

LIVING CONDITIONS AND BEHAVIORS SEXUAL ON RISKS OF TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN BENIN

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Introduction

The sexual and reproductive health of the teenagers and young people (15-24 years) causes a concern growing in the African countries. The African Conference on the Population held in Dakar in 1992 and the International Conference on the Population and the Development (CIPD, 1994) of Caïre firstly expressed the need for setting up relevant programs taking account of the specific needs for the teenagers and young people, particularly in the African countries characterized by an extreme youth. Those devoted the emergence of the health of the reproduction like major field of research and action in order to improve the general wellbeing of the populations. Because of the specific nature of this age bracket which generally devotes the initiation of the sexual activity and the reproductive life on the one hand, and many risks and consequence associated with this entry on the other hand, an essential priority is granted to Reproductive Health of the Teenagers and the young people. Indeed, if in the whole of the African countries, the teenagers and young people have the lowest death rates of all the age brackets, the risks related to the sexual activity appear among the most serious health hazards than short this category of population (Population Report, 1997). Among these risks, one notes: the or not planned IST/VIH and spontaneous pregnancies which have effects on the health of the mother and the child. Indeed, the pregnancies no desired often lead to abortions practised under the inadequate conditions whose complications contribute to maternal mortality, often high in this social layer.

The objective of this study is to know the levels of the sexual activity of the teenagers and young people and to identify thereafter the categories of teenagers and the most exposed young people as regards sexual practices at the risk in order to contribute to better targeting the actions of the many programs as regards reproductive health in favour of the teenagers.

The research of the explanatory factors on the changes as regards sexuality highlighted the influence of modernization with for corollary the "disorganization social". This social disorganization would induce a weakening of the authority of elder on the juniors or of the family group on the children, making place with freedom for the young people to have contrary sexual conduits with traditional morals (Rwenge, 2000; Diop, 1995; Gueye and Al, 2001). Indeed, in the developing countries, the fast increase in population and the spectacular development of the means of communication broke the cultural barriers and upset, thought and the behavior ways of life of the individuals. These last upheavals thereafter involved a relaxation of social control on the sexual behaviors of the population in general and the teenagers and young people in particular. Within this framework, at a great number of teenagers generally, the precocity of the sexual activity is associated certain factors of risks, in particular poverty, the mediocrity of the school results, the nicotinism, the consumption of alcohol or the use of drugs (REP, 2002).

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The Social survey and of Health (EDS) carried out into 2001 showed that the Beninese women have a still raised fruitfulness, because a woman can hope to give birth on average to 5,6 children during her fertile life (EDSB, 2001). Moreover, a considerable share of this fruitfulness is relatively early (22% of the teenagers of 15-19 years already began their fertile life: more than 15% have already at least a child and approximately 6% are pregnant of a first child). This early fruitfulness with negative effects on the health of the mother and the child (GOHY, 1999). Also, the attention which must be given to the teenagers comes from their greater vulnerability vis-a-vis the Infections Sexually Transmissible (IST). Thus, of the continuous actions, reinforced and more targeted must be engaged and continued in order to ensure the teenagers and young people, a better health of the reproduction, guarantees of their future wellbeing.

The present study is articulated around three sections. The first section presents the methodology of the study which highlights the assumptions, the variables selected to characterize the sexual behaviours at the risk in the teenagers and young people as well as the method of analysis used. The second section analyzes the differences in sexual behaviours at the risk according to living conditions' of the households in which the teenagers and young people live. Finally a third section based on a multivariate analysis highlights the dependent variable and the factors which explain the sexual behaviour at the risk of the teenagers and the young people.

1.1. METHODOLOGY

1.1.1 Data source

The information exploited in this study is extracted from the data base resulting from the Social survey and Health realized to Benin into 2001 (EDSB-II). It is about a laminated investigation with two degree of which the samples are representative at the national level, on the level of the departments and medium of residence.

On a manpower of 8928 people subjected to the individual questionnaires of the EDSB-II (6219 women of 15-49 years and 2709 surveyed men of 15-60 years), the sample of this study related to 3335 people of the age bracket of 15-24 years including 2433 of the female sex and 902 of the male sex.

1.1.2 Assumptions of research

Three assumptions of research were formulated for this study:

H 1 The teenagers and young which lives under the difficult living conditions have a strong probability of adopting sexual behaviors at the risk that those which live under easy living conditions;

Taking into account the changes which take place in the life of the teenagers and young people, one wants to check the impact of the living conditions of the households in which the teenagers live on their sexual behavior.

H 2 The socio-demographic factors affect the sexual behavior of the teenagers and the young people;

Owing to the fact that certain socio-demographic characteristics have a direct and / or indirect bond on the behavior of the young person or the teenager, we will try to know in a second stage, the effects of the socio-demographic factors on the sexual behaviors of the teenager or the young person.

H 3 The exposure or not of the teenagers to the medias is likely to influence their sexual behavior.

It is known that the medias in general constitute a significant source of information on family planning, and various other subjects going in favour of the teenagers and the young people. For the education of the young people as regards sexuality and the reproductive health of the teenagers, it is significant to check its effect on the behavior of the teenagers and young.

1.1.3 Variables of analysis

- Dependent variable

The concept of sexual behavior at the risk covers several dimensions. Within the framework of this analysis, three aspects were considered: the early entry in sexual life, the **multipartenariat** and the use of the condom (the systematic use of the condom during the sexual relations and the use of the condom during the last sexual relation).

