

**TRANSACTIONAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG
FEMALE UNDERGRADUTES IN EKITI STATE,
NIGERIA**

MOSHOOD BALIQEES OLUWATOYIN

SEPTEMBER, 2016

**TRANSACTIONAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG
FEMALE UNDEGRADUATES IN EKITI STATE, NIGERIA**

BY

MOSHOOD BALIQEES OLUWATOYIN

DSS/12/0609

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE DEGREE (HONOURS) IN DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL
STATISTICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI,
EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.**

SEPTEMBER, 2016

CERTIFICATION

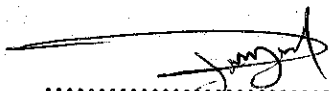
This is to certify that **MOSHOOD BALIQEES OLUWATOYIN** of the Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University, Oye -Ekiti, carried out this research "**Transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti State, Nigeria**" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Federal University, Oye-Ekiti under my Supervision.

.....
DR. E.K. ODUSINA
PROJECT SUPERVISOR

.....
DATE

.....
MR. SHITTU SARAFA
CO - SUPERVISOR

.....
DATE


.....
PROF. OGUNJUYIGBE
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT


.....
DATE

.....
EXTERNAL EXAMINER

.....
DATE

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to **GOD ALMIGHTY** for His support and mercy over my life, families and my studies. I bless His holy name for making this work a successful one, for He grants me wisdom and strength to make it possible.

Very special thanks to my supervisor, Dr.E.K.Odusina for his supervision, understanding, advice and due to him too this work became a successful one. I owe you a big thanks Sir.

I also dedicate this project work to my lovely and caring parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moshood Sufyan and to my lovely son (Abdul Lateef Olaitan) and all my siblings for their moral, emotional, financial and spiritual support. You are the best in the whole world. You will not labour in vain; you will reap the fruit of your labour. (Amen)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Above all things I give glory, honor and adoration to the ancient of days, God of all, for preservation of life throughout my staying in this wonderful university. If not for you lord who am I, you are the Author and Finisher of everything, thank you Father.

With so much joy and love from my heart, I wish to express my profound gratitude to all those who also contributed to the success of this project work. Firstly, I want to appreciate my wonderful and caring parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moshood Sufyan for their financial support, word of encouragement, love and prayers for me. I thank you so much. I love you. Very special thanks to my supervisor, Dr.E.K.Odusina for his supervision, understanding, advice and due to him too this work became a successful one. I owe you a big thanks sir. My gratitude goes to my H.O.D, Prof. Ogunjuyigbe and also Prof. Oluwole Atere for their motivation and passion, and my other lecturers in the Department, Dr Oluwagbemiga Adeyemi , Dr. Ntoimo, Mr. Shittu, Miss Alex-Ojei Christiana and Mr. Babalola Blessing for their contributions to my academic excellence and success as a student and also to other staff members in the Department of Demography and Social Statistics.

Also my most sincere appreciations to my fiancé(Felix Micheal), and all the supporters of my success in this work and for their moral support in the course of accomplishing this academic pursuit; I also appreciate my entire courses mates and friends(Tohan, Abosede,Oluwafemi, Teslim). I love you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	v
Abstract	ix
Chapter One: Introduction	
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	4
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Objectives of the study	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Operational Definition of Terms	7
1.7 Limitations	8
Chapter Two- Review of Literatures	
2.0 Introduction	9
2.1 Extent of HIV/AIDS among young people	10
2.2 Transactional sex as a risk factor for HIV/AIDS	11
2.3 Risk factors for transactional sex among young people	13
2.4 Demographic factors associated with transactional sex among young people	15
2.5 Behavioural factors associated with transactional sex among young women	15
2.6 Extent of transactional sex among sexually active young people	16

2.7	Nature of transactional sex among sexually active young men and women	19
2.8	Socio-demographic factors associated with transactional sex among young women	20
2.9	Behavioral factors associated with transactional sex among young women	21
2.10	Conceptual framework	22
2.11	Statement of hypothesis	22

Chapter Three -Methodology

3.0	Introduction	23
3.1	Study Area	23
3.3	Research Design	26
3.4	Study population	27
3.5	Sample size	27
3.6	Sample Techniques	27
3.7	Data Collection	27
3.8	Reliability and Validity of instrument	28
3.9	Method of Analysis	28

Chapter Four - Data Presentation and Analysis of Research Findings

4.0	Introduction	29
4.1	Distributions of Respondents by Selected Socio-Demographic Variables	29
4.2	Young women's Socio-Demographic Characteristics and transactional sex	31
4.3	Behavioral factors and transactional sex among young women	34
4.3	Logistic Regression model predicting transactional sex among young women in Ekiti	35

4.4	Hypotheses Testing	36
4.5	Discussion of Findings	37

Chapter Five- SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0	Introduction	38
5.1	Summary	38
5.2	Conclusion	39
5.3	Recommendations	40
	References	41
	Appendix	

LIST OF TABLE

Table1: Distributions of Respondents by Selected Socio-Demographic Variables

Table 2: Young women's Socio-Demographic Characteristics and transactional sex

Table 3: Behavioral factors and transactional sex among female undergraduates

Table 3: Logistic Regression Model Predicting Transactional sex among female undergraduates in Ekiti State

ABSTRACT

Studies across Sub-Sahara have established transactional sex as one of the factors contributing to young people's risk of HIV infection. However, there are few studies that have explored the dynamics of transactional sex among young people in Nigeria. The aim of this study was to investigate the extent of, and risk factors associated with transactional sex among female undergraduates of ages 15 – 24 years in urban informal settlements in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study used a sample of 206 randomly selected female undergraduates in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Data were analyzed at univariate level with the use of frequency distribution, cross tabulation and the use of chi square test were adopted at biivariate level while, the use of binary logistic regression model was applied at multi variate level. Findings revealed that 72.6% of the respondents had the knowledge of transactional sexual relationship, while, 41.7% indicated they approved the practices of transactional sexual relationship. Moreover, 53.8% claimed they were involved in the practices of transactional sexual relationship. Further analysis revealed that peer pressure, gifts and desire for unmerited grades were factors influencing the practice of transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti State, Nigeria.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Although HIV transmission is declining worldwide, in young people (aged 15–24) it remains a growing concern. In 2013, 33% of all new HIV infections, globally, occurred in people aged 15–24, and young women were disproportionately more affected than young men. The risk of HIV transmission is increased by the social and the developmental context surrounding young people. These factors include educational and vocational opportunities, economic disparities, gender inequality, partnership formation, power dynamics within relationships, time and characteristics of sexual initiation, and biological factors such as being of the female sex and pubertal timing. Transactional sex and age-disparate sexual relationships seem to be additional drivers of HIV in the sub-Saharan region of Africa.

Transactional sex refers to any sexual relationship that is based on the exchange of sex for money or material goods (Dunkle et al., 2004). Transactional sex has been distinguished from formalized commercial sex work. Commercial sex work involves payment at every sexual encounter, while in relationships that are transactional in nature, gifts or money given and received, are not pursued on a professional basis and may not be given or accepted every day or for every sexual encounter (Chatterji et al., 2005, Luke, 2003, Leclerc-Madlala, 2008). The gifts or money may be given prior to, or even some days or months after the sexual encounter (Poulin, 2007). In some relationships, the monetary or material exchange in transactional relationships is considered an obligation of the relationship and not a payment for the sex as such (Maganja et al., 2007, Hunter, 2002), or can even be viewed as a way of showing affection (Hunter, 2002).

Transactional sex is defined as the exchange of favors, gifts, or money for sexual activity. In public health, transactional sex is often differentiated from commercial sex work since participants do not identify themselves as ‘prostitutes’ and ‘clients’. Exchanging gifts for sex is often a part of a broader set of obligations that might not involve a predetermined payment or contract. The meaning attached to transactional sex varies widely within sub-Saharan Africa. The exchange of gifts or money for sex may signify; a committed relationship, an acknowledgement of respect, an expression of affection, an obligation fulfilled, or maybe a display to impress other men. The motivations for transactional sex exist along a continuum of needs from financial vulnerabilities (‘survival sex’) on one end to material desires, including higher social status, jewelry, mobile phones, and so on

(‘consumption sex’) on the other. While this transaction has both an economic and sexual component, it is often differentiated from formal sex work. This is because women engaging in transactional sex do not always view themselves as sex workers.

Transactional sex is commonly described as a partnership between a younger woman and an older man (or ‘sugar daddy’). It is characterized by a power differential in favor of the man, although ‘sugar daddies’ are not as widespread as often assumed. Transactional sex has also been reported among youths close in age where it may be characterized as a casual partnership. The exchange of gifts and money has been described as an incentive in regular partnerships, too.

Anecdotal evidence and several qualitative studies suggest that transactional sex, which is defined as the exchange of gifts or money for sex, is common among adolescents throughout sub-Saharan Africa (Bledsoe, 1990; Castle and Konaté, 1999). In situations of transactional sex, young women may be less able to decide the timing and conditions of sex. Women who have little negotiating power with their partners to insist on use of condoms experience a higher risk of becoming pregnant and contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS (Gregson et al., 2002; Longfield et al., 2002). Young men involved in transactional sex may also expose themselves to the risk of STIs. To begin to protect young men and young women from this heightened risk of HIV/AIDS, it is important that policymakers and program managers gain a better understanding of transactional sex among youth.

Transactional sex, especially among young women, has been linked to poor sexual and reproductive health outcomes as unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and sexual coercion. Transactional sex among young men and older women (or sugar mommies) are also characterized by economic and power asymmetries and are often associated with increased HIV risk behaviors such as inconsistent condom use and multiple concurrent sexual partners of varying ages. Research conducted among men supports the association between sexual coercion and transactional sex but these studies have been few and limited to sub-populations of men in universities, schools, or drinking establishments.

Transactional sex is defined as engaging in sex primarily for the purpose of obtaining material goods, financial support, or grades. Women engaged in transactional sex consistently distinguish themselves from female sex workers (FSW) and may have different HIV prevention needs than FSW or other populations considered to be most at-risk. Limited documentation of post secondary female students’ HIV risk behaviors, motivating factors,

and prevention needs hinder efforts to effectively address the needs of this population. With such limited understanding of HIV transmission among females engaged in transactional sex, further research is needed to determine how this group contributes to the HIV epidemic.

This study attempts to fill gaps in the research regarding transactional sex, taking into account the complexities and nuances of the practice. In addition the study examines the needs of female undergraduates engaged in transactional sex in Ekiti State in order to inform targeted interventions that will enhance prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS among this population.

