Bridging The Gap:
The Changing Reproductive And Sexual Expectations Of Fijian Men

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The Australian National University

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CHAPTER 9
RISK BEHAVIOURS

9.1 INTRODUCTION
The growing concern about sexual issues such as STI including HIV/AIDS, and teenage pregnancy has increased the importance of understanding reproductive health behaviour and identifying the factors that influence risk behaviours. Reported HIV/AIDS cases have more than doubled in Fiji in the last decade and reported incidence of STI continues to increase among the Fijian male population. This is shown on Table 2.4 and 2.4 in Chapter 2.

It is very important to understand why some individuals do not protect themselves against infections and to also understand why some men engage in risk-taking sexual behaviour. In an effort to provide an understanding on the risks involved in contacting STI including HIV/AIDS and in practicing unsafe sex in Fiji, this chapter examines the factors that influence risk-taking behaviours. Risk behaviours discussed in this chapter include casual sex, having multiple partners, having coitus with prostitutes, and sexual assaults including incest and child molesting, rape, and the ‘convoy’.

9.2 CASUAL SEX
Casual sex is a common practice in Fiji today. The younger age at maturity, the decreasing age of first sexual intercourse, and the increase in age at first marriage contributes to increase in incidence of casual sex. As discussed on Chapter Five, casual sex was not encouraged in the Fijian community before European contact. It was only acceptable for chiefs to engage in such sexual endeavours and it was prestigious to bear a child for the chief even if out of wedlock. Today this perception extends to economic wealth and not only chiefly status.

Although there is a general assumption that first sexual intercourse occurs after marriage, my survey last year showed that about 60 per cent of the young men have premarital coitus experience. Involving in casual sex is secretive because once known that a man is having an affair with a young woman, the woman’s relative, especially the males, can force him into marrying the woman. This is due to the shame the woman’s family can have, for the woman would be seen as a loose girl and assumed to be available for any men. The institution that
tries to force a man into marrying a young woman, is less practical today, allowing Fijian men to have premarital sex with little chance of being forced by their partner’s relative into marrying her.

Fijians in urban areas are no longer in the closed village communities they once lived in. What a girl does in another suburban area has a low possibility of filtering to her immediate family. As a result adolescents and young adults engage in premarital sex without the knowledge of their parents and their immediate relatives. Parents are ignorant of their children’s sexual relationships and assume that because of the cultural and religious taboos, their children can never fail them, and will never have premarital sex. Parents and household heads also play a double standard; they would never allow their children to have premarital sex or to bring their dates home, but would allow their relatives to bring casual date to their homes and sleep for the night or spend the weekends with them.

Having a steady girlfriend is not very common amongst Fijian adolescents. Casual sex is very common. The most common meeting place to get a partner for casual sex, or one nightstand off, is at nightclubs. To some men the sole purpose for going into nightclubs is to try and get girls for one-night affairs.

“I go to the night club for the three F (FFF)” (22yr old)

The three ‘Fs’ is a common slogan in Fiji and I was told that it stands for ‘fix, fuck, and forget’. During a FGD I asked the group who are in their 11th grade- or Form 5 and whose age ranged between 16 and 18, if they knew the meaning of the three Fs. They stated that they did and that some refer to it as ‘F cube’ or ‘F^3’. They see the behaviour as a normative behaviour and thought that it is an accepted behaviour and that is one of the main reason for going to nightclubs is to have casual sex and friend one night affair partners.

Incidence of casual sex is common amongst STI patients. Interviews with some patients who attended the Suva clinic showed that most of those infected were infected through casual, unprotected sex. Some of the informants did not even know the names of their partners. Those who knew their partners stated that their affairs were mostly one night’s affair and they were not regular partners. My survey showed 72 per cent of the young men who have
had coitus do not have a partner. This could reflect the high percentage of casual sex taking place amongst indigenous Fijians.

In analysing the survey data having casual sex is defined as having sex with some you do not know, and having sex with a friend who is not your girlfriend. In the analysis the behaviour is classified as current behaviour, this is because it took place in the last six months prior to the interview. The analysis is a subset of the total data. It only includes young men who are sexually active. This is because these young men are at risk of being involved in risk behaviour in the six months before the interview.

Table 9.1: Cross-tabulation analysis of percentage distribution of those currently engage in casual sex by selected socio-demographic status of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variables</th>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Results and significants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engage in casual sex</td>
<td>Age at interview</td>
<td>X² :10.927 ; d.o.f: 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education status at interview</th>
<th>Engage in casual sex</th>
<th>Jnr sec. or less</th>
<th>High school &amp; above</th>
<th>Percent(total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>41.5 (214)</td>
<td>X² : 6.268;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>58.5 (302)</td>
<td>d.o.f: 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at first sex</th>
<th>Engage in Casul sex</th>
<th>&lt;15</th>
<th>15-16</th>
<th>17-18</th>
<th>19 yrs+</th>
<th>Percent(total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>41.5 (214)</td>
<td>X² : 35.111;</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>58.5 (302)</td>
<td>d.o.f: 3;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of childhood upbringing</th>
<th>Engage in Casual sex</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>41.5 (214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>58.5 (302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
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Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.
Table 9.2: Logistic Regression Coefficient Parameter estimates of selected explanatory variables on currently engaged in casual sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MODEL I</th>
<th></th>
<th>MODEL II</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>S.E</td>
<td>Sig</td>
<td>Exp(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td>0.163</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>0.829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Education</td>
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<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8yrs</td>
<td>1.244</td>
<td>0.892</td>
<td>0.163</td>
<td>3.470</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-10yrs</td>
<td>.233</td>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>0.554</td>
<td>1.262</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12yrs</td>
<td>.445</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>1.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15yrs</td>
<td>.066</td>
<td>0.258</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>1.068</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you currently a student</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-0.344</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Years lived in Suva</td>
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<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 yrs</td>
<td>-0.083</td>
<td>0.297</td>
<td>0.780</td>
<td>0.920</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-5yrs</td>
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<td>0.258</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>0.855</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-10yrs</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>0.293</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>1.557</td>
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<tr>
<td>10+ yrs</td>
<td>.372</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.138</td>
<td>1.450</td>
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<td>Mothers occupation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Service</td>
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<td>0.275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>Unemployed/deceased</td>
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<td>0.274</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age at first coitus</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 15 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16years</td>
<td>1.595</td>
<td>0.399</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>4.928</td>
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<td>17-18 years</td>
<td>1.864</td>
<td>0.388</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>6.451</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 years and over</td>
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<td>0.413</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>2.567</td>
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<td>Received useful info. from counsel./rel. leaders</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>.144</td>
<td>.179</td>
<td>.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received useful info. from the media</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>.832</td>
<td>.214</td>
<td>.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>It's a man's right to have sex with his wife/partner</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>-.679</td>
<td>.384</td>
<td>.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>.653</td>
<td>.340</td>
<td>.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.707</td>
<td>.248</td>
<td>.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>-.149</td>
<td>.287</td>
<td>.602</td>
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224
Conti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men should make their own decision on choosing a partner</th>
<th>.000</th>
<th>.005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.648</td>
<td>5.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>.681</td>
<td>1.976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.844</td>
<td>2.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>.462</td>
<td>1.587</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A girl should be a virgin till marriage</th>
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<th>.009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>-.052</td>
<td>.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>-.479</td>
<td>.804</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premarital sex is okay if with a prostitute</th>
<th>.209</th>
<th>.000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>-.259</td>
<td>.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>-.444</td>
<td>.308</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premarital sex is okay if both partners agree but don't have love.</th>
<th>.001</th>
<th>.002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>-.919</td>
<td>.399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>-.643</td>
<td>.526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premarital sex is okay if based on love</th>
<th>.007</th>
<th>.005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.668</td>
<td>1.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>.216</td>
<td>.377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CONSTANT                                                             | -9.995| 22.82|

Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.
Note: The adjusted odds ratio for the reference category is 1.

Bi-variate analysis on Table 9.1 showed that younger men (64 per cent) aged 15-19 are more likely to be engaged in casual sex as compared to their older counterparts (36 per cent) aged 20-24. This could be because men at older ages have a more steady relationship with their girlfriends therefore are less likely to be having coitus with women who are not their girlfriend.