The indicator which makes it possible to encircle the early entry in sexual life is the age with the first sexual relation. With this title, we say as in the early context of fruitfulness to the Benign one where approximately 22% of the teenagers of 15-19 years began their fertile life, the entry in sexual life is known as early if the age with the first report/ratio is lower than 15 years (as well at the boys as in the girls). However, a nuance will be brought to the teenagers and to young people whose age of entry in sexual life is lower than 18 years

With regard to the **multipartenariat**, the indicator selected is the number of sexual partners during the last twelve months. The individuals who will enter the calculation of this indicator are those which have at least a partner apart from their usual partner.

As regards the systematic use of the condom during the sexual relations, the indicator used is calculated on the teenagers having used the condom with each sexual relation with other partners other than their regular partner. It makes it possible to measure the degree of protection of the sexual relations with other partners.

As for the use of a condom to the last sexual relation, information was collected directly starting from the declarations of surveyed. This indicator makes it possible to measure the utilisation factor of the condom.

Explanatory variables

With level socio-demographic, it there has age, sex, marital status, occupation of teenager, department, medium of socialization (the medium in which the teenager or the young person lived the first 12 years of his life), the medium of residence, size of the household.

On the level sociocultural, the frequency of exposure to the medias, (it will be measured according to the media considered), the experiment as regards fruitfulness, the knowledge of the AIDS.

1.1.4. Method of analysis

The analysis of the data is structured into two stages: The first, primarily descriptive will allow to:

The first, largely descriptive will:

- develop a typology of adolescents using a cluster analysis based on two types of variables. Three categories of teenagers will be distinguished: those living conditions difficult, those with modest living standards and those in living conditions difficult.
- produce tables that will determine the relevance and the association of variables using the statistical Chi-square.

The second stage of the analysis will be made by means of the multivariate techniques enabling us to bring elements of explanation to the variations noted in the sexual life of the teenagers and the young people. The logistic model of regression is implemented to apprehend the incidence of the living conditions on the sexual behavior at the risk of the teenagers and the young people. By doing this, we will use the method of binomial logistic regression.

The implementation of the model consisted in taking the **multipartenariat** as variable dependent (after having to identify it by means of an analysis in multiple components) by specifying that the other variables with knowing protection of the sexual relations and the age with the first sexual relation from now on are taken as explanatory variables of the model. More precisely, the model of HECKMAN is highlighted in this case to use the prediction of the probability of using systematically the condom during sexual relations.

The method of regression logistic is determined by dichotomic nature of the dependent variable. In logistic regression, one estimates the probability of appearance of an event according to whether this one occurs or not. It has the advantage of providing the effect of each independent variable in the presence of the others. Thus, " the **multipartenariat** " takes code 0 when the teenager or the young person does not have any partner apart from his usual partner, and " 1 " with that codes it which has at least a partner apart from his usual partner.

The equation which enables us to carry out the analysis of regression is :

- P = probability that the youth should take a risk and therefore 1-p = probability whoever less exposed to risk.
- The regression model to ask the equation $Z = \log [p / (1-p)]$ either in the form linear $Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X_1 + \beta_2 * X_2 + \dots + \beta_n * X_n$ or underemployed multiplicative form $ez = p / (1-p)$ $\iff p = ez / (1 + ez)$. $es = p / (1-p)$ equals odd ratio is the ratio likely to have high-risk behaviour.

The results are significant when one compares the threshold calculated compared to the theoretical threshold which is equal to 10%. If the calculated threshold is lower than the theoretical threshold of 5%, the result is significant. We consider that there is a very significant difference of the dimension of the behavior at the risk of the teenagers and young people showing the characteristics of the method considered and those of the method of reference.

1.2. RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

1.2.1. An axis standard of living based on an analysis of the multiple correspondences

In order to study the average behavior of the households with through a typology of the methods of the variables of inheritance and living conditions, an analysis of the multiple correspondences was carried out on the variables of **table a0** in appendix. To this end 18 active variables gathering 44 illustrative methods and 2 variables are retained for the analysis of corresponding the multiples. The active variables are: Source of supply drinks water, outdistances between the source and the house, average energy of cooking, average energy of lighting, drainage out of used water, evacuation of the refuse, nature of the roof, nature of the ground, nature of the walls, kind of toilet, sex of the head of household, existence of telephone, possession of electricity, radio; of station television set, bicycle, motor, car, the size of the households, educational level of CM (Head of household). Illustrative variables are: medium of residence and the geographical area.

The first factor explains 22,1% of total inertia. The second axis, characteristic of the use of rudimentary materials in the dwelling explains 6,7% of total inertia. But, for the continuation of the study, one is interested simply in the first axis. It opposes on a side, the households whose roof of dwelling is out of natural material, the natural material ground and wall; they do not have a latrine and are supplied out of drink water to the distant river of more than one kilometer of the house; and other, those which are supplied for their water drink of tap at the house. The latter have a covered latrine and septic tanks, use as means of cooking, the charcoal or the petrol and lights with electricity; the roof of their dwelling is out of sheet, the ground out of cement and the brick wall. This first axis is interpreted as an axis of standard of living which makes it possible to classify the households using their co-ordinate.