Transactional sex has been associated with a high risk of HIV transmission due to a number of factors such as compromised power relationships associated with the sexual exchange and increased likelihood of having multiple partners. Transactional sex may also play a key role in gender differences in HIV infection rates between women and men in sub-Saharan Africa. Women engaged in transactional sex often abdicate decision-making power over sexual activities, such as condom use, making them more vulnerable to HIV infection. Research has also found that transactions of greater value have been associated with the non-use of condoms.

Transactional sex often takes the form of sugar daddy relationships in which the male is older and in turn more economically stable and may be more likely to have HIV. Several studies have found a positive relationship between increased age of the male partner and increased risk for HIV Transmission. Transactional sex among university students may compound existing risk factors for HIV transmission related to the typical sexual behavior of students. Factors mentioned in the literature include inconsistent condom use among students, high rates of alcohol consumption leading to increased risky behavior, and the misconception among older men that younger women are more likely to be free of HIV.

In sub-Saharan Africa, as in other parts of the world, strong evidence exists to show that sex in exchange for material benefit can occur in a wide range of relationships. Where transactional sex does occur it can take a range of forms from gift giving in long-term relationships as a way of expressing affection, to survival sex where women regularly engage in transactional sex to ensure they are able to meet their daily needs or those of their family. The context and motivation of engagement in transactional sex is important in understanding risk as well as risk perception in these engagements. The power dynamics in relationships where there is material benefit can mean women are less able to negotiate safer sex and are more likely to participate in riskier sexual encounters.

Transactional sex is a contributing factor to the HIV pandemic, particularly among young girls in sub-Saharan Africa. It often coexists with other risky sexual behaviors like an early sexual debut, multiple concurrent sexual partnerships, and inconsistent condom use. There is considerable evidence linking transactional sex to undesirable sexual and reproductive health outcomes including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions and gender-based violence. Previous studies have indicated that transactional sexual relationships involve a number of power dynamics such as age disparities and unequal access to resources, which may lead to unsafe and coercive sexual practices.

Particularly problematic in establishing HIV prevalence for undergraduate female student engaging in transactional sex is the difficulty of determining when sex becomes transactional. By their very nature, all intimate relationships require emotional, physical and financial exchange and when sex is involved the line between relational and transactional becomes difficult to establish.

Where transactional sex does occur it can take a range of forms from gift giving in long-term relationships as a way of expressing affection, to survival sex where women regularly engage in transactional sex to ensure they are able to meet their daily needs or those of their family. The context and motivation of engagement in transactional sex is important in understanding risk as well as risk perception in these engagements. The power dynamics in relationships where there is material benefit can mean women are less able to negotiate safer sex and are more likely to participate in riskier sexual encounters.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Transactional sexual relationship can as well leads to undesirable sexual and reproductive health outcomes including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence.

Older males having sex with younger females are known to increase unsafe sex practices, exacerbated by power and economic imbalances between partners. The purpose of this paper is to examine transactional sexual relationships (i.e. long-term relationships constructed as "girlfriends not 'prostitutes'" based on the exchange of gifts and other obligations) among female students of Federal University of Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. It particularly explores the implications for HIV education in institutions of higher learning. HIV/AIDS has been labelled as a disease of the poor and the uneducated, and it might be expected university students would engage in safer sexual practices: if they do not it highlights the problem around gender and economic imbalances and their repercussions even more clearly.

Despite decades of HIV prevention efforts targeting transactional sex, we still found the prevalence of transactional sex among young men and women to be considerable. Young men had a higher prevalence of paying for sex compared to women who received gifts, favors, or money in exchange for sex. Lower educational attainment and having experienced sexual coercion was associated with paying for sex among young men. Multiple concurrent sexual partnerships were associated with transactional sex for men and women. Paying for sex was associated with HIV-positive sero-status among young men while a higher number of lifetime sexual partners were associated with HIV-positive sero-status among female undergraduates.

Transactional sexual relationship involves a number of power dynamics such as age disparities and unequal access to resources, which may lead to unsafe and coercive sexual practices.

The transactional nature of sexual behavior sometimes begins at a younger age or during one's school years, but the prevalence increases rapidly at university where lifestyle costs are higher, there is a lack of parental control, and peer pressure urges a certain affluent lifestyle.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To solve the research problem and achieve the objectives, the following questions will be addressed:

1. What is the level of knowledge of female undergraduates about transactional sexual relationship?
2. What is the attitude of female undergraduates towards transactional sexual relationship?
3. What is the proportion of female undergraduates involving in transactional sexual relationship?
4. What are the factors influencing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of transactional sexual relationship?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To examine the factors influencing Transactional Sexual Relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti state, Nigeria.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The Specific objectives are:

1. To ascertain the level of knowledge of female undergraduates about transactional sexual relationship.
2. To know the attitudes of female undergraduates towards transactional sexual relationship.
3. To know the proportion of female undergraduates involving in transactional sexual relationship.
4. To examine individual and familiar factors influencing the knowledge, attitude and practices of transactional sexual relationship..

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

To further understand the practice of transactional sex it is helpful to conceptualize intimate relationships on a continuum from a balanced give and take to a disequilibrium that disrupts the ability of both partners to protect themselves and each other from abuses of power that lead to increased HIV risk. As economic dependence of one partner increases, the protective balance of a mutual relationship is disrupted, allowing for power imbalances that make it harder for the dependent partner to negotiate when, where, and how sex occurs. For female post-secondary students, this can lead to relationships where sex is a commodity, used primarily for the purpose of acquiring material goods, financial support, and/or grades.

These young women were not simple victims; these relationships were the result of complex and conscious choices. They did not want to marry their partners and were clear that these were short-term relationships primarily for material gain, which they nevertheless kept secret from family and most friends for fear of stigma, particularly in blighting their future marriage prospects. They protected themselves from emotional involvement, although they often saw their partners as loving, taking the provision of gifts as a sign of affection and

sometimes a replacement for parental love. Their motivation was primarily economic, to fulfil “wants” not survival “needs” – the relationships enabled them to purchase the trappings of affluent society such as clothes, hairstyles, fast food and gadgets. They were also motivated by the enhanced experiences these relationships allowed, such as feeling protected, respected, “high class”, part of a daring elite of women and being able to travel and continue their education. The unequal nature of the relationships (often described as “father-daughter”) in a society, in which parents, older people and men are given unquestioning respect, reduced their abilities to negotiate safe sex practices. In so far as they practiced safer sex it was to avoid pregnancy rather than disease, believing they would be able to tell from physical signs if their partner was infected.

Particularly problematic in establishing HIV prevalence for post-secondary women engaging in transactional sex is the difficulty of determining when sex becomes transactional. By their very nature, all intimate relationships require emotional, physical and financial exchange and when sex is involved the line between relational and transactional becomes difficult to establish.

1.5 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Transactional sex: transactional sex is defined as engaging in sex primarily for the purpose of obtaining material goods, financial support, or grades, not including commercial sex work

Sugar daddy: a rich older man who lavishes gifts on a young woman in return for her company or sexual favors

Sugar mummy: a rich older woman who lavishes gifts on a young man in return for his company or sexual favors

Post-secondary: education level past secondary school (e.g. trade certificate, university or college level diploma)

Coerced Sex: refers to sex obtained as a result of force, intimidation, pressure, blackmail, deception, or threats of abandonment or withdrawal of protection. Transactional sex often has a coercive aspect as well.

Commercial Sex: in this report refers to all forms of transactional sex (money, gifts or other economic incentives) or coerced sex with girls or women who are engaged in commercial sex work.

High Risk Sex: is a category employed in this report to refer to types of sexual behaviour which have high risk of HIV/AIDS transmission, therefore: anal sex, sex with non-regular partners, and commercial sex.

Non-regular partner: refers to a sex partner who is not the wife/husband, girlfriend/boyfriend of the respondent.

1.7 LIMITATIONS

Given the urgent need for such a study to be conducted, the study is being conducted within a limited timeframe. This has resulted in some limitations to the scope of the study.

Although qualitative methods have been included in the study design, more qualitative research will need to be conducted to understand the important role of individual agency in negotiating risk environments and to understand more the protective factors that discourage risk-taking behaviour.

In particular, this study has not been able to represent adequately the issues of transactional sexual relationship in relation to their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Although the sample size is proportionate to the total number of female undergraduates, the sample size is not large enough to be statistically significant and allow for detailed analysis. Efforts were made to include as many female undergraduates as possible in the study, while adhering to the sampling protocol, but this was limited due to their low visibility on the street, high mobility, and their limited exposure to interventions.

The study is limited to Federal University Oye-Ekiti and Ekiti State University and does not include other urban areas that are likely to have distinct challenges and issues in the area of transactional sexual relationship and HIV/AIDS prevention. It would have been unethical to conduct a study in other urban areas where there are no immediate plans of the partner organizations to implement prevention activities. It is however hoped that this study will be replicated by organizations working in other urban areas.

The population size estimation provides an estimate of the number of female undergraduates given point in time. As it is the first size estimation using this methodology it does not give an indication of whether the numbers of female undergraduates are increasing, an issue of particular interest given the current social and political situation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the literature review undertaken on female undergraduate's knowledge, attitude, and practices of transactional sexual relationship. According to Polit and Hungler (1997:645), a literature review "involves the systematic identification, location, scrutiny and summary of written material that contains information on a research problem". Polit and Hungler (1997:643) state that a literature review refers to an extensive and systematic examination of books, publications and articles relevant to the research.

The purpose is to determine the extent to which theory and research have been developed about the studied topic, identify the definition of concepts and variables already established, and examine elements of research used by others.

The phenomenon of cross-generational sex defined as sexual relationships between an adolescent girl and a partner who is older, usually by 10 or more years can be linked to many life-long consequences. In the case of girls, premature sex can trap them in an adverse poverty and vulnerability cycle as they may become adolescent mothers; may be forced to leave school; are at risk of entering marriage early to preserve the honour of their family and themselves; and, particularly when having sex with older men, are more exposed to contracting sexual diseases, including HIV and AIDS (Kelly et al., 2003; Konde-Lule and Morris, 1997; Luke and Kurz, 2002; Nyanzi et al., 2000). In most cases, these cross-generational relationships become transactional.

