

# Premarital Sexual Practice and associated factors among female in- school youths in Assosa zone, Assosa, Ethiopia

Akililu Jaleta Didi

College of Health Science, Assosa University, Assosa, Benshangul Gumuz, Ethiopia

Email address: akie.jaleta@gmail.com

## Abstract

**Introduction:** The era of virginity before marriage is gradually fading away, giving way for a more permissive sexual culture that tends to accept premarital sex as norm. This is due to influence of socioeconomic development on attitude of youths toward sex to become more open and independent from the ties of traditional, cultural and sexual behavior norms. Problem frequently experienced by students due to premarital sex includes missed classes, missed assignment and poor academic achievement. Premarital sexual practice has more potential effect on female students than male students because they are vulnerable to unwanted pregnancy, abortion and STIs,

**Objective of study:** was intended to address premarital sexual practice and associated factors among female in school youths in Assosa zone.

**Study area:** The study was conducted in Assosa zone from March to April 2017.

**Method:** From eighteen (18) high schools in the zone five high schools was randomly selected (simple random sampling technique). Then the total sample size (422) was proportionally allocated to the 5 high schools. Accordingly, the sub samples allocated to each high school was: Ewuket fana= 29 Kushmando=15, Assosa secondary & preparatory school = 340 Tsorealmetema=9 and Homosha junior secondary school = 29. Again each of the randomly selected school was further stratified into grades as grade 9, 10, 11 and 12. Finally, the subsample allocated to each school was again proportionally allocated to each stratum (grade), and based on actual number of female students in the school, sample of female students was selected randomly (simple random sampling) .

**Result:** The prevalence of premarital sexual practice among female in –school youths in the study was 26% and 90(83.3%) of them had started the first sexual intercourse at the age of 10-15 years old. Premarital sexual practice in the study area was significantly associated with respondents living condition, female youths who live with their relatives are 4.16 times more likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=4.16; 95% CI: 1.061-16.224] compare to those youths who live with their father and mother, female youths who don't drink local alcohol are .36 times less likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=.36; 95% CI: .155-.837] compared to youth who drink local alcohol and those who don't chew chat are .034 times less likely practiced premarital sex[AOR=.034; 95% CI: 003-.379] compare who chew Chat .Those female in- school youths who haven't boy friends are .223 times less likely practiced premarital sex[AOR=.223; 95% CI: .110-.453].Similarly, female in-school youths who don't discuss sexual relations with their parents are 3.11 times more likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=3.11; 95% CI: .142-.680] compare to those who discuss sexual relations.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Premarital sexual practice among female in-school youths in Assosa zone during the study period was 26%.The mains reasons of the study participants for having first sexual intercourse were love affair, to get married and sexual desire. Predictor variables like respondents living condition, respondent's discussion with their parents, and substance use by respondents (alcohol and chat) are significantly associated with premarital sexual practice in the study area.School directors need to establish sexual and reproductive club at school level which can promote in-school female youths in understanding of premarital sexual practice. In addition school managers in collaboration with health expertise need to work on promoting the disadvantage of substance the students

**Key words:** premarital sexual practice, factors practiced in the West it has increased in prevalence.

## 1. Introduction

Premarital sex- is sexual activity practiced by persons who are unmarried; although it has always been practiced in the West it has increased in prevalence since the mid 1950(1).

The era of virginity before marriage is gradually fading away, giving way for a more permissive sexual culture that tends to accept premarital sex as norm. This is due to influence of socioeconomic development on attitude of youths toward sex to become more open and independent from the ties of traditional, cultural and sexual behavior norms (2).

The increase in pre-marital sexuality is also influenced by several other supportive developments like improved nutrition and better health care which brings puberty to begin at an early age (3).

The current data from USA showed that 46% of in-school youths had ever had sexual intercourse and of these, 39% did not use a condom the last time they had sex and 77% did not use any birth control pills to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sex, fourteen percents had sex with four or more people during their life (4).

Some people who advocate virginity and abstinence argue that those people engaged in premarital sexual practice may have sex with many sexual partners and may have high number of life time sexual partners (5). These youths tend to be sexual active and have more partners thus putting them at greater risk of having HIV infection and unwanted pregnancy (6). As a result, they may end up with unwanted pregnancies, abortions, and drop out from school to care their children and various complications of these including death ( 5,7).