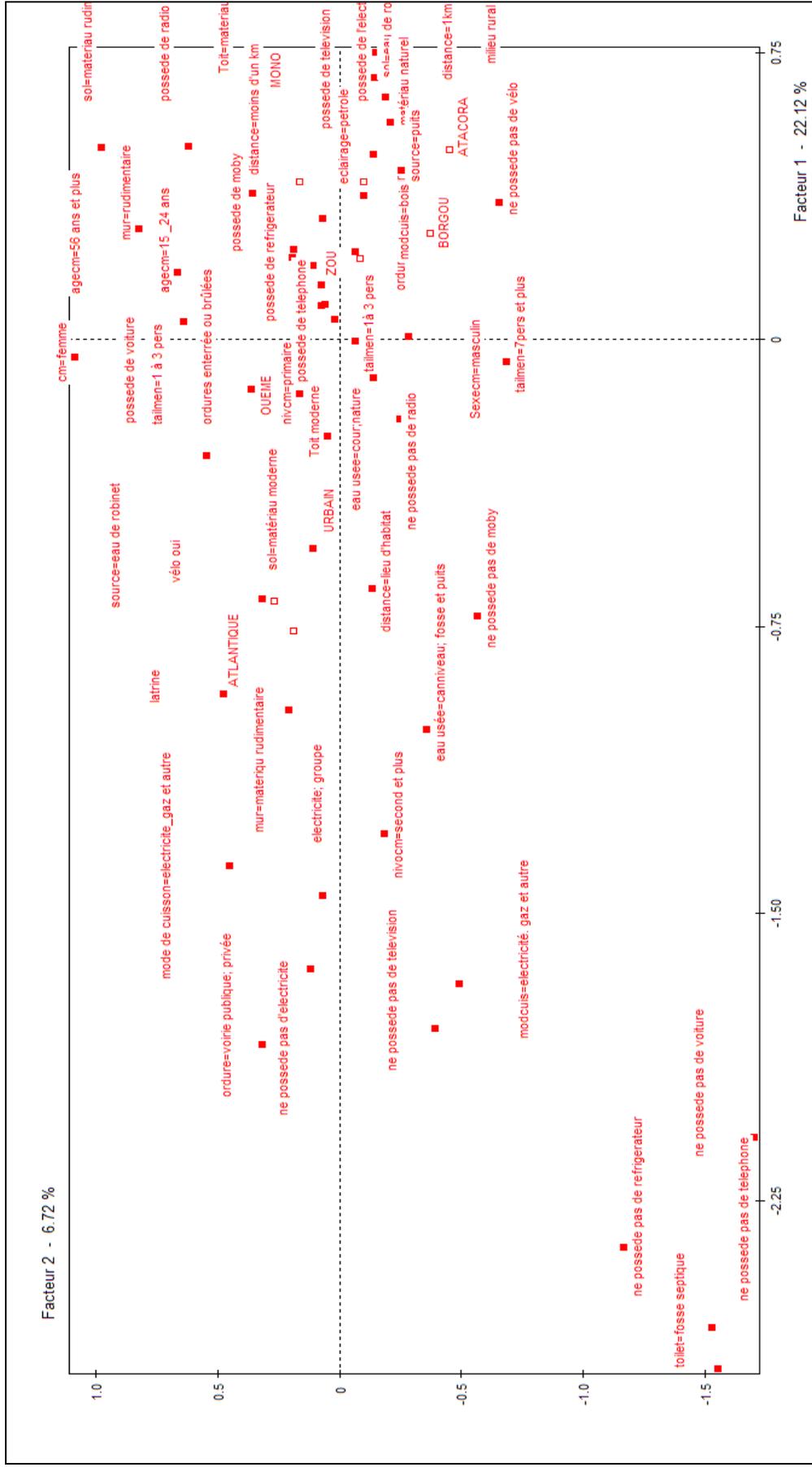
Being given that the teenagers and young people show the same characteristics that the households in whom they live, three categories of teenagers and young people are defined according to their membership on the various levels of vie : those which have easy living conditions (45,7%), those which have modest living conditions (30,2%) and those which are under bad living conditions (24,1%).

The teenagers of the third category (those alive under the conditions bad the or difficult ones) lived for the majority downtown during the first 12 years of their existence. On the other hand they are strongly represented in rural medium at the time of the investigation. They are in majority without instruction. They come from the households whose head of household is illiterate.

Those which are classified in the category having modest living conditions were, like those of the first, almost all socialized in medium. They are also strongly represented in rural medium at the time of the investigation. They come from households whose head of household is illiterate.

Socialized like all the others in urban environment, the teenagers living under the easy living conditions divide themselves between the cities and the rural mediums. They come from the households whose head of household is informed relatively more than those of the other categories.

Figure 1.1 : Analysis of multiple correspondence on the variables of household living conditions



1.2.2 DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL BEHAVIORS A RISKS ACCORDING TO LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

1.2.2.1 Results of the bivariate analysis

It is significant to examine the variations which are observed between the variables dependent (age with the first sexual relation, the **multipartenariat** and the use of the condom) and the living conditions on the teenagers and young people.

With regard to the age with the first sexual relation, the data show that the living conditions of the teenagers directly do not influence the entry in sexual life of the target population; since whatever the standard of living of the teenager and the young person, approximately 3 young people out of four had their first report/ratio before 18 years. However, they are the boys living under bad living conditions which post a strong proportion.

Being the number of sexual partners, the results indicate that there is a significant difference between the categories of young people: the proportion of those which stated to have at least two sexual partners believes of the bad living conditions in the easy conditions (37% of the teenagers and young people live under bad conditions, 44,7% under modest conditions and 42,3% under easy conditions). These results could mean that the considerations of an economic nature are one of the factors which explain the **multipartenariat**, but would not undoubtedly be the fundamental factor taking into account the variations observed: one would expect that the proportion of the teenagers living under easy conditions is high that that of the modest conditions.

In the young people of the Ivory Coast, this tendency (the **multipartenariat**) is uniform between the categories of young people and thus, the **multipartenariat** does not rest only on the reasons economic (Anoh Amoakon et al., 2002)

As for the systematic use of the condom, one notes also significant differences according to living conditions'. The first diagram which emerges is that the teenagers and young beninese do not use the condom yet as one would have wished. The risks which they run in this case are less low at those whose living conditions are easy. Indeed, for the systematic use of the condom, approximately 14% of the teenagers and young people living under easy living conditions used it against approximately 4% which fluctuates between the teenagers and young people living under bad or modest living conditions. The same report emerges as for the use of the condom to the last sexual relation (22% against approximately 8%).

