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The effect of family structure on the sexual behaviour choices of female adolescents in South Africa

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CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

4.1 Characteristics of Respondents

The overall objective of this study is to examine female adolescents' sexual behavioural choices with reference to their family background characteristics. Univariate analysis of SADHS 1998 data for female adolescents aged 15-19, yielded the following results with reference to their individual characteristics, family background characteristics and sexual behavioural choices.

Table 4.1. Individual Characteristics of Female Adolescents, SADHS, 1998

Characteristic	*Frequency*	*Percentage*
Age		
15	478	20.14
16	506	21.32
17	482	20.31
18	489	20.61
19	418	17.61
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Mean = 16.9		
Educational Level		
No education	16	0.67
Primary	550	23.18
Secondary	1755	73.96
Higher	52	2.19
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Still in School		
No	478	20.27
Yes	1880	79.73
Total	**2358**	**100.00**
Race		
Black	1910	80.76
Coloured	276	11.67
White	116	4.90
Indian	63	2.66
Total	**2365**	**100.00**

Type of residence		
Urban	1156	48.71
Rural	1217	51.29
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Province lived in		
Western Cape	150	6.32
Eastern Cape	666	28.07
Northern Cape	180	7.59
Free state	167	7.04
KwaZulu Natal	344	14.5
North West	169	7.12
Gauteng	155	6.53
Mpumalanga	267	11.25
Northern Province	275	11.59
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Media Exposure		
% Watches T.V. every week	1458	62.02
% Listens to radio every day	1626	68.58
% Reads newspaper every week	911	38.49

Table 4.1 shows that the number of respondents aged 15-19 were relatively evenly distributed, the largest group being that of the sixteen year olds followed by the 18, 17, 15 and 19 year olds respectively. Table 4.1 also shows the educational level of the respondents, very few respondents have no education (0.67%) with the majority having reached or attained the secondary level of education (73.96%). The racial composition shows that 80.76% of the respondents are Black, 11.67% are Coloured, 4.9% are White and 2.66% are Indian. In terms of Provincial distribution, the majority of respondents reside in the Eastern Cape (20.07%) followed by KwaZulu Natal, Northern province and Mpumalanga respectively. The lowest percentage of respondents resided n the Western Cape (6.32%). More respondents were found to live in rural areas (51.29%) than urban areas (48.71%). The majority of the respondents watch television and listen to the radio (62.02% & 68.58% respectively), however only 38.49% read the newspaper.

Family background characteristics represent important demographic, economic and social characteristics within the household. These characteristics are said to affect adolescent socialisation and thus sexual behavioural choices (Djamba, 1997). Family background characteristics were investigated under three categories namely financial capital, social capital and human capital.

Table 4.2. Family Background Characteristics of Female Adolescents, SADHS, 1998.

CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Financial Capital		
Household amenities		
Source of drinking water		
Piped water source	1783	75.78
Other water source	570	24.22
Total	**2353**	**100.00**
Type of toilet facility		
Flush toilet	932	39.41
Bucket/pit latrine	1073	45.37
Other	360	15.22
Total	**2365**	**100.00**
Electricity		
% Has electricity	1416	59.92
Ownership of Goods		
% Has television	1348	57.05
% Has radio	1874	79.27
% Has car	460	19.51
% Has bicycle	405	17.16
% Has fridge	1135	48.22
% Has telephone	532	22.61
Social Capital		
no of people in household		
<=6	1,347	56.76
>=7	1,026	43.24
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Mean = 6.42		

No. of women aged 15-49		
1-2	1621	68.31
3-8	752	31.69
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Mean = 2.2		
CHARACTERISTIC	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE**
Type of family (household)		
Nuclear	1380	58.15
Extended	784	33.04
Non family household	209	8.81
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Human Capital		
Age of Household Head		
15-34	315	13.31
35-54	1192	50.36
55+	860	36.33
Total	**2367**	**100.00**
Mean = 49.8		
Sex of Household Head		
Male	1169	49.26
Female	1204	50.74
Total	**2373**	**100.00**

Table 4.2 represents the family background characteristics that are thought to impact socialisation of adolescents with regards to sexual behavioural choices. Under financial capital, which consists of household amenities and ownership of goods. It can be seen that 75.78% of the respondents have access to water piped (either into their residences or into the site/yard of residence). The "other water sources" represent water sources that are not piped such as rivers, dams, boreholes etc., 24.22% of respondents made use of these types of water sources. With reference to toilet facilities, 45.37% of households have access to a bucket/pit latrine, 39.41% have access to a flush toilet and 15.22% have access to "other" toilet facilities respectively. Most respondents have electricity at their homes (59.92%). For ownership of goods the majority of households owned a radio

(79.27%), a television set (57.05%). The majority however did not own goods such as a car, a bicycle, a telephone and a fridge.

Table 4.2 also highlights social capital which describes the relations between family members which are important for social development (Djamba, 1997). The number of people in the household represents family size. The average family has 6 members with at least 2 women aged 15-49. The SADHS (1998) suggests that knowledge of contraceptives is usually gained from a female confidant such as the mother, a nurse or some other female. As such the number of people in the household as well as the number of women in the household affects sexual socialisation as well as the sexual behavioural choices made by adolescents. The relationship between the adolescent and the head of the household is very important in terms of sexual socialisation. Djamba (1997) proposes that the presence of a biological parent in the household reduce risky sexual behavioural choices. The majority of the respondents live within a nuclear family (58.15%). This means that at least one biological parent is present in the home. Many respondents come from extended families (33.04%), in which the household head is not the biological parent but some other family member, be it a grandparent, sibling, aunt or uncle.

Human capital represents the stock of educational resources available to the adolescent within the household (Djamba, 1997). The SADHS (1998) data did not indicate the educational attainment of household heads specifically, but the final report did indicate the educational attainment according to age group and sex of the all respondents who took part in the SADHS 1998. It was found that the older age groups have fewer years of education than their younger counterparts, thus the older the head of the household the less educated he or she is likely to be as indicated by table 4.2.1.

