

Motivation for Engaging in Transactional Sexual Intercourse Among Adolescents in Nigeria in the Sustainable Development Goals Era

¹Temitope Joshua ADEUSI (M.Sc.), ²Oluwatoyin Olatundun ILESANMI (Ph.D.), ³Kazeem Adebayo SUNMOLA (Ph.D.) and ⁴Ayodeji IYANDA (MS)

¹College of Health Sciences and Technology, Ijero Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria (Corresponding Author)

Email: ethoxytopy@gmail.com; Mobile: +234 806 227 4821

^{1,2,3}Centre for Gender and Development Studies, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

⁴PhD Student, Texas State University, San Marcos

Abstract

Introduction:

As the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) begin to guide the global development agenda, Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health demand urgent policy and programmatic attention, especially in Nigeria where the plight of adolescents has vastly impinged on the achievement of the SDGs. This study therefore attempts to determine the variation of risky sexual behavior among in-school and out-of-school adolescents in Ekiti State; and evaluate the determinants of risky sexual behavior among adolescents in Ekiti-State, Nigeria.

Method:

The study adopted a cross-sectional analytical research approach. Multistage sampling technique was used in selecting eligible respondents. The sample includes in-school adolescents drawn from Junior Secondary School 1 to Senior Secondary School 3. The out-of-school adolescents were selected from different groups such as the market boys and girls and Okada. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression to identify the predictors of transactional sex.

Results:

This study revealed that out-of-school adolescents are likely to engage in sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual relations and transactional sexual intercourse than the in-school adolescents. The study established that emotion and sex of the respondent are likely predictors of transactional sex while abstinence, age, education, ethnic group, religion, socio-economic and behavioural factors are not likely predictors of transactional sexual intercourse

Recommendation:

There should be urgent policy implementation strategies to address the high prevalence of transactional sexual intercourse among in- and out-of-school adolescents in Ekiti State and Nigeria as a whole.

Keywords: Prevalence, transactional sexual intercourse, emotional motivation, Sustainable Development Goals

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Introduction

Transactional Sexual Intercourse (TSI) has remained a public health concern across the world most especially Africa and Nigeria in particular. Transactional sexual intercourse is one of the patterns of risky sexual behavior among adolescents that is widely practiced among youths and it has a direct link with HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, and interpersonal violence (Kilburn et al. 2018; Krisch et al. 2019). It is a phenomenon in which there is an exchange of money, favors, or gifts in exchange for sexual relations or benefits. Although there is no scholarly consensus to what constitute TSI, it defers from sex work or prostitution (runs girls), that is, immediate sex for money (Choudhry *et al.*, 2014).

There have been various debates on what constitutes TSI among scholars across the world. Though it is commonly defined as the exchange of money or material gifts for sex (Atwood et al., 2011), other scholars have used a varying definition such as the exchange of drugs and alcohol for sex as a proxy measure of transactional sex (Reuben et al. 2011). Some scholars only focus on the exchange of sex for money, privileges or favor with men or women who are not regular partners (Atwood *et al.*, 2011), while others focus on both main and casual partners (Choudhry *et al.*, 2015). Others include the initiation of a relationship with a regular partner or staying longer than desired in a relationship because of economic benefits, in their operationalization of what constitutes transactional sex (Dunkle *et al.*, 2010). Our study defines transactional sex as sexual intercourse in exchange for money or material things.

The partners of adolescents who engage in TSI are usually referred to as boyfriends or girlfriends. Whereas, partners of those engage in sex works are usually referred to as clients, “aristo” in the case of the man and “runs girls” in the case the girl (Tade & Adekoya, 2012). However, a thin line exists between TSI and sex work, particularly in short term relationships that are formed in bars. If young women practice transactional sex that is purely motivated by material gain, it can result in them transitioning into sex work for a living; if they rely on it too heavily for too long (Stoebenau *et al.*, 2016). Despite the many studies that focused on sexual behaviors among adolescent and adults in Nigeria (Odeyemi, Onajole, and Ogunowo 2009; Udigwe *et al.*, 2014; Fagbamigbe, Adebowale, and Olaniyan 2011); to the best of the authors’ knowledge, no study has examined the prevalence and risk factor of TSI among in-school and out of school adolescent in Nigeria.