Table 1.1: Test Result Association chi-square between living conditions and a different risk sexual behaviour among adolescents.

Variables	Living conditions				Significance of Khi-square
	Bad	Modeste	Easy	Total	
Age with the first sexual relation					ns
Before 18 years	75,3	76,8	75,9	76,0	
18-23 years	24,7	23,2	24,1	24,0	
Multipartenariat					**
Partner lower or equal to 1	63,0	55,3	57,6	58,2	
Partner higher than 2	37,0	44,7	42,3	41,8	
Systematic use of the condom					*
Yes	3,5	3,8	13,9	8,1	
No	96,5	96,2	86,1	91,9	
Use of the condom to the last sexual relation					*
Yes	8,7	7,9	22,1	14,4	
No	91,3	92,1	77,9	85,6	

*** significance with 1%; ** significance with 5%; * significance with 10%

If the sexual behaviors at the risk are likely to vary according to 'living conditions' of the young people, they can also be influenced by various factors or characteristics (characteristic socio-demographic and cultural). For each of three dimensions of sexual behavior at the risk, the data relating to the sexual activity of the teenagers and young people will be presented according to socio-demographic characteristics' like the age, the sex, the educational level, the marital status, the medium of residence.



Age with the first sexual relation

The teenagers (girls and boys) have on average their first sexual relation around 16 years, with 2,3 years a standard deviation. This age is 15 years among boys and 16 years in the girls. If the legislation in force with Benign envisages the age of maturity of a citizen at 18 years, the age with the first report/ratio of the teenagers makes it possible to suppose sexuality relatively earlier at the latter.

Table 1.2 Characteristics of position and dispersion of the age to the first report/ratio sexual of the teenagers to the Benin one

Characteristics of central tendency and dispersion of the age to the first sexual relation	Female	Male	Total
Minimum	9	8	8
Maximum	23	23	23
Mean	16,05	15,45	15,9
Standard deviation	2,08	2,69	2,27
Median	16	15	16
Mode	15	15	15
Total	1819	617	2436

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

The percentage of the teenagers and young people having had sexual relations before the 15 years age is 16,8%, appreciably the same one as the teenagers and young people who began their sexual relation as from 18 years (17,5%). Those which have their sexual relation between 15-17 years account for 38,7%.

Table 1.3. Distribution of the teenagers and young people according to the age with the first sexual relation and the sex

Variables	Indicators				
	Description	Terms	Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
Early entry in sexual life	the age with the first sexual relation	Not sexually active	31,6	25,2	27,0
		Before 15 years	22,9	14,5	16,8
		15 to 17 years	29,8	42,0	38,7
		18 to 23 years	15,6	18,2	17,5
		Total	902	2433	3335

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

With through the following table, the data on the marital status make it possible to observe the following structure: 46,9% of single people, 50,8% from married or in union and 2,3% of divorced. In the young grooms or in union, the majority began their sexual relation before the 18 years age (68,2%).

Being the fertile life of the teenagers, 32,4% of the young people already had children. Among the men, approximately 9% stated to have had children at the time of the investigation, while at the women, 41% have already children. Compared to the matrimonial structure mentioned above, the strong frequency of girls having already children can be much due to the fact of them are in union or married, therefore likely to have a reproductive behavior. It is noted in addition that on 100 young people in union, approximately 11% are it already before the 15 years age when 7,3% had children.

Table 1.4 Manpower of the teenagers according to the age with the first sexual relation, the marital status and fertile life

Marital status / fertile life	Age with the first sexual relation				Total
	Not sexually active	Before 15 years	15-17 years	18-23 years	
Marital status					
Single person	21,5	5,3	14,0	6,1	46,9
Married or saw together	5,2	11,0	23,6	10,9	50,8
Separated, divorced or did not see together	0,0	0,5	1,3	0,5	2,3
Total	899	561	1290	585	3335
Fertile life					
<i>Boys</i>					
Without child	31,6	20,1	25,8	13,5	91,0
With child	0,0	2,9	4,0	2,1	9,0
Total	285	207	269	141	902
<i>Girls</i>					
Without child	25,1	5,8	18,7	9,5	59,0
With child	0,0	9,0	23,3	8,8	41,0
Total	614	354	1021	444	2433
Total					
Without child	26,8	9,6	20,6	10,6	67,6
With child	0,0	7,3	18,1	7,0	32,4
Total	899	561	1290	585	3335

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

The young people seem to post a differential behavior according to the medium of residence with regard to the age with the first sexual relation. Indeed, the data make it possible to observe that among the young people sexually active, those of the rural medium have a sexual behavior more intense than their counterparts of the urban environment (58,1% against 41,9%). Better, among the young people of the rural medium, nearly three out of four are sexually active (74%). In addition, whatever the medium of residence, the entry in sexual life before the 18 years age is the fact of the girls (table a0).

- **The multipartenariat at the teenagers**

In term of sexual partner, the **multipartenariat** such as well informed in the individual questionnaire, enabled us to count the young people of 15-24 years which maintained until the moment of the investigation their usual partner, those which known in the same year one or more partners apart from their usual partner. This information makes it possible to once again assess the intense sexual activity and the risks of exposure to the IST/VIH in the young people.

Indeed, approximately 42% of the young people had at least two sexual partners in the one year interval previous the investigation. Among those, more than three girls out of four of this category (75,8% in the girls against 24,2% among boys) at least two sexual partners during the reference period had. Actually, taking into account the age bracket concerned, to have several sexual partners involves early risks of pregnancies ineluctably and diseases related to the

infections sexually transmissible and, in the current context of the AIDS, that represents certainly a behavior at the risk of contamination of the VIH.