Table 4.2.1 Educational Level of Household Members, SADHS, 1998

Sex	Age Group	Median no. Yrs. Schooling
Male	15-34	9.3
	35-54	7.7
	55+	4.7
Female	15-34	9.35
	35-54	6.88
	55+	3.6

Furthermore the SADHS 1998 found that women were more likely than men to have fewer years of education, 44% of men had some form of primary education compared with only 41% of females. Secondary education was also marginally higher for men (45%) than for females (44%). Thus sex and age of household head can be used as a proxy measure for level of education of the household head. Table 4.2 shows that the majority of adolescents reside in households where the household head is aged 35-54 years of age. Since the majority of households are female headed these households will have female heads between the ages of 34-54 years. It can be seen from table 4.2.1 that women in this age range generally have about 7 years of education compared to the 8 years of education held by men in this age range.

The sexual behavioural choices of adolescents are represented by Table 4.3, which shows the sexual activity status of all the respondents. It also indicates the age at first intercourse, the number of sexual partners, knowledge and use of condoms, use of contraceptives and time since last sex of sexually active respondents.

Table 4.3 Sexual Behavioural Choices of Female Adolescents, SADHS, 1998

CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Sexual Activity		
Inactive	1267	53.39
Active	1106	46.61
Total	**2373**	**100.00**
Age at first intercourse		
<=15	502	45.39
16	314	28.39
>=17	267	24.14
Unknown	23	2.08
Total	**1106**	**100.00**
Mean = 15.6		
Number of Sex Partners		
1 partner	873	98.31
>1 partner	15	1.69
Total	**888**	**100.00**
% Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	2257	95.11
Knowledge of Condoms		
Never heard condom	44	3.98
Knows (unclear)	2	0.18
Knows for fp only	136	12.30
Knows for std only	59	5.33
Knows for fp & std	865	78.21
Total	**1106**	**100.00**
Used Condom at last Sex		
No	833	75.32
Yes	170	15.37
don't know	103	9.31
Total	**1106**	**100.00**
HIV/AIDS and Condom Knowledge		
High	865	78.21
Low	241	21.79
Total	**1106**	**100.00**

Table 4.3 indicates that 46.61% of the respondents are sexually active and the majority of respondents made their sexual debut by the time they were 16 years old. It was found that those respondents, who indicated their number of sexual partners, mostly had only one partner (98.31%), while only 1,69% indicated having more than one partner. The majority of sexually active respondents know that the condom can be used for both family planning and preventing STDs (78.21%), only 12.3% indicated that the condom is used only for family planning (fp). The majority of sexually active respondents indicated that they had not used a condom at their last sexual encounter (75.32%) despite the fact that 78.21% indicated high knowledge of HIV and condoms and 95.11% had heard of HIV/AIDS.

4.2 Bivariate analysis

In order to investigate if family background characteristics are related to sexual behavioural choices, bivariate analysis was carried out. Cross tabulations were done to demonstrate the relationship of individual characteristics, financial capital, social capital and human capital to sexual activity status, condom use, knowledge of HIV and condoms and sexual partnerships. By using the chi-square statistic, the existence of a relationship between row and column variables within contingency tables was investigated.

Table 4.4. Summary of Individual Characteristics of Adolescent Females Who Engage in Risky Sexual Behaviour, SADHS, 1998

Characteristic	% Sexually Active	% Not using a condom	% High H&C knowledge	% >1 Partner
Age				
15	19.79	83.72	66.32	1.19
16	28.37	85.61	79.31	0
17	48.43	77.34	76.17	2.13
18	61.70	84.39	78.22	2.58
19	78.16	84.85	82.62	1.57
Total	**46.28**	**83.18**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(4)}$=414.52 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(4)}$= 6.39 Pr = 0.172	$x^2_{(4)}$= 12.31 Pr = 0.015	$x^2_{(4)}$= 3.68 Pr = 0.451
Educational Level				
no education	53.33	100.00	44.44	0.00
Primary	47.54	90.04	62.45	1.03
Secondary	45.65	81.49	83.19	1.96
Higher	51.92	62.50	92.59	0.00
Total	**46.28**	**83.18**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(3)}$=1.60 Pr = 0.660	$x^2_{(3)}$= 18.21 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(3)}$= 59.10 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(3)}$= 1.30 Pr = 0.728
Still in School				
No	71.73	87.23	71.22	1.25
Yes	39.67	81.46	81.38	1.88
Total	**46.17**	**83.35**	**78.19**	**1.70**
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 156.30 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 5.17 Pr = 0.023	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 14.29 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.41 Pr = 0.524
Race				
Black	51.61	84.14	78.13	1.72
Coloured	29.45	83.78	75.61	1.89
White	19.83	40.91	82.61	0.00
Indian	9.52	80.00	100.00	0.00
Total	**46.31**	**83.13**	**78.15**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(3)}$= 119.80 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(3)}$ = 28.67 Pr = 0.000	$x^2_{(3)}$= 2.26 Pr = 0.521	$x^2_{(3)}$= 0.31 Pr = 0.959

Type of Residence				
Urban	39.41	74.56	86.06	1.32
Rural	52.82	89.08	72.64	1.97
Total	**46.28**	**83.18**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 42.53 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 35.85 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 28.35 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.56 Pr = 0.455**
Province				
Western cape	41.33	69.64	98.39	2.27
Eastern cape	56.61	91.04	74.27	2.88
Northern cape	26.11	90.48	53.19	0.00
free state	40.12	70.69	88.06	0.00
Kwazulu natal	31.69	91.09	73.39	1.09
North west	40.24	74.07	83.82	1.89
Gauteng	46.45	61.90	86.11	0.00
Mpumalanga	65.17	79.11	85.06	1.99
Northern province	47.27	83.20	71.54	0.00
Total	**46.61**	**83.05**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(8)}$= 132.20 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(8)}$= 60.27 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(8)}$= 52.88 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(8)}$= 7.12 Pr = 0.523**
Media Exposure				
% watches TV every week	41.75	76.30	83.88	1.58
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 31.37 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 41.55 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 25.68 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.11 Pr = 0.738**
% listens to radio everyday	43.29	79.71	81.69	1.37
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 18.84 Pr = 0.000	**= $x^2_{(1)}$ 14.72 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 14.09 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 1.05 Pr = 0.306**
%reads newspaper once a week	34.78	74.91	84.16	1.92
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 77.57 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 19.70 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 9.36 Pr = 0.002**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.12 Pr = 0.730**