Globally, one in every five people is an adolescent and current estimates put the population of adolescents worldwide at 1.2 billion and 85% of them live in developing countries (Duru *et al.*, 2010). In Nigeria, adolescents (10-19years) constitute about a fifth of country’s population (Nigeria and Macro 2014). There are 41 million adolescents aged 10-19 years in Nigeria making 22.5% of the population (Ibid). Adolescent’s whose age ranges between 10-14years are 11.5% while those who age fall between 15-19 years are 10.6% (Ibid). This age range is the most affected segment of the population by the consequences of risky sexual behavior (Ritchwood *et al.*, 2015; Aji *et al.*, 2013).

Transactional sexual intercourse is one of the greatest drivers of HIV, unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents across Africa and in indeed Nigeria. Estimate as put new HIV infection among adolescents to be more than 7,000 per day. More of concern is the fact that more girls are infected and suffer the consequences than boys (Banda *et al.*, 2015).

The poor socio-economic indices have impacted negatively on life of adolescent in Nigeria where over half of its adolescents live in rural areas. By the age of 19 years, the mean number of years of schooling attended by the adolescent girl is 8.0 compared to adolescent boys with

9.2 (NPC/Nigeria and International 2014). Osakinle (2013) lamented that adolescents engaged in sexual explorations and experimentations without adequate knowledge of reproductive health issues and credible information sources. Ajayi and Somefun (2019) categorized the factor influencing transactional sexual intercourse into four. Individual-level factors such as education, early sexual debut and emotional state of an individual are inextricably linked with transactional sex. At the family level, housing deprivation, food insecurity, and poverty are family level factors reported to influence transactional sex. More so, the family structure and family support are household level factors that could influence transactional sex. Lastly, place of residence and access to healthcare are the community-level factors that have been found to be associated with transactional sex.

Existing literature has documented that period of adolescence is one of the most challenging stages of human development; it is marked with an increasing number of all forms of indiscriminate and high- risk sexual escapades. This is partly due to the fact that adolescents are more sexually active than any subgroup of the human population. Adolescent risky sexual behaviors often result in the preponderance of unwanted pregnancy, abortion, maternal morbidity, and mortality as well as under-5-mortality (Adebola 2018; Currie *et al.*, 2009). In a study among the patients who visited University Teaching Hospital in Ado-Ekiti in 2013, a study found a low prevalence of knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) among adolescents and youth (10-24 years) compared to other age groups (Adegun *et al.*, 2013).

The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. Transactional sexual intercourse is closely linked to sociocultural determinants such as gender biases whereby men are expected to act as a provider to their partners, and women expect compensation for having sex (Choudhry *et al.*, 2014). Aji *et al.*, (2013) in their review paper found that adolescent's needs vary enormously by age, gender, psychology/emotion, religion, socio-economic conditions, and cultural context. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behavior and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making including those related to sexual behavior. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behavior. Additionally, laws, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict access by adolescents to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. Even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents having sex often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services (Aji *et al.*, 2013).

Going forward, the continuous rate of unemployment is exposing adolescents to diverse social problems making them to engage in transactional sexual intercourse for food, a place to sleep or school fee due to severe economic constraints. Young females from poorer households are more vulnerable to, with their economic status motivating them to partake in transactional sex and limiting their negotiating power. Thus, increasingly, they are confronted with unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS and social trauma attached to these problems (Morris and Rushwan 2015). To design an effective prevention program that will lead to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, there is a need to determine the prevalence and psychosocial determinants of transactional sexual intercourse among in-school and out-of-school adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Thus, adolescent risk-taking may contribute significantly to National underdevelopment.

Theoretical settings

This study draws on ecological theory of development originally proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner (1977). The theory posits that human development is influenced by the different types of environmental systems. This theory is useful in this study as it helps us understand why humans behave differently when we compare our behavior in the presence of our family and our behavior when we are in school or at work. The ecological systems theory is sub-divided into five levels known as the microsystem, the mesosystem, the exosystem, the macrosystem and the chromosystem. This review will only be limited to the microsystem and the mesosystem for the sake of this study.