Education status has a significant influence on engaging in casual sex. About 73 per cent of the young men who stated that they had engaged in casual sex in the six months before the interview had high school or tertiary education. This result could have been influence by the proportional distribution of the education status of the respondents.
Logistic regression is used to analyse and identify the factors that influence young men to engage in casual sex. Analysis. Table 9.2 shows a selection of variable that have been regressed against the dependent variable. The variables not shown in Table 9.2 have no significant influence on engaging in casual sex. Logistic regression is used because the dependent variable is a dichotomous variable. Using the significance level of $p \leq 0.05$ the analysis shows that the number of years a young man has spent in Suva has a significant influence of his practising casual sex. Young men who have lived in Suva for less than 3 years are about five times more likely to currently engage in casual sex compared to those who were brought up in Suva. This could be a result of these young men getting exposed to the new culture and wrongly interpret that it is a norm.

It is common practice among young Fijian men to talk about their sexual adventures and discuss it with the village boys when they visit their villages. Young men normally talk about how easy it is to get 'beautiful' girls in the city. Young men moving into Suva would think that such behaviour is acceptable in Suva and so practice what they have learnt from the relative who are also their peer.

Other socio-demographic factors that significantly influence engaging in casual sex include mother's occupation, and age at first coitus. Young men whose mothers have professional occupation are more likely to be involved in casual sex than those who are unemployed and those in all other categories of occupation. Young men whose mothers are unemployed or have passed away have about 75 per cent less chance of having casual sex as compared to those whose mothers are in professional occupation. Unemployed mothers spend more time with their children and supervise their children while professionally employed women spent less time at home but more at work and there is less supervision for their children. This is one reason, why, as stated by a young man during informal discussion, children of professional mothers engage in risk taking behaviour.

The age at first coitus influences young men to engaging in casual sex. Young men who stated that they had first coitus before the age of 15 are less likely to be engaging in casual sex as compared to those who had first coitus at older age. It must be noted that these young men are within the expected age at first and some have had coital experience of between 1-2
years. This could be a reason why those who had first coitus at age 17-18 years are seven times more likely to be engaged in casual sex than those that had coitus before the age of 15.

Variables assessing young men's knowledge of risk behaviour and their knowledge of safe sex have no significant influence on their engaging in casual sex. However the source of useful information has a significant influence on the practice of casual sex. Young men who stated that they received useful information from the media are about three times more likely to engage in casual sex than those who stated that they did not receive useful information from the media. This indicated that information young men assume are useful reproductive and sexual health behaviour information obtained from the media encourages young men to engage in risk taking behaviour.

The attitude variables that have a significant influence on young men's sexual behaviour and influence engaging in casual sex are shown in Table 9.2. Attitudes are measured with statement questions. Some statements on premarital sex influence behaviour while others do not. Young men who agree that premarital sex should be based on love are about four times less likely to be engaged in casual sex compared to those who disagree and to those who neither agree nor disagree. Those who agree that premarital sex is okay if both partners agree but do not love each other have about 80 per cent more chance in engaging in casual sex compared to those who disagree. Young men who agree that premarital sex with prostitutes is okay are more likely to engage in casual sex.

As discussed in Chapter Five casual sex has been practiced in Fiji for more than a century (Thompson 1908). Today with the changing social environment young people have more social events together encouraging the development of intimate relationships. Social gathering for the family, the church, sports, schools, and evening outings to watch movies, and go dancing encourage young men to engage in casual sex when the opportunity is there. The factors discussed above are some of the factors that influence young men to engage in casual sex. To decrease the risk these influences should be addressed.
9.3 MULTIPLE PARTNERS

In the era of HIV/AIDS having multiple partners is a sexually risk behaviour because HIV can be spread through sexual intercourse. In Fiji blood testing is not common and although incidence of STI infection is rapidly increasing, known cases of HIV infection is not well established and monitoring and addressing the needs of infected individuals is not established.

Below is a case that could justify why having multiple partners in Fiji is risk behaviour.

'In February 2001 a young women in her mid 20s was diagnosed to be HIV positive. She was asked to identify her partner. Her partner was a soldier. The two are from the same village and when the man was contacted it was realised that he was very sick in hospital. It was not known than that he was HIV positive. His test result arrives a few days before he died and on his death bed, he informed the medical team that in the last six months he had prior to his death to had had seven different female sexual partners. The medical team tried to identify the six women and traced the young man’s movement six months before his death. Non of the six women one was able to be identified.'

The above case indicates that there are people at large in the community who could be HIV positive but have never been tested and the practice of having multiple partners can increase the risk. Below is a summary of an interview with a STI patient at the Suva STI Clinic.

Mosese a Fiji Institute of Technology student related how his group have sexual adventures during the weekends. This is a group of young men aged between 19-26 years, leaving in a suburb at the outskirt of Suva. The group is made up of about 15 young men. Every evening they would meet outside the community shop and discuss their sexual adventures the week before. They compete for leadership in the group. The individual who have sex with the most number of women would lead the group for the week. An n empty house in the suburb was used for accommodating their sexual partners for the night. He related that on some occasions they would 'convoy' (gang sex) the woman if her male partner agrees. The group's motto is to have a change of partner every time and that was seen by Mosese to be an achievement.

The above example shows that young Fijian men engage in having multiple sexual partners and some see this as proving to others that they are macho man. When young Fijian men gather and talk the most common topic of discussion is their sexual adventures and women. Peers do encourage young men to engage in sexual adventure but the extent of the influence will be assessed in the bi-variate and logistic regression analysis discussed below.
Table 9.3: Cross-tabulation analysis of percentage distribution of those currently engage in having multiple sexual partners by selected socio-demographic status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variables</th>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Results and significants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engage in multiple partners</td>
<td>Age at interview</td>
<td>Percent (total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education status at interview</th>
<th>Engage in casual sex</th>
<th>Percent (total)</th>
<th>$X^2$: .028; d.o.f: 1; Not significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Jr sec or less</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>High school &amp; above</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at first sex</th>
<th>Engage in Casual sex</th>
<th>Percent (total)</th>
<th>$X^2$: 3.732; d.o.f: 3; Not significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>19 yrs+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of childhood upbringing</th>
<th>Engage in Casual sex</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Percent (total)</th>
<th>$X^2$: .299; d.o.f: 1; Not significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>50.2 (259)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>49.8 (257)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.

More than 50 per cent of the young men who are sexually active stated that they are currently engaging in having multiple partners. This is measured as young men having more than one sexual partner in the last six months prior to the interview. This includes for men who might change girlfriends in the last six months and those who have two or more partners at one given time. The bi-variate analysis shows that age at the time of interview, age at first coitus, education status and area of childhood upbringing have no significant influence on young men's engaging in having multiple sexual partners.
Table 9.4: Logistic Regression Coefficient Parameter estimates of selected explanatory variables why respondents have multiple partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MODEL I</th>
<th>MODEL II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B$</td>
<td>$S.E$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8yrs</td>
<td>.387</td>
<td>.174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10yrs</td>
<td>-.455</td>
<td>.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12yrs</td>
<td>.343</td>
<td>.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;15yrs</td>
<td>.226</td>
<td>.259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>-.633</td>
<td>.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not committed</td>
<td>-.452</td>
<td>.299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>.144</td>
<td>.272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>.881</td>
<td>.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed/deceased</td>
<td>-.281</td>
<td>.249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>.152</td>
<td>.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>.634</td>
<td>.347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed/deceased</td>
<td>1.081</td>
<td>.329</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who you currently reside with?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
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<td>.236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Own home</td>
<td>1.097</td>
<td>.472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hostel/boarding</td>
<td>.225</td>
<td>.524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>.644</td>
<td>.267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of years lived in Suva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 years</td>
<td>.435</td>
<td>.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 years</td>
<td>1.141</td>
<td>.266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 years</td>
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<td>.253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive useful information from relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-.264</td>
<td>.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive useful information from the media</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>.254</td>
<td>.211</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

230
## Do you discuss repro. and sexual health issues at home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>.635</td>
<td>.285</td>
<td>.026</td>
<td>1.887</td>
<td>.610</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>8.294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only when there is trouble</td>
<td>.584</td>
<td>.210</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>1.793</td>
<td>.514</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>5.745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>.647</td>
<td>.278</td>
<td>.020</td>
<td>1.909</td>
<td>.585</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>6.461</td>
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</table>

## Premarital sex is if both agree but do not love each other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.456</td>
<td>.256</td>
<td>.075</td>
<td>1.577</td>
<td>.595</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree/nor disagree</td>
<td>.839</td>
<td>.238</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>2.314</td>
<td>.593</td>
<td>.011</td>
<td>4.483</td>
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</table>