Table 4.4 shows that there is a significant relationship between sexual activity and the age of respondents (p = 0.000). There are more sexually active adolescents in each ascending age group. The older the adolescent the higher is her knowledge of HIV and condoms (p=0.015). There is no significant relationship between age and condom use as well as age and number of sexual partners (p> 0.05). For educational level, there is an association with condom use and HIV and condom knowledge (p = 0.000), more adolescents use

condoms as educational level increases, knowledge of HIV and condoms also increases with educational level. There was no significant relationship between educational level and sexual activity ($p = 0.675$), the same is true for sexual partnerships ($p = 0.728$). Thus the more educated the sexually active adolescent is, the more likely she is to use a condom. In terms of race, table 4.4 shows an association between race and sexual activity as well as race and condom use. Black adolescents are sexually active (52%) followed by Coloured (30%), White (20%) and Indian (10%) race groups respectively. However the table also shows that the more sexually active race groups are less likely to use a condom. The White race group has a smaller percentage of adolescents not using a condom (41%) followed by Indian (80%), Coloured (84%) and Black (84%) adolescents respectively.

Table 4.4 shows that more rural adolescents are sexually active and not using a condom than their urban counterparts. Rural adolescents also demonstrate less knowledge of HIV and condoms. Adolescents from Mpumalanga are the most sexually active (65%) followed by the Eastern Cape (57%) and the Northern Province (47%). The Northern Cape had the lowest rate of sexual activity with only 26% of adolescents being sexually active. For condom use, the provinces with high rates of not using a condom are KwaZulu Natal (91%), Eastern Cape (91%) and Northern Cape (90%). Lower rates for not using a condom were Gauteng (62%), Western Cape (70%) and Free State (71%). For HIV and condom knowledge, those provinces that had the lowest rates of not using a condom also demonstrated the highest knowledge of HIV and condoms.
There was no association between having more than one partner and province.

For media exposure, Table 4.4 shows that there is an association between media exposure and sexual activity, condom use and knowledge of HIV and condoms. Less than 50% of adolescents who watch television, listen to the radio and read the newspaper are sexually active. However more than 70% of sexually active adolescents who watch television, listen to the radio and read the newspaper are not using a condom despite demonstrating high knowledge of HIV and condoms (>80%). Thus adolescents are engaging in risky sexual behaviour despite the fact that most of them know about the dangers and how to protect themselves (high HIV and condom knowledge). There was no association between having more than one partner and media exposure.

Table 4.5. Summary of Family Background Characteristics of Adolescent Females Who Engage in Risky Sexual Behaviour, SADHS, 1998

Characteristic	%Sexually Active	% Not using a condom	% High H&C knowledge	% >1 Partner
FINANCIAL CAPITAL				
Household Amenities				
Source of drinking water				
Piped water source	45.09	79.53	80.60	1.21
Other water Source	51.23	92.11	71.92	3.15
Total	**46.58**	**82.90**	**78.28**	**1.70**
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 6.53	**$x^2_{(1)}$ =21.72**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 9.49**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 3.73**
	Pr = 0.011	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.002**	**Pr = 0.053**
Type of Toilet Facility				
Flush toilet	36.59	72.24	89.15	1.42
Bucket/pit latrine	52.00	84.57	76.88	1.55
Other	57.22	95.81	63.59	2.61
Total	**46.72**	**83.03**	**78.19**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(2)}$ = 66.42	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 47.72**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 50.32**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 0.96**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.618**
% Has Electricity	41.74	76.33	85.11	1.24
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 34.65	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 35.32**	**$X^2_{(1)}$ = 35.28**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 1.34**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.247**
Ownership of Goods				
% has television	40.65	75.86	85.4	1.32
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 46.41	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 35.27**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 32.61**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.78**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.377**
% has radio	45.46	82.11	80.05	1.6
	$x^2_{(1)}$ =5.94	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 1.95**	**$X^2_{(1)}$ = 7.52**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.15**
	Pr = 0.015	**Pr = 0.163**	**Pr = 0.006**	**Pr = 0.700**
% has car	32.61	74.07	84.67	0.85
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 45.54	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 8.73**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 4.37**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.59**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.003**	**Pr = 0.037**	**Pr = 0.443**
% has bicycle	36.54	80.92	81.76	0.85
	$x^2_{(1)}$ =20.08	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.45**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 1.33**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.59**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.503**	**Pr = 0.249**	**Pr = 0.444**
% has fridge	38.50	75.00	86.27	0.82
	$x^2_{(1)}$ =58.98	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 29.11**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 28.49**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 2.95**
	Pr = 0.000	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.000**	**Pr = 0.086**