Problem frequently experienced by students due to premarital sex includes missed classes, missed assignment and poor academic achievement.

(8). Premarital sexual practice has more potential effect on female students than male students because they are vulnerable to unwanted pregnancy, abortion and STIs, therefore this study was intended to address premarital sexual practice and associated factors among female in school youths in Assosa zone.

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 General objective

To assess premarital sexual practice and

associated factors among female in-school youths in Assosa zone

### 2.2 Specific objective

1. To determine the prevalence of premarital sexual practice among female in-school youths in Assosa zone
2. To identify factors associated with to premarital sexual practice among female in-school youths in Assosa zone

## 3. Operational definition

**Premarital Sexual practice:** engaging in sexual intercourse before marriage among females in school  
**Sexual behavior:** refers to all those activities and behaviors that produce sexual excitation

**In-school youths:** are youths who are attending their regular education from grade 9th to 12th

**Youth:** those who are in the age group 15-24 years

## 4. Methods

**Study Design:** School based cross sectional study design was employed

**Study area and period:** the study was conducted in Assosa zone from March to April 2017. Assosa zone is one of among the three Zones in Benishangul-Gumuz Regional state. Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this Zone has a total population of 310,822, of whom 158,932 are men and 151,890 women.39,957 and 12.86% of population are urban inhabitants. Concerning educational status , 35.33% of the population were considered literate, which is more than the Zone average of 18.49%; 20.72% of children aged 7-12 were in primary school, 41% of the children aged 13-14 were in junior secondary school; and 5.6% of the inhabitants aged 15-18 were in senior secondary school. According to the report from Bureau of education of the region currently (2016), there are eighteen public high schools with 2,433 total number of female students regular class attending .

## Source population

The source population of this study was all female students from high schools (grade 9-12) of Assosa zone

## Study population

All randomly selected female students in

#### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

- **Inclusion:** all female students from high schools (grade 9-12) of Assosa Zone attending regular class
- **Exclusion:** married female students and female students not attending the school at the time of data collection were not included in the study

#### Sample size determination:

A single population proportion formula was used to estimate the sample size

$$n = \frac{(z_{\alpha})^2 \times p \times (1-p)}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

The following assumptions were used to calculate the required sample size above:

P= 50 % from study conducted Aletawondo (6)

$\alpha$  = 5% level of significance, d= 5% maximum tolerable error

Considering ten percent non response rate

five selected school  
the final sample size become 38+384=422

#### Sampling procedure

From eighteen (18) high schools in the zone five high schools was randomly selected (simple random sampling technique). Then the total sample size (422) was proportionally allocated to the 5 high schools.

Accordingly, the sub samples allocated to each high school was: Ewuket fana= 29, Kushmando=15, Assosa secondary & preparatory school = 340, Tsorealmetema=9 and Homosha junior secondary school = 29

Again each of the randomly selected school was further stratified into grades as grade 9, 10, 11 and 12. Finally, the subsample allocated to each school was again proportionally allocated to each stratum (grade), and based on actual number of female students in the school, sample of female students was selected randomly (simple random sampling).

amendment was made accordingly.

**Ethical consideration:** approved ethical letter obtained from Assosa University ethical review committee. Supportive letter also obtained from University Research Directorate and communicated to each high school, verbal consent was obtained from each participant. All the information given by the respondents was used for research purposes only and confidentiality kept by omitting any personal identifiers of the respondents.

#### Data collection instruments

Questionnaire addressing premarital sexual practices and associated factors was developed by reviewing different literatures that are pertinent to the topic.

Data collection methods

Data was collected through self administered questionnaire

Data Processing and analysis

The data was entered into SPSS version 21.0. Then the entire data cleaned and edited for any errors. Descriptive statistics was applied to determine prevalence of premarital sexual practice, binary and multivariate logistic regressions was used to assess the factors associated premarital sexual practice; a corresponding p-value of <0.05 considered as a cutoff point to declare statistically significant association.

