

PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSURE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS OF HAWASSA UNIVERSITY, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA, 2016



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Acronym and abbreviation

AA= Addis Ababa

AAU= Addis Ababa University

ACA= Awassa College of Agriculture

AOR= Adjusted Odds Ratio

ASRH= Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health

COR = Crude Odds Ratio

CDC = Communicable Disease Control

CLG = College of Law and Governance

CMHS= college of Medicine and Health Science

CSSH= College of Social Science and Humanity

DVD = Digital Video Disk

ETB = Ethiopian Birr

HIV/AIDS= Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome

HEIs = Higher Education Institutions

IOT= Institute of Technology

MDG = Millennium Development Goal

MOE = Ministry of Education

MOH = Ministry of Health

MCIT = Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

MOYS = Ministry of Youth and Sport

MSE = Movie Sexual Exposures

OR = Odds Ratio

SEM= Sexually Explicit Material

SEIM = Sexually Explicit Internet Material

SE = Sexual Explicit

SEW = Sexual Explicit Website

SNM = Social Network Media

SNNPR = South Nations Nationality and Peoples Regional State

SSS = sexual sensation seeking

STI = Sexual Transmitted Infection

UN = United Nation

USA = United States of America

UK = United Kingdom

Abstract

Background: *In spite of intensive studies and intervention efforts that have been made so far, risky sexual behaviour has remained as major public health concerns among young people in general and among Ethiopian higher education students in particular. Exposure to pornographic materials which are intended to produce sexual stimulation on its consumer are argued to be one of the factors leading to risky sexual behavior but contradicting findings exist in the literature.*

Objective: *To assess pornography Exposure and Its Association with Risky Sexual Behavior among Students of Hawassa University, Southern Ethiopia, 2016*

Methods: *Institution based Cross sectional quantitative survey was carried out in April 2016 among 1707 Hawassa University undergraduate regular students. Multi stage clustered sampling technique was used to select study participants. Self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection and data were analyzed by SPSS V.21. Multivariate logistic regression was used to assess association between independent and outcome variables.*

Results: *1622 students provided complete information making response rate of 95%. Of this 1446(89.1%) had ever exposed to pornography either intentionally or unintentionally. Rather than simple exposure, frequency of exposure with in the last six month, usually or always [AOR=8 at 95% CI (4.793, 14.5)], age at the first pornography exposure, 10-13 year (earl adolescent) [AOR= 1.742 at 95% CI (1.086, 2.79)], practicing what had been watched on pornography [AOR=12.4 at 95% CI (7.6, 20.2)], watching pornography with romantic partner [AOR=2.02 at 95% CI(1.095 ,3.725)] watching pornography immediately before sexual intercourse [AOR=3.91at 95%CI (2.423, 6.31) and intentional exposure to pornography [AOR=1.657 at 95%CI (1.128, 2.434)] have shown significant association with risky sexual behaviour.*

Conclusion: *risky sexual behaviours such as having multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, having sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers, transactional sex and early sexual initiation were highly prevalent among Hawassa university students. Type of exposure and extent of exposure to pornography found to have significant association with risky sexual behaviour. University and other concerned body should work together to alleviate problem and empower students with skills and information to criticize and resist sexual media.*

Acknowledgement

First of all I would like to thank my Lord for His mercy and strength that He has given to me. Then, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Dr. Gurmesa Tura, and Mrs. Tsedach Alemu for their guidance and unreserved support.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

World of today is home to 1.8 billion young population between the ages of 10 and 24 than at any other time in human history, and the youth population growing is the fastest in the poorest nations. According to UN population division there were 1.2 billion youth aged 15-24 years which are considered to be age of undergraduate university students globally in 2015, accounting for one out of every six people worldwide(1)

These large, productive groups of the population are engaged into various risky sexual behaviours which can increase the likelihood (occurrences) of STI including HIV; unwanted pregnancy with its potential adverse effects. Each year an estimated half billion new curable STIs occur worldwide with the highest rates among 20-24 year olds and unsafe abortions are being performed among young women under the age of 24 years(2, 3)

Due to this, there is rising concern of risky sexual behaviour among young people worldwide in general and in developing countries particular where 90% of young people living today. These concerns are not new, but the rapid expansion of technological possibilities has changed the nature of the debate and sexualized media content is argued to be one of the factors leading to risky sexual behavior. Accordingly, public health researchers have hypothesized that various visual, aural, audio-visual SEM which are being released in the form of videos, films, pictures, magazines, textual messages and commonly termed as pornography are aggravating epidemiologically risky sexual behaviors while some activists suggest that pornography provides people a healthy way to explore their sexuality(4, 5).

The extraordinary growth of mass media during the late 20th century, and particularly the establishment of the Internet, has vastly increased accessibility to pornography. Every second, 28,258 internet users are viewing pornography, and every 39 minutes a new pornographic video is being created in the United States. A total of 4.2 million web sites contain pornography that is 12% of total websites, and high percentages subscriptions to porn sites contain young people aged 15-24 year old and this can affect young people particularly due to lack of fully developed cognitive skills which allow them critically analyze messages from pornography to make right decisions based on possible future outcomes(6)

According to 2015 Google trend report, eight of the top ten nations listed searching for ‘pornography’: in the Google, were developing countries from Africa. Ethiopia is the sixth country in the world and the fifth one from Africa headed by Zimbabwe, Kenya, Botswana and Zambia from the first to the last respectively(7)

The rate of pornography consumption have been reported within the range of 50–99% amongst men and 30–86% amongst women) from different international studies. In Ethiopia, cross sectional studies conducted among high school students reported exposure to pornography within the range of 33%-77.2% (8-11).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In spite of intensive studies and intervention efforts that have been made so far, risky sexual behaviour has remained as major public health concerns among young people in both developing and developed nations raising epidemic of STDs. According to 2014 surveillance report of CDC and Kirby Institute from Australia on STD, three nationally notifiable STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and syphilis) have increased with alarming rate in USA, Australia and globally for the first time since 2006. Unfortunately the burden of this raise in infection is the highest among youth aged 15-24. Today, people aged 15-24 years account for almost 40% of new HIV infections worldwide. Majority of these HIV infections are in sub-Saharan Africa, where 1.7 million (85%) of all adolescents living with HIV (12-14).