% has telephone	30.45	69.23	88.89	2.14
	$x^2_{(1)}$ =72.60 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 22.57 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 12.85 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.20 Pr = 0.658**
SOCIAL CAPITAL				
No. of people in household				
<= 6	44.39	83.12	77.59	1.92
>=7	49.51	82.97	78.94	1.43
Total	**46.61**	**83.05**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(1)}$ =6.13 Pr = 0.013	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.00 Pr = 0.952**	**$X^2_{(1)}$ = 0.29 Pr = 0.589**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.32 Pr = 0.574**
No. women aged 15-49				
1-2	47.75	83.79	76.36	1.97
3-8	44.15	81.37	82.53	1.08
Total	**46.61**	**83.05**	**78.21**	1.69
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 2.67 Pr = 0.102	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.88 Pr = 0.348**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 5.20 Pr = 0.023**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.92 Pr = 0.337**
Type of family (household)				
Nuclear	43.12	82.06	79.16	1.20
Extended	46.81	84.73	82.02	2.52
Non family household	68.90	82.84	64.58	1.37
Total	**46.61**	**83.05**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(2)}$ = 48.51 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 1.05 Pr = 0.592**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 19.13 Pr = 0.000**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 2.08 Pr = 0.354**
HUMAN CAPITAL				
Age of household head				
15-34	58.73	81.29	75.68	1.54
35-54	42.28	81.86	79.76	1.23
55+	47.79	85.29	77.62	2.32
Total	**46.47**	**83.05**	**78.27**	**1.70**
	$x^2_{(2)}$ = 28.04 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 2.17 Pr = 0.338**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 1.50 Pr = 0.473**	**$x^2_{(2)}$ = 1.35 Pr = 0.509**
Sex of household head				
Male	41.40	81.15	77.69	1.61
Female	51.66	84.51	78.62	1.74
Total	**46.61**	**83.05**	**78.21**	**1.69**
	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 25.08 Pr = 0.000	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 1.97 Pr = 0.160**	**$X^2_{(1)}$ = 0.14 Pr = 0.710**	**$x^2_{(1)}$ = 0.02 Pr = 0.881**

Table 4.5 shows the association of sexual behavioural choices and family background characteristics. It can be seen that having more than one partner is not significantly associated with any of the predictor variables for family background characteristics ($p>0.05$).

Financial Capital

In terms of household amenities, it can be seen from table 4.5 that the source of drinking water is associated with sexual activity, not using a condom and HIV and condom knowledge. Adolescents who have access to piped water demonstrated less risky sexual behavioural choices. They were less sexually active, more likely to use a condom and had higher knowledge of HIV and condoms than their counterparts who had access to other water sources.

For type of toilet facility those who had access to a flush toilet demonstrated less risky sexual behaviour than those who had access to a bucket/pit latrine and other toilet facilities. For those adolescents who had access to electricity, only 41.74% were sexually active, however 76.33% were not using a condom despite the fact that 85% demonstrated a high knowledge of HIV and condoms.

For ownership of goods, tale 4.5 shows that adolescents from households who had ownership of durable goods demonstrated low frequencies (<50%) of sexual activity. However sexually active adolescents who had access to these goods also demonstrated high frequencies of not using a condom (>69%) despite the fact that most demonstrated high knowledge of HIV and condoms (>80%). It was also shown that ownership of a bicycle, a car and condom use is not significantly related. Ownership of a fridge is not significantly related to high knowledge of HIV and condoms.

An index was created for financial capital, high financial capital was coded as 1, middle financial capital was coded as 2 and low financial capital was coded as 3. High financial capital was imputed when the respondent had access to piped water, flush toilet or bucket/pit latrine, electricity and owned at least two of the following goods: a radio, a tv and a telephone. Low financial income was imputed when the respondent had access to

other water sources, bucket/pit latrine or other toilet facilities and owned only 1 or none of the aforementioned goods. Middle financial capital were those respondents who had other variations of water source, toilet facilities, electricity and owned at least 1 of the goods. Univariate logistic regression for the financial capital index shows that the odds of being sexually active increases as financial capital decreases (appendix1). Condom uses decreases with decreasing financial capital (appendix 2) and HIV & condom knowledge decreases with decreasing financial capital (appendix 3).

Social Capital

Under social capital it was shown that both condom use and high knowledge of HIV and condoms are not significantly associated with the number of people living in the household. It was however shown that adolescents are less sexually active if they reside in households with fewer than six people ($p=0.013$). It was also shown that if more women aged 15-49 resides in the household, the higher the percentage of high HIV and condom knowledge among the adolescents. Adolescents from nuclear families demonstrated the lowest frequency of sexual activity (43%) followed by extended families (47%). Non family households demonstrated the highest rate of sexual activity (69%). Knowledge of HIV and condoms was higher for extended and nuclear families than non-family households.

Human Capital

Under human capital, age and sex of household head was not significantly associated with both condom use and high HIV and condom knowledge. Sexual activity was significant.

The lowest percentage of sexually active adolescents resided in households with the household head aged 35-54 years old. Household heads that were younger (15-34 years) demonstrated the highest percentage of sexually active adolescents (59%); adolescents residing in households with older household heads (55+ years) also demonstrated a high incidence of sexual activity (48%). A higher incidence of sexual activity also occurred in female-headed households (52%).

Human capital is said to represent the stock of educational resources for the adolescent. If sex and age of the household head is used as a proxy for educational level of the household head. It can be said that more sexually active adolescents (52%) reside in female-headed households where the head is aged 35-54 and has had seven years of education. In male-headed households where the head is aged 35-54 years, the household head is likely to have eight years of education, adolescents from these households are less sexually active (41%).

CHAPTER 5
REGRESSION ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter will focus on the strength of associations between individual and family background characteristics with sexual behavioural choices of female adolescents. This will allow a better understanding of which variables are significantly associated with sexual behavioural choices within a logistic regression model.

Using stepwise selection; variables that were not significant within the logistic regression model were eliminated, those variables that do more to explain sexual behavioural choices remain in the model.

Logistic regression analysis was carried out for each outcome variable, namely sexual activity, condom use, HIV & condom knowledge and number of sexual partners. Due to the fact that there were so few observations for adolescents who reported having more than one sexual partner, none of the predictor variables were found to be significant. As such the variable number of sexual partners was excluded in multivariate analysis.