## Premarital sex is okay if it is with a prostitute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.115</td>
<td>.309</td>
<td>.709</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>.682</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1.423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree/nor disagree</td>
<td>.038</td>
<td>.259</td>
<td>.883</td>
<td>1.039</td>
<td>.624</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>1.70</td>
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</table>

## Men should chose their own partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>.139</td>
<td>.386</td>
<td>.791</td>
<td>.690</td>
<td>.711</td>
<td>.332</td>
<td>1.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree/nor disagree</td>
<td>.561</td>
<td>.393</td>
<td>.154</td>
<td>1.752</td>
<td>.265</td>
<td>.727</td>
<td>1.034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.713</td>
<td>.441</td>
<td>.106</td>
<td>2.040</td>
<td>.861</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>9.528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>-.604</td>
<td>.540</td>
<td>.263</td>
<td>.547</td>
<td>.034</td>
<td>.975</td>
<td>1.035</td>
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</table>

## It is okay for a man to have extramarital affair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>.508</td>
<td>.339</td>
<td>.134</td>
<td>1.662</td>
<td>.626</td>
<td>.332</td>
<td>5.085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree/nor disagree</td>
<td>.364</td>
<td>.339</td>
<td>.284</td>
<td>1.438</td>
<td>.268</td>
<td>.768</td>
<td>9.657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.246</td>
<td>.995</td>
<td>1.002</td>
<td>.353</td>
<td>.535</td>
<td>.703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>.698</td>
<td>.283</td>
<td>.014</td>
<td>2.011</td>
<td>.123</td>
<td>.540</td>
<td>3.364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Is having more than one partner acceptable in society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>-.752</td>
<td>.281</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>.471</td>
<td>.181</td>
<td>.582</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>-.483</td>
<td>.204</td>
<td>.018</td>
<td>.617</td>
<td>.840</td>
<td>.433</td>
<td>.052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.

Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the factors that influence young men to engage in having multiple sexual partners because the dependent variable is a dichotomous variable. A number of variables including socio-demographic variables, knowledge variables and attitude statements on sexual behaviour were up into the analysis. Variables on Table 9.4 are selected variables that after the regression have a significant influence on the decision to...
engage in having multiple partners. The variables are divided into three categories namely the socio-demographic variables, the knowledge variables and the attitude factors. The number of years of education young men have has a significant influence on their having multiple partners. Those with 9-10 of education are nine times more likely to engage in having multiple partners as compared to the reference category of 1-8 years of education. Young men with 13-15 years of education are about 10 times more likely to engage in having multiple partners than those with 1-8 of schooling.

Table 9.4 shows that the age at first date has no significant influence on the dating behaviour of young men. However the type of dating partner in the four weeks prior to the interview do have a significant influence on dating behaviour. About 85 per cent of those who had no dates in the last four weeks stated that they have very extensive precoital contact with their dating partners. However those whose dating partners are not their girlfriend are less likely to state that they have very extensive precoital contact. The analysis shows that more that 60 per cent of the young men who have dated but had no coital experience engage in very extensive precoital contact regardless what of the type of dating partner.

Other factors that influence behaviour on having multiple partners is religiosity, the more religious young men are the more likely it is that they engage in having multiple partners. This is contradictory to the general assumption where religiosity reduces the likelihood of engaging in risk taking behaviour. Religion has a significant influence on having multiple partners. Methodists are most likely to have multiple partners followed by Seventh Day Adventists, AOGs then Catholics.

Parents' occupation has a significant influence on having multiple partners. Young men whose mothers have professional occupation are less likely to have multiple partners compared to those in the service sector (2.3 time more likely) and mothers who are unemployed (1.3 time more). Those who live with other relatives and those having own homes are less likely to have multiple partners compared to those living with their parents, while those living with friend are 4 times more likely to have multiple partners. This could be because when living with their relative young men have restriction but with friend they
are free and there is no older individual to counsel or advise them on the moral value and to ensure that they behave as expected in society.

Useful knowledge received from two sources is observed to have significant influence on having multiple partners. Young men who receive useful information from relatives are less likely to engage in having multiple partners while those receiving useful information from the media are more likely to engage in having multiple partners. This indicates that the types of useful information received from the two sources are different as one encourages having multiple partners while the other do not. Discussing sexual issues at home also reduces the chances of having multiple partners.

Attitude to premarital sex influence the chance of having multiple partners. Those who agree that premarital sex with a prostitute are more likely to have many partners while those who agree that premarital sex is okay if both partners agree but do not love each other are less like to engage in having many partners. Young men who agree that the behaviour is acceptable in society are more likely to practice it. This shows that a change in some attitude to premarital sex can reduce the problem of having many sexual partners.

9.4 COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS
There are different classes of commercial sex worker in Suva. There are female and male CSW. Female CSW have the 'unders' or the under age, that is those below the age of 16. These are mostly street girls, referred to by some CSW as 'kalavo ni Viti' or 'the Fiji rats'. They provide service for about $10 to $15 a night. Some CSW stated that these are the group mostly servicing Fijian men. One reason is because they are cheap and at an affordable rate. The second group are those who parade the streets and are picked up by their clients from the streets. There are two particular streets in Suva where CSW parade. The two sexes have different areas of operation. Each worker has a defined boundary and no other sex worker can cross the boundary. About 90 per cent of male sex workers are Fijian men. These are homosexual men who mostly service Indian businessmen and expatriates. These street parading CSW have a rate of between $50-$60 per session or per client. The session could last the whole night or could last less than an hour. The third group are nightspot CSW and the final are professional call girls who are the most expensive of the group.
Table 9.5: Cross-tabulation analysis of percentage distribution of those have engaged in sexual relationship with a prostitute by selected socio-demographic status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variables</th>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Results and</th>
<th>and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had coitus with a prostitute</td>
<td>Age at interview</td>
<td>Percent (total)</td>
<td>significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education status at interview</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.7 (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>89.3 (461)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of childhood upbringing</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>10.7 (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>89.3 (461)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>100 (516)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.

CSW do not like Fijian male clients. They explained that most Fijian men are too abusive and too forceful during their business encounter. Some do not pay for the service and in return would physically assault and abuse them. Although Fijians have a negative stigma towards CSW the STI Clinic reported that these CSW frequently visit the clinic for their condom supply and for medical check ups. This indicates that they are aware of the risks they take in engaging in the commercial sex business.
Table 9.6: Logistic Regression Coefficient Parameter estimates of selected explanatory variables on why respondents have sexual relationship with a prostitute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL I</th>
<th>MODEL II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>S.E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Education</td>
<td>.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8yrs</td>
<td>-.754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10yrs</td>
<td>-1.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12yrs</td>
<td>-.297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 yrs</td>
<td>.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religiosity</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>.029</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>.187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not committed</td>
<td>.178</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mother's occupation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>.084</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>.458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed/deceased</td>
<td>.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Father's occupation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployed/deceased</td>
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<td><strong>Are use currently a student</strong></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>.677</td>
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<td><strong>Receive useful information from counsellor/rel. leaders</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td>.192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.739</td>
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<td><strong>Can a person get STI/HIV thru sexual intercourse with an infected person</strong></td>
<td>.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>.1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree/nor disagree</td>
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</table>
Premarital sex is okay if both partners agree but no love

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>.269</td>
<td>.457</td>
<td>.589</td>
<td>.781</td>
<td>.393</td>
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<td>.070</td>
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<td>Disagree</td>
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<td>-.247</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree</td>
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<td>.413</td>
<td>.146</td>
<td>.548</td>
<td>-.554</td>
<td>.225</td>
<td>.014</td>
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<td>nor disagree</td>
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<td></td>
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It is okay for a man to have extramarital affair

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Is having more than one partner acceptable in society

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Source: Computed from 2001 RSHKB Survey of Men in Fiji.

The Fijian society does not encourage men to visit CSW. In assessing the current behaviour of young men they were asked if they visited a prostitute in the six months prior to the interview. About 11 per cent of the respondent stated that they did visit a prostitute. Education status and area of childhood upbringing have significant influence on young men to have coitus with prostitutes. A slightly higher proportion of young men brought up in urban areas (51.9 per cent) are likely to engage in coitus with CSW as compared to those brought up in the rural areas (48.1 per cent). The difference is however very small.