Table 1.5 Distribution of the young people according to the sex and the number of sexual partner

Sex	No partner apart from the usual partner	At least a partner apart from the usual partner	Total
Sex			
Male	28,1	24,2	644
Female	71,9	75,8	1792
Total	1418	1018	2436

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

The multipartenariat is especially dominating in the Atlantic-Littoral (54,8%) and the Ouémé-Plate (44,4%).

Table 1.6 Distribution of the young people according to the department numbers of sexual partner

Departement	No partner apart from the usual partner	At least a partner apart from the usual partner	Total
Atacora/Donga	71,2	28,8	292
Atlantique/Littoral	45,2	54,8	675
Borgou/Alibori	65,1	34,9	427
Mono/Couffo	62,5	37,5	269
Ouémé/Plateau	55,6	44,4	363
Zou/Collines	62,7	37,3	410
Total	58,2	41,8	2436

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

In addition, of the significant variations are observed with the medium of residence, the group of age and the educational level.

With regard to the medium of residence, the cross data reveal that the multipartenariat in the young people is more dominating in the cities (54,4%) that in the rural mediums (45,6%), although compared to the age of entry in sexual life at the teenagers, it is the opposite phenomenon which occurs. It is also the case of the young people of the Ivory Coast of 15-24 years when research showed indeed that the multipartenariat is the business of the young townsmen (Anoh Amoakon & Al, 2002).

Being the groups of age, the teenagers of 15-19 years have a sexual behavior slightly more intense (50,7%) that those of the age bracket of 20-24 years (49,3%).

However, the multipartenariat is not strongly correlated on the educational level. Indeed, among the young people who practise the multipartenariat, 30,1% are without 31,7%, educational level have the primary education level and 38,2%, the secondary level and more. Nevertheless it will be said that among the young people who reached at least the secondary level, the evaluation of the risks related to the IST/VIH is higher (50% which practise the multipartenariat 50% against

which has a partner or do not have at all of partner); what is not the case of the teenagers whose educational level is lower than the secondary and more.

Table 1.7 Percentage of the young people according to the number of sexual partners during the last twelve months preceding the investigation

Socio-demographic characteristics	No partner apart from the usual partner	At least a partner apart from the usual partner	Total
Group of age			
15-19 years	29,1	50,7	38,1
20-24 years	70,9	49,3	61,9
Total	100	100	100
Educational level			
No level	68,8	30,1	52,6
Primary education	21,9	31,7	26,0
Secondary and more	9,4	38,2	21,4
Total	100	100	100
Medium of residence			
Urban	32,9	54,4	41,9
Rural	67,1	45,6	58,1
Total	100	100	100

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

➤ Protection of the sexual relations

Apart from the multipartenariat which makes it possible to appreciate the level of risk of the IST/VIH, the use or not of the condom at the time of the sexual relations was also approximate to have an outline on the risks incurred by the young people beninese. This variable was seized starting from the question about the use of the condom at one unspecified time, or at the time of the last sexual relation. Thus, the data of the EDSB-II enable us to observe that the use of the condom at the time of the last sexual relations is not systematic in the young people. Indeed, among those having had sexual relations during the last twelve months previous the investigation, only 7,8% used in a systematic way the condom. Differences exist between the girls and the boys.

Being the protection of the last sexual relation, the same report appears as for the use or not of the condom during sexual relations. It arises that the level of protection of the last sexual relations is low at the teenagers where only 14,2% of them stated to have protected their last sexual relation.

Table 1.8 Distribution of the teenagers according to the systematic use of the condom

Systematic use of the condom	Use of the condom to the last sexual relation					
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Sex						
Male	93,9	6,1	392	68,3	31,7	521
Female	91,8	8,2	1538	91,7	8,3	1538
Total	92,2	7,8	1930	85,8	14,2	2059
Medium of residence						
Urban	87,1	12,9	799	79,6	20,4	867
Rural	95,8	4,2	1131	90,3	9,7	1192
Total	1780	150	1930	1766	293	2059

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

Moreover, the use of the condom in the young people is not systematic taking into account revealed information. This result compared with the statistics of the other countries shows that in Burkina Faso for example, only 1 boy out of 5 and less than 4% girls (15-24 years) stated to use in a systematic way condom (AKOTE Eliwo Mandjalé et al., 2000). The consequence of this behavior (intense sexual activity and report/ratio not protected) pleasing to saying that the young people are more exposed to the risks of early fruitfulness or not desired and with the IST/VIH. This information is interesting and makes it possible to target the people of 15-24 years which are very exposed with the health hazards related to the sexual behaviors.