Unsafe sex is the second most important cause of morbidity or untimely mortality among young people in the world developing nation and the ninth most important cause in developed countries. Although the annual number of AIDS-related deaths worldwide fell by 35% from 2005 to 2013, deaths among young people living with HIV have sharply risen, increasing by 50% from 2005 to 2012. In the era of antiretroviral therapy, AIDS remains the second leading cause of death among young people globally and the leading cause of death among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa. This increment has occurred predominantly in the African Region, at a time when HIV-related deaths were decreasing in all other population groups. (15, 16)

In Ethiopia young population aged (10-24) consists significant portion of population (35%) and have problems similar to young people elsewhere. Despite much awareness raising campaigns and stabilized status of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the past decade, risky sexual behaviour such as multiple sexual partnership, inconsistent use of condoms, sex with CSW, sex for exchange of money and early sexual debt which are considered as risky sexual behaviours in this study are still being practiced widely. More over high risk sexual behaviours have been reported among university and high school students.(16, 17)

According to one national level study which was conducted on risky sexual behavior and predisposing factors in 5 of the 22 public HEIs in Ethiopia, 30% of university students were sexually active and had engaged in risky sexual practices. 81% of male and 63% of female

students had sex with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months and among currently sexually active male students almost two thirds (64%) had sex with at least one female sex worker. Out of students who had sex in the last 12 month 31.0% of them had had more than one sexual partner, 26.6% had sex without condom in the past year at the time of survey and 12.0% of female students who ever had sexual intercourse become pregnant since they have joined university(17, 18).

Instead of significant drop that has been detected on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Ethiopia from 1.5 in 2011 to 1.1 in 2014, Sero-prevalence of HIV in one of Private HEI in Addis Ababa found to be 3.8% which is more than threefold of the current national prevalence. Similarly the rate of abortion reported to be 65 abortion per 1000 women which is threefold of that of national abortion rate (23/1000 women aged 15–44) in one of public University of which 86% were unsafe abortion. In addition to what have been mentioned above, urethral or vaginal discharge and genital ulcer were reported as common sexually transmitted infections among university students.(18-21)

Sexual risk behaviors such as casual sex, engagement in sexual practices from a younger age, lack of condom use including unprotected anal or oral sex and a high number of sexual partners have been linked to pornography consumption. Researchers from the University of Sydney in Australia conducted a systematic review of 17 studies that assessed a link between the amount of pornography use and risky sexual behaviors among adults. Seven of the 17 studies included in the review found that Internet pornography was strongly associated with unsafe sexual behaviors. Ten studies specifically investigated the link between pornography use (both Internet pornography and other type pornography sources) and a higher number of sexual partners. Overall, results showed that men and women who watch more porn had a higher number of lifetime sexual partners. (14).

Cross sectional survey conducted in Addis Ababa, on HIV prevalence and socio-cultural contexts of Sexuality indicated that Young people are being challenged to engage in unsafe sex due to enormous pressure from unlicensed pornographic video and films. (20-22).

In the same way, different institution based cross sectional surveys which were conducted among public and private high school students in Ethiopia found respondents who admitted of being

exposed to sexual explicit films, most of them reported that they exercised what they had seen in pornographic movies including advanced sexual activities (such as, anal or oral sexual intercourse). Participants in community based qualitative in-depth interview reported that group sex between two or more men with one woman which they called “sandwich” was spreading in Addis Ababa due to pornography and even some of the participants practiced some of the acts they had seen in the pornography(10, 23).

Despite researches supporting the deleterious impact of pornography on young people’s sexual attitudes and behaviors, contradictory findings exist in the literature. Some studies found significant association between pornography consumption and risky sexual behaviour, others fail to find any association and contrary to all few study found positive association. Even if that, substantial research has examined the effects of pornography on young people in developed nations and, existing studies fall short in addressing how sexually-explicit material affects young people in developing countries in general and in Ethiopia particularly due to difference of sociocultural context.

In addition to what have been mentioned above, previously conducted study in Ethiopia had not included comprehensive definition and different dimensions of pornography among university students where campus living arrangement, being out of parents’ supervision and accessibility to Social Network Media might make students vulnerable to the deleterious effect of pornography. The importance of such knowledge increases as the globalizing effects of technology expand young peoples' access and exposure to pornography. Therefore this study is primarily intended to assess association between pornography exposure and risky sexual behaviour among students of Hawassa University (HU)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Most of the studies regarding exposure to pornography (SEM) were done in western countries where exposure is expected to be high. Different researchers have reported both positive and negative aspects of pornography consumption among young people and there are different opinions about how pornography affects youths and adolescents.

Concerns have been raised that pornography affects young people in many ways because sexual images in the mass media can have both immediate and long-term effects. It can lead to, sexual arousal, homosexuality, prostitution, abusive sexual attitude, premarital sex, unprotected sexual practice and other abusive behaviours that can lead to HIV/AIDS infection as well. However, others argue that, how sex on media affects young people may depend on age, gender, parental involvement, perceptions of reality and reasons for the media use. In contrary with all, some of others concluded that pornography exposure is not associated with risky sexual behaviors (23, 24).