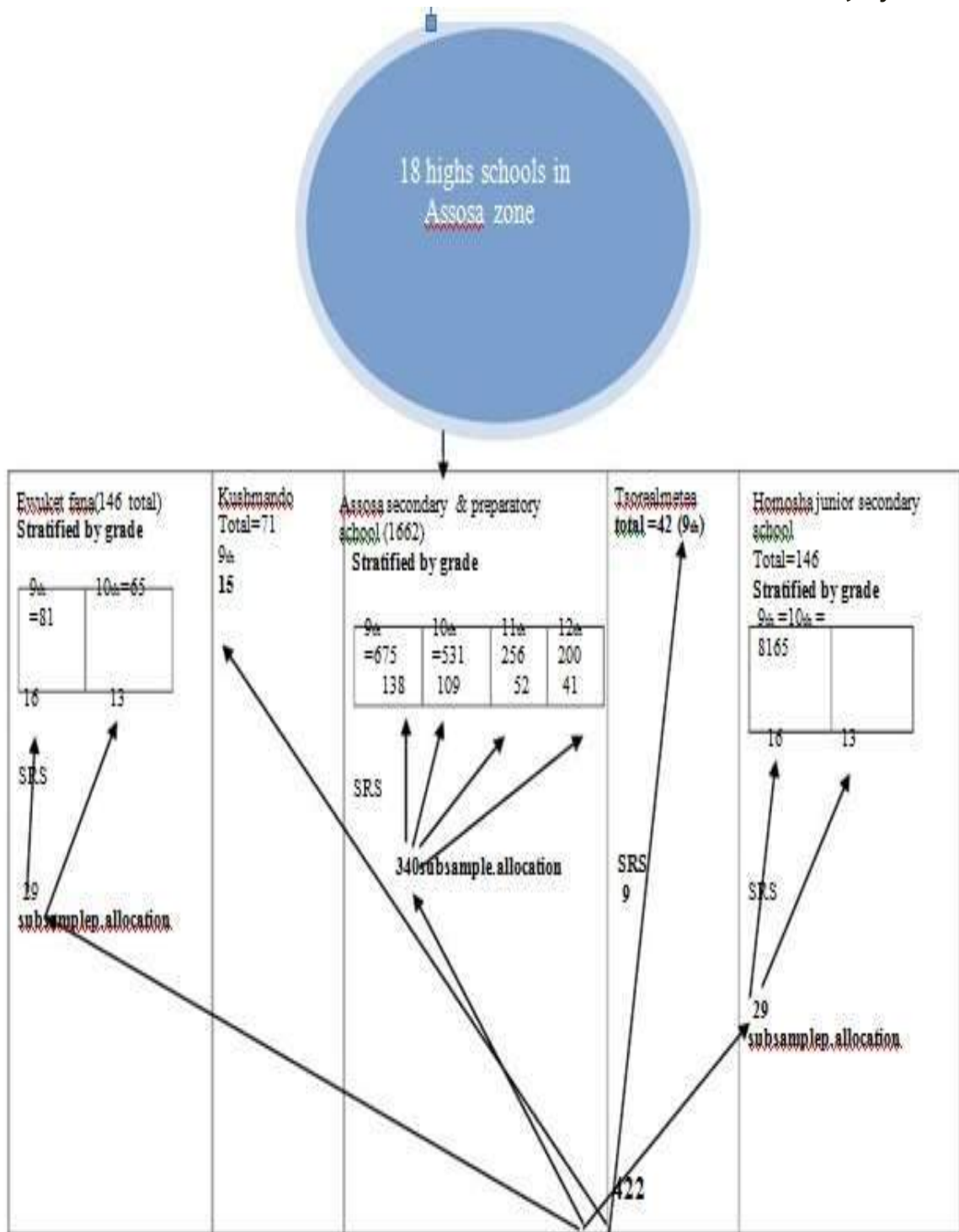
#### Data Quality Control

The questionnaire was translated to local language (Amharic) and retranslated to English language to check its consistency. Pre-testing was done on 5% of the sample before the actual data collection and

## 5 .RESULT

### 5.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Study Participant

The study involved 422 female students whose age 15-24 years old with a response rate of 98.6 % .As it was revealed from the table below from 416 respondents, 379 (91.1%) were in 15-24 age group, 136(32.1%) of were grade 11th students .This study also indicated 251 (60.3%) of the study participants were Amhara and 258 (62%) of them live with their mother and father (Table1)



**Fig: Sampling procedure**

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the study participant in Assosa zone high school, Benishangul Gumuz Regional State, 2017 G.C.