Logistic regression was conducted to explain what factors influence socio-demographic variables that influence the men to have sexual intercourse with CSW include the years of education. Model I explain the effect of the independent variable before controlling for other factors while Model II controls age. Young men who had only eight or less years of education have a 99 per cent more chance to engage in sexual relationship with CSW as compared to those with more than 8 years of education. Father's occupation has a significant influence on the behaviour to engage in sexual relationship with a CSW. Young men whose fathers have professional occupation have a 99 per cent more chance of engaging in sexual intercourse with a CSW compared to those whose fathers are unemployed and those whose father are employed in the service sector.
The information received and the sources of information significantly influence men's behaviour. Young men who received useful information from counsellors and religious leaders and those receiving information from relatives are more likely to have sexual relationship with CSW as compared to those who do not receive information from these sources of information. This indicated that some information that young men assume are useful could be influencing them to engage in risk taking sexual behaviour. Men who know that safe sex is having one sexual partner have very little chance of having sexual relationship with a prostitute. Knowledge at this point can influence sexual behaviour.

Attitude to premarital sexual behaviour has a significant influence on young men and they are more like to engage in sexual relationship with CSW if they agree that premarital sex is okay if contraceptive is used and if they agree that premarital sex is okay if both partners agree but do not love each other. Men who stated that having more than one partner is acceptable in society have a 90 per cent more chance of having a CSW sexual partner. This indicates that to influence young men not to be involved with CSW, as it is a risk taking behaviour, different approaches must be taken with regards to knowledge and attitude.

9.5 SEXUAL ABUSE
The scope of sexual abuse in Fiji is unknown. However many service providers assert that the actual incidence is much higher than reported. Given the cultural tendency to hide sexual abuse from others, it is difficult to ascertain the accuracy of sexual abuse in Fiji. Sexual abuse discussed below includes incest and child molesting, rape, and the 'convoy'.

Child abuse and sexual molesting seemed to be common. There are a lot of reported cases of sexual abuse, incest, and promiscuity in Fiji today. These cases are of females being sexually abused. There is not one case of incest or sexual assault on young males. My research has revealed that this is also happening to young males and it is kept a secret to both the abused and the abuser. The following are some experiences of some of my informant in my fieldwork this year.

"When I was a child I had my first sexual encounter with a woman much older than me. She came home and we were talking for a while. I suddenly realised when I woke up in the night that this woman was fondling my private part. And then she carried on from there. She is a cousin of mine. I was only 7 years old then. She started kissing me and did all other things to me. I was frightened to tell anyone at home. (17 yr old)"
This is a case of a child sexually abused by a relative, one is a case of an informant who was abused by his sister's girlfriend, she was about 10 years older than him, another by a policewoman who was his mother's friend. These are only a few examples of the reality of what is happening to young boys.

This indicates an institutional break down in the traditional Fijian system of looking after the children. The traditional framework of childhood upbringing and the shared responsibility where the extended family is the institution that looks after the children is no longer applicable or safe in the urban Fijian society. It leaves us with the question on what institution can be formulated to replace the extended family that used to care for a child's upbringing and where no sexual abuse can take place. It is at the adolescent stage, peer groups have great influence on the individual's behaviour. Researches have found that peer pressure plays a great role in influencing an individual's behaviour. One of the major influences is the challenge given to young men, by their peer group members. Below is a quote from one of the informants.

"I was 12 years old when my friend, who were much older than me told me that if I do not take part in the convoy, than I was a pufia (gay)." (18 year old)

The case above clearly indicates that pressure has been put on the informant to participate in group-sex, or else he would not be regarded as a man. This indirectly indicates that he will not be accepted in the group. The informant had to take part in-order to be accepted, and to remain in the group. Some boys however reported that they had refused to take part in group-sex with their friends, but they were mere observers. In discussing group sex I observed that most of my informants do not see group or gang sex, convoy, as an indecent act. They see it as an act or a process that all boys take part in or do have to witness in life. It is a process of growing up into manhood. Some are proud of the experience that they went through, because males in the community pride themselves in talking about their experiences during a convoy in the weekend.

The act is called a convoy because men have to line up and take turns in having sexual intercourse with the woman. It is like a convoy of trucks enrooting to a common destination. The convoy is not a new behaviour it existed 30 years ago when I was a university student. A young man would bring a woman and in most cases, against the
woman's will allow his friends to have sexual intercourse with her. As discussed in Chapter Five Fijian women are subject to this abuse because traditionally they have to be passive receivers in society.

Men have different interpretations of this type of behaviour. Some see it as an acceptable behaviour, although it is conducted in secrecy and out of the public. Boys are challenged by their friends to date, or fix a particular girl. They also compete for who dates the highest number of girls in a week.

"There are 11 of us in a group. We always compete for who gets the highest number of girls... One particular boy is winning, he wins most of the time... We take the girls to this house........ some times everyone will have sex with a girl... CONVOY". (20 years old).

This is a clear indication of the influence that the peer group has on an individual. Competition for multiple partners and group sex is seen as greatly influenced by the peer group.

It is generally assumed and as most of my informants agreed, when a group of males sit together in a casual or informal group, the most common topic of conversation will be women and sex. If a woman walks in their direction flirting comments may be passed to her when walking by, or shared by the group admiring her built and how attractive she is.

When discussion about sex is conducted in groups, the group talked in a symbolic manner and joke about it. As an informant stated in describing a beautiful woman walk pass

"I would refer to a car parking at the car park, and how beautiful it looks..... She could never tell that we were talking about her...."

This young man has a steady girlfriend who is a high school student. They do not have sexual intercourse as he feels she should remain a virgin till they get married.

Men are commonly reported as instigators of rape while women are mostly referred to as victims of rape. Men who are victims of rape are mostly homosexual males. There is therefore very little report on rape.

9.6 SUMMARY
This chapter has shown that there are different factors that influence men to engage in risk taking behaviour. Different socio-demographic factors play different role in influencing
behaviour. There is a changing behaviour pattern and society need to identify the different factors that influence behaviour. Notable is the increase in incidence of risk taking behaviour and the increase in number of CSW.

Knowledge has little influence on practicing risk-taking behaviours. There is also contradicting finding on the effect of the useful information received from different sources. What young men perceive to be useful information from the media is the information that encourages risk taking sexual behaviour. While useful information from relatives discourage them to engage in having multiple partners, useful information from the media on the other hand encourage them to engage in having multiple partners. The different types of information received from different sources therefore influence young men's behaviour in different ways. The source of information must therefore be addressed and the information they disseminate must be accessed to influence young men in a positive way.

Attitude to premarital sex has a lot of significant influence on behaviour. Influencing young men's attitude can influence their behaviour in different ways. Service providers and policy makers must therefore be familiar with the different reaction each attitude can encourage when trying to ensure that young men do not practice sexual risk behaviours.

The study also found out that men are still stereotype and do not report cases of child abuse, incest and sexual rape for fear of being regarded as a person who is not man enough because he does not enjoy the sexual pleasure that is a process of sexual intercourse. This needs to be addressed and young men must learn to share their problem and their sexual assault experiences.

Although this is the first ever study conducted to try and explain the factors that influence young men's behaviour. There are a lot of questions that still needs to be answered in order to obtain a clear view of the different factors that influence sexual risk behaviours. indicated that young men engage in very extensive precoital experiences with their dating partners.
10.1 INTRODUCTION
This thesis has examined and explored the factors that influence the reproductive and sexual behaviour of young Fijian men. It has expanded the understanding of young men's reproductive and sexual behaviour and broadened the scope for further research work on reproductive and sexual behaviour among Pacific Island cultures.

Most studies of reproductive health in Fiji have been focused on women and adolescents (Chandra 2000; Bureau of Statistics 1976; Chung 1991; Laquian and Naroba 1990; Naroba 1990; Price 2002; Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2001; Seniloli 1996; 1992; 1990). As observed in Chapter One and Two, there has been a gap in understanding the factors that influence young Fijian men's reproductive and sexual behaviour. This study attempts to bridge this gap by addressing the following three objectives:

1. To provide a historical overview of men's reproductive and sexual behaviour (Chapter Five).
2. To explore the reproductive and sexual health knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of young Fijian men and their use of the available services (Chapter Six, Seven, Eight).
3. To identify the factors that influence young men's risk-taking behaviour (Chapter Nine).

This chapter reviews the findings for each of the objectives above and makes recommendations on future approaches to addressing reproductive and sexual health issues of young men in Fiji.