Regarding common outlet that young people can access to pornography literature demonstrates that the most common ways in which children and young people access pornography have changed in recent years, from magazines, videos, television and books to the internet playing a more dominant role, but DVDs, films, magazines and television are still widespread(25).

Pornography consumption and risky sexual behaviours

Previous research in a range of cultural contexts has consistently found associations between pornography consumption and a variety of sexual behaviours. These include having pre-coital sexual behaviours, lower age at first intercourse, multiple numbers of sexual partners, extramarital sex, having engaged in oral, anal or group sex, engaging in a larger range of sexual practices, not having used contraception during the last intercourse and having had a sexually transmitted infection(8, 14).

A cross-sectional study among 14- to 18-year-old black females found that exposure to X-rated movies was correlated with having sex more frequently, multiple sex partners, and not using contraception. In addition, Young women in Sweden who had viewed pornography frequently

were more likely reported having had risky sexual behaviors (e.g., low frequency of using condoms), oral sex (given and received), casual sex, group sex, and anal sex than those who had not viewed(26, 27).

Within the last decade, researchers have also begun to investigate the associations between young adults' use of pornography and their sexual preferences, behaviors, and levels of satisfaction. For example one survey conducted among USA college students found that both the frequency of pornography use and number of methods college students used to view pornography were associated with having a larger number of overall intercourse partners and younger age of first intercourse. Moreover, higher frequencies of pornography use were associated with less sexual and relationship satisfaction. The frequency of pornography use and number of types of pornography viewed were associated with stronger preferences for engaging in behaviors often seen in pornography (e.g., group sex, role playing). Similarly, another study found that viewing pornography depicting unprotected anal intercourse was associated with engaging in the same practice in a sample of 821 non-monogamous men who have sex with men(28, 29).

Another a randomized control behavioral intervention trial conducted to assess relationship between pornography use and risk factors for HIV transmission among 149 homosexual men who were at-risk for HIV, time spent viewing pornography was significantly associated with having more male sexual partners ($p<.001$) and unprotected penetrative anal sex acts ($p<.001$) and decreased perception of risk for HIV infection ($p<.05$) were found to be significantly associated with greater time spent viewing pornography(30).

In contrary to what have been mentioned above, survey conducted among 7548 Swiss school adolescents aged 16-20 years, to assess associations between online pornography exposure and risky sexual behaviors (first sexual intercourse before age 15, having more than four sexual partners and partner's unwanted pregnancy) were not associated with online pornography exposure in any of the groups which was grouped as exposed vs. none exposed and waned exposure vs. unwanted exposure, except that males who were exposed (deliberately or not) had higher odds of not having used a condom at last intercourse ($p<0.01$) (24).

Data collected in 2010 from a community-based cross sectional sample of young Croatian adults, aged 18 to 25 (n = 1,005) in southeastern Europe to explore Association between Pornography Use and Risky Sexual Behaviors, emphasizing on Role of Early Exposure to Pornography and Sexual Sensation Seeking. study had considered sexual sensation seeking (SSS) as a potential confounder of the association between pornography use and sexual risks, but only slight correlations were found between the indicators of pornography use (age at first exposure, frequency of use in the past 12 months, and personal importance of pornography) and sexual risk taking. However, in a multivariate analysis, only age at first exposure to pornography remained as weak predictor of sexual risk taking among both women and men. SSS neither confounded nor moderated the association. Overall, the findings had not supported the notion that pornography use is substantially associated with sexual risk taking among young adults, rather suggested that early exposure to sexually explicit material and high SSS as additive risk factors for sexual risk taking (31)

Pornography exposure and condom none use

Research on the association between pornography exposure and condom use does not give a consistent finding. Some studies have shown that viewing pornography is associated with a lower likelihood of using a condom.⁽²⁴⁾ some fail to find an association ^(32, 33). and one study found a positive correlation between viewing pornography and more frequent use of condoms ⁽³⁴⁾

Another online cross sectional survey conducted among 1216 undergraduate public university students in USA to study pornography consumption and its association with condom use had not found any significant association between pornography consumption and condom use(35).

A Cross sectional Study conducted to assess exposure to pornographic video and its effect on HIV-related sexual risk behaviours among male migrant workers in southern India found that migrants who viewed pornographic videos were more likely to engage in paid sex, inconsistent condom use in paid sex and experience STI-like symptoms than their counterparts(36).

A national longitudinal survey conducted among USA youth to assess whether exposure to televised sexual content predicted subsequent pregnancy for girls, found exposure to sexual content on television had predicted teen pregnancy, with adjustment for all covariates. Teens who were exposed to high levels of television sexual content (90th percentile) were twice as

likely to experience a pregnancy in the subsequent 3 years, compared with those with lower levels of exposure (10th percentile)(37).

Pornography exposure and early sexual debt

Regarding to early sexual initiation Study conducted among USA college students found that a higher quantity of Internet Pornography Consumption was uniquely associated with a lower age at first intercourse. Similarly, other longitudinal studies from USA predicted that Internet Pornography Consumption affects the age of initiation of the first sexual intercourse; as adolescents regularly using Internet Pornography had earlier sexual intercourse than adolescents not using Internet Pornography(28, 38).