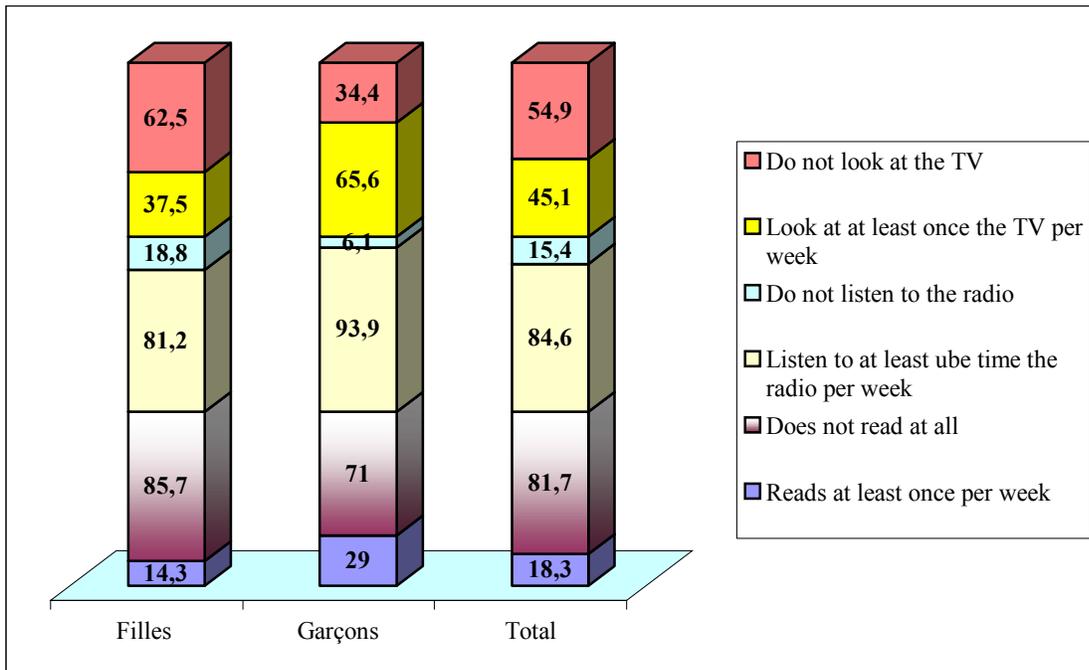
➤ . Degree of exposure to the medias

The medias in general, play a role of foreground in the transmission of knowledge and aptitudes for rising generation. In the concrete cases, they constitute a significant source of information and ideas on family planning and various other subjects going in favour of the young people.

Thus, through the channels of communication which were the subject of concern to the EDSB2 (newspapers, the radio and television), it is firstly a question of measuring the degree of exposure of the teenagers and young people to the medias for a broad diffusion of the responsible sexual behaviors, guarantee of an appreciable sanitary arrangement. In the second plan, it is a question of approaching the types of channels which mobilize or attract the most young people.

Among this target group, concerning the reading of the newspapers, only 18,3% read at least once per week a newspaper, 84,6% followed a radio broadcast and 45,1% looked at television at least once per week. Among those, there are differences according to the educational level and the medium of residence (Table in appendix).

Graph 1.2 Distribution of the teenagers and young people according to the degree of exposure to the medias



1.2.2.2 Analysis of the results from regression

The following table has the results of the various models which show the effect of each explanatory variable on the multipartenariat.

➤ Impact of the characteristics of the adolescent and young

The whole of the sociodemographic variables (age, marital status, fertile life, educational level, medium of socialization and the age with the first sexual relation) which characterize the teenager or the young person introduced into the model involves a predictive capacity of 42%. The effect of these characteristics on the multipartenariat is significant to 1%. The teenagers and young people, who are informed, are predisposed with the multipartenariat than those which are without instruction. On the other hand the fact of having several partners is relatively less low in the teenagers and young people already in union or who had already children in their life. However, the fact of belonging to a group of age (20-24 years) or of spending the first 12 years of its life in rural medium does not have any effect on the multipartenariat.

➤ Impact of variable composite living conditions and characteristics of the adolescent and young

By putting together the characteristics of the teenager and the young person with the living conditions, one notes that apart from the methods which were not significant in the first model, come to be added the living conditions of the teenagers and the young people. It is necessary to say that the living conditions of the teenagers and young people do not certainly have a direct influence on the fact of having several sexual partners. On the other hand, the living conditions taken in an isolated way shows that the teenagers and

young people living under the modest or easy living conditions have a probability more raised than their counterparts living under the conditions the difficult ones. This report makes it possible to say that the incidence of the living conditions is neutralized in the presence of the factors sociodemographic (table A1.0 in appendix).

➤ **Impact of variable composite living conditions, the characteristics of the adolescent and young and the media**

The effect of the mass media on the behavior of the teenagers is highlighted by the fact of listening to the radio, of reading the newspapers or magazines or following television. Model 2 shows indeed that the teenagers and young people who practise the multipartenariat devote much more to television that those which read the newspapers or follow the radio. However, it does not modify the other variables included in the model.

➤ **Impact of variable composite living conditions, the characteristics of the adolescent and young, media and the systematic use of condoms**

By introducing the prediction of the probability systematically of using the condom during sexual relations in the total model, one notices that the model although significant, is remained constant. On the basis of this model, we could say that the educational level, the medias, the matrimonial situation, the systematic use of the condom during sexual relations and the medium of socialization function differently according to the categories of teenagers and young people. The teenagers and young people who have with the means the primary education level run more risk to multiply the sexual partners than their counterpart who are without educational level; this risk is higher at that which follows television. In the same way, the teenagers and young people who did not contract union or who do not have children are more likely to practise the multipartenariat than those who have are in union or have children.

The results obtained with resulting from the regression reinforce the idea that the living conditions of the teenagers and young people have an impact on their sexual life. With the title of the sexual behaviors at the risk, those which live in households where the living conditions are modest or easy present a rather high risk to devote itself to the multipartenariat that their alive counterpart under the difficult living conditions.