10.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

10.2.1 General overview
In addressing the objectives of the thesis, the study has offered insights into the historical and current sexual behaviour of young Fijian men that have never before been explored. The cultural taboo of discussing sexual behaviour with the opposite sex has been broken because the researcher was an indigenous Fijian female. Highlighted in this study are the changing traditional norms in Fijian society and the factors that currently influence the reproductive and sexual behaviour of young Fijian men.
Most studies have examined adolescents' and women's reproductive behaviour and/or conducted bi-variate analysis to identify the factors influencing sexual behaviour and used only one type of research method, that is using either qualitative or quantitative research methods (see 1.3, 2.9, 2.10). This study has taken a step further and has used both qualitative and quantitative data and has employed multivariate analysis to identify the factors that influence the reproductive and sexual behaviour of young men. A highlight of this approach is the diverse and in-depth information obtained and analysed in the findings (see 4.8.6 and 4.11).

In understanding the historical perspective of young Fijian men's expected reproductive and sexual behaviour since before European contact, this study has shown that most of the sexual norms and values had changed by the beginning of the twentieth century. The changes in traditional norms and values were brought about through the early missionaries (see 5.7), however most Fijians do not realise that what Fijians identify as traditional norms and values of reproductive and sexual behaviour had changed since European contact in the early nineteenth century. Traditional norms that influence reproductive and sexual behaviours are discussed and a comparison of past and present cultural norms are highlighted (see 5.3.1, 5.3.2).

Most young Fijian men are well informed about different expected sexual behaviour norms and values. This study shows that young Fijian men do not perceive parents as an agent for disseminating useful information on reproductive and sexual health behaviours (see 6.2.1). Other sources including mass media, friends, and schools (see 6.2.2) were identified as the main sources of useful information. Myths were also found to influence attitudes and behaviour (see 6.4.1). Available services are not common knowledge so not many young men have ever used the services.

10.2.2 Specific Objectives

**Objective 1:** To provide a historical overview of men's reproductive and sexual behaviour

More research should be conducted to try to identify the factors that influence men's reproductive and sexual behaviours. There is very little research work done in Fiji on reproductive and sexual health behaviour of men and women in general. Very little is known about the historical perspective of the reproductive and sexual behaviours of indigenous Fijians. Behavioural trends and patterns need to be identified in-order to try to address behavioural changes.
As discussed in chapter five, reproductive and sexual culture has evolved over time. The arrival of the missionaries and colonisation was the turning point. Western concepts and values were introduced into a society where reproductive and sexual behaviour were appreciated. The initiation of young boys to become young men was ceremonial. The first incidence of sexual intercourse for women was appreciated and celebrated by the community. This appreciation disappeared and was replaced by social restriction.

Some of the sexual norms in the Fijian society that have existed over the last one and a half centuries are identified in chapter five (see 5.3.2, 5.5, 5.5.1, 5.6.1). Others also discussed have been eliminated from society including the existence of the men’s house and the practice of polygamy (see 5.4, 5.5.2). This shows that sexual norms in the Fijian society have changed over the last one hundred and fifty years and it could be concluded that they will continue to change in the future.

The taboo on discussing the topic in public was introduced by the missionaries because of the assumption that sexual acts are sinful acts. The concept of sexuality as a taboo topic in the Fijian culture has been challenged in this thesis. As a female researcher, I was able to discuss the topic with Fijian men. The cultural taboo has been broken and new grounds for open discussion have been established. As a policy adviser stated:

Sex is a difficult topic to talk about and it is difficult to get people to open up to you and give you a rough idea of what is happening. Peer members know how to get to the bottom line of everything. There are counsellors who are there with ideas.

In a communal village the existence of the ‘men’s house’ shows that sexual activities of young men are monitored by the older men in the community (5.4). The men’s house influences fertility control. It controls premarital sexual relationships. The community also has a kinship system that allows respect for certain females in the family. There is a taboo on men and women speaking to each other or being in the same place at one time. The kinship system and structure control socialization. These social controls prevent premarital sex, incest and child abuse (see chapter 5).

Traditional social controls exist in the local communities and have a positive approach to reproductive and sexual health. Thus this is not a new phenomenon as it has been in place in the past. To improve reproductive health, these controls can be reviewed and introduced into the community. As society wants to maintain its traditional values, traditional social controls could be reinforced in communities.
The changing culture has influenced behaviour in different ways. Women have become more restrictive in their understanding of men and men have become more adventurous in their efforts to keep up with the change. Adoption of a mixture of traditional and western values is the underlying problem. Some traditional social controls have disappeared and new controls have been established. But Fijian men still are caught between the past and the future and to acknowledge men's sexual behaviour, we must study the past and also appreciate the new Western values that have been introduced into our culture.

Objective 2: To explore the reproductive and sexual health knowledge, attitude and behaviour of young Fijian men and their use of the available services

Although young Fijian men are well informed about some aspects of the issues of reproductive and sexual behaviour, they do not obtain a holistic understanding of the issues. Sources of information are generally available and the public has access to most sources of information. The two main sources of information for young men are friends and mass media. Types of information received differ according to the source of information. This was explored in chapters 8-9.

Although a lot of public services are available, young men do not make a lot of use of the available services. There is still a stigma that the services are for women only and young men are afraid of using the services. Some of them do not know that the services are available. The centres providing free condoms were not known to some of them. The type of knowledge that is passed on to young men is important. This must be explored as knowledge from the media is not censored and can provide the wrong message to young men (see 6.4, 6.5, 6.6).

Parents were identified as poor sources of useful information (see 6.2.1). Young men do not see information from their parents as being useful. Parents therefore need to re-examine the type of information they are relating to their sons and the environment in which the knowledge is disseminated. Young men are well versed with information on STIs including HIV/AIDS (see 6.8), but they have a limited understanding of how the infection is spread and their attitude to practising safe sex is negative in most cases.

Because grandparents were traditionally responsible for educating children on sexual norms in society, the disappearance of the extended family has led to a breakdown in the system (see 5.2.1). Children are not knowledgeable and are not well informed about sexuality. This
is clearly shown through the increase in sexual abuse, incest and promiscuity in Fiji (see 6.4.1, 6.4.2).

The four issues discussed above reflect the evolution of the Fijian traditional and cultural values. It is therefore recommended that sexual and reproductive health education begin at primary level. At the same time, public awareness programs must continue at all levels of society. Secondly visual aids, such as soap operas must be encouraged and shown through the only available free television station. Educating the public through this means will be more effective than the charts and pamphlets used today (see 6.2.2).

Young men's attitudes to reproductive and sexual behaviour have been greatly influenced by religion since European contact and this continues to be so. Most young men conditionally approve premarital sex although it contradicts with their religious belief (see 7.4, 7.4.1, 7.7, 8.2.4). A positive attitude to premarital sex is not culturally acceptable. There is also a changing attitude to dating behaviour. Attitudes to dating are very different from the Western concept of dating (see 7.2, 7.3, 7.3.1, 8.2.2). This contradiction has negative implications on reproductive and sexual behaviour.

The analysis shows that men need to be encouraged to use contraceptives. Young men do not commonly know the natural methods of contraception and there is a need to educate them to have a positive attitude to contraceptive use (see 8.4, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3). The stereotype of the macho man is prominent (see 7.8). This has influenced their attitude to different gender roles (see 7.9).

**Objective 3: To identify the factors that influence young men's risk-taking behaviour**

Most young Fijian men have the attitude that they go to nightspots for the 'three Fs' meaning casual sex (see 9.2). The social setting encourages casual sex, as nightspots are accessible to young people. The second risk behaviour, the convoy is a common practice of young men, where a girl has sexual intercourse with a group of boys (see 9.3). Boys do not see it as rape. It is also a process of sexual initiation to some boys. Young women on the other hand are willing partners of casual sex but they do not agree with the 'convoy'. Risk behaviour programs in Fiji are mostly IEC programs that do little to influence behaviour.
Factors influencing behaviour should be identified and addressed when implementing programs for adolescent men. The age limits for entry into nightclubs and for alcohol consumption is not restricted allowing men as young as twelve to socialise in these places and to consume alcohol. Factors influencing the different risk taking behaviours are different for each behaviour type. The data show that socio-demographic factors influence young men to engage in sex with CSW (see 9.4) as compared to casual sex and having multiple partners (see 9.2, 9.3).

Attitudes and beliefs have a strong influence on risk-taking behaviours. Young men's attitude to premarital sex is a common factor influencing sexual risk-taking behaviour. A policy adviser at a government ministry stated:

*There is a need for a policy to be formulated encouraging future couples to have pre-marital counselling.*

It is suggested that in trying to educate young men to stop engaging in risk-taking behaviour, one approach that can be taken is to influence their attitude to premarital sex, making them accept that premarital sex is not encouraged and not an accepted norm in Fijian society.