Socio-demographic characteristic		No	%
Age	15-18	379	91.1
	19-24	37	8.9
Grade level	9 <sup>th</sup>	132	31.7
	10 <sup>th</sup>	136	32.7
	11 <sup>th</sup>	99	23.8
	12 <sup>th</sup>	49	11.8
Ethnicity	Berta	19	4.6
	Gumuz	1	2
	Amhara	251	60
	Oromo	82	19.7
	Shinasha	13	3.1
Religion	Orthodox	231	55.5
	Catholic	7	1.7
	Protestant	38	9.1
	Muslim	131	31.5
	Other	9	2.2
With whom do you usually live?	With my father and mother	258	62
	With my mother only	54	13
	With my father only	6	1.4
	With my relatives	53	12.7
	With my friends	14	3.4
	Alone	31	7.5

Parent's residence	Urban area	266	63.9
	Rural area	150	36.1
Is your mother alive?	Yes	397	95.4
	No	19	4.6
Mother's occupation	House wife	157	37.7
	Daily laborer	11	2.6
	Farmer	77	18.5
	Merchant	91	21.9
How do you perceive the economic status of your family?	Poor	17	4.1
	Medium	315	75.7
	Rich	44	10.6
Your educational result status currently?	>85%	55	13.2
	60-85%	285	68.5
	<60%	76	18.3
Do you drink local alcoholic beverages	YES	62	14.9
	No	354	85.1
Do you chew Chat?	Yes	12	2.9
	No	404	97.1

## 5.2 Sexual histories

Majority 274(65.9%) of participants haven't ever seen or read any pornographic movies that forced sex while 115 (27.6%) respondents have boyfriends. Out of 416 respondents, 108(26%) of respondents ever had premarital sexual practice during the study period and most of (83.3%) them had practiced premarital sex within age group of 10-15 year old. Out of 108 respondents who ever had practiced

premarital sexual intercourse, 25(23.1%) of them had experienced three and above partners. The study assessed the main reason for premarital sexual practice in the study area, majority 46(42.6%) respondents due to love affair and 33(30.6%) of them to get married. On top that this study also identified several reasons for female youth respondents who were 308(74%) of them not having sexual intercourse during study period (Table 2)

**Table 2. Sexual history among female in-school youths in Assosa zone in 2017 G.C**

Variable		No	%
Have you ever seen or read any pornographic movies or magazines that focused on sex?	YES	142	34.1
	No	274	65.9
Do you have boy friends?	YES	115	27.6
	No	301	72.4
Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES	108	26
	No	308	74
At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	10-15 years old	90	83.3
	16- 18 years old	18	16.3
How old was the person you had sex for the first time compared do you?	Younger than me	6	5.6
	The same age	31	28.4
	Older than me	37	34.5
	I don't know	34	31.5
Since your first sexual experience how many sexual partners did you have?	Only one	59	54.6
	Two	24	22.2
	Three and above	25	23.1
Did you use condom the first time you had sexual intercourse?	Yes	20	18.5
	No	88	81.5
Did you use condom in the last 12 months you had sexual intercourse?	Yes	45	41.7
	No	63	58.3
If you have not used condom at all or haven't used constantly, what was the reason?	Condom was not available	12	19.4
	Too expensive	10	16.
	Ashamed to ask my partner	5	8.1
	I didn't like	1	1.6
	I trust my partner	18	29.0
	I didn't know how to use them	4	6.5
	It bursts	1	1.6
	It decreases satisfaction	4	6.5
	My religion prohibited	1	1.6
	Others	7	9.7

Have you ever been pregnant?	Yes	31	28.7
	No	77	71.3
Did you use any contraceptive method in the last time you had sex?	Yes	89	82.4
	No	19	17.6
If yes, which type of contraceptive method did you use in the last time you had sex?	Condom	11	12.4
	Pills	18	20.2
	Natural calendar	6	6.7
	Emergency contraceptive	8	9.0
	Injectables	43	48.3
	Other	3	3.4
What was the outcome of the pregnancy?	Currently pregnant	5	16.7
	Abortion	11	36.7
	Live birth	11	36.7
	Other	4	10.0
What is your reason for not having sexual intercourse?	Fear of parents	4	1.3
	Fear of pregnancy	5	1.6
	Fear of STI and HIV/AIDS	46	14.9
	For religious reason	90	29.2
	Other	163	52.9
Have you ever discuss sexual relation with your Parents?	Yes	66	15.9
	No	350	84.1