The micro system theory opined that humans are not mere recipients of the experiences we have when socializing with people in the micro environment (Bronfenbrenner 1977). The micro system's setting is the direct contact we make with family members, friends, peers, and other people we come in contact with on daily basis. As a matter of fact; no one can live in isolation (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). The mesosystem involves the relationships between the microsystems in one's life. This means that family experience may be related to sexual experience/behavior. For example, if an adolescent is neglected by his/her parents, she may be forced to depend on others who he can find a solace. For a female, she may see exchanging sex as a succor and for male adolescents giving money in exchange for sex may find the act comforting.

Although the theory has faced some critics (Stroble and Yang 2017), its application is still current in the study of adolescent development and environmental influence. Social workers, in particular, have applied this theory for analyzing individual and groups and the socio-structural factors shaping behaviors (Henrich et al. 2005; van de Bongardt et al. 2015); and it has also laid a good foundation for other theorists in social sciences (Stroble and Yang 2017).

This study therefore, applies this theory in understanding the determinant of transactional sex in two adolescent groups. The objectives of this study are twofold: (1) To examine the variation of risky sexual behavior among in-school and out-of-school adolescents; and evaluate the determinants of risky sexual behavior among adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Method

The scope of this research is the in-school and out-of-school adolescents (13-17years) in the three Senatorial Districts of Ekiti State. The target samples were two (2) mixed populated schools chosen from both private and public schools in each of the Senatorial District. A cross-sectional analytical research method was adopted to carry out this study among in-school and out-of-school adolescents in Ekiti State. The research employed a quantitative approach. Multistage sampling technique was adopted in selecting the eligible respondents from the in-school. At the first stage, the simple random technique was used in selecting one Local Government Area (LGA) from each Senatorial District using a ballot system. The selected LGAs include; Ijero-Ekiti in Ekiti Central; Ikere-Ekiti in Ekiti South, and Oye-Ekiti in Ekiti North. Secondly, the Local Government Headquarters at each Local Government Areas (LGA) was purposively selected for the study. At the third stage, one mixed private and one public secondary school were randomly selected for the study. The sample size was determined using the rule of the thumb. Eligible respondents (comprising of 408 in-school and 204 out-of-school adolescents) were randomly selected for the study.

However, 600 copies of the questionnaire (comprising of 400 in-schools and 200 out-of-schools) with complete information were retrieved and considered adequate for the study. The return rate was 98%. For the in-school adolescents, respondents were randomly drawn from Junior

Secondary School I to Senior Secondary School III) while the out-of-school adolescents were selected out of groups such as the market boys and girls, Okada riders, drivers, artisans, hawkers and wheelbarrow pushers at motor parks. A structured questionnaire adapted from the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention was used to collecting the data.

Reliability of the research instrument

We tested the reliability of the instrument based on some question measuring sexual behaviour and motivation for exchange: *Had any of your friends encourages you to have multiple partners? Had any of your friends encouraged to have oral or anal sex? Had any of your friends encouraged you to have sex for financial or material gains? Had any of your friends ever encouraged you to have premarital sex without the use of condom? Do your parents encourage you to have multiple sexual partners? Do you watch or read pornographic movies or books? Has the watching or reading of pornographic movies change your urge to desire for sexual activity? Does your culture encourage early sexual activity? Does your culture encourage sexual intercourse without the use of condom? Does your culture encourage oral or anal sex? Does your religion allow the use of condom?* The Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients of the 11 items that measured different motivations for engaging in transactional sex was 0.841. These items lead to another structured question on the category of motivation for engaging in transactional sex that we used as our primary explanatory variable.