A review of the literature on cross-generational sex in Sub-Saharan Africa uncovered that the motivations behind adolescent girls engaging in sexual relationships with older men were varied and overlapping, with gifts and other financial benefits the major incentive for such relationships (Luke and Kurz, 2002). Motivations for financial rewards tend to be complex, ranging from economic survival to desire for status and possessions (ibid.). Some studies have linked economic motives to the level of poverty of the adolescent involved: whereas very poor adolescent girls engage in these relationships to meet their basic needs, others who are less poor might do so in order to gain access to what they see as 'luxury goods' or through peer pressure (Hawkins et al., 2009). For example, poorer girls in rural areas might agree to have sex with an older man in exchange for food, whereas girls in urban areas, with more diverse livelihoods, might enter into these transactional relationships to access items they could not otherwise afford, such as certain clothes or perfume. Some of the

drivers of these behaviours have been captured in the literature and are explored in the next section.

From a child protection perspective, the power differential between adolescent girls and older usually wealthier men is a particular risk factor for abusive relationships, and can be linked to violence; greater exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), as girls are unable to negotiate using a condom; and coercion into sex (Luke and Kurz, 2002). We look at this phenomenon from a child protection perspective in Uganda since sexual relationships between girls or boys under the age of 18 and an adult (over the age of 18) are legally defined as 'sexual abuse' under the law, given the legal age of consent.

Despite the increasing evidence that young people in Sub-Saharan Africa are involved in transactional sex and the recognition of the role of transactional sex in increasing the risk of HIV infections, there is currently no quantitative research that has been conducted to establish the extent or determinants of transactional sex among young people in Nigeria. As such, there is limited empirical evidence that shows that young people in Nigeria are engaging in transactional sex.

Considering the high risk that transactional sex carries for HIV infection, and the significance of the youth population in Ekiti, the importance of examining both the extent and risk factors of transactional sex among young people for the development of HIV prevention efforts cannot be overemphasized. Findings of this research will contribute to a body of literature on transactional sex, and provide information for the development of health promotion efforts that aim at influencing behavior change for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people in Ekiti.

2.1.1 Extent of HIV/AIDS among young people

Literature from across Sub-Saharan countries suggests that young people's risk of HIV infection is increasing due to involvement in risky sexual behaviors. An estimated 4% of young people aged 15 – 24 years are reported to be HIV positive in Malawi with young women bearing a higher burden (5%), in contrast to their male counterparts (2%) (National Statistical Office, 2011). The prevalence in urban areas is twice that of rural areas; with 17% of women and men age 15-49 in urban areas infected with HIV and 9% in rural areas (National Statistical Office, 2011). The difference is very prominent among young women, as women living in urban areas are three times more likely to be infected with HIV in comparison to rural women (National Statistical Office, 2011).

2.1.2 Transactional Sex as a Risk Factor for HIV/AIDS

Transactional sex has been shown to increase the risk of acquiring HIV. Studies conducted in many African countries have shown that young people engaging in transactional sex are at greater risk of HIV infection (Kaufman and Stavrou, 2004, Stoebenau et al., 2013a, Castle and Konate, 1999, Chatterji et al., 2005, Nyanzi et al., 2001, Maganja et al., 2007). In South Africa, several studies have shown transactional sex to be associated with HIV seropositivity. Women attending antenatal clinics in Soweto were 54% more likely to be HIV positive (OR = 1.54, 95% CI 1.07, 2.21) if they reported transactional sex (Dunkle et al., 2004). Young women aged 15-26 in South Africa were found to have a 44% increased risk of acquiring HIV if they reported transactional sex with main partner (IRR 1.44, 95% CI 0.92, 2.24) and there was a twofold higher risk among those who had transactional sex with an ongoing concurrent or casual partner (IRR 2.23 95% CI 1.28, 3.88), while HIV risk was increased three times (IRR 3.29 95% CI 1.02, 10.55) for young women who reported transactional sex with a once off partner (Jewkes et al., 2012). Pettifor and colleagues reported that among South African youth aged 15–24 the odds of HIV infection was 86% higher (OR 1.86, 95% CI 1.10, 3.12) among those who reported engaging in transactional sex (Pettifor et al. 2005).

Inconsistent condom use has been suggested to contribute to the increased risk of HIV infection (Wilkinson, 2002, Karen et al., 1999, Shai et al. 2010, Eaton et al. 2003). Research studies in Sub-Saharan Africa report low levels of condom use in transactional sexual relationships (Luke, 2003, Hunter, 2002, Maganja et al., 2007, Leclerc-Madlala, 2008, Kaufman & Stavrou, 2002; MacPhail & Campbell, 2001). Studies have also acknowledged increased HIV risk for young women in transactional sexual relationships due to non-condom use resulting from age and economic asymmetries, (Luke, 2003, Maganja et al., 2007, Leclerc-Madlala, 2008). Evidence shows that transactional sexual relationships in many African settings involve older, wealthier men, and younger girls, and are characterized by age and economic disparities (Luke, 2003, Hunter, 2002, Maganja et al., 2007, Leclerc-Madlala, 2008, Abdool Karim et al., 2009, Wellings et al., 2006). The age and economic differences, combined with the material and economic exchange are believed to compromise the power and ability of the young women to negotiate for condom use during sexual intercourse thereby increasing the risk of HIV infection for the young women (Luke, 2005, Chatterji, Longfield et al., 2002). On the other hand, older men are motivated to have transactional sexual relationships with young girls in the mistaken belief that girls are unlikely to be infected with HIV and therefore it is safe to have unprotected sex with them (Langen, 2005).

Additionally, studies that men generally have low intention to use condoms due the perception that condoms reduce sexual pleasure (Ankomah, 1998).

Another pathway through which HIV risk is increased in transactional sexual relationships pertains to multiple sexual partnerships. Studies conducted in South Africa and Uganda found that women who have transactional sexual relationships tended to have multiple concurrent relationships, in order to maximize their economic benefits (Hunter, 2002, Nyanzi et al., 2001). It has been argued that the risk of HIV infection goes beyond those involved in transactional sex. The young girls involved in 'sugar daddy' relationships with older men might also have relationships with young men of their age (Hunter, 2002), which in turn puts the young men at HIV risk. Sexual concurrency increases rates of HIV transmission as larger numbers of people are sexually connected at a given time (Eaton et al., 2003, Morris & Kretzschmar, 1997).

There is currently limited literature to describe the extent or explain the nature of transactional sexual relationships specifically among young people in Malawi. However, a qualitative study conducted by Pakachere Institute of Health and Development (Limwame & Kumwenda, 2008) on Multiple and Concurrent Partnerships in Malawi reported that transactional sex was the motivating factor for Multiple and concurrent partnerships, as young people, particularly females reported engagement in concurrent relationships for material gains in the context of poverty. (Limwame & Kumwenda, 2008). Literature from several Sub-Saharan countries shows that transactional sex is more common among young women than men. While most studies have predominantly focused on transactional sex (receiving) among female adolescents, other studies have also shown the extent that young men give and receive gifts or money in exchange for sex (Dunkle et al., 2007, Luke, 2005, Nyanzi et al., 2001). A study conducted among young men aged 15 – 26 in South Africa found that young men gave and received money and material resources in exchange for sex in both casual and main partnerships (Dunkle et al., 2007). Of the men who participated in the study, 17.7% in casual relationships reported giving while 6.6% reported receiving material resources. In main partnerships on the other hand, less than fifteen percent of men reported involvement in transactional sex with equal levels of material transaction between men and women (Dunkle et al., 2007). Another study conducted among Kenyan men aged 21–45 found that three-quarters of men gave money or goods to their female partners in non-marital sexual partnerships (Luke, 2005), and a qualitative study conducted in Uganda among 14 – 18 year old boys and girls also found that men give and receive moneey of material for sex (Nyanzi et al., 2001). A synthesis of studies on transactional sex from several African

countries reports that the percentage of sexually active men in 12 sub-Saharan African countries, aged 15 to 19 years, who report giving money or material goods in exchange for sex ranges from 10.3 to 48.4% (Chatterji et al., 2005).

2.1.3 Risk factors for transactional sex among young people

The limited research on transactional sex, particularly among young people in Malawi, limits knowledge of the dynamics and risk factors for indulgence in transactional sexual relationships. However, studies in other parts of Africa have established demographic factors such as age, sex, educational attainment, socio-economic status, relationship status and marital status to be associated with vulnerability to HIV infection as well as transactional sex (MacPherson et al., 2012, Chatterji et al., 2005, Hunter, 2002, Dunkle et al., 2004, Hallman, 2005, Castle and Konate, 1999, Kaufman and Stavrou, 2004, Luke, 2005, Luke, 2003, Maganja et al., 2007, Robinson & Yeh, 2011). Being male or female and staying in urban or rural setting influences the risk of transactional sex. A study conducted in the fishing communities in Malawi established gender differences in engagement in transactional sex as well as HIV risk (MacPherson et al., 2012). In South Africa, urban women were more likely to engage in transactional sex than rural women (Dunkle et al., 2004).

Behavioral factors like alcohol use, engaging in relationships with older partners, having multiple sexual partners and forced sex have also been identified as determinants for transactional sex in studies conducted in various African countries.

2.1.4 Demographic factors associated with transactional sex among young women

Poverty is known to be the key determinant of transactional sex in many African contexts. Studies have suggested that young women in Sub-Saharan African usually engage in transactional sexual relationships with older and rich men for economic survival; to support their basic needs like food, tuition fees, and clothing (Chatterji et al., 2005, Dunkle et al., 2004, Kaufman and Stavron 2004, Luke 2003 & 2005, Maganja et al., 2007). This is what has come to be termed 'survival sex' known in various discourses in contrast to what is called 'consumerism-driven sex'. Survival sex is understood to be the practice of exchanging sex for basic needs, while consumption sex refers to the exchange of sex for luxury or designer goods (Leclerc-Madlala, 2008, Stoebenau et al., 2011). Survival sex represents the conventional understanding that women exchange sex for material gain due to their disproportionate economic disadvantage (Stoebenau et al., 2013). A study conducted in 12 Sub-Saharan countries (Chatterji et al., 2005) found that most young people indulge in

transactional sex in order to get money to get access to their basic needs such as school fees, clothing and food (Luke, 2003, Hunter, 2002). In Malawi Swidler and Watkins (2006) stated the definite link of transactional sex to the idea that women need money while men have it. This shows the gendered inequalities that increase the women's vulnerability and risk of transactional sex.

Recent studies however, have shown that modernity has brought heightened consumerism and materialism which are fast influencing transactional sex among young women who have been found to engage in transactional sex for purposes of acquiring designer goods to attain higher status among their peers (Stoebenau et al., 2013a, Stoebenau et al., 2013b, Leclerc-Madlala, 2008, Leclerc-Madlala, 2003, Hunter, 2002, Kaufman and Stavrou, 2004, Underwood et al., 2011).