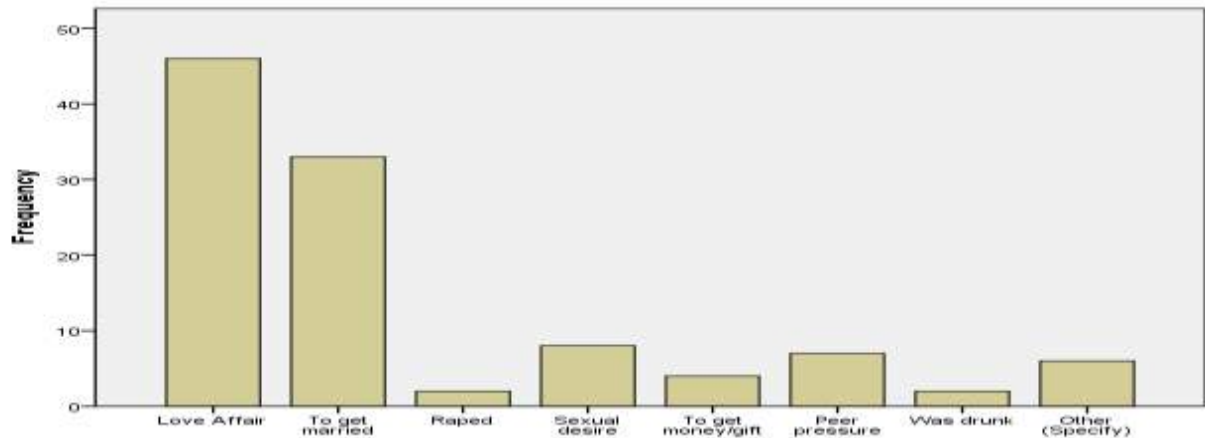


Fig2: The main reasons for having 1<sup>st</sup> sexual intercourse among female in school-youths in Assosa zone in 2017G.C

**5.3 Premarital sexual practice and its associated factors**

Variable like age, grade level and academic performance of study participants, substance use (alcohol consumption and chewing hat), communication respondents with their parents, parent’s residence , occupation and economic status correlates with premarital sexual practice among the study subjects were assessed using logistic regression. Those variables which were significant in bi-variable analysis (p<0.05) were entered to multi-variable

binary logistic regression to identify the effect of independent variable on outcome variable (premarital sexual practice). Hence in binary logistic regression analysis, substance use (alcohol consumption and chewing chat), communication of respondents with their parents and having boy friends are factors significantly associated with premarital sexual practice but academic performance of study participant , parent’s residence, occupation and economic status ,age and grade levels of participants are not significantly associated factors.

**Table 5.3 determinant factors associated with premarital sexual practice**

Predictor variable	Ever had sexual intercourse (%)	COR(95%CI)	AOR(95%CI)
Age			
15-18	95(25.1%)	1.0	
19-24	13(35.1%)	6.2(.302-1.261)	1.6(.526-4.896)
What is your grade Level?			
9 <sup>th</sup>	38(28.8%) 94(71.2%)	1.0	
10 <sup>th</sup>	40(29.4%) 96(7.6%)	.63(.288-1.398)	.39(.102-1.485)
11 <sup>th</sup>	20(20.2%) 79(79.8%)	.62(.280-1.351)	.39(.109-1.420)
12 <sup>th</sup>	10(20.4%) 39(79.6)	1.01(.433-2.371)	.8(.221-3.087)
With whom do you usually live?			
With my father and mother	64(24.8%) 194(75.2%)	1.0	
With my mother only	11(20.4%) 43(79.6)	2.8(1.330-6.070) **	1.7(.563-4.948)
With my father only	2(33.3%) 4(66.7%)	1.8(.298-11.779)	1.3(.000-2.248)
With my relatives	8(15.1%) 45(84.9%)	3.6(1.394-9.637) **	4.15(1.061-
With my friends	8(57.1%)	0.7(.197-2.507)	.3(.090-3.099)
Alone	15(48.4%) 16(51.6%)	5.2(1.882-14.777) **	.52(.314-1.750)
Where do your parents live?			
Urban area	55(20.7%) 211(79.3%)	1.0	.7(.090-3.099)
Rural area	53(35.3%) 97(64.7%)	2.1(1.340-3.279) **	
What is your mother’s educational level?			
No formal education	31(35.2%) 57(64.8%)	1.0	
Read and write	35(25.5%) 102(74.5%)	.29(.115-.710) **	.907(.169-4.878)
Primary (1-8)	23(26.1%) 65(73.9%)	.45(.187-1.097)	.945(.176-5.065)
Secondary (9-12)	7(20%) 28(80%)	.44(.174-1.111)	1.031(.196-
Higher education	7(13.5%) 45(86.5%)	.62(.197-1.963)	.456(.089-2.336)
What is your mother’s occupation?			