Crosse sectional study which was carried out among randomly selected 785 students from six public and private high schools at Addis Ababa, to assess pornographic consumption and its association with sexual debut found significant association between sexual debut and pornographic consumption. Pornographic consumers were six times more likely to have sexual debut compared to non-users AOR = 6.2, 95% CI (3.7, 10.5) and similarly odds of having sexual debut was 3 times more likely for those who had boy/girlfriend compared to those do not have AOR= 3.01, 95% CI (2.0, 4.2)(9)

In opposite to above finding, another community based comparative cross sectional study which was conducted to determine the median age at first sexual intercourse and factors associated with sexual initiation among 1294 (647 urban and 647 rural) youths, in Dessie town and Dessie Surrounding district, Northern Ethiopia, had not found association between sexual debt and pornography exposure. Rather the age of first pornography exposure which was less than 18 year found to have significant association with early sexual initiation. It was more than 2.9 times higher for those who view pornographic materials at earlier age (less than 18 years) [AOR =2.86, 95% CI [1.47, 5.56] compared with those who exposed to pornography at age greater than18(39).

Regarding age of first pornographic consumption, study conducted in a representative sample of young adult Danish men and women aged 18–30 detected that lower age at first exposure is associated with higher Internet Pornography Consumption. Those individuals who reported greater exposure to Internet Pornography are more likely to be sexually experienced and have a higher number of sexual partners. This finding is replicated in a large population-representative

survey in Norway, as it is detected that a higher number of sexual partners is associated with the use of pornography in all media (40-42).

Pornography Exposure and Multiple sexual partners

Another institution-based cross-sectional study conducted among randomly selected 374 students at Alkan University College at Addis from February to March 2014 found Students who had watched pornography were two times more likely to have multiple sexual partners than those who didn't watch it (AOR = 2.17, 95% CI (1.82–5.93)(43).

Similarly cross sectional studies which were conducted among undergraduate students in two public universities in Ethiopia found significant association between exposures to pornographic movies and having multiple sexual partner. Shortcoming of those studies was they did not consider and applied comprehensive definition of pornography rather they assessed only exposure to pornographic video. Because content of pornography, frequency of exposure and duration of consumption in each exposure can play significant role (44-46).

In contrary to above studies, Crosse sectional survey which was conducted among 790 private college students at Bahir Dar town, Northern Ethiopia had not found any association between pornography exposure and multiple sexual partner rather came with the finding that females who had viewed pornographic films twice a week had multiple sexual partners three times that of their counter parts. Similarly Study conducted among undergraduate Addis Ababa University had not shown significant association between pornography exposure and multiple sexual partner, rather higher number of students who were not exposed to pornography found to have multiple sexual partner(45, 47).