Materialism is related to buying products that confer status, and consumerism implies high levels of consumption where too much attention is given to buying and owning things that may not be necessary (Goldsmith and Clark, 2012). The practices of exchanging sex for lifestyles or aspirational goods is reported to be more associated with urban areas where transactional sex has been shown to be related to the drive to acquire luxurious goods (Hunter, 2002, Stoebenau et al., 2011, Leclerc-Madlala, 2003).

Peer pressure in this context play a big role as young people are under pressure to keep up with the social status of their peers. Studies conducted in Uganda (Nyanzi et al., 2001), South Africa (Leclerc-Madlala, 2003, Dunkle et al., 2004) and Madagascar (Stoebenau et al., 2013b) showed that young people engage in transactional sex out of pressure from peers to attain higher social status. A study in South Africa established that this tendency is more common among young women who have low education attainment and lack employment opportunities (Dunkle et al., 2004).

Another critical factor associated with transactional sex is education. Studies have found that being out of school increases the risk of transactional sex among young women (Chatterji et al., 2005, Hunter 2002, Dunkle et al., 2004, Hallman 2005, Nzyuko et al., 1997).

Studies have found that relationship status is critical in determining whether one engages in transactional sex or not. Studies in various countries have found that transactional sex is common in non – primary or casual partnerships (Castle and Konate, 1999, Dunkle et al., 2004), and that unmarried youth are more likely to engage in transactional sex than married youth (Dunkle et al., 2004, Chatterji, 2005).

While a study conducted in Mali among young women aged 15 -19 years in rural and urban areas found that high socio-economic status was associated with transactional sex (Castle and Konate, 1999), a synthesis of studies from several Africa countries found that socio-economic status was associated with transactional sex among young women (Chatterji, 2005). Another study in Kenya among 15 – 19 year old women established household size and school status as predictors of transactional sex among young women (Nzyuko et al., 1997).

Studies in Kenya have found that food security also influence transactional sex among young women (Luke, 2005, Nzyuko et al., 1997). In her study, Luke (2005) found that women were more likely to exchange sex in return for money during periods of food insecurity (Luke, 2005). A study conducted in Kenya also demonstrated similar results (Robinson & Yeh, 2011).

2.1.5 Behavioral factors associated with transactional sex among young women

Studies from across Africa have found several behavioral factors such as having an older partner, having multiple sexual partnerships, engagement in early sexual debut, experience of first forced an use of alcohol use, to influence transactional sex among young women (Dunkle et al., 2004, Hedden et al., 2011, Castle & Konate, 1999). A study conducted in Mali among young women aged 15 -19 years in rural and urban areas found that having an older partner and initiating sex before 16 years of age were associated with receiving gifts in exchange for sex (Castle & Konate, 1999). Having multiple relationships has also been reported to be associated with transactional sex (Hunter, 2002). Studies conducted in among women South Africa have established alcohol and drug use to influence transactional sex (Dunkle et al., 2004, Hedden et al., 2011). Age disparity in sexual relationship has been shown to be strongly related to the practice of transactional sex among young women in various countries in Africa. In many African countries, relationships are characterized by high age differences between the partners with a mean age difference of 7.4 years in North and central Africa, and 5.5 years in east and Southern Africa (Wellings et al., 2006).

A study in Kenya found that transactional relationships that involved young women and older men, commonly known as ‘sugar daddy relationships’, are common (Luke, 2005). In Malawi, the National Demographic and Health Survey (2006) reported that 8% of women aged 15 – 24 years reported having sex with a man 10 or more years older (National Statistical Office, 2008). Relationships that are characterized by age differences are also known to have economic differences between the partners. A review of literature on

dynamics of age disparate relationships found that relationships involving young people and older partners were more likely to be transactional in nature (Luke, 2003).

2.1.6 Extent of transactional sex among sexually active young people

Results of the study show that giving and receiving money or material goods in exchange for sex, a practice that has been strongly associated with increased risk of HIV among young people (Dunkle et al., 2004, Hunter, 2002, Luke, 2006, Luke 2005, Maganja et al., 2007, Swidler 2007) is common among young men and women in urban informal settlements in Malawi. About two thirds (60.06%) of the young people reported having ever been engaged in transactional sex, with 67.1% of young men reporting having ever given cash or material goods in order to have sex, and 53.45% of young women reporting having ever received cash or material goods in exchange for sex.

The levels of transactional sex reported in this study were higher by comparison to most previous studies. One exception to this was a study among young men and women (15 – 19 years old) in Malawi which found that 70% of the 15-17 year old females, and over 80% of 18-19 year old females in Malawi reported having received money or material goods from their last sexual encounter (Moore et al., 2007). There are several potential reasons for both higher and lower levels of transactional sex among young men and women across different studies.

One potential reason could be the difference in measurement of transactional sex, which makes it difficult to compare the findings from the studies. The study conducted by Moore et al., (2007) in which, 70% of the 15-17 year old, and over 80% of 18-19 year young women reported transactional sex, measured transactional sex by asking unmarried adolescents if they had received money or material goods in exchange for sex with a partner in the last 12 months. On the other hand, the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) which found that 10% of men age 15-49 had engaged in transactional sex, measured transactional sex by asking study participants if they had ever paid anyone for sexual intercourse (National Statistical Office, 2011)). This measure of transactional sex could conflate commercial sex work and exclude the giving of other material in exchange for sex, resulting in underreporting of transactional sex. The present study on the other hand, did not ask for 'paying' as such, but rather about 'giving' money or any type of materials including money, in exchange for sex.

In her study, Dunkle et al., (2007) assessed transactional sex by asking young men if they had given or received for material items with main and casual partners in exchange for

sex. Men were asked whether they believed any of their main girlfriends” became involved with them out of expectation to receive something or because they received something” (Dunkle et al., 2007). The proportions reporting transactional sex were hence broken down into the different types of partnerships. In contrast, the current study did not further explore with whom the participants had engaged in transactional sex.

In addition to differences in measurement of transactional sex across the studies, differences in the study settings may also have contributed to the disparities in the levels of reported transactional sex. While the current study was conducted in two of the most populous urban informal settlements in Blantyre City, where the majority of inhabitants dropped out of school and live in dire circumstances of chronic and persistent poverty, other studies have been conducted in rural or urban settings. A study among men aged 15–26 in the rural Eastern Cape province of South Africa reported 17.7% of young men giving material resources or money to casual sex partners, and 6.6% receiving resources from a casual partner Dunkle et al., (2007). And the Malawi Demographic Health Survey of men aged 16 – 49 years found that 6.4% of young men between 15 – 24 years of age, and 8.7% of young men between the ages of 20 – 24 reported giving money and material items in exchange for sex (National Statistical Office, 2011). Another conducted among young men and women ages 15–24 in rural, urban and peri-urban Madagascar found that 5.9% of women had having ever had sex with the intention of accessing money or materials (Stoebenau et al., 2013). A similar study among pregnant women ranging in age from 16 – 44 years, seeking routine antenatal care in Soweto, South Africa, found that the prevalence of participants who reported transactional sex with non-primary partners in exchange for material goods or money was 21.1% (Dunkle et al., 2004). All the study findings sharply contrasts with the 67.1% of young men reporting giving cash or material goods in order to have sex, and 53.45% of young women reporting receiving cash or goods in exchange for sex in the present study.

It is very likely that the young people in the urban informal settlements represent a group of young people who are significantly different from the rural or general urban young population. Youth in these settings may come from economically disadvantaged households that have no access to basic resources in comparison to other youth urban dwellers, which may compel them to indulge in transactional sex in order to meet their needs. Evidence shows that urban informal settlements provide environments that are associated with increased vulnerability to HIV (Hunter, 2002, Sverdlik, 2011). A report by Blantyre city assembly (2000) documents that, living conditions in informal settlements in Blantyre are poor and that

many households do not have access to social infrastructure or basic urban services, and lack the minimum requirements for low income housing (Blantyre City Assembly, 2000). The study closely comparable with the present study is one that was conducted in truck stops in Kenya among 15 – 19 year old adolescents, most of whom were out of school, came from low socio-economic households with inadequate access to food, clothing and pocket money (Nzyuko et al., 1997). This study also reported higher levels of transactional sex; 78% of girls exchanged sex for gifts or money, and 59% of boys gave gifts or money for sex.

This study found that a greater proportion of young men reported giving money or material goods than young women reported receiving money or material goods in exchange for sex. This finding is consistent with findings of previous studies in other countries. A synthesis of demographic studies on transactional sex from 12 Sub-Saharan African countries reported that the percentage of sexually active women aged 15 to 19 years reporting having ever received money or gifts in exchange for sex ranged from 2% to 11%, and the proportion of men in this same age range who reported ever giving money or material goods in exchange for sex ranged from 5% to 24.7% (Chatterji et al., 2005). A possible explanation to this finding in this study could be related to young men's access to expendable income and employment. Young men in this study had more access to expendable income (55%) in comparison of young women (36.14%) who reported having had received some money from their parents or relatives in the month prior to the study. Moreover, young men who reported giving money or material goods in exchange for sex were more likely to be employed than young men who did not engage in transactional sex (81.34% vs 65.91%). A study in South Africa found that men who had earned money were more likely to engage in transactional sex (Dunkle et al., 2007). It is baffling at the same time that men who engaged in transactional sex were also more likely to have experience severe food insecurity. There is need to further investigate this association in the context of other factors.

While indeed, it is possible that young men could be giving money or goods to have sex more than young women could be receiving money or items for sex, but it is also plausible that these results may have been influenced by social desirability bias; young men may have over reported their provision of materials to female sexual partners as they are expected to provide for their partners in a relationship. A qualitative study conducted among young people in Malawi showed that money and gifts are given and received as part of a courting tradition, and that male partners are expected in relationships to provide their girlfriends with money or gifts to express love and affection (Poulin et al., 2007). For men, it is integral to be able to provide a female partner with money that they can use to buy luxury

items (Poulin et al., 2007). The pride and prestige associated with men being able to provide money or gifts to their female partners is likely to lead to over reporting of sexual behaviors. On the other hand, it is plausible that women could have under reported receiving resources from male partners in exchange for sex, because such behavior is deemed socially inappropriate and women who report such receiving money or goods for sex are labeled 'prostitutes' (Glynn et al., 2011). In settings such as Malawi, males and females face different pressures in reporting certain sexual behaviors because gender norms create different expectations about socially acceptable behavior for the different genders. There is documented evidence in Malawi that shows that males tend to over report and females may underreport their sexual behavior due to social values and expectations (Glynn et al., 2011).