House wife	43(27.4%)	114(72.6%)	1.0	
Daily laborer	4(36.4%)	7(63.6%)	.43(.197-.953) **	.539(.119-2.429)
Farmer	27(35.1%)	50(64.9%)	.29(.069-1.180)	.508(.056-4.633)
Merchant	20(22%)	71(78%)	.3 (.130-.706) **	.497(.096-2.566)
Government employ	9(14.1%)		.58(.245-1.375)	<b>.610(.138-</b>
What is your father's occupation?				
Farmer	59(38.3%)	95(61.7%)	1.0	
Daily laborer	10(52.6%)	9(47.4%)	.37(.131-1.019)	.270(.064-1.133)
Merchant	13(16.2%)	67(83.8%)	.2(.054-.769) **	.446(.072-2.752)
Government employ	14(13.9%)	82(85.4%)	1.2(.375-3.656)	1.042(.265-
Other	5(18.5%)	22(81.5%)	1.3(.432-4.098)	1.046(.270-
Where do you place your educational result status currently?				
>85%	21(38.2%)		1.0	
60-85%	57(20.0%)		1.06(.518-2.153)	1.295(.461-
<60%	30(39.5%)		2.6(1.514-4.494) **	1.905(.877-
How do you perceive the economic status of your family?				
Poor	9(52.9%)		1.0	
Medium	75(23.8%)		.56 (.181-1.731)	.729(.150-3.550)
Rich	17(38.6%)		2.01(1.041-3.898) **	1.586(.651-
Do you drink local alcoholic beverages like (Beer, Tela, Teji and Areke)?				
Yes	35(56.5%)		1.0	
No	73(20.6%)		.2(.114-.352) **	.36(.155-.837) *
Do you chew chat?				
Yes	11(91.7%)	1	1.0	
No	97(24.0%)		.03(.004-.225) **	.034(.003-.379)
Do you have boy friends?				
Yes	53(46.1%)		1.0	
No	55(18.3%)		0.26 (.164-.418) **	.223(.110-.453)
Have you ever discuss sexual relation with your Parents?				
Yes	31(47.0%)		1.0	
No	77(22.0%)		3 .2(.185-.549) **	3.11(.142-.680) )
Have you ever seen or read any pornographic movies or magazines that focused on sex?				
YES	54(38%)	88(62%)	1.0	
No	54(19.7%)	220(80.3%)	0.4(.255-.628) **	.744(.381-1.453)

\*Significant at  $P < 0.05$

\*\* Significant at  $P < 0.01$

## 6. Discussion

The prevalence of premarital sexual practice among female in-school youths in the study was 26% and 90(83.3%) of them had started the first sexual intercourse at the age of 10-15 years old. This finding is higher than study conducted among high school adolescents in Kolefe Keraniyo sub city where prevalence of premarital sexual practice was 19.8% (9) but lower than the study conducted at Shoarobit (5) Majority (81.5%) of respondents didn't use condom the first time they had sexual intercourse and 23.1% had experienced three and above sexual partners. The main reasons for having first sexual intercourse among female in school-youths in the study were 46(42.6%) love affair, 33(30.6%) to get married, 2(1.9%) rapped, 8(7.4%) to get money/gift, 7(6.5%) peer pressure, 2(1.9%) was drunk, 6(5.6%) other reasons. This finding is consistent with the study done in-school youths at shoarobit and lamata high school and preparatory school (5,10). Similarly, study conducted Nekemte town shows the main

reasons for initiation of sexual intercourse, were: fell in love, which accounted for 49 (33.8%), desire to practice sexual intercourse in 44 (30.3%), peer pressure in 25 (17.2%), and for money or gifts in 11 (7.6%) of the cases( 11) In this study, majority (74%) of the study respondents hadn't ever practiced premarital sexual practice during study period for the following reasons:- religious reason 90(29.2%), fear of STI and HIV/AIDS 46(14.9%), fear of pregnancy 5(1.6%)and fear of parents 4 (1.3%).Among 108 (26%) respondents who had sexual intercourse during the study period,89(82.4%) did use several type of contraceptive methods did last time you had sex namely :Injectables 43(48.3%), Pills 18(20.2%), Condom 11( 12.4%),Emergency contraceptive8(9%), Natural calendar 6(6.7%)and other contraceptive 3(3.4%).Out of 31 study subjects who encountered pregnancy during study period, 11(36.7%) faced abortion, 11 (36.7%) had live birth, 5(16.6%) were pregnant and4 (10%) encountered other.