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

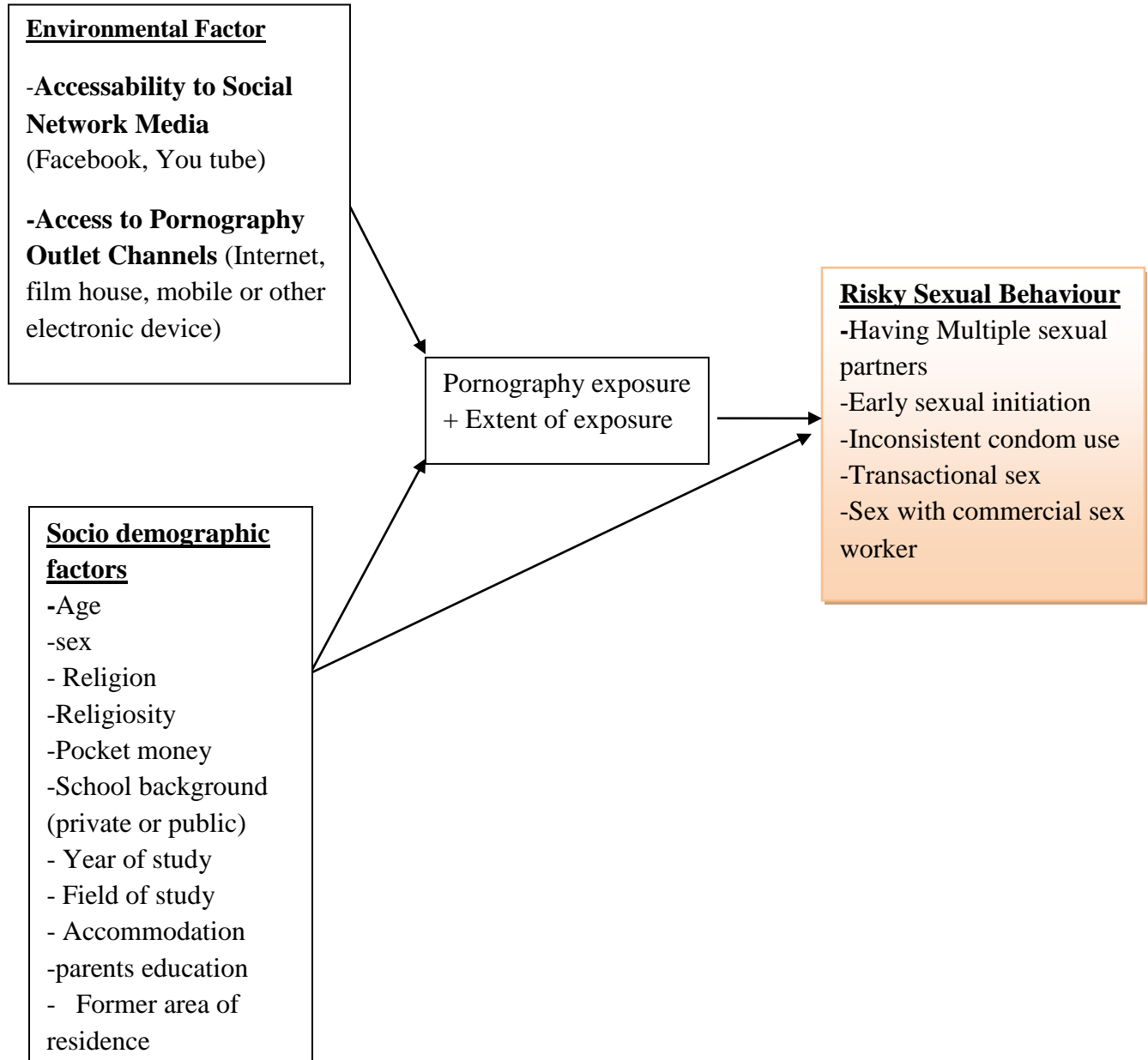


Figure 1: - conceptual frame work developed after reviewing relevant literature

2.1. Significance of Study

Despite extensive studies and intervention efforts that have been made so far, risky sexual behaviour remained as major public health concerns among young people. Studies that have been conducted up to now still leaves some important issues unaddressed. Therefore, it is clear that we need to know more and do more on those factors which are understudied and can contribute to risky sexual behavior. Identification of such understudied factor will help for additional preventive interventions.

Therefore, finding of this study is expected to present magnitude of pornography exposure and its association with risky sexual behaviour among students of HU. It will help Sexuality education planners, policy makers and other NGO who are interested to work on SRH of young people to intervene existing and emerging problems of young people in relation with pornography because today's youth and adolescents are living in the globalized world, rapidly changing environment and a growing reliance on new communication technologies than ever.

3. Objective of the study

3.1. General objective

- ✚ To assess pornography Exposure and Its Association with Risky Sexual Behavior among Students of Hawassa University. Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

3.2. Specific objectives

1. To determine magnitude of exposure to pornography among students of Hawassa University.
2. To determine the prevalence of risky sexual behaviors among students of Hawassa University
3. To assess the association between pornography exposure and risky sexual behaviour among students of Hawassa University

4. Methods and materials

4.1. Study area and period

This Study was conducted at Hawassa University from April 4-8, 2016. Hawassa University is one of the public Higher education institutions in Ethiopia, which is located at Hawassa city, which is capital city of SNNRS. Hawassa city, locate at 271 km away from Addis Ababa, which is the capital city of Ethiopia in South direction between 7° 06' N latitude, 38° 48' E longitudes and elevation of 1697 meters above sea level(48).

Initially university was established in April 2000 and it has been formed by merging three colleges in Southern Ethiopia: Awassa College of Agriculture (ACA), Wondogenet College of Forestry and Dilla College of Teacher Education and Health Sciences and called Debub (South University). In 2006 Debub University changed name to Hawassa University. Since then the university has been upgrading its capabilities adding new colleges, institutes and departments, programs and research facilities.

Today University is offering more than 60 field of study in undergraduate and 43 fields of study in postgraduate programs as well as 4 PhD programs in its six campuses and one institute of Technology. Currently in its seven colleges and one Institute of Technology, the university has a total community of about 45,970. Among these, 2,475 were academic staff, 4,388 were administrative staff and 39,107 were students. From these, 21,140 were regular generic undergraduate students and considered as the source population for this study (49-51).

4.2. Study design

Institution based Cross sectional study

4.3. Population

4.3.1. Source population

Regular generic undergraduate students of Hawassa University

4.3.2. Study population

A sample of generic regular Undergraduate students of Hawassa University were selected and included in the study

Inclusion criteria

- ✚ Being generic regular undergraduate students of Hawassa University

Exclusion Criteria

- ✚ Generic regular undergraduate students who were not able to complete the questionnaire without assistance such as students who have visual impairment or hearing difficulty.
- ✚ Medical intern students excluded from study because questionnaire was distributed in student's respective class room, intern medical students spend all their time in practical work places.
- ✚ Emergency and IC Nursing and Surgical Nursing were excluded. Even they are regular students; they are upgrading and came from work places. Their age, life style total different from other regular student's.
- ✚ Those students who are in marital union were excluded, because one of risky sexual practice that was assessed is inconsistent condom use, it is difficult to categorize them as risky if they had not used condom consistently in marriage.

4.5. Sample size and sampling techniques

4.5.1. Sample size

There was no similar study conducted among university students in Ethiopia. Therefore, the expected proportion of risky sexual behaviour (having multiple sexual partner, early sexual initiation, Inconsistent use of condom, Sex with commercial sex workers or transactional sex) among pornography exposed university students assumed to be 50% (P1) and 40 % for none exposed ones (P2) based on the assumption that the difference between exposed and none exposed students to be 10%. $r = n_2:n_1=1$).

Finally sample size calculated by Epi-info version 7 statistical software and the following assumptions were considered. Level of significance of 95% [$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$] power of 80% ($-Z_{\beta} = 0.84$). A design effect of 2 was used because of multistage clustered sampling method. After adding 10% for nonresponses, the final sample size became 1707

4.5.2. Sampling techniques

Multistage clustered sampling technique was used to identify participants of the study. First the colleges or institutes were selected randomly. Then from the chosen colleges or institutes, list of clusters were established by using Department and year of study. From total clusters in the selected colleges or institute, 34 clusters were selected in order to get required sample size based on cumulative frequencies of students per clusters. These 34 clusters were allocated to each college or institute by using PPS of clusters. Finally data were collected from those selected clusters.