### 10.3 FUTURE PROSPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following quotes are from interviews with two reproductive health specialists working for an international organization with a regional office in Fiji:

1. *We cannot identify the factors that influence the behaviour. It is the behaviour that makes the difference. What are the factors that promote risk-taking behaviour? What works and what does not.* (NB)

2. *A lot is unknown about the Pacific and these needs to be known in order for preventive action to be implemented. This is largely related to sexual network. It is the interaction in different parts of society.* (MO)

The quotes show that there are important unknown factors influencing sexuality that need to be identified. Findings from this study have identified some of these factors, as discussed in previous chapters and below are recommendations for future approaches to address issues of sexuality.

The traditional system responsible for the education of young people, the extended family, is fast vanishing. Society today takes little responsibility to look after the behaviour of the extended family members including young men. This has resulted in young people obtaining misinformation on sexual and reproductive health behaviours. Knowledge is therefore limited due to the narrow sources of information and, as discussed in chapter 6, young men are sometimes misinformed on this taboo topic. This has disrupted the traditional means of controlling sexual behaviour and disseminating human sexuality knowledge. The absence of the 'props' that enforce sexual taboos results in an increase in
risk behaviours. This leads to an increase in casual sex. Two end results are the high incidence of teenage pregnancy and the high incidence of STIs among the indigenous Fijian population. To address these issues, the institutional link that has been broken needs to be replaced. This has disrupted the traditional means of controlling sexual behaviour and disseminating human sexuality knowledge.

Institutions could be designed and reconstructed to educate young men and women about healthy sexuality to replace the waning practices of traditional ceremony, norms, and education. Traditional institutions can be reconstructed or new model institutions constructed to replace the traditional institutions that have been discussed earlier. This includes the construction of an institution, such as the formal education system and religious youth groups, to replace the extended family structure and one to replace the grandparents, who were the media for transferring knowledge to the children. Currently the school or the education sector as an institution is not replacing the extended family members and the grandparents in educating the children on reproductive and sexual health behaviours because the school system and the school curriculum mostly do not allow this to happen.

Policies could be structured to regulate and control behaviour. Given the current situation in Fiji with no age restriction on alcohol consumption and entry into bars and nightclubs, government policies on enforcing an age limit for entry into nightclubs and for alcohol consumption should be introduced. The age of entry into nightspots and the age approved for liquor consumption should be aged twenty-one. Young men are at high risk of casual sex and as observed in this study most young men go to nightclubs for casual sex, and when drunk young men have an excuse to practice risky behaviours. This recommendation will control young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty from entering social environments where risk-taking activities, including casual sex, are encouraged.

There is a double standard on values and behaviour because men cannot differentiate between religious values and cultural values of sexuality. This problem could be resolved through the process of breaking the barriers of cultural and religious taboos. Cultural and religious values must be differentiated, as these are two important institutions that influence sexual beliefs, attitudes and behaviour of young Fijian men today. A step forward in reproductive health could be possible if the message is addressed to the population as a whole including young and old, not just to the high-risk groups when educating people on the changing sexuality norms in society.
In addressing risk behaviours, different approaches must be taken. These include the use of different sources of knowledge such as the media, schools, religious groups and relatives to disseminate knowledge. Service providers must go out to the communities and encourage young men to use the different services available. This could include mobile services available to provide services at different socialising areas including sports grounds, youth centres, nightspots, bar and pubs, and youth rallies. Support from the government and from the Great Council of Chiefs could encourage young Fijian men to use the available services.

This thesis has explored the reproductive and sexual behaviour of young men and observed that although the government is addressing youth by establishing reproductive and sexual health counselling centres within the structure of the Ministry of Health, the needs of youth are not well met. Below is a statement from a female peer educator who is a youth counsellor at the centre:

*In my experience I found that many youth take the education process very lightly. They joke about it and pass comments about sex to us. Being in a clinic like this is stigma to the youth. It prevents people coming in for counselling. We cannot run discussion with the youth as we work according to the clinic...we cannot make the centre a youth friendly clinic such as having music to attracting the youth because the office space is shared with the STI clinic.*

The quote shows that educating young men using peer educators is not always a success. The research showed that young men prefer men to educate them on some topics and they accept older women to educate them on other topics such as contraceptives, and menstruation period. However young female peer educators, although knowledgeable, are not an acceptable source of information. This indicated that more research is needed to clearly understand other factors that influence reproductive and sexual behaviours of young men. These include the role of the government and the service providers in influencing behaviour, in-depth studies on the types of information received from different sources and how the information is disseminated. A nationwide research project on young men’s sexual behaviour is needed.

In reproductive health education and promotion the balance between short-term motivational approaches and long term social changes is a complex and contested one. But in either case, strategies directed at young men will require a thorough understanding of their sexual lives, to which I hope this study has contributed.
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APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE
The Reproductive and Sexual Health Knowledge and Behaviour of Men in Fiji.

This research is conducted to try and identify the social and cultural factors that influence the reproductive and sexual behaviours of males aged 15 to 24 years in Fiji. The aim of the study is to identify the factors influencing the reproductive and sexual behaviours of adolescent and young males in Fiji. In identifying the factors that influence the behaviour of males, the study can be used to plan related programs and to identify the needs relating to reproductive and sexual health services.

The findings from this research will help to improve and better the standard of reproductive health services available to men. It will help to improve the general understanding of how is the reproductive and sexual behaviours of men determined and why different social groups may have different reproductive and sexual behaviour.

I would like to inform you that all of your responses will be treated confidentially and you should not put your name in the questionnaire. Your participation and honesty is appreciated in anticipation of the success of this study.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

A Questionnaire Identification

Questionnaire Number; ______________________________________________________________________
Date: __________________________________________________________________________________
Interviewer / Self-administered: ____________________________________________________________________

Prepared by Mili Kaitani, Demography Program, RSSS, The Australian National University, Canberra Australia.
PART I. Respondent's demographic characteristics. Please write your responses in the spaces provided. For multiple choice questions please circle the answer of your response.

   1. Samabula
   2. Nabua
   3. Raiwai/Raiwaqa
   4. Nasinu
   5. Vatuwaqa
   6. Nasese
   7. Tamavua
   8. Lami/Delainavesi
   9. Valelevu/Kinoya
   10. Nadera/Nepani
   11. Other area. Name: __________________________

2. Who are you currently residing with?
   1. Staying at my parent's home
   2. Staying at my own home or renting a house.
   3. Living with friends
   4. Living in a hostel or boarding house
   5. Staying with my relatives
   6. Others (specify) __________________________

3. How old are you? ____________________________ years

4. Ethnicity.
   1. Fijian (including Rotumans)
   2. Indian

5. Marital Status
   1. Never married
   2. Married and together
   3. Divorced
   4. Separated
   5. De facto union

6. If ever-married, at what age were you first married? ____________________________ years

7. Religion
   1. Catholic
   2. Methodist
   3. Seventh Days Adventist
   4. Other Christian denominations (identify) ____________________________
   5. Hindu
   6. Muslim
   7. No religion
   8. Others (identify) ____________________________

8. How often do you go to church or to religious gatherings?
   1. Every day
   2. Every Sunday
   3. I go to every religious gathering
   4. Sometime
   5. Rarely
   6. Never
9. How many years of education have/did you received? ________________ years

10. Are you currently a student?
   1. Yes (if yes go to Q11)  2. No (if no go to Q14)

11. Name of the school or institution you attend. ______________________

12. What form or level of education are you in? ______________________

13. What is your area of study (subject majors)
   1. General, all subjects  5. Technology
   2. Science  6. Others: Specify:
   3. Arts (Geo/History)
   4. Commerce

14. What was your highest education level attained
   1. Primary (class 1-6)  5. Tertiary education
   2. Junior secondary (fm1-4)  6. None
   3. Higher secondary (fm5-7)  7. Others (specify) ______

15. Occupation
   2. Labourer/Casual worker  7. Businessman/self employed
   3. Service worker  8. Manager/Administrator
   4. Student  9. Unemployed
   5. Sales person  10. Others (specify) ______

   1. Never married  4. Divorced
   2. Married  5. Widowed
   3. Separated  6. De Facto Union

17. Father’s occupation
   1. Farmer/Fisherman  7. Businessman/self employed
   2. Labourer/Casual worker  8. Manager/Administrator
   4. Teacher  10. Others (specify) ______
   5. Sales person  11. Deceased
   6. Government worker

18. Mother’s occupation
   1. Labourer/Casual worker  5. Self employed
   2. Service worker  6. Unemployed
   3. Manager/Administrator  7. Others ________________
19. How much money does your household (family) earn in a week?