Measures

The main outcome variable in this study was Transactional Sexual Intercourse (TSI). Questions that asked whether respondents have engaged in sexual activities with the primary intention to benefit materially or other reasons were used. The primary explanatory variable of interest was the motivation for engaging in transactional sex (MOE-TSI). We originally coded this variable into eight categories (0 = never engaged in sex, 1 = to satisfy emotional desire, 2 = to make money, 3 = to meet up with educational needs, 4 = to pay house rent, 5 = to support family members, 6 = to satisfy ego, and 7= peer pressure). We recoded this variable to 0 as *abstinence*; 1 as *emotional* motivation; 2,3,4, and 5 as *socioeconomic* motivation; and 6 and 7 as *behavioral* motivation. We controlled for sociodemographic variables (age, sex, adolescent category whether in-school or out-of-school), and geography in our multivariate logistic model.

Analysis techniques

Frequencies, percentages and chi-square analysis at 0.05 level of significance was employed for description of the data. A logistic regression method was estimated to determine the association between primary explanatory variable (Motivation for Engagement, MOE) and outcome variable (Transactional Sexual Intercourse) while we adjusted for sociodemographic variables, adolescent category, senatorial district and local government where the adolescents lived. Model fitness was determined based on the Hosman and Lemeshow test with a significant level of $p < 0.05$. The result of the multiple logistic was presented using the odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). All analyses were conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.

Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was sourced from the Ekiti State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Principals of the various schools as well as the participants. The researcher ensured confidentiality and anonymity of information provided throughout the research process.

Results

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents stratified by sex. From the 600 respondents 54% were female, 51.5% were between 13-15 years old, and 66.7% were in-school students of which 59.3% of them were junior high school students (JSS 1-3). Over a half of the in-school students (50.5%) attended private school, 24.8% have been in an intimate relationship before compared to 83.5 % in out-of-school group. Only 20% of in-school and 86.5% out-of-school have had sexual intercourse.

Out of the 111 in-school student and 200 out-of-school adolescents who agreed to give response to whether they have had sexual intercourse, 55% vs. 51.5% have had consensual sexual intercourse. Only 99 in-school adolescents compared 150 out-of-school gave response to when they first had sexual activity of which 30.9% vs. 8.2 had sexual intercourse before the age of 10, 17% vs. 20.1% had sex between age of 10 and 12 years, 37.2% vs. 27% had sex between age of 13 and 15 years, and only 14.9% vs. 44.7% have had sex between age of 16 and 17 years. Out of 136 in-school students compared to 117 who have had sex, 24.3% vs. 29.1% said they did it in exchange for money or other articles (Table 2). Among in-school adolescents who practiced transactional sexual acts compared to out-of-school, 34.3% vs. 31.2% did it in order to pay school fees, 32.3% vs. 55.8 engaged in it for family upkeep, 26.7% vs. 9.1% were influenced due to peer pressure, and only 7.1% vs. 3.9% engaged in such practices for other motives not declared.

Bivariate and multivariate analyses

The overall result of chi-square analysis which we used to examine the association between each of the sociodemographic variable and transactional sex was not significant ($p > 0.05$). Hence, the null hypothesis is retained, that is sociodemographic factors examined are not likely to influence transactional sexual intercourse among adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria (Table 3). Meanwhile, in the bivariate logistics regression, gender was the only significant variable. Female adolescents were 45.2 % less likely to engage in TSI (Unadjusted odds ratio (OR) = 0.548, 95% 0.305-0.983).

One of the approaches we adopted was to assess the unadjusted bivariate relationship between gender, MOE and TSI; both models show that gender and MOE were significantly associated with TSI, respectively. Hence, we only controlled for gender in the multivariate analysis. We stratified the model by adolescent category—in-school and out-of-school (Table 5). Among the in-school adolescents, motivation was not significant while behavioural motivation shows an inverse significant association with transactional sexual intercourse among out-of-school adolescents (AOR = 0.23, 95% 0.06-0.87, $p = 0.031$). In model 3, emotional motivation reduces the odds of engaging in transactional sexual intercourse by 86% (AOR = 0.14, 95% 0.04-0.48, $p = 0.002$). Emotion was the only significant determinant of transactional sexual activities among adolescent (AOR = 0.139, 95% CI 0.041-0.468, $B = -1.974$, $p = 0.001$). Socioeconomic and behavioral motivations show no significant association with transactional sexual activity among adolescent in Ekiti State.