2.1.7 Nature of transactional sex among sexually active young men and women

Of the young men and women who reported engagement in transactional sex, half (50.75%) reported exchange of cash and luxury/modern lifestyle goods such as fashionable clothing items and partying. Among women, 58.67% had ever received a combination of cash and lifestyle goods, and only 15.13% had received cash and items for survival. These findings contradict the conventional understanding of the 'survival sex' theory which points to women's economic dependence or desperation as a motivation for engagement in transactional sex, and agrees with contemporary research findings that identify the 'pursuit of modernity' as key driving force for transactional sex, particularly among urban young people (Leclerc-Madlala, 2001, Stoebenau et al., 2013, Hunter 2002).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, exchange of sex for money or gifts has generally been interpreted as a consequence of women's poverty and economic dependence on men to survive. Many previous studies have pointed out poverty as a key factor driving women to engage in transactional sex with older and wealthier men for economic survival i.e. to get money to get access to their basic needs such as school fees, clothing and food (Chatterji et al., 2005, Dunkle et al., 2004, Kaufman and Stavrou, 2004, Luke, 2005, Luke, 2003, Maganja et al., 2007 Hunter, 2002; Leclerc-Madlala, 2003; Wojcicki, 2002). Poor women are thought to be particularly vulnerable to this form "survival" sex. In Malawi, Swidler and Watkins (2006) found that involvement in transactional sex was connected to the fact that women need money while men have it, attributable to the gendered material inequalities prevalent in many Malawian societies (MacPherson et al., 2012). However, more recent studies (Hunter, 2002; Kaufman & Stavrou, 2004; Leclerc-Madlala, 2001; Luke, 2003; Nyanzi et al., 2001, Wojcicki, 2002) in Africa have begun to challenge this theoretical and empirical notion as

more and more evidence emerges suggesting that transactional sex is not engaged in solely for purposes of meeting survival needs, but more to meet luxury and materialistic needs (Leclerc-Madlala, 2003, Hunter, 2002, Stoebenau et al., 2013a). Similar to the current study, a study conducted among women in Kenya found that young women received money in exchange for sex out of peer pressure to obtain modern lifestyle goods such as make up, fashionable clothes, jewelry and hairstyles (Nyanzi et al., 2001). A synthesis of studies from Sub-Saharan Africa found young women's desire to attain social status to be the key driving force to their engagement in transactional sex (Luke, 2003), and another study among women in South Africa found that women reported receiving items such as clothing (36.7%), and cosmetics (33.0%) in exchange for sex (Dunkle et al., 2004). A study in Tanzania found that young women considered sex with men as a strategy for obtaining materials such as clothes, phones, and other material goods for the women (Maganja et al., 2007). In Malawi, Moore et al. (2007) found that girls in Malawi were more likely to receive jewelry/cosmetics than food, and a qualitative study exploring women's motivations for extramarital sex study contrasted the view that transactional sex in rural Malawi is driven by survival needs, when the rural women themselves indicated that they are attracted into engaging in sexual relationships outside of marriage for attractive consumer goods (Tawfik & Watkins 2007). The findings of this current study appear to support the argument that young women transact for sex more to acquire luxury goods and attain modern lifestyle than for survival as the levels of modern lifestyle goods exchanged were quite this study.

2.1.8 Socio-demographic factors associated with transactional sex among young women

None of the socio-demographic characteristics investigated were associated with receiving money or gifts among women in this study. This is surprising as studies across Africa have recurrently reported socio-economic status and school status as key predictors of transactional sex among young women (Chatterji, 2005, Nzyuko et al., 1997).

Socio-economic status was not found to be associated with transactional sex among young women in this study, but bivariate analysis showed that young women who belonged to households that scored high on the wealth index were more likely to report transactional sex in comparison to their counter-parts in the low tertiles. As discussed earlier, many studies have linked women's vulnerability to consumerism-driven sex argument considering that more women reporting receiving items or cash for sex came from economically well off households. Being out of school has also been associated with increased odds of transactional sex in other settings (Nzyuko et al., 1997). In this study however, school status was not

statistically associated with transactional sex among young women. Further study is required to understand the dynamics underpinning socio-economic status and school status, and transactional sex among young women in poor urban settings.

2.1.9 Behavioral factors associated with transactional sex among young women

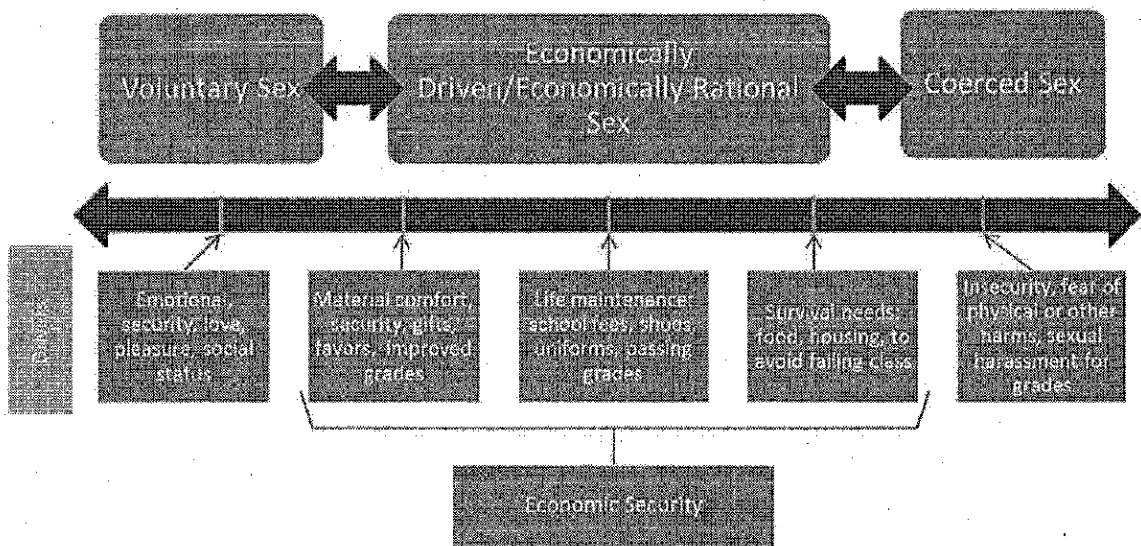
Early sexual debut was associated with receiving cash or goods in exchange for sex among young women in this study. Similar results were obtained from a study conducted in South Africa among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics in Soweto in which initiating sexual activity at age 21 or older were was found to be a protective factor of transactional sex (Dunkle al., 2004). This finding points to the importance of targeting young women before they become sexually active in order to minimize their risk of engaging in transactional sex. Having multiple sexual partners was also associated with increased odds of receiving cash or material goods in exchange for sex, compared to those who had one sexual partner or none.

Due to the cross-sectional design, it is not possible to tell the direction of association between number of sexual partners and transaction. However, there is a clear link highlighted through qualitative research in which many young people who have multiple sexual partners cite material gain as their motivation for having multiple partners. In his qualitative study, (Hunter, 2002) noted that women who have transactional sexual relationships have multiple such relationships, with one man providing money for groceries, another clothes, and so on. Individuals who have multiple sexual partners increase their risk of contracting HIV as each new relationship introduces another pathway for HIV transmission. Qualitative research studies have reported a link between transactional sexual relationships and multiple sexual partnerships particularly among women; women who often report being motivated to have multiple sexual partnerships in order to maximize economic gains. Studies have noted that transactions tend to compromise women's ability to negotiate for safer sex (Luke, 2003, Nkosana and Rosenthal, 2007). This limited capacity to negotiate safer sex with the multiple partners during each and every sexual encounter raises a cause for concern with regards to HIV vulnerability.

In this study, age disparity in sexual relationships did not emerge as predictor for transactional sex among young women in this study. This finding is surprising because studies have found that most transactional sexual relationships involve young girls and older, wealthier men. In a synthesis of studies from Sub-Saharan Africa, Luke (2003) noted that that transactional sex often occurs in age-disparate sexual relationships because older men are likelier than boys to have the means to offer gifts for sex). A qualitative study in Uganda

found that female adolescents engaged in transactional sexual relationships with older men as a strategy to maximize economic gains (Nyanzi et al., 2001). As already discussed earlier for young men, these results should be interpreted with caution because the study did not elicit data to further establish the age of the sexual partners with whom the young women transacted materials for sex. Data for measuring age difference with partner was obtained from the difference of the respondent's age, and the reported age of their partner, and not necessarily the age of the partner with whom they had engaged in transactional sex. It is worth to note that a considerably bigger proportion (43.41%) of young women reported having sexual partners who were five years older than them.

2.2.0 Conceptual framework



Adapted from the work of Monica Brenda Longwe (2015)

2.2.1 Statement of hypothesis

- Ho: Individual and Familiar level factors may not likely influence the knowledge, Attitudes and practices of transactional sexual relationships.
- H1: Individual and Familiar level factors may likely influence the knowledge, Attitudes and practices of transactional sexual relationship

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study design is presented in this chapter. Among many other issues discuss in this section are area of study, target population, sample design, sample frame, Data collection, method of data analysis, etc.

3.1 Study Area

Ado-Ekiti is the capital of Ekiti state. It is situated in a land that has been continuously inhabited or occupied by human communities from time immemorial. Survey shows that human societies of unknown antiquity occupied this neighbourhood about (11,000) years ago. These ancient inhabitants were probably the same or progenitors/ancestors of Igbon near Ogotun, Erijiyan, Ijero, Ulesun and Asin (near Ikole) who were probably autochthones because available traditions shows that they had lived in and near their abodes from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, no one knows where, if any, they came from and for how long they had lived in those ancient sites. Ulesun appears the most well-known apparently on account of its size, the number of its subordinate communities especially Aso, Ulero, Isinla, Ilamoji, Ukere and Agbaun (near Igbemo), its well-organized traditional religion including its festivals etc and its location at the heartland of Ekitiland. These ancient people were the ancestors of Ekiti, they played hosts in the 7th and 8th centuries, about 1,200 years ago, to waves of immigrants from the basins of the rivers Niger and Benue; these settled among the ancient Ekiti, and were fewer in number and so, the hosts culturally absorbed them. Eventually, the people fused as aboriginal people by and by.