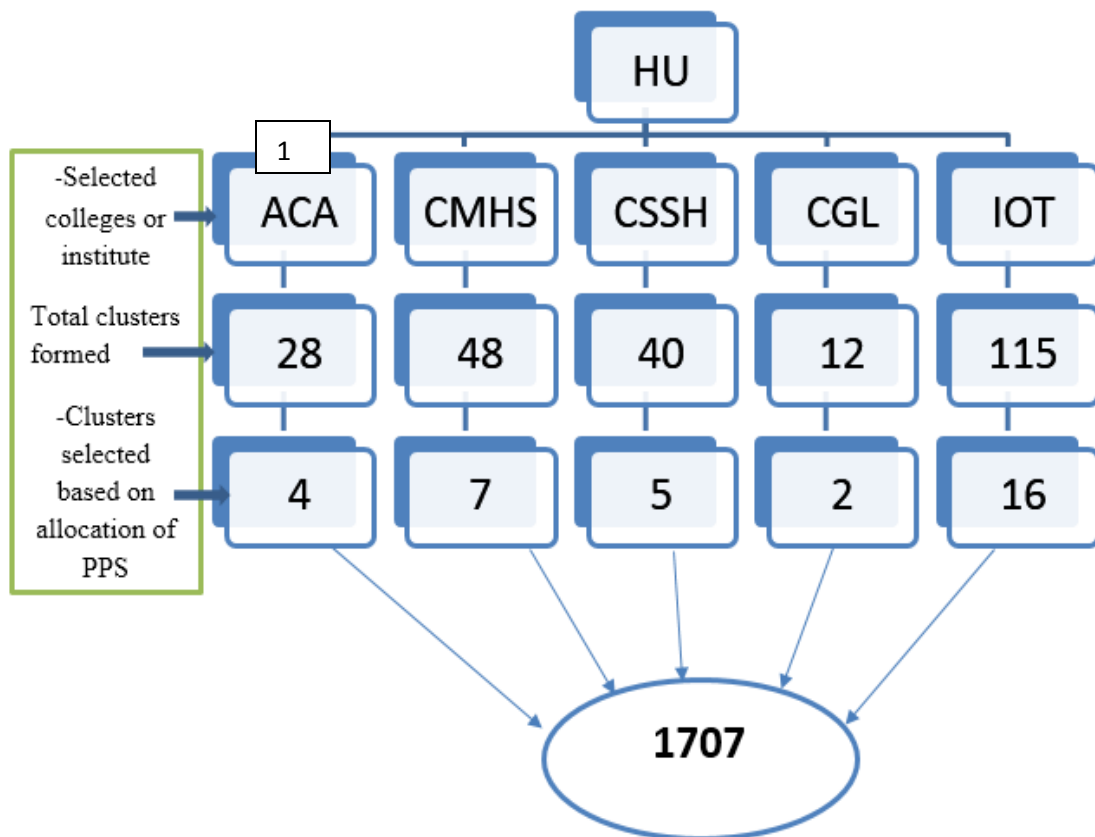


Figure 2: - schematic Diagram of Sampling techniques

¹

¹ ACA= Awassa College of Agriculture, CMHS=College of Medicine and Health Science, CSSH= College of Social Science and Humanity, CGL=College of Governance and Law, IOT=Institute of Technology

4.6. Data collection procedure

Data were collected by using semi-structured self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire was adapted from different literatures and contextualized in our setup and translated to Amharic language. In order to avoid information contamination, all students that were included in the sample completed the structured questionnaire at the same time in their respective classroom. Some classrooms were found to be too small for the guarantee of privacy for which other larger halls were chosen.

A brief orientation was given by facilitators about research question and especial attention was given for comprehensive definition of pornography i.e. what pornography is and is not and how privacy of the students will be kept in the study. Finally students were requested kindly to check completeness of the questionnaire before they return. The anonymous filled questionnaires were placed (inserted) in the prepared envelopes that were placed at corner in front of the students by study participant. Finally the envelopes were picked by facilitators

4.6.1. Variables

Dependent variables

- ✚ Risky sexual behaviour (inconsistent condom use, multiple sexual partner, early sexual debt, sexual intercourse with commercial sex worker or transactional sex)

Independent variable

- ✚ **Socio demographic factor** (Age, sex, former area of residence, religiosity, pocket money, school background, year of study, field of the study, accommodation)
- ✚ **Environmental factor** (accessability to new Social Network Media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Skype, Viber (imo)); access to Pornography Outlet Channels (Internet, film house, mobile or other electronic device)
- ✚ **Pornography exposure variables** (age of the first exposure, type of exposure (intentional or accidental), frequency of exposure with in the last six month, the last time when participants watched pornography, and interpersonal contexts of pornography)

consumption, whether students had practiced or not what they had watched on pornography in real sexual life)

Measurement

Pornography exposure: Exposure to pornography was assessed in two steps. First, the participants were asked to report if they ever had read a pornographic magazine, viewed a pornographic film or viewed pornography on the Internet and elsewhere. Those who answered “yes” were asked to answer a follow-up question about how often they watched pornography with in the last six months. Options were (“At least five times per week”, or “three to five times per week”, or “one to two times per week”, “once to two times per month”, “at most one times per month and never with in the last six months” and the last time that they had watched pornography was assessed as “within the last 24hr.”, “within the last 48hr.” “Within the last week,” “within the last month,” “within the last six month,” “within the last year” and before one year

Participants who reported frequency of watching pornography with in the last six month as “at least five times or three to five times per week” and those who reported the last time when they had watched pornography as either “within the last 24 hour or 48hr” recoded as always consumers. Those respondents who reported frequency of watching pornography with in the last six month as “one to two times per week” and the last time when they had watched pornography as “within the last week” recoded as usual consumers

Finally those respondents who reported frequency of watching pornography with in the last six month as “one to two times per month or at most once per month and who reported the last time since they had watched pornography as “within the last month” were recoded as sometime (occasional) consumers and compared with reference group which was never watched with in the last six month.