Discussion

Promoting sexual and reproductive health of adolescents is a key factor to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of countries all over the world most especially Nigeria where most of the socioeconomic indices seems to be poor. This study examined the variation and determinants of transactional sexual intercourse among in and out-of-school adolescent in

Ekiti-State, Nigeria. Six hundred (600) respondents comprising 400 in-school and 200 out-of-school adolescents were analysed for the study. The same proportion of male and female were observed to engage in transactional sexual intercourse. In addition, we observed no significant difference in respondent's age, ethnicity, district and local government where they lived. Our result is inconsistent with the study of Dunkle *et al.*, (2010) in the United States in this regard and we suspect that the variation in our result and others may be attributed to various factors including design, study population involved, and cultural factors.

We expected more gap between the two groups of adolescents than we saw in terms of participation in transactional sexual intercourse. Our data showed that there was a slight difference in the proportion of out-of-school adolescents who were involved in sexual relationship and related behaviors than their in-school cohort. This result is expected as out-of-school adolescents are more likely to be more exposed to psychoactive substances, less likely to be enlightened on sexual education, be independent, swayed by the peer-pressure on the street, and be exposed to other risk factors. On the other hand, in-school adolescents are more likely to depend on their parents/guidance for financial support compared to out-of-school adolescents. Study that examined the influence of family structure and family support among Nigerian university student found that those who had the support of family were 56% less likely to engage in transactional sexual activities (Ajayi and Somefun 2019).

Although there was no significant difference in the percentage of in-school (13) and out-of-school (13.4) adolescents who engage in TSI in the bivariate analysis, our stratified analysis exposes some subtle results based on different motivations for engagement in transactional sex. When we assessed the association between gender and different categories of motivation for engagement in transactional sex activities, female compared to male adolescent were less likely to participate in TSI. This was not too surprising. In a study in Nigeria, Ajayi and Somefun (2019) showed that male was more than twice as female to engage in transactional sex (reverse of our study), that is, pay for sex in exchange for money. Among the in-school adolescents (Model 1 in Table 5), we did not observe any association between all the categories of motivation and TSI. However, in Model 2, behavioural motivation which was formed from the combination of peer pressure and ego was a significant predictor of transactional sex. This result supports many other studies within the African context who found link between peer pressure, social association, and engagement in transactional sex (Leclerc-Madlala 2003; Odeyemi, Onajole, and Ogunowo 2009; Wamoyi *et al.*, 2010).

In the model that combines both groups, we found that emotional motivation was significantly [inverse] associated with TSI among many adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria. This indicates that contrary to most definition of transactional sexual relationship, most adolescent in our study engage in TSI because of their *emotion* or *feelings* or *love* toward the opposite sex. In an essence, it may be quite true because adolescents at their adolescent age have not fully developed and garnered enough experience and knowledge for maintaining a relationship. While to some of them, particularly female adolescents, they are exchanging sex for love or emotion. This is what qualifies this type of sexual relationship as transactional.

Strengths and limitations

This study has some strengths which worth emphasizing. First, this is the most comprehensive and up-to-date research that examine the issue of transactional sex, a risk factor for HIV among adolescent in Nigeria, particularly among adolescents. Previous studies in Nigeria are limited in their focus and geographical settings (Ajayi and Somefun 2019; Ankomah *et al.*, 2011; Caceres *et al.*, 2016; Odeyemi, Onajole, and Ogunowo 2009). Second, in our current study, we used systematic sampling approach to select our respondents from three districts leading to more

representativeness of adolescent in Ekiti State. However, the study design which is cross-sectional is a common limitation of this type of research. hence, this study indicates that the association of emotional motivation and transactional sex do not infer causation. Further, there may be bias in the administration of the questionnaire by the respondents thereby leading to underreporting of prevalence of transactional sex.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, we conclude that out-of-school adolescents are more likely to engage in transactional sexual intercourse than the in-school adolescents. The sex of respondents is associated with transactional sexual intercourse; female adolescents are more likely to engage in transactional sex than males. The emotion of respondents is a strong predictor of transactional sexual intercourse among the respondents.