Premarital sexual practice in the study area was significantly associated with respondents living condition, female youths who live with their relatives



are 4.16 times more likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=4.16; 95% CI: 1.061-16.224] compare to those youths who live with their father and mother, female youths who don't drink local alcohol are .36 times less likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=.36; 95% CI: .155-.837] compared to youth who drink local alcohol and those who don't chew chat are .034 times less likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=.034; 95% CI: 0.03-.379] compare who chew Chat .Those female in- school youths who haven't boy friends are .223 times less likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=.223; 95% CI: .110-.453]. Similarly, female in-school youths who don't discuss sexual relations with their parents are 3.11 times more likely practiced premarital sex [AOR=3.11; 95% CI: .142-.680] compare to those who discuss sexual relations . This study also indicated variable like age, academic performance of respondents, parent's residence economic and educational statuses were significantly associated with study variable. This finding is inconsistent with the study done Aletawondo town, residence of parents was associated with premarital sexual intercourse, with lower odds of premarital sexual intercourse among students whose parents are in the urban area where the school is found [AOR= 0.41 ;95% CI : 0.22-0.79] (12). There is also contradicting finding from study conducted in Jimma preparatory school which reveals the proportion school adolescents ever had sex increase as their educational level increase from 11th to 12th, 32 (23.9) and 55 (44.2%) respectively (13).

## 7. Conclusion and Recommendation

Premarital sexual practice among female in-school youths in Assosa zone during the study period was 26%. The main reasons of the study participants for having first sexual intercourse were love affair, to get married and sexual desire. Predictor variables like respondents living condition, respondent's discussion with their parents, and substance use by respondents (alcohol and chat) are significantly associated with premarital sexual practice in the study area. School directors need to establish sexual and reproductive club at school level which can promote in-school female youths in understanding of premarital sexual practice. In addition school managers in collaboration with health expertise need to work on promoting the disadvantage of substance the students.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Assosa University for

financial and material support. We would also like to thank health science staff members who gave fruitful comments during proposal defense, school directors for valuable contribution in data collection. Finally we would like to express our deep gratitude to study participant who voluntarily give us all important information

## References

1. Fikir Alebachew (2016). The Prevalence of Premarital Sexual Practice and Its Contributing Factors in Robit High School Students
2. Adekunle (2014). Attitude towards premarital sex among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria
3. Anil Kumar (2003). Knowledge, attitude and behaviour towards pre-marital sex: a study among youths from two city-slums in India.
4. Abebe (2012). Living with parents and risky sexual behaviors among preparatory school students in Jimma zone, South west Ethiopia
5. Nigussie Tadesse (June 2014). Premarital sexual practice and perception of sexual and reproductive health risks associated with it among in-school youths in Shoa Robit town, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia
6. Emebet Tekletsadik (July 2014). Prevalence, associated risk factors and consequence of premarital sex among female students in Aletawondo high schools, Sidama zone Ethiopia
7. Tomas Benti Teferra (2015). Prevalence of premarital sexual practice and associated factors among undergraduate health science students of Madawalabu University, Bale Goba, South East Ethiopia
8. Ekpenyong (2016). Perceived Factors Influencing Premarital Sexual Practice among University Students in Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria
9. Akililu Alemu (February 2015). Premarital sexual practice and its associated factors among high school adolescents in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
10. Getachew Mulu Kassa (2014). Prevalence of Premarital Sexual Practice and Associated Factors among Alamata High School and Preparatory School Adolescents, Northern Ethiopia
11. Assefa Seme (2008). Premarital Sexual Practice among School Adolescents in Nekemte Town, East Wollega

12. Bayissa HERNIC (January 2016). Assessment of associated risk factors and consequences of premarital sex among high school female students
13. Ayanos TAYE (Feb 06, 2016). Prevalence of Premarital Sexual Practice and Associated Factors among Adolescents of Jimma Preparatory School Oromia Region, South West Ethiopia

IJournals