1. Less than $50.
2. $51 - $100
3. $101 - $300
4. $301 - $500
5. More than $500.

20. Where were you brought up as a child?

1. In the village
2. In a farm/rural settlement.
3. In town/city.

21. For how long have you been residing or schooling in Suva? ________

22. How many brothers do you have? ________________

23. How many sisters do you have? ________________

PART II KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

24. Have you ever received any educational information on reproductive and sexual health?
   1. Yes
   2. No

25. The statements below mention several sources of information that you might have used to get information on reproductive and sexual health. Please answer this by circling the score of your choice for each of the following sources, according to the key scores mentioned below.
   Key
   1 = Not useful at all
   2 = Not useful
   3 = Useful
   4 = Very useful

   Use this source
   If YES, usefulness of
   Yes(Y)/No(N)
   information (Score)

   1. Girlfriend
   2. Mother
   3. Father
   4. Other family members
   5. Friends (peer)
   6. Counsellor/religious leaders
   7. Newspapers/magazines/books
   8. Radio/ TV/film
   9. School, (Teacher)

26. Is/was Family Life Education offered at your Primary/High school?
   1. Yes
   2. No (go to Q29)
   3. Do not know (go to Q29)
27. If yes, have you taken the subject?
   1. Yes  
   2. No 

28. If yes, is/was the subject compulsory?
   1. Yes  
   2. No 

29. Have you ever heard about STDs mentioned below? Please tick (✓) your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STD</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea (Tona)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30. How can a person get STDs and HIV/AIDS? (please tick your choices).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How can a person get STDs and HIV/AIDS?</th>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
<th>No (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kissing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding hands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual intercourse with an infected person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual intercourse with multiple partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual intercourse with prostitutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using a condom during intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Homosexual sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood transfusion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing razor blades with infected person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. Have you ever received any information on family planning?
   1. Yes, from where did you get the information, ____________________________
   2. No (go to no.33)

32. What kind of information or services did you receive? Please circle your answer.

   Key: Yes -(1)  No(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information or services</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education on family relationships</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling and guidance on family planning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication for STDs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, please specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33. When a couple has sex together, who normally decides if they should use contraceptives?
   1. Man  
   2. Woman  
   3. Both decide.
34. This question addresses how familiar you are with the Reproductive health services available. Answer yes or no to the following questions. (Please put the number 1 (for Yes) or 2 (for No).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of service</th>
<th>Do you know of the available service? (Y=1/N=2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If No, do not answer column 2,3 and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's crisis centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health unit</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is the service free? (Y=1/N=2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever used the service? (Y=1/N=2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. The question below is based on your knowledge of contraceptive methods. Please put the numbers in the spaces provided to indicate your choice of answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraceptive methods</th>
<th>Ever heard of the method (Y=1, N=2)</th>
<th>If yes, where can method be obtained? (1=\text{hospital/health clinics}, 2=\text{retail shops}, 3=\text{friends}, 4=\text{chemist})</th>
<th>Is the method freely available (Y=1, N=2)</th>
<th>Ever used the method? (Y=1, N=2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD (Loop)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injectables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasectomy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhythm (calendar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

36. Vasectomy is an operation performed on a man which prevents him from fathering children but does not prevent him from normal sexual activity.
1. True
2. False
3. Do not know

37. Is vasectomy commonly used amongst men in your society?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know.

38. Who in your society usually (commonly/mostly) use birth controls?
1. Females
2. Males.
3. Both, males and females.
39. What is safe sex? *Please circle your choice of answers*

- Yes, safe.  
  - b. Using a condom during coitus  
  - c. Sexual abstinence  
  - d. Having one a sexual partner  
  - e. Preventing pregnancy  
  - g. Having sex with a girl when not having her period

- No, not safe.  
  - 1

40. Is the use of condoms common in your community?

- 1. Yes  
- 2. No  
- 3. Do not know.

**PART III. GENDER RELATIONSHIPS.**

41. In general, among people you know well from your ethnic group, who has higher status?

- 1. Men  
- 2. Women  
- 3. Both have equal right

42. If you could only have one child, which would you prefer?

- 1. Son  
- 2. Daughter  
- 3. No preference

43. How much do you agree with the following statements? *Please tick.*

Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- a) Becoming a mother is the most important thing a woman can do.
- b) It is a woman's responsibility to provide and use contraception.
- c) A couple should discuss contraception before having sex.
- d) Good boys carry condoms.
- e) It is a woman's right to choose whether she wants an abortion.
- f) It is best for a girl to be a virgin until she is marriage.
- g) Men should decide on the number of children they can have.
- h) Unmarried men should use contraception if they are having sex.
- i) It is a man's right to have sexual intercourse with his wife/partner.
- j) It is okay for men to have extra-marital affairs.
- k) Women should not have extra-marital affairs.
- l) Men should make their own decision on choosing a partner.
- m) A man should be free to have more than one partner.
- n) Dating a person from another race is acceptable.
- o) A Fijian dating an Indian is acceptable.
- p) Marrying someone from another race is not good.
- q) Dating someone of a different religion is not right.
- r) Marrying someone from another religious group is not acceptable.
44. Teenage girls should be allowed to do out dating without supervision.
   1. Yes  2. No

45. Drinking alcohol can influence a person to behave in an unacceptable manner.
   1. Yes  2. No

46. Violence in a relationship usually occur because of sexual matters
   1. Yes  2. No

PART V  DATING AND PRE COITAL BEHAVIOURS

47. If someone is dating, what do you think is proper sexual behaviours that the dating
couple can engage in? Please circle your answer for each of the following behaviours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First date</th>
<th>Regular partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes  No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0. Holding hands</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Hugging</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Intense hugging</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cheek kissing</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lips kissing</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Breast fondling</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Genital fondling</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Petting with full penetration</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Petting to ejaculation/orgasm</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Penetrative sexual intercourse</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. What is the ideal age for a girl to get married? _________ years.

49. What is the ideal age for a boy to get married? _________ years

50. How much do you agree with the following statement about boys engaging in premarital sexual
ter course? Please tick your choice for each item.
   2. Agree nor disagree  5. Strongly disagree

| a) Premarital sex is all right if you use contraceptives. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| b) Premarital sex is all right if both partners agree but do not love each other. |
| c) Premarital sex is all right as long as it is based on love |
| d) Premarital sex is okay if a marriage proposal from parents was approved. |
| e) Premarital sex is all right if the couple are engaged and marriage date set. |
| f) Premarital sex is never right |
| g) Premarital sex is all right if you do it with a prostitute |
| h) A girl should be a virgin till marriage. |
| i) A boy should be a virgin till marriage. |
| j) Males should be responsible for preventing teenage pregnancy. |
PART VI  CULTURE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

51. Who is the head of your family?
0. My father
1. Mother
2. Grandfather
3. Myself
4. Others (specify)

52. Who in the family is mostly responsible for looking after the children?
1. Women/young girls
2. Both parents
3. Fathers/Men/boys
4. All the grown up in the family.

53. Who in most cases determine the number of children a couple should have?
1. The man's parents
2. The whole extended family
3. The couple themselves
4. The wife
5. The husband.

54. In a family where domestic violence occurs, who is most often the victim?
1. The man
2. The woman
3. The children
4. The men and the children
5. The women and the children.

55. The following statements relate to your lifetime experiences and cultural experiences. How much do you agree with the following statement?