5.2 Tables and Discussion of Regression Results

Table 5.1. Individual Characteristics and Sexual Activity: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variables	**Adjusted Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI.**
Age			
Age **	1.96	0.000	1.8 - 2.12
In School			
No	1.00		
Yes **	0.23	0.000	0.17 - 0.31
Race			
Black	1.00		
Coloured **	0.27	0.000	0.17 - 0.43
White **	0.17	0.000	0.09 - 0.32
Indian **	0.07	0.000	0.03 - 0.20
Province			
Western Cape	1.00		
Eastern Cape	1.42	0.182	0.85 - 2.37
Northern Cape **	0.54	0.031	0.30 - 0.94
Free state	0.64	0.155	0.35 - 1.18
KwaZulu Natal **	0.46	0.006	0.26 - 0.80
North West	0.64	0.149	0.35 - 1.17
Gauteng	1.33	0.357	0.72 - 2.47
Mpumalanga **	2.08	0.012	1.17 - 3.68
Northern Province	0.94	0.822	0.53 - 1.65
Media Exposure			
% listens to radio **	0.69	0.001	0.56 - 0.86
% reads newspaper once a week **	0.66	0.000	0.53 - 0.82
Log likelihood = -1211.0157	**Goodness of fit test**		
Number of obs = 2346	Pearson chi2(438) =493.35		
LR chi2(15) = 818.46	Prob > chi2 = 0.0345		
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000			
Pseudo R2 = 0.2526			
** *statistically significant*			

The Table 5.1 above shows the adjusted odds ratios for the predictor variables within the logistic regression model. This implies that the result of the effect of each predictor variable on sexual activity takes into account the effect of all other variables within the model that could also have an effect on the result together with it.

From table 5.1 above, sexual activity is more likely as age increases. So for each year of increasing age, the odds of the adolescent being sexually active increases by a factor of 1.96. Sexual activity is less likely among adolescents who are still in school (AOR = 0.23, CI = 0.17 – 0.13). The odds of being sexually active decreases by a factor 0.27 for Coloured adolescents, 0.17 for White adolescents and 0.07 for Indian adolescents respectively. Black adolescents are more likely to be sexually active than the other race groups.

For provincial differences with reference to sexual activity table 5.1 above shows that adolescents who reside in the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga are more likely to be sexually active (AOR>1). Their counterparts who reside in the Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu Natal, North West and the Northern Province (AOR<1) are less likely to be sexually active.

Adolescents who listen to the radio everyday and read the newspaper at least once a week are less likely to be sexually active (AOR<1).

Table 5.2. Family Background Characteristics and Sexual Activity: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variable	**Adjusted Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI.**
Financial Capital			
Household Amenities			
Type of toilet facility			
Flush toilet	1.00		
Bucket/pit latrine **	1.34	0.008	1.08 - 1.67
Other **	1.45	0.016	1.07 - 1.96
Ownership of Goods			
% has tv	0.86	0.130	0.70 - 1.05
% has phone **	0.60	0.000	0.46 - 0.77
Social capital			
Type of family (household)			
Nuclear	1.00		
Extended	1.01	0.901	0.84 - 1.22
Non-family household **	2.48	0.000	1.08 - 3.41
Human Capital			
Sex of household head			
Male	1.00		
Female **	1.23	0.021	1.03 - 1.46

Log likelihood = -1552.9575

Number of obs = 2346

LR chi2(8) = 136.48

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Pseudo R2 = 0.0421

Goodness of fit test

Pearson chi2(48) = 93.52

Prob > chi2 = 0.0001

** *statistically significant*

Under household amenities, type of toilet facility to be significant within the regression model. From the table above, adolescents who have increasingly rudimentary toilet facilities are more likely to be sexually active. Those who have access to "other" toilet facilities are most likely to sexually active (AOR = 1.45 CI = 1.07 – 1.96), while those with access to a bucket/pit latrine (AOR = 1.34, CI = 1.08 – 1.67) are more likely to be sexually active than those with a flush toilet. For ownership of goods, Table 5.2 shows that those adolescents who own a television and a telephone are less likely (AOR<1) to be sexually active. For type of family, non-family households are more sexually active (AOR = 2.48 CI = 1.08 – 3.41) than nuclear and extended families. Adolescents who live in female headed household have greater odds of being sexually active (AOR = 1.23 CI = 1.03 – 1.47) than those who live in male headed households, who on average have household heads with one year of extra education when compared to female heads (SADHS, 1998).

Table 5.3. Individual Characteristics and Condom Use: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variable	**Adjusted Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI.**
In School			
No	1.00		
Yes **	1.80	0.011	1.14 - 2.83
Race			
Black	1.00		
Coloured	1.66	0.272	0.67 - 4.11
White **	6.63	0.000	2.37 - 18.58
Indian	2.95	0.370	0.28 - 31.29
Type of residence			
Urban	1.00		
Rural **	0.43	0.000	0.28 - 0.67

Province			
Western Cape	1.00		
Eastern Cape	0.51	0.119	0.22 - 1.19
Northern Cape	0.29	0.052	0.08 - 1.01
Free state	1.86	0.203	0.72 - 4.81
KwaZulu Natal **	0.32	0.034	0.11 - 0.92
North West	1.68	0.230	0.68 - 5.11
Gauteng	1.61	0.306	0.65 - 4.01
Mpumalanga	1.44	0.422	0.59 - 3.47
Northern Province	1.37	0.513	0.53 - 3.53
Media exposure			
% reads newspaper once a week **	1.54	0.032	1.04 - 2.27

Log likelihood = -394.00889	**Goodness of fit test**
Number of obs = 988	Pearson chi2(80) = 120.27
LR chi2(14) = 106.57	Prob > chi2 = 0.0024
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000	
Pseudo R2 = 0.1191	

** *statistically significant*

Table 5.3 above shows that adolescents who were still in school were more likely to use a condom (AOR = 1.8, CI = 1.14 – 2.83) at their last sexual encounter than those who were not in school. Coloured Indian and White race groups respectively, were more likely to use a condom than the Black race group. Adolescents residing in rural areas were less likely to use a condom (AOR = 0.43, CI = 0.28 – 0.67) than those residing in urban areas. For condom use by province, the table shows that residents of the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and KwaZulu Natal were less likely (AOR<1) to use a condom at the last sexual encounter. Those residing in the Northern Province, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North West and Free State respectively, were more likely to use a condom at the last sexual encounter. Those adolescents who read the newspaper at least once a week were also more likely to use a condom (AOR = 1.54, CI = 1.04 – 2.27).