These findings thus have implications for social work in public health. Particularly, the role of social workers in transactional sexual activities has been very obscure. Further, it is high time different stakeholders such as federal, state and local government pay attention to out-of-school adolescent in Nigeria who are at the high-risk end of transmitting HIV among the general public. Additionally, social workers, international donor agencies, faith-based organization and significant individual in the community should help in the provision of well-equipped and functional adolescents' friendly centres to cater for the diverse needs of both in-school and out-of-school adolescents at different scale of government—local, state and federal. In addition to this, government should encourage enrolment in schools through the provision of free education and other incentives at the primary and secondary school levels to attract [potential] drop-outs. This will reduce the numbers of adolescents at risk of engaging in the risky sexual behaviour.

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Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondent in Ekiti State, Nigeria

Socio-demographic characteristics	Gender stratification		Frequency/percentage
	Male: n=271 n (%)	Female n=329 n (%)	Total N=600 n (%)
Senatorial districts			
Ekiti Central	87 (14.5)	115 (19.2)	202 (33.7)
Ekiti South	87 (14.5)	110 (18.3)	197 (32.8)
Ekiti North	97 (16.2)	104 (17.3)	201 (33.5)
Adolescent category			
In-school	162 (27.0)	238 (39.7)	400 (66.7)
Out-of-school	109 (18.2)	91 (15.2)	200 (33.3)
Type of school attended			
None	11 (1.8)	10 (1.7)	21 (3.5)
Private	104 (17.3)	155 (25.8)	259 (43.2)
Public	156 (26.0)	164 (27.3)	320 (53.3)
Age group			
13-14years	128 (21.3)	181 (30.2)	309 (51.5)
15- 17 years	143 (23.8)	148 (24.7)	291 (48.5)
Level of education			
None	11 (1.8)	10 (1.7)	21 (3.5)
JSS1	31 (5.2)	38 (6.3)	69 (11.5)
JSS2	31 (5.2)	38 (6.3)	69 (11.5)
JSS3	36 (6.0)	40 (6.7)	76 (12.7)
SS1	27 (4.5)	44 (7.3)	71 (11.8)
SS2	30 (5.0)	55 (9.2)	85 (14.2)
SS3	105 (17.5)	104 (17.3)	209 (34.8)
Religious affiliation			
Christianity	228 (30.0)	282 (47.0)	510 (85.0)
Islam	34 (5.7)	39 (6.5)	73 (12.2)
Traditional	9 (1.5)	8 (1.3)	17 (2.8)
Marital status			
Single	271 (45.2)	329 (54.8)	600 (100)
Ethnic group			
Yoruba	242 (40.3)	305 (50.8)	547 (91.1)
Igbo	19 (3.2)	18 (3.0)	37 (6.2)
Hausa	9 (1.5)	4 (0.7)	13 (2.2)
Others*	1 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.5)

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 2: Sexual behaviour among in-school and out-of-school adolescents

	Out-of-School		In-School	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Have you ever had a boyfriend/ girlfriend/ partner before?				
Yes	167	83.5	99	24.8
No	33	16.5	301	75.3
Have you ever had sexual intercourse?				
Yes	173	86.5	80	20
No	27	13.5	320	80
If yes, was the sexual intercourse consensual?				
Yes	93	51.1	61	55
No	89	48.9	50	45
Missing	18		289	
How old were you when you had intercourse for the first time?				
Below 10years	13	8.2	29	30.9
10-12years	32	20.1	16	17
13-15years	43	27	35	37.2
16-17years	71	44.7	14	14.9
Missing	41		306	
Have you ever had sex in exchange for money or material things?				
No	83	70.9	103	75.7
Yes	34	29.1	33	24.3
Missing	83		264	
If yes to Q23, what is motive for your decision?				
To pay school fees	24	31.2	34	34.3
To take care of family members	43	55.8	32	32.3
Peer influence	7	9.1	26	26.3
Others	3	3.9	7	7.1
Missing	123		301	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3: Chi-Square Analysis of Socio-demographic Determinants of Transactional Sexual Intercourse among Adolescents in Ekiti-State