Type of Exposure (intentional or accidental)

Intentional Exposure was assessed by asking direct or indirect question. Directly by asking (yes, no) type question whether students had seen pornography intentionally or accidentally. Indirectly series of questions were asked about their online or offline activity like whether student had searched to sex related site on the internet (downloaded sexual image or video) and ever sent or

received or shared sexual image or video by using file sharing program either on line like Facebook, email or offline like mobile Blue tooth or sharing by hard drive device like flash. Student who answered 'yes' for one of the above question was taken as intentional exposure (consumption)

4.7. Operational definition and definition of terms

1. **Pornography** is any sexual explicit materials (video, audio-visual, pictures, magazines, books, music, textual messages, games, or expose reproductive organs of the human body ...etc.) that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal (stimulation) on its consumer.
2. **Risky sexual behaviour:** is an action or practice that increase likelihood of being infected by STI including HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. It includes at least one of the following: not using condom (inconsistent use of condoms), having multiple Sexual partner, starting sex before age 18 years, sex with commercial sex workers and sex for exchange of money (gift or benefit).
3. **Casual sex** = describes sexual contact with known or not known persons, with whom no monogamous or committed relationship exists and one or more sexual encounters take place
4. **Early sexual debut** = refers to the first sexual activity which occurs before the age of 18 year
5. **Transactional sex** = sex for exchange of money, gift or other benefit
6. **Consistent condom use:** using of a condom for each and every sexual encounter
7. **Religiosity** = frequency of attending religious places irrespective of the type of religion.
8. **Pornography exposure:** : respondents who ever had watched pornography either on the internet or elsewhere was considered as had exposed irrespective of duration, frequency and type of exposure (intentional or accidental).
9. **Intentional pornography Exposure:** any participants who had ever searched to sex related site on the internet and downloaded sexual image or video or ever sent or received

or shared sexual image or video by using file sharing program either on line like Facebook, email or offline like mobile Blue tooth or shared by hard drive device like flash and others considered as intentional exposure.

4.8. Data quality control (assurance)

For data quality assurance standardized questionnaire developed by joined UNDP/UNFPA /WHO/World Bank was used for risky sexual behaviour assessment part and for pornography exposure assessment part validated tool adapted from different literatures.

The questionnaire was pre-tested at Awada Campus which is out of the selected colleges and located at Yirgalem 41 km away from Hawassa where main study was conducted and necessary modification was made. Thirteen first Degree holders were recruited to facilitate data collection process and one day training was provided to facilitators and data collection process was supervised by investigator.

Before data entry the principal investigator and supervisors checked the completeness of the collected data. Template scheme for data entry was developed into Epidata Version 3.1 and pre-tested for ranges, skipping patterns and allowed legal values by entering simulated data

4.9. Data Processing and Analysis

Data were entered to EPiData version 3.1 and exported to IBM SPSS windows version 21. After data cleaning and checking for missing value, descriptive analysis was carried out and finding is presented in the form of graphs, frequency distribution tables and proportion. Kaplan Meier survival analysis was used to calculate mean and median time to the first pornography exposure and time to the first sexual intercourse. Binary logistic regression analysis was carried out to examine the relationship between risky sexual behaviour and explanatory variables. Only Variables that have p value less than 0.05 in the bivariate analysis were considered as candidate variable for multiple logistic regressions model to control the confounding variables.

The degree of association between independent and dependent variable was assessed using odds ratio with 95% confidence interval. P-value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

4.10. Ethical consideration (Approval)

Ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Review Committee of the College of Health Sciences, Jimma University. Permission letter was obtained from Hawassa University Vice president for research and academic affairs and other concerned bodies and written consent was obtained from participant students.

4.11. Plan of Dissemination

Findings of this envisioned study will be presented to JU department of population and family health mock and final defense will be made. It will be also communicated to Hawassa University, where the study was conducted and finally attempts will also be made to present in different public and professional research conference and efforts will be made to publish on national or international scientific journal.

5 Result

5.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics

Out of total 1707 students that were included in the survey 1622 students provided complete data for analysis making response rate of 95%. Majority, 1198 (73.9%) of the participants were male. Median age of participants was 20 year, ranging from 17 to 29 years whereas predominant age group being 20-24 year comprising 1126 (70%) of the participants. Most of participants were orthodox Christian 1009(62.2 %), followed by protestant 413(25.5%).

Regarding pocket money that students get from their parents or relative, 1546 (95.3%) of the students get pocket money per month from their parents or relative and most of them, 1001 (61.7%) get less than or equal to (\leq 500) ETB per month. In relation to former area of residence that participants came from 516(31.8%), of them came from district town, followed by zonal town 348 (21.5%) and regional city 243(15%).

Of the students that were participated in the study, 553 (34.1%) of them were first year. With regard to accommodation where students live, most of them 1508 (93%) live in the campus.

Table 1:-Socio demographic characteristics of respondents at Hawassa University, April 2016

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age in year	17- 19	443	27.3%
	20-24	1126	69.4%
	24-29	53	3.3%
Sex	Male	1198	73.9%
	Female	424	26.1%
Religion	Orthodox	1009	62.2%
	Protestant	413	25.5%
	Muslim	148	9.1%
	Others	52	3.2%
Frequency of visiting religious institution	Daily	667	41.1%
	At least once per week	757	47.7%
	At least once per month	125	7.7%
	Other	73	3.5%
where studied High school ((grade 9-10) and preparatory school (grade11-12))	Public school	1246	76.8%
	Private school	345	21.3%
	Religious or missionary school	31	1.9%
Paternal Education status	No formal school	465	28.7%
	Primary school	343	21.1%