After many generations, a new wave of immigrant groups penetrated this homeland; their leader as Ewi, second successor of Prince Biritiokun, Son of Oduduwa, on account of his wanderings all the way from the Benin forests, the leader was nicknamed Awamaro. Ulesun people welcomed them warmly and neighbouring committees came together to assist their settlement (built homesteads for them) at Oke-Ibon in Odo Ijigbo. Eventually, Ewi and his people overthrew the existing political arrangements, conquered Ulesun community, displaced its ruler Elesun and established a new town, Awamaro named Ado, meaning 'here we encamp'. Ewi Awamaro and his successors conquered villages and cottage in the neighbourhood, replaced their rulers with their own loyalists, stalwarts and scions of the royal family. The important citizens of these conquered communities were relocated in Ado. Ewi

supplanted Elesun as sovereign ruler of the aboriginal and settler population, many of Elesun's Chiefs was confirmed in their offices but they swore oaths of allegiance to the Ewi. Many of the succeeding Ewi expanded the kingdom by force of arms, annexed territories and gave these territories to scions of the royal families, these assumed titles which became hereditary. The expansion and growth of Ado-Ekiti and the kingdom of Ado lasted over 400 years. In the course of this expansion, Ado became associated with certain traits. Citizens of the kingdom in general and those of the mother town, Ado-Ekiti in particular were reputed for great attention to cleanliness. A popular lyrical description of Ado citizenry depicts: Ira Ule Ado m'etipise fifin seree (Ado citizens with their usually clean heels).

Ado people were, by local standard, tough and brave warriors. Traditions preserve numerous brave citizens of each Ado community, the best known were Ogbigonihanran of Idolofin quarters, Ogunmonakan of Okelaja, Fasawo, a.k.a Aduloju of Udemo quarters, and Eleyinmi Orogrigbona of Okeyinmi quarters - all of Ado-Ekiti and Ogunbulu, a.k.a Ala l'aju Osoru of Aisegba. The exploits of Ado tough in many parts of Ekiti formed the basis of the popular orature:

Ikara s'eji s'inu agbagba t'emi ukoko (Of two balls of cake in the frying-pan, he insists his share is one)

Folk traditions are replete with fond references to Ewi's relationship with some other Ekiti traditional rulers. Ewi's antecedents are depicted as: Elempe Ekiti (mightiest man in Ekiti) On k'emu 'kan o mu meji Oloju-k'enu 'kan gba kete re (He is entitled to one, he took two he has a disposition to take everything) Ewi i pe mi udiroko Onitaji i pe mi esunsu..... (Ewi invites me for his udiroko festival Onitaji invites me for his esunsu festival)

Among the most conspicuous of the great changes were the introduction and expansion of Christianity and Islam. Christian missions especially of the CMS, Roman Catholic, Baptist, African Church and Methodist, later the Cherubum and Seraphim and Apostolic Church took root and expanded during the 20th century. Each of these Christian communities established numerous churches such that by 1970, the CMS (Anglican) and the Roman Catholic had grown so fast that they had become dioceses with their headquarters and seats of bishops in Ado-Ekiti. The two missions had three grammar schools, the number increased to five in 1990. The growth of Christian communities was very rapid between 1970 and 2000; new missions and denominations Pentecostal, Charismatic, Evangelical and

Episcopal arose, swelling up existing communions. Altogether over one hundred churches were recorded in the city in the year 2000. The Muslim community did not lag behind, the faith spread. The central mosque was built about 1930 and thereafter, a number of mosques were built in Idemo, Umayo, Isato (Irona), Ogbonado, Okesa, Oke-Ila etc. The Ansar-Ud-Deen emerged in the early 1940s. As a matter of fact, the number of mosques and the number of Muslims who have performed the Hajj can readily come to hand as indices of expansion. The number of mosques increased substantially with the growing number of well-to-do Muslim who builds mosques as annexes to their private homes; by the year 2000, more than forty mosques could be counted in the city. By 1960, only Alhaji Akorede had performed the Hajj but the number of Alhaji's increased in the 1970s and steadily increased in the 1980s and 1990s.

In contemporary times, western education had been the vogue throughout Ekiti, Ado-Ekiti took the lead with the number of educational institutions. In March 1896, Old Emmanuel School was established at Odo Aremu. In 1917, the Roman Catholic Mission established St. Patrick's Primary School. By the 1950s, the number of primary and secondary modern schools had increased very substantially. By 1974, the CMS alone had 104 primary schools, 8 secondary schools, and a teachers' college.

In the early 1930s, the Rt. Rev. H. Dallimore superintendent of the CMS mission established a pupil Teachers Institution. It was raised by the priest to a Middle School and finally towards the end of the 1940s it became a full fledged Grammar School. In the early 1950s, the Ekiti Progressive Union built a second grammar school at Ido-Ekiti. Soon after the CMS built a Girls' Grammar School (Christ Girls').

Then, henceforth, communities took it in their strides to raise funds and establish a number of community grammar schools. Ado-Ekiti established its own in 1960 and another one towards the end of the 1970s. The number of Grammar Schools kept increasing and by the year 2000, there were twelve pupil grammar schools, private grammar schools numbered six, a total of eighteen. The Federal Government established its polytechnic at Ikewo, Ado-Ekiti, the defunct Ondo State University established its University at Ilewu, Ado-Ekiti.

Tremendous development took place in the cultivation of economic crops, cultivation and collection of forest products such as kolanut (*cola acuminata*, *Obi abata* and *cola nitida*, *gbanja*) and oil palm produce, commerce and trade. Much of the impetus of all these came

initially from Mr. Isaac Itamuboni (later Babamuboni) and a number of early Christians from Lagos, Abeokuta and Ibadan. These men introduced the cultivation of cocoa, maize, brown cocoyam etc to Ekiti. Wage earning labourers from parts of Ekiti who went to work in Ondo, Ijebu and Ife boosted the cultivation of these economic trees. In 1958, pipe-borne water facility was provided making Ado-Ekiti the first town in present Ondo and Ekiti States to enjoy the facility. Two years later, ECN (now NEPA) extended electricity to the city. These facilities enhanced/increased commercial activities and brought immense socio-economic benefit and improved standard of life to the people. From the 1950s, commercial banks, at first the National Bank, the Union Bank, and in the 1960s and 1970s Co-operative Bank and United Bank for West Africa, opened their branch offices in Ado-Ekiti.

Ado-Ekiti grew in size and in population. Some fifty years ago, the city began to grow/expand beyond its peripheries and ancient gates and ramparts. In 1963, the city was the largest urban centre in present Ondo and Ekiti States and its population of 158,000 at the census of that year represented it as the most populous urban centre in Eastern Yorubaland. The 1991 population count confirmed the primacy of the city, at least in Ekiti. The creation of Ekiti State in October 1996 and the establishment of state capital at Ado-Ekiti will further enhance the city's physical development.

The phenomenal growth and development mentioned above have been due to many factors. God has used many people as instruments of His will to work out His purpose, many of these are citizens of Ado urban, some are citizens of Ado rural, some are stranger elements, a couple of them are even Europeans and other expatriates. The citizenry warmly welcomed this development. For example, when the main road from the National Bank junction, through Erekesan and Ereguru to Ojumose was tarred in 1952 and the major road from Ajilosun through Ijigbo, Orereowu, Okesa and Obada etc a section of Akure - Ilorin road, was tarred in 1956, the very welcome development was rendered in popular juju songs, one of which rang: Baba wa te 'ri oda l'ado (Our fathers walked on tarred roads at Ado) Ko o bi ko e e (what a delight, what a delight) e e o (very well so) Ko o bi ko e e (What a delight, what a delight).

3.2 Research Design

This study was a descriptive type which helps the researcher developed a mental image of the structure for gathering the data and the analysis that followed as observed by Asika (2006). It was the framework for study used as a guide in collecting and analyzing

data. The researcher made use of the survey research design while carrying out the study. For this study, data was collected from female undergraduates, some female undergraduate were selected to elicit important information on the transactional sexual relationship satisfaction and their commitment to their specified academic in the selected university in Ado-Ekiti. They will provide quantitative data through the administration of structured questionnaire.

3.3 Study Population

The population of the study is a census of all items or subjects that possess the characteristics or that have knowledge of the phenomenon being studied (Asika, 2006). The population for this study comprises of all the female undergraduates in Oye and Ado-Ekiti.

3.4 Sample Size

A sample is a part of a population. It is a sub-group of observation from a large population in order to make inferences about the characteristics of the large population. Since it would neither be possible nor practicable to study all female undergraduates of the selected university in Oye and Ado-Ekiti. To this end, because of the undergraduate's strength of the selected university, a total of two hundred and six (206) female undergraduates in two purposively selected universities will represent the generality of the population of undergraduates in the universities. That is, one hundred and three (103) female undergraduates will be selected from each university for the study.

3.5 Sample Technique

For an unbiased scientific selection of two hundred and six (206) female undergraduates for the quantitative data, the simple random sampling technique will be explored. This will enable all the existing units or departments to be fully represented in the study.

3.6 Data Collection

The data for this study were collected using a self-administered questionnaire (primary data). Stroh (2000) in Emmanuel (2011) questionnaire are appropriate for gathering the views of a large number of people about a particular phenomenon. This research instrument (questionnaire) that will be used will be tested for validity and reliability. In order to get the appropriate number of the sample size of two hundred and six, a total of two hundred and twenty questionnaires will be distributed. The questionnaire will be divided in

three sections. Section A seeks to elicit responses on personal data of respondents, section B examines the general knowledge of transactional relationship among female undergraduates in selected university in Oye and Ado-Ekiti while section C will focus on their attitude and practices of transactional sexual relationship and alcohol consumption for sex in the selected university. The questions in sections B and C will carry between three-five point scales.

3.7 Reliability and Validity of Instrument

A pilot test will be carried out before actual data collection to ascertain the reliability of the survey instrument and test for vagueness and clarity of items. For the pilot test, the questionnaire will be administered a week intervals between the pre-test and post -test on a group of twenty (20) female undergraduate in the selected university in Oye and Ado-Ekiti. The study will use face validity and to achieve this, the research's instrument will be given to experts in the area of academic administration and most especially data analyst to judge the adequacy of the instrument. Their comments with those of the supervisor will be needed to modify the items on the research instrument to ensure that all the objectives and research questions were well captured in the instruments.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Nwana (1981), analysis of data refers to those techniques whereby the investigator extracts from data, information that is not apparently there before and which would enable a summary description of the subject studied to be made. The information being refer to here is the information that enabled the study test the research hypotheses. The latest version of SPSS will be used to analysed the quantitative data. The data collected will be presented in tables of simple percentage to test the research hypotheses using Chi square to enable the research ascertain the effect or influence of the relationship between the variables.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on data analysis and presentation of research findings. The variables of interest were background characteristics of respondents and transactional sexual relationship. The variables of interest were first of all examined at univariate level, then at bivariate level to know how background variables related to transactional sexual relationship. Further analyses were done at the multivariate level to examine the influence of background characteristics on transactional sexual relationship.