Key
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

<table>
<thead>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Girls are expected to look after their young brothers and sisters.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) At age 5-12 years, boys do less domestic duties than girls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Males in rural or village communities do more household duties when compared to those in urban areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) Men have more free time than women do.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Knowledge on reproductive and sexual health is passed on to the children through their parent and the elderly in the community.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f) An extended family, (father, mother, children with other relatives living together) is common in the rural areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>g) Most urban families are made up of the nuclear family (parent and children with no other relatives).</td>
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<tr>
<td>h) Young children normally share the same rooms with their parents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) A private room for a married couple is common in the homes.</td>
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</table>

56. How can pregnancy be prevented? (multiple response)
1. Abstaining from sex
2. Using condoms
3. Having one sex partner
4. Using traditional medicines
5. Using contraception
57. Is abortion legal in Fiji?
   1. Yes  2. No  3. Do not know

58. Is arranged or fixed marriage still practised in your community?
   1. Yes  2. No  3. Do not know

PART VII PRACTICES IN RELATION TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

59. Generally, at what age do females in your society become sexually active?
   1. Less than 10yrs  3. 15 - 19yrs  5. 25+yrs
   2. 10 - 14yrs  4. 20 - 24yrs

60. At what age do males in your society, generally, become sexually active?
   1. 9yrs or younger  3. 15 - 19yrs  5. 25+yrs
   2. 10 - 14yrs  4. 20 - 24yrs

61. Did/will you choose your own partner?
   1. Yes  2. No
   If no, who did/will? ____________________________

62. How often do you discuss reproductive and sexual health issues at home?
   0. Often  2. When there is trouble
   1. Sometimes  3. Never (go to Q64)

63. Who do you most often discuss reproductive and sexual health issues with?
   0. Whole family  3. Father  6. Cousins
   2. Mother  5. Brother

64. Would you go to a reproductive and sexual health clinic to get advise in reproductive
or sexual health matters?
   1. Yes  2. No

PART V REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

65. On the whole, which of the following have you experienced with the opposite sex?
   (Please tick 1 for Yes or 2 for No).
   0. I have had no physical contact with a female
   1. I have held hands with a female
   2. I have embraced a female
   3. I have embraced another male
   4. I have kissed another male on the lips.
   5. I have kissed a female on the lips
   6. I have fondled a female’s breast while she had her clothes on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
7. I have fondled a female’s breast while she had her clothes off.
8. I have fondled a female sex organ.
9. I have had my sex organ fondled by a female.
10. I have reached orgasm when having physical contact with a female, but no penile-vaginal penetration.
11. I have dated a male.
12. I have reached orgasm when having physical contact with a female, but no penile-vaginal penetration.
13. I have had sexual intercourse with full penetration with a woman.
14. I have had penetrative sexual intercourse with another male.

66. Have you ever dated a person (by dating, I mean, an activity where a male and a female with an intimate relationship, go out together all alone, for example, to watch a movie or to stroll).
   1. Yes  2. No (If no, go to Q# 71)

67. Which of the following categories do you belong to?
   1. Heterosexual (having female partners only)
   2. Bisexual (both male and female partners)
   3. Homosexual (male partners only)

68. How old were you when you first dated a female? ________ years old.

69. In which of the following categories was your first date?
   1. A female whom you had just met, but was not a prostitute.
   2. My girlfriend
   3. A female whom you had known for some time, but was not a ‘girl friend’.
   4. A female prostitute.
   5. Another male
   6. Others (please specify)__________________

70. In the last four weeks, how many times have you dated?
   0. None  2. Twice  4. Four times
   1. Once  3. Three times  5. More than four times

71. Do you have ever masturbated?
   1. Yes  2. No (go to Q73 or Q85)

72. How often do you masturbate?
   1. 2-7 times a week  2. More than 7 times a week

If you have not had any dating activity in the past four weeks, please go to Question # 85.

73. In the last four weeks, how many females/males have you dated?
   1. One  4. Four
   2. Two  5. More than four
   3. Three
74. In the last four weeks, which category best describe your dating.
   1. I dated a prostitute
   2. I dated a girlfriend
   3. I dated a female friend whom I had known for some time, but was not a girlfriend
   4. A male companion
   5. I dated a female I had just met.

75. In your whole life have you ever had full penetration sexual intercourse with another person?
   1. Yes
   2. No (go to Q86)

76. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse with another person?
   ________ years old.

77. With which of the following categories of females did you first experience sexual intercourse?
   1. A female prostitute
   2. A female whom I had just met but not a prostitute
   3. A girlfriend/wife
   4. A female whom I had known for some time, but was not a girlfriend
   5. A male companion
   6. A male prostitute

If you have not had any sexual intercourse in the past six months, please go to Q #.82

78. In the last six months, how many times have you had intercourse with female?
   1. Once
   2. Twice
   3. Three times
   4. Four times
   5. Five times
   6. More than six times

79. Was this with one partner?
   1. Yes
   2. No

80. In the last six months, with how many different females have you had sexual intercourse?
   1. One
   2. Two
   3. Three
   4. Four
   5. Five
   6. Six

81. In the last six months, with which of the following categories of partners have you had sexual intercourse? (Please circle (1) for Yes and (2) for No)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
82. In general, to which of the following categories do your coital partners belong?
   1. Prostitute
   2. Females whom I just meet but not a prostitute
   3. Girlfriends
   4. Females whom I have known for some time, but are not girlfriends
   5. Other types of female (please specify) _______________________
   6. A male companion
   7. Male prostitutes

83. To which of the following categories do your coital partners mostly belong?
    (Please check more than one category if necessary).
   1. A prostitute
   2. Females whom I only meet but not a prostitute
   3. Girlfriends, who is not a prostitute.
   4. Females whom I have known for some time, but are not girlfriends
   5. I could not say who my sexual partners mostly are
   6. Schoolmates/schoolgirls

84. In all of your sexual intercourse experiences, how often have you used condoms?

85. Have you had more than one sexual partner at one time?
   1. Yes              2. No

86. Is having more than one sexual partner at one time acceptable in your society?

87. Are there many people in your society that have more than one partner?
   1. Yes              2. No

88. Why do they choose to have more than one partner?

______________________________

89. In which of the relationship is pre-marital sex acceptable?
   1. Boyfriend and girlfriend relationship
   2. Dating partner
   3. Future wife
   4. Fiancée
   5. Others (specify) ________________________________

90. Where are gays (homosexuals) mostly found?
   1. Rural areas
   2. Urban areas
   3. Both areas
91. Are gay (homosexual) people acceptable in your society?
   1. Yes 2. No

92. Do gay people normal have more than one sexual partner?
   1. Yes 2. No

93. Is prostitution common in your society?
   1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

94. How common is it for men in your community to visit prostitutes?

95. Do you drink alcohol?
   1. Yes 2. No

96. If yes how often?
   1. Almost every weekend 2. Almost every day 3. Only on special occasions. 4. Once in a while

Thank you very much for your participation.

May God bless you.

Hope that you find the questions educational in some ways.
APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION SHEET AND CONSENT FORM
I am a Fijian woman conducting a research on the Reproductive and sexual behaviours of men in Fiji. The research I am conducting is for my study thesis. I am currently a Doctor in Philosophy (PHD) student, majoring in Demography, at the Australian National University, in Canberra, Australia. Below is a short explanatory note on the research.

This research is conducted to try and identify the social and cultural factors that influence the reproductive and sexual behaviours of males aged 15 to 24 years in Fiji. The aim of the study is to identify the factors influencing the reproductive and sexual behaviours of adolescent and young males in Fiji. In identifying the factors that influence the behaviour of males, the study can be used to plan related programs and to identify the needs relating to reproductive and sexual health services.

The findings from this research will help to improve and better the standard of reproductive health services available to men. It will help to improve the general understanding of how is the reproductive and sexual behaviours of men determined and why different social groups may have different reproductive and sexual behaviour.

I would like to inform you that all of your responses will be treated confidentially and I do not ask you to give your name, for the focus group discussions or the in-depth interviews. Your participation and honesty is appreciated in anticipation of the success of this study.

Below are my contact addresses in Fiji and in Australia. Please feel free to contact me if you have any queries. I will be in Fiji for a period of six months. I will be happy to answer any question you might have in regards to the research. If you also have any information that you think will be useful for the research please do contact me on the address below. If you feel the need to personally discuss certain issues relating to topic with me, do feel free to give me a call and I will try to help you out.

My contact address in Fiji is

31 Beach Road
Suva Point
Suva
Phone 313917
e-mail: mili_kaitani@hotmail.com

My contact address in Australia is

2 Key Street
Campbell
ACT 2612
AUSTRALIA
Phone (02) 62496264
e-mail: kaitani@coombs.anu.edu.au

Or

Demography Program
Research School of Social Science
The Australian National University
ACTON 0200
CANBERRA ACT
AUSTRALIA
Phone
(02) 61253289
CONSENT FORM

The focus group discussion/in-depth interview you are about to participate in is on the reproductive and sexual health behaviors of men in Fiji. This is a voluntary discussion, so feel free to leave the discussion group/interview if you do not want to participate.

The information collected in this research is highly confidential and no names will be identified in the data. You are requested to use fictitious names during the discussion/interview. The interviewers will provide name labels to you. Please do read the information sheets given to you before agreeing or disagreeing to participate in the research.

Below is a consent form to be filled in by you, if you agree to participate in the research.

__________________________

I ______________________ (code number), agree to participate in this research on the reproductive and sexual health behaviors of men in Fiji. I agree to participate in the Focus group discussion/In-depth interview.

Signature or Initial. (This is voluntary)