Table 1.9: Effect

	Model 0		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
Multipartenariat	Coef	Threshold of signif						
Sociodemographic characteristics								
Age (20-24 years)	0,28	ns	0,28	ns	0,25	ns	0,36	*
Nonmarried	-2,05	***	-2,07	***	-2,02	***	-2,03	***
With child	-2,17	***	-2,16	***	-2,13	***	-2,13	***
Primary education	0,57	***	0,55	**	0,43	*	0,43	*
Secondary and more	1,22	***	1,21	***	1	***	0,99	***
Rural medium of socialization	-0,12	ns	-0,12	ns	-0,07	ns	-0,05	ns
Foreign medium of socialization	0,85	***	0,86	***	0,86	***	0,88	***
Sexual relation (18-23 years)	-0,43	*	-0,42	*	-0,4	*	-0,4	*
Living conditions of the teenager and the young person								
Modest living condition			0,29	ns	0,24	ns	0,18	ns
Easy living condition			0,11	ns	0,49	ns	-0,29	ns
Media								
Television					0,5	**	0,51	**
Newspapers					-0,18	ns	0,17	ns
Radio					0,22	ns	0,23	ns
Systematic Prédiet Use of the condom at the time of the sexual relations								
Pcondsys							1,1	
Constant	1,11	***	0,98	***	0,67	*	0,15	ns
Chi2	808,06		810,35		820,67		824,12	
Prob > Chi2	0,0000		0,0000		0,0000		0,0000	

*** Significant with the threshold of 1%, * Significant with the threshold of 5%, ns Significant with the threshold of 10%. Field: 15-24 year old teenagers men and women already in sexual activity. Source: Data Edsb-2001.

Conclusion

In this chapter, one studied the living conditions teenagers and young people of the age bracket of 15-24 years and the sexual behaviors at the risk, while basing oneself on the sociodemographic characteristics and a level gauge of life based on the living conditions of the households with to which the teenagers and young people belong.

Thus, by means of the multidimensional analyses (bivariate analyses and logistic regressions), one observed that the living conditions of the teenagers directly do not influence the entry in sexual life of the target population; since whatever the standard of living of the teenager and the young person, approximately 3 young people out of four had their first report/ratio before 18 years. However, they are the boys living under bad living conditions which post a strong proportion.

As for the number of sexual partners, there is a significant difference between the categories of young people: the proportion of those which stated to have at least two sexual partners believes of the bad living conditions in the easy conditions (37% of the teenagers and young people live under bad conditions, 44,7% under modest conditions and 42,3% under easy conditions).

With regard to the systematic use of the condom, the teenagers and young béninois do not use the condom yet as one would have wished. The risks which they run in this case are less low at those whose living conditions are easy.

By taking as variables dependent the multipartenariat, the logistic regressions showed that on the basis of sociodemographic characteristic, the teenagers and young people who are informed, are predisposed with the multipartenariat than those which are without instruction. On the other hand the fact of having several partners is relatively less low in the teenagers and young people already in union or who had already children in their life

With regard to the effect of the composite variable of and the characteristic living conditions of the teenager and the young person, it is necessary to say that the living conditions of the teenagers and young people do not certainly have a direct influence on the fact of having several sexual partners. On the other hand, the living conditions taken in an isolated way shows that the teenagers and young people living under the modest or easy living conditions have a probability more raised than their counterparts living under the conditions the difficult ones. This report makes it possible to say that the incidence of the living conditions is neutralized in the presence of the factors sociodemographic. On the other hand, by introducing the prediction of the probability systematically of using the condom during sexual relations in the total model, one notices the educational level, the medias, the matrimonial situation, the systematic use of the condom during sexual relations and the medium of socialization function differently according to the categories of teenagers and young people. The teenagers and young people who have on the level the primary education level run more risk to multiply the sexual partners than their counterpart who are without educational level; in the same way this risk is higher at that which follows television. The teenagers and young people who did not contract union or who do not have children are more likely to practise the multipartenariat than those who have are in union or have children.

The results obtained with resulting from the regression reinforce the idea that the living conditions of the teenagers and young people have an impact on their sexual life. With the title of the sexual behaviors at the risk, those which live in households where the living conditions are modest or easy present a rather high risk to devote itself to the multipartenariat that their alive counterpart under the difficult living conditions.

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APPENDIX

Table A1.10 Distribution of the teenagers according to the use of the channels of communication

Socio-demographic characteristics	Channels of communication					
	Does not read at all	reads at least once per week	the radio does not listen	Listening at least once per week the radio	does not look at the TV	the TV at least Looks at
BOYS						
<i>Educational level</i>						
No level	62,7	2,9	73,0	47,2	68,6	29,9
Primary education	26,5	26,9	19,0	28,0	24,9	28,7
Secondary and more	10,7	70,3	8,0	24,9	6,5	41,4
Total	727	175	137	765	494	408
Medium of residence						
Urban	45,3	36,0	50,4	42,2	43,7	43,1
Rural	54,7	64,0	49,6	57,8	56,3	56,9
Total	727	175	137	765	494	408
GIRLS						
<i>Educational level</i>						
No level	58,8	1,4	65,3	45,5	68,9	23,9
Primary education	28,5	23,7	25,9	27,9	23,5	32,6
Secondary and more	12,7	74,8	8,8	26,6	7,6	41,5
Total	1999	434	375	2058	1336	1097
Medium of residence						
Urban	42,9	39,9	40,0	42,8	43,3	41,1
Rural	57,1	60,1	60,0	57,2	56,7	58,9
Total	1999	434	375	2058	1336	1097
TOTAL						
<i>Educational level</i>						
No level	59,9	1,8	67,4	46,0	68,8	25,5
Primary education	28	24,6	24	27,9	23,9	31,6
Secondary and more	12,1	73,5	5,9	26,1	7,4	42,9
Total	2726	609	512	2823	1830	1505
Medium of residence						
Urban	36,8	68,8	36,9	43,7	25,3	63,7
Rural	63,2	31,2	63,1	56,3	74,7	36,3
Total	2726	609	512	2823	1336	1505

Source: EDSB-II, 2001

Table A1.0 Distribution of the teenagers according to the age with the first sexual relation and the medium of residence