This study examined selected variables such as characteristics of the female undergraduates like age, religion, level of education; family structure, marital status etc. The analysis of the study was done in line with the research questions and hypothesis raised for this project work. All the research questions were examined while the hypotheses were tested at 5% level of significance.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Other Selected Variables

Table 1 presents the percentage and frequency distribution of female undergraduates by socio-demographic characteristics. As shown in Table 1, approximately 17% of the respondents were currently not involved in transactional sexual relationships while 83% of the respondents were currently involved in transactional sexual relationships. It was found that one third (41.7%) of the respondents were from the rural area, and (58.3%) were from urban area. This suggests that the population is relatively young.

The percentage distributions of respondents by religion revealed that majority of them were Christians (85%) followed by Islam (14.1%) while other religions share the remaining 1.0% of the total respondents.

Analyses revealed that the majority of the respondents were single (62.1%) and also approximately 20.4% were engaged, and approximately 14.6% of respondents were cohabiting, and approximately 2.9% were married. Distribution by ethnicity background of respondents disclosed that minority (12.6%) of the respondents were from other ethnic groups different from the major groups (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba) while Hausa took 28.6%, Igbo (7.3%) and Yoruba (51.5%).

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND OTHER SELECTED VARIABLES

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Age		
15-19	128	62.7
20-24	78	37.9
Total	206	100
Residence:		
Rural	86	41.7
Urban	120	58.3
Total	206	100
Marital status:		
Married	6	2.9
Single	128	62.1
Engaged	42	20.4
Cohabiting	30	14.6
Total	206	100
Ethnicity:		
Yoruba	106	51.5
Igbo	15	7.3
Hausa	59	28.6
Others	26	12.6
Total	206	100
Family structure		
Monogamy	102	49.5
Polygamy	104	50.5
Total	206	100
Religion		
Christians	175	85.0
Islam	29	14.1
Traditional	2	1.0
Total	206	100
Ever had sex in exchange of gift or money:		
Yes	128	72.6
No	78	27.4
No of person have had sex in exchange of money in last month:		
One	86	41.7
Two or more	120	58.3

SOURCE: MOSHOOD, 2016

4.2 Association Between Socio-Demographic Characteristics And Transactional Relationship Among Female Undergraduates

Table 2: describes the sexual history of the young people. The mean age at first sex for the total sample was 13.94 (SD = 1.71). Over half of the participants in the study (56.10%) had initiated sex at 15 years of age or more.

Slightly over half of the participants (51.65%) reported that they did not use a condom at last sexual intercourse. Nearly two thirds (64.25%) of female undergraduates reported that they did not use a condom at last sexual intercourse.

When describing their first sexual experience, over three-quarters of the participants, (76.23%) reported that they were willing. There are differences in terms of gender regarding forced first sex among the study population. Slightly over a third (36.52%) of the female undergraduates reported having been forced into their first sexual encounter.

The proportion of female undergraduates who reported having multiple sexual partners was not as high as expected; more people (63.92%) reported having one or no sexual partner, and 36.08% had two or more sexual partners. The proportion of female undergraduates was 18.71% and they had two or more sexual partners.

The average difference in age reported between the participants and their sexual partners was 1.73% (SD = 1.9). Just over a quarter (28.68%) of the participants reported having a sexual partner who was five years older or more than them. More female undergraduates (43.41%) were in sexual relationships that involved partners who were more than five years older than them.

Among female undergraduates who reported engaging in transactional sex, only employment status had a significant association. Female undergraduates who received material goods in exchange for sex were less likely to be employed than those who did not exchange sex for material goods were employed (41.47% vs 51.85%, $p = 0.04$).

Among female undergraduates who engaged in transactional sex, age, school status, household size, relationship status, household size, wealth, and expendable income and food security were all not significantly associated. There was, however, a trend towards association between transactional sex and School status ($p = 0.08$).

TABLE 2: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND TRANSACTIONAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	Transactional sex (receiving)		P- VALUE
	YES N (%)	NO N (%)	
Age			
15-19	107(58.53)	97(56.61)	0.70
20-24	50(41.47)	52(43.39)	
Family structure:			
Child headed	5 (2.30)	3 (1.59)	0.97
Male headed	26 (11.98)	20 (10.58)	
Female headed	104(47.93)	94(49.74)	
Other	82(37.79)	72(38.10)	
Relationship status:			
Not in a relationship	87 (46.52)	91 (51.12)	0.38
In a relationship	100 (53.48)	87(48.88)	
Food accessibility:			
Food secured	81(37.50)	60(32.09)	0.50
Some food insecure	32(14.81)	28(14.97)	
Severe food insecure	103 (47.69)	99(52.94)	
Household size:			
5 persons or less	152 (70.05)	132 (69.84)	0.96
More than 5	65	57	
Employment status:			
Employed	127 (58.53)	91 (48.15)	0.04
Unemployed	90 (41.47)	98 (51.85)	
Age at first sex:			
14 years or less	102 (47.00)	122 (64.55)	<0.001
15 years or more	115 (53.00)	122 (64.55)	
First sex:			
Willing	87 (46.52)	91 (51.12)	0.38
Not willing	108 (53.48)	87(48.88)	
Condom use:			
Yes	70 (32.56)	71 (39.66)	0.14
No	145 (67.44)	108 (60.34)	
Reasons for first sex:			
Wanted	63.6	63.6	<0.001
Just happened	9.1	9.5	
Forced	9.1	1.3	
Tricked	18.2	4.4	
Peer pressure			

Source: MOSHOOD,2016

4.3 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BEHAVIORAL AND OTHER FACTORS, AND TRANSACTIONAL SEX AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES

Results of the bivariate analysis between the dependent variable (transactional sex) and each of the behavioral factors among female undergraduates showed a significant association with age at sexual debut, number of sexual partners, age difference with partner, alcohol consumption and peer pressure. Among female undergraduates who reported transactional sex, age of sexual debut showed a statistical association ($p = 0.02$). Female undergraduates who reported receiving materials in exchange for sex were more likely to report early sexual debut (initiate sex at 14 years or less) than those did not exchange materials for sex (47.08% vs 36.36%).

Giving or receiving material goods was significantly associated with number of sexual partners and with age disparity with partner among female undergraduates ($p < 0.001$). Female undergraduates reporting transactional sex were more likely to have multiple sexual partners (58.22%) than those who did not engage in transactional sex (29.55%). Female undergraduates who received material goods in order to have sex were less likely to older partners (age difference of 5 years or more) in comparison to those who (10.31% vs 30.11%, $p < 0.001$). There was no statistically significant association between transactional sex and condom use and coercive sex (first forced sex) among female undergraduates.

The study also investigated associations between transactional sex and alcohol consumption and peer pressure. The results show a statistically significant association between transactional sex and alcohol consumption ($p = 0.01$). Female undergraduates who reported giving or receiving material goods in exchange for sex were more likely to consume alcohol than those who did not give or received material goods in exchange for sex (41.23% vs 30.115, $p = 0.01$).

Transactional sex was also associated with associated with peer pressure among female undergraduates ($p = 0.02$). Young women who reported transactional sex were more likely to feel pressure from friends to have sex, than female undergraduates who did not report any involvement in transactional sex (60.45% vs 49.43%, $p = 0.02$).

TABLE 3: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BEHAVIORAL AND OTHER FACTORS, AND TRANSACTIONAL SEX AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES

VARIABLES	YES N (%)	NO N (%)	P VALUE
Age at first sex:			
15 years or more	102 (47.00)	122 (64.55)	<0.001
14 years or less	115 (53.00)	67 (35.45)	
Condom use:			
Yes	70 (32.56)	71 (39.66)	0.14
No	145 (67.44)	108 (60.34)	
First forced sex:			
Yes	130 (60.47)	117 (66.48)	0.22
No	85 (39.53)	59 (33.52)	
No of sexual partners:			
1 or no partner	163 (75.12)	172 (91.01)	<0.001
2 or more partners	54 (24.88)	17 (8.99)	
mean (CI)	1.52 (1.31 - 1.73)	.93 (0.88 - 0.99)	
age differences with partners:			
less than 5 years	90 (41.47)	84 (44.44)	0.55
5 years or more	127 (58.53)	105 (55.56)	
Alcohol consumption:			
Yes	23 (10.60)	8 (4.23)	0.02
No	194 (89.40)	181 (95.77)	
Peer pressure:			
Yes	76 (35.02)	66 (34.92)	0.98
No	141 (64.98)	123 (65.08)	

SOURCE: MOSHOOD,2016

4.4 MULTIVARIATE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL FOR TRANSACTIONAL SEX AMONG SEXUALLY ACTIVE FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES

Among female undergraduates, only age of sexual debut and number of sexual partners were significantly associated with receiving cash or material goods in exchange for sex. The odds of engaging in transactional sex was twice as high in female undergraduates who initiated sexual activity early compared with those who had sexual intercourse for the first time at 15 or more years of age (AOR 2.07, 95% CI 1.37 – 3.13). Similarly, female undergraduates who had two or more sexual partners had significantly greater odds of reporting transactional sex; they were three times more likely to receive cash or material goods in exchange for sex, compared to those with no or one sexual partner (AOR 3.02, 95% CI 1.65 – 5.52). Consistent with results observed among female undergraduates, there was a trend towards association with receiving material goods for sex among females who used alcohol but this effect did not reach statistical significance (AOR 2.09, 95% CI 0.88 – 4.99).

Table 4: Multivariate adjusted association between dependent variables and transactional sex among young women

VARIABLES	AOR	95% (CI)	P VALUE
Family structure			
Male headed	0.93	0.40 - 2.15	0.86
Female headed	1.33	0.66 - 2.65	0.03
Other	2.12	1.09 - 4.12	0.43
Food accessibility			
Some food insecure	0.85	0.51- 1.42	0.55
Severe food insecure	1.67	1.05 - 2.67	0.03
Age at first sex			
15 years or more			
14 years or less	2.07	1.37 - 3.13	0.001
No of sexual partners			
1 or no partner			
2 or more partners	3.02	1.65 - 5.52	<0.001
Age difference with partners			
Less than 5 years			
5 years or more	0.34	0.21 - 0.57	<0.001
Alcohol consumption			
No			
Yes	2.09	0.88 - 4.99	0.10

SOURCE: MOSHOOD,2016

4.5 HYPOTHESES TESTING

H₀: Socio-demographic characteristics (age, ethnicity, religion, level of education, family structure, etc.) of female undergraduates in Ekiti may not likely influence transactional sexual relationship

H₁: Socio-demographic characteristics (age, ethnicity, religion, level of education, family structure, etc.) of female undergraduates in Ekiti may likely influence transactional sexual relationship.