Socio-cultural factors	Have you ever had sex in exchange for money or material thing? (%)		Total (%) N=	χ^2	p-value
	Yes N= 67 (26.5)	No N=186 (73.5)			
Age					
13-14 years	36(14.2)	86(34)	122(48.2)	0.108	0.292
15-17 years	31(12.3)	100(39.5)	131(51.8)		
Sex					
Male	34(13.4)	78(30.8)	118(44.3)	1.550	0.213
Female	33(13)	108(42.7)	141(55.7)		
Category of adolescent					
In-school	33(13)	103(40.7)	136(53.8)	0.743	0.389
Out-of-school	34(13.4)	83(32.8)	117(46.2)		
Class (educational level)					
No formal education	1(0.4)	2(0.8)	3(1.2)	3.332	0.766
JSS1	5(2)	6(2.4)	11(4.3)		
JSS2	7(2.8)	28(11.1)	35(13.8)		
JSS3	5(2)	14(5.5)	19(7.5)		
SS1	7(2.8)	25(9.9)	32(12.6)		
SS2	11(4.3)	31(12.3)	42(16.6)		
SS3	31(12.3)	80(31.6)	111(43.9)		
Religious affiliation					
Christianity	54(21.3)	144(56.9)	198(78.3)	2.855	0.240
Islam	8(3.2)	35(13.8)	43(17)		
Traditional	5(2)	7(2.8)	12(4.7)		
Ethnic group					
Yoruba	62(24.5)	165(65.2)	227(89.7)	5.318	0.150
Igbo	1(0.4)	16(6.3)	17(6.7)		
Hausa	3(1.2)	4(1.6)	7(2.8)		
Others	1(0.4)	1(0.4)	2(0.8)		
Senatorial district					
Ekiti Central	21(3.5)	181(30.2)	202(33.7)	2.456	0.293
Ekiti South	16(2.7)	181(30.2)	197(32.8)		
Ekiti North	26(4.3)	175(29.2)	201(33.5)		

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4: Association between Transactional Sexual Intercourse and Demographic Variables: Unadjusted Model

	B	S.E.	Wald	OR	95% CI	
					Lower	Upper
Female (Male ^R)	-0.60	0.29	4.07	0.55*	0.31	0.98
Senatorial District						
Ekiti North ^R	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ekiti Central	0.42	0.37	1.26	1.52	0.73	3.14
Ekiti South	-0.27	0.36	0.56	0.76	0.37	1.55
13-14yrs (15-17 ^R)	0.45	0.31	2.14	1.57	0.86	2.89
Religion						
Christianity	-0.52	0.67	0.60	0.59	0.16	2.22
Islamic	-0.83	0.80	1.07	0.44	0.09	2.09
Yoruba (others ^R)	0.66	0.59	1.28	1.94	0.61	6.15
Constant	-1.05	0.78	1.83	0.35		

**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05

R referent

Table 5: Adjusted Multivariate Logistic Regression for Determining the Association Between Motivation and Transactional Sex Among Adolescent in Ekiti State, Nigeria

	Model 1: In-School			Model 2: Out-of-School			Model 3: All Adolescent		
	B	AOR	95% CI LB-UB	B	AOR	95% CI LB-UB	B	AOR	95% CI LB-UB
MOE									
Abstinence ^R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Emotional	-0.9	0.41	0.04-4.35	-2.01	0.13	0.01-1.48	-1.97	0.14**	0.04-0.48
Socioeconomic	0.31	1.36	0.13-14.12	-1.01	0.37	0.11-1.27	-0.70	0.50	0.18-1.41
Behavioral	1.37	3.95	0.39-40.35	-1.48	0.23*	0.06-0.87	-0.45	0.64	0.22-1.84
Female (Male ^R)	-0.71	0.49	0.21-1.18	-0.67	0.51	0.22-1.20	-0.6	0.55*	0.30-0.99
Constant	-0.99	0.37		0.47	1.59		0.07	1.08	

**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05

AOR adjusted odds ratio.

R referent

LB/UB lower and upper bounds

MOE motivation for engagement