Table 5.4. Family Background Characteristics and Condom Use: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variable **Financial Capital**	**Adjusted Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI.**
Household Amenities			
Water Source			
Piped water source	1.00		
Other water source	0.70	0.202	0.40 - 1.21
Toilet Facilities			
Flush toilet	1.00		
Bucket/pit latrine	0.76	0.216	0.49 - 1.17
Other **	0.25	0.002	0.10 - 0.59
Electricity			
% has electricity	1.35	0.215	0.84 - 2.16
Ownership of goods			
% has tv **	1.75	0.012	1.13 - 2.70
% has radio	0.90	0.665	0.57 - 1.43
% has phone	1.30	0.280	0.80 - 2.12
Social Capital			
No. of people in household			
<= 6	1.00		
>= 7	1.19	0.395	0.80 - 1.77
No. women aged 15-49			
1 - 2	1.00		
3 – 8	0.91	0.655	0.60 - 1.38
Type of family (household)			
Nuclear	1.00		
Extended	0.81	0.358	0.52 - 1.27
Non-family household	1.07	0.820	0.58 - 1.97
Human Capital			
Age of household head			
15 – 34	1.00		
35 - 54	0.65	0.154	0.36 - 1.18
55+	0.63	0.115	0.35 - 1.12

Sex of Household Head			
Male	1.00		
Female	0.93	0.686	0.65 - 1.33
Log likelihood = -411.77198	**Goodness of fit test**		
Number of obs = 980	Pearson chi2(498) = 563.05		
LR chi2(14) = 74.42	Prob > chi2 = 0.0228		
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000			
Pseudo R2 = 0.0829			
** *statistically significant*			

From table 5.4 above, the likelihood of using a condom at last sex is less if the adolescent had access to "other" water sources (AOR = 0.7, CI = 0.40 – 0.21) than piped water. The likelihood of using a condom also decreases with access to a bucket/pit latrine and "other" toilet facilities respectively. Access to electricity makes it more likely that the adolescent will have used a condom at the last sexual encounter (AOR = 10.35, CI = 0.84 – 2.16). For ownership of goods, adolescents who had access to a tv (AOR = 1.75, CI = 1.13 – 2.70) and those who had access to a phone (AOR = 1.30, CI = 0.8. – 2.12) were more likely to use a condom at the last sexual encounter. Those who had access to a radio were less likely to use a condom (AOR<1).

Under social capital, all of the predictor variables were significant together in the regression model. For the number of people in the household, the more people in the household the more likely is condom use (>=7, AOR = 1.19, CI = 0.80 – 1.77). The more women there were in the household, the less likely was condom use (3-8 women, AOR = 0.91, CI = 0.60 – 1.38). Adolescents from extended families were less likely (AOR = 0.81, CI = 0.52 – 1.27) to use a condom at the last sexual encounter than adolescents from non-family households (AOR = 1.07, CI = 0.58 – 1.97).

Under human capital adolescents from households with older household heads were less likely to use a condom at last sexual encounter (AOR<1). Adolescents from female headed households were also less likely to use a condom (AOR = 0.93, CI = 0.60 – 1.38)

than those who resided in male headed households.

Table 5.5. Individual Characteristics and HIV & Condom Knowledge: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variable	**Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI**
Age			
Age **	1.21	0.002	1.07 - 1.35
In school			
No	1.00		
Yes **	1.88	0.000	1.35 - 2.61
Type of Residence			
Urban	1.00		
Rural **	0.47	0.000	0.33 - 0.67
Race			
Black	1.00		
Coloured	0.85	0.589	0.48 - 1.53
White	0.86	0.792	0.27 - 2.68
Indian	1.34	0.110	0.94 - 1.93

Log likelihood = -543.42909	**Goodness of fit test**
Number of obs = 1084	Pearson chi2(75) = 97.73
LR chi2(6) = 54.26	Prob > chi2 = 0.0402
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000	
Pseudo R2 = 0.0476	

**** *statistically significant*

Table 5.5 above describes the relationship between the adolescents' individual characteristics and their HIV & condom knowledge within a logistic regression model.
The age of the adolescent effects their HIV & condom knowledge, here it is seen that as adolescents get older their HIV & condom knowledge increases by a factor of 1.21. The table shows that rural adolescents are less likely to have high HIV & condom knowledge (AOR = 0.47, CI = 0.33 – 0.67) compared to their urban counterparts. Indian adolescents

are more likely to have high HIV and condom knowledge (AOR = 1.34, CI = 0.94 – 1.93). Coloured and White adolescents demonstrate that they are less likely to have high HIV & condom knowledge (AOR<1) than their Black counterparts.

Table 5.6. Family Background Characteristics and HIV & Condom Knowledge: Adjusted Odds Ratios, 95% Confidence Intervals and associated p-values for critical predictor variables within the logistic regression model

Predictor Variable	**Adjusted Odds Ratio**	**P>z**	**95% CI.**
Financial Capital			
Household Amenities			
Source of drinking water			
Piped water source	1.00		
Other water source	0.85	0.349	0.61 - 1.19
Ownership of goods			
% has phone	1.61	0.102	0.91 - 2.83
% has tv **	2.03	0.00	1.45 - 2.85
Social Capital			
Type of family (household)			
Nuclear	1.00		
Extended	1.30	0.131	0.92 - 1.84
Non-family household **	0.54	0.003	0.36 - 0.81

Log likelihood = -542.43	**Goodness of fit test**
Number of obs = 1088	Pearson chi2(14) = 25.99
LR chi2(5) = 53.13	Prob > chi2 = 0.0260
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000	
Pseudo R2 = 0.0467	

****** *statistically significant*

Table 5.6 above describes those variables that were significant in the logistic regression model for family background characteristics and HIV & condom knowledge. Adolescents who had access to "other" water sources were less likely to have high knowledge of HIV

and condom use (AOR=0.85, CI = 0.61 – 1.91) than those with access to piped water. Adolescents with access to a telephone as well as those with access to television are more likely to have higher HIV & condom knowledge (AOR>1).

Under Social Capital, the non-family household was shown to be less likely to have high HIV and condom knowledge. The extended family was shown to have to highest likelihood of high HIV and condom knowledge.

