sexual intercourse before 18 years old. Those who didn't discuss on SRH with their mother were times more likely to

initiate sexual intercourse before 18 years old (AOR=, 95%CI= 1.23-41.5) and p-value of 0.02. Respondents who smoke cigarette were seven times more likely to involve in sexual initiation prior to their 18th birthday when compared with those who don't smoke cigarette (AOR=7, 95%CI=1.06-46.92) and p-value of 0.04 (Table 5).

Table 4. Sexual history of respondents among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	
Ever had sex	Yes	116	44.6
	No	144	55.4
Age at first sex Mean=18.28, SD=2.04	14-15 years old	11	9.5
	16-19 years old	75	64.7
	20-25 years old	30	25.9
	Boy/girl friend	88	75.9
Relation with first sex partner	Teacher	6	5.2
	Stranger	17	14.7
	Other*	5	4.3
	Fall in love	69	59.5
Reason for first sex	Sex desire	25	21.6
	Marriage	9	7.8
	To get money	6	5.2
Use of condom during first sex	Peer pressure, rape, was drunk	7	6.1
	Yes	74	63.8
Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months	No	42	36.2
	1	57	74
	2-4	18	23.4
*family member, neighbor	≥5	2	2.6

Table 5. Bivariate and multivariate regression indicating factors associated with early sexual initiation among Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia, 2014.

Variables	Age at first sex		COR 95%CI	AOR 95%CI	P value	
	< 18 years old	> 18 years old				
Sex	Male	47	40	1	1	0.033*
	Female	19	10	1.6(0.67, 3.87)	5.7(1.16, 28.72)*	
Family monthly income	<500	14	8	1	1	0.585
	500-1500	19	14	0.78(0.26, 2.35)	0.55(0.07, 4.61)	
	>1500	33	28	0.67(0.25, 1.84)	0.37(0.05, 2.74)	
Living condition	With Father and mother	51	39	1	1	0.247
	Either Mother or Father	6	6	0.76(0.23, 2.55)	0.29(0.038, 2.32)	
	Relatives/friends	8	3	2(0.51, 8.19)	1.72(0.19, 14.93)	
	Alone	1	2	0.38(0.03, 4.37)	0.23(0.005, 9.97)	
Discuss on SRH with mother	Yes	37	39	1	1	0.029*
	No	29	11	2.78(1.22, 6.35)*	7.14(1.23, 41.5)*	
Discuss on SRH with Father	Yes	35	32	1	1	0.996
	No	31	18	1.57(0.74, 3.34)	1(0.23, 4.45)	
Smoke cigarette	Yes	27	10	2.77(1.19, 6.47)*	7(1.06, 46.92)*	0.044*
	No	39	40	1	1	
Chew chat	Yes	36	19	1.96(0.93, 4.14)	1.07(0.19, 5.85)	0.939
	No	30	31	1	1	
Drink alcohol	Yes	38	24	1.5(0.7, 3.08)	1.3(0.29, 5.7)	0.742
	No	28	26	1	1	
Have boy/girl friend	Yes	56	39	1	1	0.532
	No	10	11	0.63(0.24, 1.64)	0.58(0.12, 3.21)	
Viewing of pornographic movies	Yes	29	20	1	1	0.275
	No	37	30	0.85(0.4, 1.79)	2.4(0.49, 11.97)	
Attitude towards sex	Unfavorable	34	27	1	1	0.573
	Favorable	32	23	1.1(0.53, 2.31)	0.73(0.24, 2.19)	

4. Discussion

This study was conducted to assess the age at sexual initiation and its associated factor among Debre Markos University students. accordingly this study showed that 44.6% of respondents had had sexual intercourse. Similar study conducted in North East Ethiopia showed that the percentage of youths who ever had sex was 51.3%, which is higher than the current study finding. Possible explanations could be due to the difference in sociodemographic variables and the fact that the previous study assessed youths from urban and rural areas while the current study included university students, which is believed to have a better sexual and reproductive health knowledge [3]. In addition, a study conducted among youths in South west Ethiopia showed that 72.1 % of youths had ever had sex, the difference could be explained by the above reasons [14].

The current study also found that, 66(56.9%) had had first sexual intercourse before their 18th birthday. The trends and differentials in Sub Saharan countries showed that the percentage of early sexual initiation before 18 years old for Kenya is 57%, and Senegal 52 % which is comparable with the current finding [22]. The mean and median age for first sexual initiation of this study was 18.28 and 18 years old which is slightly higher than studies conducted in South west Ethiopia [17.07], North East Ethiopia (16 years for rural and 17 years for urban) [3, 14]. The reason for such difference could be due to the study population, because previous studies included rural youths in which there is early marriage which was one of the main reasons for first sexual intercourse for most of rural youths [3, 14, 23, 24]. But, the current study finding is comparable with previous study conducted in Thailand (median ages of 17 and 18 for male and female) [11].

Factors which were found to be associated with early sexual initiation were sex, discussion with mother and cigarette smoking. Females were 5.7 times more likely to start sexual initiation early when compared with males. This can be because females face lots of pressure from their friend and they lack skill of negotiation in sexual relationships and due to the influence of early marriage among females. This finding is similar with other studies conducted in Alamata, North East Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe [3, 21, 25].

In addition, those students who had no discussion with their mother on sexual and reproductive health issues were more than seven times more likely to initiate sexual intercourse before their 18th birthday than those who discuss with their mother. This could be because parent adolescent communication on sexual and reproductive health issues is important in improving the knowledge of young peoples on HIV/AIDS, sexuality and its consequence. At the same time when mothers communicate on the importance of virginity and on the risks of initiating sexual intercourse. And having comprehensive knowledge on HIV is preventable against early sexual initiation [14]. Similar findings were observed in other study. For example a study conducted in North East Ethiopia showed that being less connected with parents to be associated with early sexual initiation [3].

The current study also showed that young peoples who use substance (i.e cigarette smoking) were more likely to start sexual initiation early (less than 18 years old). This could be because of the effect of the substance on the judgment of the young peoples whether to initiate sexual practice early or not [21]. Similar findings were observed in a study conducted in Thailand [11].

5. Conclusion

More than one third of respondents had had sexual intercourse. from these; more than half of study participants were involved in early sexual intercourse before 18 years old. Factors which were found to be associated with early sexual intercourse (18 years old) were being female, lack of discussion on sexual and reproductive health issues with their mother and cigarette smoking.

Recommendation

One of the mechanisms to reduce the progress of HIV/AIDS is delaying the initiation of sexual intercourse. This can be achieved through awareness creation for both male and female young peoples through the use of religious leaders, school teachers and parents after providing the necessary training on sexual and reproductive health issues. In addition young peoples should be encouraged to discuss with their parents on sexual and reproductive health through the use of reproductive health centers and emphasis should be given for adolescents who use drugs like cigarette smoking.

Abbreviations

SRH: Sexual and reproductive Health; DMU: Debre Markos University; EDHS: Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey.

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