Age with the first sexual relation	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not sexually active (NSA)	134	268	402	151	346	497
Before 15 years	75	120	195	132	234	366
15-17 years	130	441	571	139	580	719
18-23 years	53	201	254	88	243	331
Total	392	1030	1422	510	1403	1913

Table A1.1 Distribution of the teenagers according to the as a basis characteristics being used for construction of the typology of the teenagers

Variables	Methods	Total	Percentage	Variables	Modalités	Effectif	Percentage
Department				Source of			
	Atacora	380	11.4	supply drink	Water of tap	1702	51.0
	Atlantique	921	27.6	water	Water of well	1181	35.4
	Borgou	529	15.9		surface Water	452	13.6
	Mono	431	12.9	energy of			
	Ouémé	526	15.8	cooking	electricity/gaz	69	2.1
					and other		
	Zou	548	16.4		Coal / oil	780	23.4
					Wood	2486	74.5
Medium of Residence	Urban	1422	42.6	Source of			
	Rural	1913	57.4	supply drink	Place of dwelling	1078	32.3
Existence of a telephone				water	Less than 1 km	1976	59.3
	Yes	3081	92.4		1 km or more	281	8.4
	No	254	7.6	Evacuation			
To have electricity				refuse	public/private	491	14.7
					roadway system		
	Yes	2329	69.8		To burn or bury	214	6.4
	No	1006	30.2		Cour/nature	2630	78.9
To have a Radio station				Evacuation			
	Yes	629	18.9	worn water	Caniveaux/sink	198	5.9
	No	2706	81.1		Cour/Nature and other	3137	94.1
To have a station Television set				Mode of			
	Yes	2546	76.3	lighting	electricity/gaz	1072	32.1
	No	789	23.7		and other		
To have a refrigerator				Standard of			
	Yes	2986	89.5	toilet	Septic tank	128	3.8
	No	349	10.5		Latrines a other	1183	35.5
To have a Bicycle					Nature	2024	60.7
	Yes	1676	50.3	Nature of the			
	No	1659	49.7	ground	natural Material	1155	34.6
To have a Mobylette or motor cycle					rudimentary	12	0.4
	Yes	2223	66.7		Material		
	No	1112	33.3	Nature of the	modern Material	2168	65.0
To have a car or truck				wall			
	Yes	3056	91.6		natural Material	1692	50.7
					rudimentary	169	5.1
	No	279	8.4		Material		
					modern Material	1474	44.2
				Natural of			
				the roof	natural Material	628	18.8
					rudimentary	14	0.4
					Material		
					modern Material	2693	80.7

Table A1.2 Distribution of the teenagers according to the living conditions and variables' of control

	Living Condition			Total	Significance of Khi-square
	Bad	Modeste	Easy		
Group of age					*
	15-19	51.7	54.0	49.6	51.5
	20-24	48.3	46.0	50.4	48.5
Sex of the teenagers					*
	Male	25.4	25.8	28.9	27.0
	Female	74.6	74.2	71.1	73.0
Marital status					ns
	Never in union	46.9	45.4	48.0	46.9
	Already in union	53.1	54.6	52.0	53.1
Life fertilizes					**
	without child	63.7	70.7	67.8	67.6
	with child	36.3	29.3	32.2	32.4
Educational level of the teenagers					**
	No level	53.4	45.2	49.8	49.3
	Primary education	23.4	29.6	27.9	27.3
	Secondary and more	23.2	25.2	22.2	23.4
Reading of the newspapers					ns
	does not read at all	83.4	81.1	81.3	81.7
	at least once per month	16.6	18.9	18.7	18.3
Listen to radio					**
	The radio does not listen	19.2	13.8	14.2	15.4
	listening at least once per month	80.8	86.2	85.8	84.6
Followed television					*
	does not look at at all	59.4	54.2	52.8	54.9
	looks at at least once per month	40.6	45.8	47.2	45.1
knowledge of the AIDS					*
	No	5.9	4.1	4.0	4.5
	Yes	94.1	95.9	96.0	95.5
Guarantor currently works					ns
	No	34.1	38.5	36.4	36.5
	Yes	65.9	61.5	63.6	63.5
Department					***
	Atacora	17.4	12.8	7.0	11.4
	Atlantique	19.2	24.0	34.9	27.6
	Borgou	6.5	9.8	25.4	15.9
	Mono	14.2	15.7	10.2	12.9
	Ouémé	23.4	15.9	11.3	15.8
	Zou	19.2	21.6	11.2	16.4
Medium of residence					***
	Urban	43.4	36.7	46.4	42.6
	Rural	56.6	63.3	53.6	57.4
Medium of socialization					**
	Urban	46.8	42.3	41.4	43.0

	Rural	38.9	35.9	39.3	38.1	
	Foreigner	14.3	21.9	19.4	18.9	
Religion						***
	Traditional	16.3	15.5	14.0	15.1	
	Islam	16.1	17.7	28.0	21.8	
	Christian	57.1	59.7	52.4	55.8	
	Other religions	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	
	No	9.9	6.9	5.2	6.9	
Slice size of household						***
	1 to 3 people	24.5	23.5	15.6	20.3	
	4 to 6 people	36.7	31.6	27.5	31.0	
	7 people or more	38.8	45.0	56.9	48.7	
Age of cm						
	15 - 24 years	14.5	13.2	6.5	10.6	***
	25 - 55 years	61.3	60.1	67.8	63.8	
	56 years and more	24.2	26.6	25.7	25.6	
educational level of cm						
	No level	76.8	67.1	31.2	53.7	
	Primary education	19.4	27.0	30.9	26.8	
	Secondary or more	3.8	5.9	37.9	19.5	