CHAPTER 6
DISCUSSION

This study has shown that 47% of female adolescents in South Africa were sexually active at the time of the 1998 SADHS. The mean age at which adolescents make their sexual debut was found to be 16 years; this finding is in accordance with other South African studies on adolescent sexual activity (Eaton et al, 2002; DOH & MRC, 2002). The most alarming finding of sexual activity in this study is the fact that a significant proportion of adolescents are having unprotected sex. This occurs despite the fact that they know of the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how to protect themselves by using a condom, regardless of their individual and family background characteristics. These findings are in accordance with those of Odimegwu et al (2002), who state that knowledge of contraceptives is higher than its use.

Very few sexually active adolescents used a condom at the last sexual encounter (15%) despite the fact that the majority indicated high HIV & condom knowledge. Only 2% of the adolescents in this study sample indicated having more than one sexual partner, but this result is probably biased due to the fact that adolescents are likely to under report number of sexual partners (Hovell et al, 1994) because there is a stigma attached to having multiple partners. Many male adolescents ascribe derogatory labels to adolescent females who request the use of a condom and who have more than one partner (Varga, 1997). Therefore females may not have the power to ensure her sexual health and practice safe sex. This however could not be adequately explored due to the limited variables available within the SADHS 1998 data set.

All individual characteristics except educational level for sexual activity and age for condom use were found to be significant predictors of adolescent sexual behavioural choices. Logistic regression models were fitted and it was found that different combinations of the variables within the models effect sexual behavioural choices. Eaton et al (2002) states that risky sexual behaviour begins with the adolescent having sex in the

first place. Therefore just being sexually active already greatly increases ones chances of succumbing to the negative effects of premarital sex such as teen pregnancy, STI and HIV infection, regardless of condom use, number of sexual partners and knowledge of HIV/AIDS. It is however important to promote safe sexual practices since these adolescents are sexually anyway. In this sample 72% of sexually active adolescents were engaging in sex by the time they were 16 years of age. Promoting abstinence only goes so far as to perhaps delay age at first sex. National surveys have found that the majority of adolescents (60%) are sexually active by the time they are 18 (MRC & DOH, 2002) therefore heightened communication about the dangers of sex and promoting safe sexual practices is crucial. This kind of communication starts within the family household. Adolescents' individual characteristics (education, type of residence and media exposure) are mediated through the family. Weeks (1997) suggests that the family imposes certain life chances on the adolescents, therefore the economic and social characteristics of the family impact on how effectively the adolescent is able forge a productive lifestyle in adulthood. The same can be said of sexual behavioural choices.

The main objective of this study however was to examine how family background characteristics effect the sexual behavioural choices made by adolescent girls.

It was found that socio-economic status of the family, measured as financial capital does effect sexual behavioural choices. The lower the family's socio-economic status, the higher the incidence of risky sexual behavioural choices. Therefore adolescents from wealthier families (those who have better household amenities and own more goods) are less likely to take sexual risks. Hovell et al (1994) states that the socio-economic background of the family may determine the quality of formal education and other community services available to the adolescent. The author also states that the socio-economic status of the family influences the nature of the peer group the adolescent socialises with.

For the social characteristics of the family, it was found that families with fewer family members within the household demonstrated lower rates of sexually activity and higher

rates of condom use. Families who had more than two women aged 15-49 residing in the household demonstrated less sexual activity and higher HIV & condom knowledge. This phenomenon is said to be due to the fact that smaller families are able to better supervise adolescent sexual behaviour and put in place more restrictive norms regarding sexual behaviour. Furthermore women within the household tend to communicate messages of safe sex, abstinence and the dangers of HIV more effectively to female adolescents than the men who reside within the household (Weinstein & Thornton, 1989; Jaccard et al, 1996).

For the type of family (household) it was found that nuclear families in which there is at least one biological parent present demonstrated less sexual activity and higher HIV & condom knowledge. It was also found that nuclear families in which the father was the head of the household demonstrated lower sexual activity and higher HIV & condom knowledge than nuclear families in which the mother was the head of the household. It is postulated that female-headed nuclear households are more likely to be single parent households than male-headed households are. Wu & Martinson (1993) suggest that adolescents from "mother-only" families are more at risk of premarital birth due to the fact that supervision of adolescents is more difficult in single parent families.

Other studies have stated that the nature of the relationship between adolescent and parents is crucial in shaping adolescent sexual behavioural choices. Weinstein & Thornton (1989) have found that adolescents who are close to their parents are more likely to have attitudes and behaviour consistent with that of their parents with the mothers' attitudes and behaviours being more salient. Jaccard et al (1996) as well as Miller et al (1999) proved that maternal disapproval of premarital sex and the bond between mother and adolescent was significantly related to sexual abstinence and other sexual behavioural choices among Black youth. Witbeck et al (1993) also showed that adolescent females who were emotionally distant from their parents demonstrated depression, sexually permissive attitudes and were likely to have sexually active friends. These studies have highlighted to importance of studying the family and sexual behavioural choices in a more holistic. This was achieved by including descriptions about

the nature of the relationships between adolescents and their parents, attitudes of the parents and adolescents regarding sex and supervision of adolescent social relations outside of the home.

It is recognised that this study has tried to link sexual behavioural choices with family background characteristics but a richer analysis would have included more qualitative information so that one can better understand the processes of family life over and above mere descriptions of the household structure.

Although most studies mentioned in this chapter are not African studies, many of the concepts can be related to the South African reality. This study has recognised the importance of both financial and social characteristics of the family as it is captured within the conceptual framework. It is thought that these characteristics have important effects on the adolescents' social reality outside of the parental home.

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

This study has highlighted the salience of linking family background characteristics to the sexual behavioural choices made by adolescents in South Africa. After all the family socialises the individual and this socialisation process impacts on the choices the adolescent makes in social life outside the home.

Although it was found that individual characteristics do more to explain adolescent sexual behaviour, it is recognised that a deeper understanding of the social processes within the home is needed in order to gain a better understanding of how these impact on the adolescents decision making abilities.