This hypothesis was stated to examine if the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents would influence transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti. Based on the multivariate analysis, findings revealed that, all the ten predictors' variables (religion, age, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, place of residence, level of education, relationship status, food accessibility and age at first sex) Significantly influenced transactional sexual relationship utilization ($P < 0.05$). Thus the study concludes that socio-demographic characteristics such as religion, age, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, and place of residence, level of education, relationship status, food accessibility and age at first sex influence transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates.

4.5 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The objective of this study was to examine the level of transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti, and to investigate the relationship between socio-demographic factors and transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti. The factors and other relevant factors were also considered at multivariate level of analyses. Ten predictor variables were included in binary logistic regression model. They were religion, age, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, place of residence, level of education, relationship status, food accessibility and age at first sex. All of them were predictors of contraceptive use.

Findings revealed that all the predictor's variables (religion, age, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, place of residence, level of education, relationship status, food accessibility and age at first sex) were significant at both bivariate and multivariate levels. Therefore, programmes of actions that would influence the transactional sexual relationship may help to change behaviour and enhance transactional sexual relationship if were religion, age, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, place of residence, level of education, relationship status, food accessibility and age at first sex are taking into consideration.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of the summary, conclusion and recommendations drawn from the analyses of the research data. The study is a case study type which seeks to test influence and the level of relationship among the variables. The independent variables for the study were the socio-demographic factors such as age, marital status, place of residence, and ethnicity, level of education and religion of respondents while the dependent variable was transactional sexual relationship variables were examined at 5% level of significant.

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The main focus of the study was to ascertain socio-demographic factors influencing transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates in Ekiti. The study area of this study is Ekiti, Nigeria and questionnaires was use, this study focus on female undergraduates of sexually active ages, ages 15-24. The socio-demographic factors examined include age, level of education, marital status, religion, place of residence, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, etc.

The percentage distribution of respondents by transactional sex and religion showed that more than two-third of the respondents were currently engaged in any forms of transactional sexual relationship (82.91%), while 17.09% of the respondents were not currently engaged in any form of transactional sexual relationship. In addition, the data also showed that majority of those that practice transactional sexual relationship were in the ages 15-19 years (approximately 58.53%) and those in ages 20-24 years were 41.47% Moreover, findings showed that level of education was positively related to transactional sexual relationship. The use of contraceptives among respondents with different levels of education was as follows: 100 level to 4.30%, 23.69 % for 200 level, 51.46% for 300 level and 30% for 400 level.

However, it is interesting to find out that those that were engaged in transaction sexual relationship were in majority among single women (62.1%). There was positive relationship between religion and transactional sexual relationship and more the half of the respondents were Christians (85.0%), while 14.1% of the respondents were Muslim

Multivariate analyses using logistic regression model revealed that transactional sexual relationship was influenced by age, level of education, marital status, religion, place of residence, ethnicity, family structure, marital status, etc. at 5% level of significance.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This study revealed that the pattern of transactional sex as well as the risk factors differed for males and females. These results suggest that young men and women require different sets of interventions taking into account the distinct risk factors predispose young people to transactional sex across the genders.

This study also showed that more men are engaging in transactional sex, particularly in the provider role. This is noteworthy considering the conventional understanding that young women are at an increased risk of indulging in transactional sex with older men more than men due to their economic vulnerability. This study contradicts this line of understanding and suggests that young men are equally at an increased risk of engaging in transactional sex. This finding calls for greater investment in prevention efforts targeting young men as well to address this risky practice and in the long run, prevent HIV infection among the young population in Ekiti.

Overall, this study has shown that young people in poor urban settings engage in risky sexual behavior including transactional sex, and should be a focus for HIV prevention interventions. Behavior change interventions should endeavor to discourage risky sexual behaviors identified as predictors of transactional sex in this study such as having multiple sexual partners, initiating sexual activity early. This study is one of the few examining the prevalence and correlates of transactional sex among a sample of young urban informal settlement dwellers. Further research is needed for a detailed understanding of the dynamics and underlying factors of transactional sex among young people.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the findings, the following recommendations are made:

- The need for HIV prevention interventions to deliberately target young people in poor urban settings, and consider designing interventions that suit the needs of the different gender groups.
- The findings also point to the importance of targeting young women with behavioral change interventions before sexual coital, and integrating transactional sex interventions with those focused on reduction of multiple sexual partnerships may have beneficial implications for transactional sex among young people in poor urban settings.
- To enhance performance, the following factors, age, level of education, marital status, religion, wealth index, ethnicity, children ever born, number of living children and occupation should be taken into consideration.

REFRECES:

- ANKOMAH, A. (1998). Condom use in sexual exchange relationships among young single adults in Ghana. *AIDS Educ Prev*, 10, 303-16.
- BLANTYRE CITY ASSEMBLY. (2000), Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Background Report, vol. I. Blantyre City Assembly. Blantyre, Malawi.
- BERRY, M., WIRTZ, A. L., JANAYEVA, A., RAGOZA, V., TERLIK BAYEVA, A., AMIROV, B., et al. (2012). Risk factors for HIV and unprotected anal intercourse among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Almaty, Kazakhstan. *PLoS One*, 7(8), 24.
- CATANIA, J.A. (1990). Methodological problems in AIDS behavioral research: influences on measurement error and participation bias in studies of sexual behavior, *Psychological Bulletin*, 108(3), 339-362
- CASTLE, S. & KONATE, M. (1999). The Context and Consequences of Economic Transactions Associated with Sexual Relations among Malian Adolescents. Paper delivered at The , Durban, University of Natal. *Third African Population Conference*. Durban, South Africa
- CHATTERJI, M., MURRAY, N., LONDON, D. & ANGLEWICZ, P. (2005). The factors influencing transactional sex among young men and women in 12 sub-Saharan African countries. *Social Biology*, 52, 56-72.
- DUNKLE, K. L., JEWKES, R., NDUNA, M., JAMA, N., LEVIN, J., SIKWEYIYA, Y. & KOSS, M. P. (2007). Transactional sex with casual and main partners among young South African men in the rural Eastern Cape: prevalence, predictors, and associations with gender-based violence. *Social Science and Medicine* , 65, 1235-48.
- FRIEDMAN, M.R., KURTS, S.P., BUTTRAM, M.E., WEI, C., SILVESTRE, A.J. & STALL, R. HIV Risk Among Substance-Using Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women (MSMW): Findings from South Florida. *AIDS and Behavior*, 8:8.
- HALLMAN, K. (2005). Gendered socioeconomic conditions and HIV risk behaviours among young people in South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 4:37-50.
- HEDDEN, S. L., HULBERT, A., CAVANAUGH, C. E., PARRY, C. D., MOLEKO, A. G. & LATIMER, W. W. (2011). Alcohol, Drug and Sexual Risk Behavior Correlates of Recent

Transactional Sex Among Female Black South African Drug Users. *Journal of Substance Use*, 16, 57-67.

KAMNDAYA, M., KAZEMBE L.N., VEAREY, J., KABIRU, C.W., THOMAS, L. (2015). Material deprivation and unemployment affect coercive sex among young people in the urban slums of Blantyre, Malawi: A multi-level approach. *Health & Place*, 33,90-100.

LUKE, N. (2005). Confronting the 'sugar daddy' stereotype: age and economic asymmetries and risky sexual behavior in urban Kenya. *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 31, 6-14.

MOORE, A.M., BIDDLECOM, A.E., ZULU, E.M., (2007). Prevalence and meanings of exchange of money or gifts for sex in unmarried adolescent sexual relationships in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 1, 44- 61.

STOEBENAU, K., NAIR, R. C., RAMBELOSON, V., RAKOTOARISON, P. G., RAZAFINTSALAMA, V. & LABONTE, R. (2013). Consuming sex: the association between modern goods, lifestyles and sexual behaviour among youth in Madagascar. *Global Health*, 9, 13.

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the Department Demography and Social Statistics in the above mentioned University. I am conducting a research on the topic, "*Transactional sexual relationship among female undergraduates*". I therefore appeal to you to spare some of your valuable time to answer the attached questions to enable the successful completion of the research project. I assure you that all information supplied will be confidentially treated and used solely for academic purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Moshood Baliquees O.

SECTION A: SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Instruction: please fill in the appropriate and tick the correct option, where it is necessary.

1. How old are you? _____
2. Place of residence _____
3. Sex of Respondent (a) Male (b) Female
4. Marital Status (a) Married (b) single (c) Engaged
5. Ethnicity (a) Yoruba (b) Hausa (c) Igbo
6. Family Structure (a) Monogamous (b) Polygamous
7. Religion (a) Christianity (b) Islam (c) Traditional
8. Level of respondent (a) 100 level (b) 200 level (c) 300 level (d) 400 level
9. Father's Occupation: _____
10. Mother's Occupation: _____
11. Father's level of Education (a) No Schooling (b) Primary (c) Secondary (d) Post Secondary

12. Mother's level of Education (a) No Schooling (b) Primary (c) Secondary (d) Post Secondary

SECTION B: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF TRANSACTIONAL SEX

13. Have you ever heard of transactional sex? (a) Yes (b) No

14. If yes from which source? _____

15. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse (if ever?) _____

16. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? (a) yes (b) no

17. When you first had sex, did you willingly agree to have sexual intercourse? (a) yes (b) no

18. Have you ever become involved with someone because she/he provided you with or you expected that s/he would provide you with: (a) foodstuff (b) phone (c) school fees

19. Have you ever had sex with the intention to receive gifts or money in return? _____

20. How much pressure do you get from your friends to have sexual intercourse, would you say...? _____

21. I feel pressure from friends to do things I do not want to (a) yes (b) no

SECTION C: PRACTICES OF TRANSACTIONAL SEX

22. Have you ever sexual intercourse? (a) Yes (b) no

23. Please, state three (3) personal strategies that is keeping you moving as an undergraduate who had experience transactional relationship

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

24. What are some of these **critical life events**? Probe If the Respondent experienced any of the following:

- (a) Breakup of any other close relationship
- (b) Being robbed or having one's home burglarized
- (c) A major financial crisis

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION