

Table 6 Distribution of responses to questions regarding attitudes towards sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues

| Item | Men (n = 276) | | | Women (n = 281) | | | P-value |
|--|---------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------|------------|---------|
| | True | False | Don't know | True | False | Don't know | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Youth need information regarding SRH matters, even if they do not have premarital sexual relationships | 82.6 | 14.1 | 3.3 | 83.3 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 0.918 |
| Education about prevention of pregnancy or STI does not lead to high-risk sexual behaviours | 66.3 | 13.0 | 20.7 | 62.6 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 0.613 |
| SRH issues need to be taught to students at schools | 60.1 | 33.0 | 6.9 | 58.4 | 33.8 | 7.8 | 0.667 |
| Parents and professionals are the best sources of information regarding SRH | 83.7 | 14.5 | 1.8 | 83.3 | 13.9 | 2.8 | 0.996 |
| All young adults should have access to contraceptives including condoms before marriage | 65.9 | 28.3 | 5.8 | 21.7 | 65.8 | 12.5 | 0.007 |
| Use of contraceptives before marriage may not lead to infertility | 3.6 | 8.3 | 88.0 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 87.5 | 0.776 |
| Couples should be open to each other and have in-depth discussions about SRH matters | 69.9 | 7.2 | 22.8 | 69.8 | 5.0 | 25.3 | 0.217 |

STI = sexually transmitted diseases.