When examining the effect of family background characteristics on sexual behavioural choices, it was found that the financial (socio-economic) aspect of family life had a significant impact on sexual behaviour. Although there was some light shed on other family background characteristics and sexual behaviour it would be more beneficial to have a greater understanding the actual relationship between adolescents and parents. Parental attitudes towards premarital sex, condom use and HIV/AIDS impact on adolescent attitudes. Their strategies for controlling adolescents' sexual behaviour and relationships with the opposite sex impacts on risk taking behaviour.

It is also recognised that female adolescents do not partake in risky sexual activities without their sexual partners. Therefore understanding the attitudes and perceptions of the male sexual partner will also add to enhancing our understanding of why adolescents engage in risky sexual activities despite knowing the dangers. Perhaps a study that highlights the impact of the family with regards to social and sexual networking would incorporate all these suggestions and go a long way in formulating a more nuanced understanding of adolescent sexual behavioural choices.

7.2 Recommendations

The findings of this study have implications for policy, intervention programmes and research.

Firstly policy makers need to recognise the importance of the family in socialising responsible adolescent sexuality. The public at large receives messages that sex is salacious, dirty and should be kept in private spaces. Governmental officials themselves should recognise how covering up the facts about premarital sex puts the youth at risk of unwanted pregnancy STI infection and HIV/AIDS. By informing the public at large about why youths are taking such risks and putting in place policies that protect the sexual rights of the youth would go a long way in reducing stigma and highlighting female vulnerability in sexual relations.

Secondly intervention programmes should encourage family involvement in shaping adolescent attitudes and behaviours with regards to sexual activity. Without education, information and communication between the youth and older members of society, adolescents will always feel like issues of sexuality are taboo and their concerns and queries remain unanswered. Reproductive health services should be made accessible and acceptable to adolescents requiring information, medical treatment and contraceptives. After all HIV/AIDS is real. It is killing off the most productive members of society and unless the youth are educated with the help of their families from a young age to be responsible in their sexual endeavours, the future with regards to HIV/AIDS will be bleak. Unless parents and other influential members of the household take an active role in ensuring the health and safety of adolescents; age of sexual debut will continue to decline. Unwanted pregnancies will occur at ever decreasing ages and the youths understanding of love and sex relationships will become ever more warped such that sex loses its meaning. The disastrous effects thereof will continue to claim young lives.

With regards to research initiatives, the recommendations stated in the conclusion section (7.1) is noted. Qualitative insight is needed to properly gauge the nature of the relationships between adolescents and other people present in the household. Therefore more holistic studies of adolescent social networking an how the family shapes the adolescent to function in the outside world will allow for a greater understanding of the household processes that shape and produce sexually responsible and respectable members of society..

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Logistic regression: Financial Capital and Sexual Activity

Sexually active	Odds Ratio	P>z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
High	1.000000			
Middle	1.739885	0	1.410473	2.146231
Low	2.127580	0	1.761923	2.569124

Log likelihood = -1605.8132
Number of obs = 2373
LR chi2(2) = 67.12
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Pseudo R2 = 0.0205

Appendix 2: Logistic regression: Financial Capital and Condom Use at last sex

Used condom at last sex	Odds Ratio	P>z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
High	1.0000000			
Middle	0.3963977	0	0.2599242	0.604527
Low	0.2416887	0	0.1603313	0.36433

Log likelihood = -429.94242
Number of obs = 1003
LR chi2(2) = 53.00
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Pseudo R2 = 0.0581

Appendix 3: Logistic regression: Financial Capital and HIV &Condom Knowledge

Hiv & condom knowledge	Odds Ratio	P>z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
High	1.0000000			
Middle	0.4577089	0	0.2974491	0.704314
Low	0.2868209	0	0.1959323	0.419871

Log likelihood = -556.37957
Number of obs = 1106
LR chi2(2) = 46.86
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Pseudo R2 = 0.0404

Appendix 4: Sexual Activity in Male and Female Headed Households

a) Male

Type of Family (household)	sexual activity: inactive	active	Total
nuclear	510	292	802
	63.59	36.41	100.00
extended	159	123	282
	56.38	43.62	100.00
non family household	16	69	85
	18.82	81.18	100.00
Total	685	484	1,169
	58.60	41.40	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 64.2385 Pr = 0.000

b) Female

Type of Family (household)	sexual activity: inactive	active	Total
nuclear	275	303	578
	47.58	52.42	100.00
extended	258	244	502
	51.39	48.61	100.00
non family household	49	75	124
	39.52	60.48	100.00
Total	582	622	1,204
	48.34	51.66	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 5.8760 Pr = 0.053

Appendix 5: Condom Use at Last Sexual Encounter in Male and Female Headed Households

a) Male

Type of Family (household)	used condom at last sex: no	yes	Total
nuclear	212	49	261
	81.23	18.77	100.00
extended	93	17	110
	84.55	15.45	100.00
non family household	48	16	64
	75.00	25.00	100.00
Total	353	82	435
	81.15	18.85	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 2.4124 Pr = 0.299

b) Female

Type of Family (household)	used condom at last sex: no	yes	Total
nuclear	227	47	274
	82.85	17.15	100.00
extended	190	34	224
	84.82	15.18	100.00
non family household	63	7	70
	90.00	10.00	100.00
Total	480	88	568
	84.51	15.49	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 2.2070 Pr = 0.332

Appendix 6: HIV & Condom Knowledge in Male and Female Headed Households

a) Male

Type of Family (household)	HIV and Condom Knowledge: low	high	Total
nuclear	63	229	292
	21.58	78.42	100.00
extended	19	104	123
	15.45	84.55	100.00
non family household	26	43	69
	37.68	62.32	100.00
Total	108	376	484
	22.31	77.69	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 12.8374 Pr = 0.002

b) Female

Type of Family (household)	HIV and Condom Knowledge: low	high	Total
nuclear	61	242	303
	20.13	79.87	100.00
extended	47	197	244
	19.26	80.74	100.00
non family household	25	50	75
	33.33	66.67	100.00
Total	133	489	622
	21.38	78.62	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 7.3064 Pr = 0.026