Maternal Education Status	Secondary school	238	14.7%
	TVET or College diploma	136	8.4%
	First Degree University graduate	269	16.6%
	Master's Degree and above	171	10.5%
	No formal school	572	35.5%
	Primary school	373	23%
	Secondary school	294	18.1%
	TVET or College diploma	149	9.2%
	First Degree University graduate	191	11.8%
	Master's Degree and above	43	2.7%
Former Area of residence	Addis Ababa	233	14.4%
	Dire Dawa	16	1%
	Regional city	243	15%
	Zonal Town	348	21.5%
	District town	516	31.8%
	Rural	266	16.4%
College or institute of study	Institute of Technology	772	47.5%
	Social Science	351	21.6%
	Medicine and Health Science	230	14.2%
	Agriculture	149	9.2%

	Law and governance	120	7.4%
Academic year of study	First year	553	31.4%
	Second year	463	28.5%
	Third year	268	16.5%
	Fourth year	187	11.5%
	Fifth year	151	9.3%
Place where served meal	Student's cafeteria	1217	75%
	Other than Student's cafeteria	405	25%
Amount of monthly pocket money that students receive from their parents in ETB	None	76	4.7%
	1-500	1001	61.7%
	>500	545	33.6%
Accommodation	Campus Dormitory	1508	93%
	Outside campus but with family	58	3.6%
	Outside campus rent house	45	2.8%

5.2 Social Network Media (SNM) Accessibility

Regarding Social network media accessibility majority 1260 (77.7%) of participants reported that they have electronic device such as Smart phone, iPhone, I Pad (palmtop) or personal computer that enable them to access internet or social network media. With regard to Social Network Media use most of the participants 1457 (89.8%) use SNM predominantly Facebook 1414(87.2%) followed by Viber or imo 551(34%). Concerning about frequency of SNM use, more than half 777(53.7%) of participants who reported that they use SNM, use it always or usually. In relation to encountering sexual explicit materials while using SNM, 1248 (85.4%) of

participants reported that they had ever encountered SEM while they were using SNM since they have started using it.

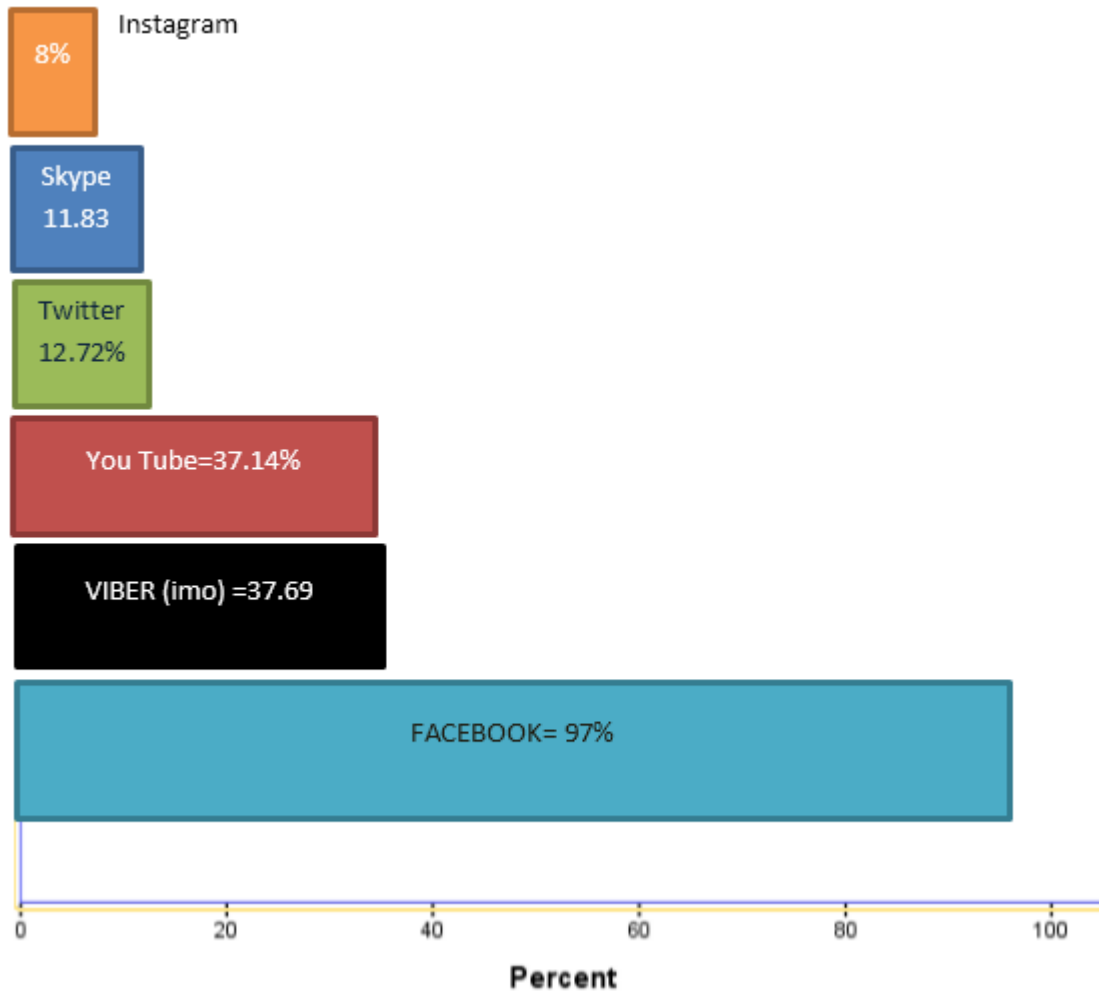


Figure 3: - Type of SNM (Social Network Media) that used by study participants among Hawassa university undergraduate students, April 2016

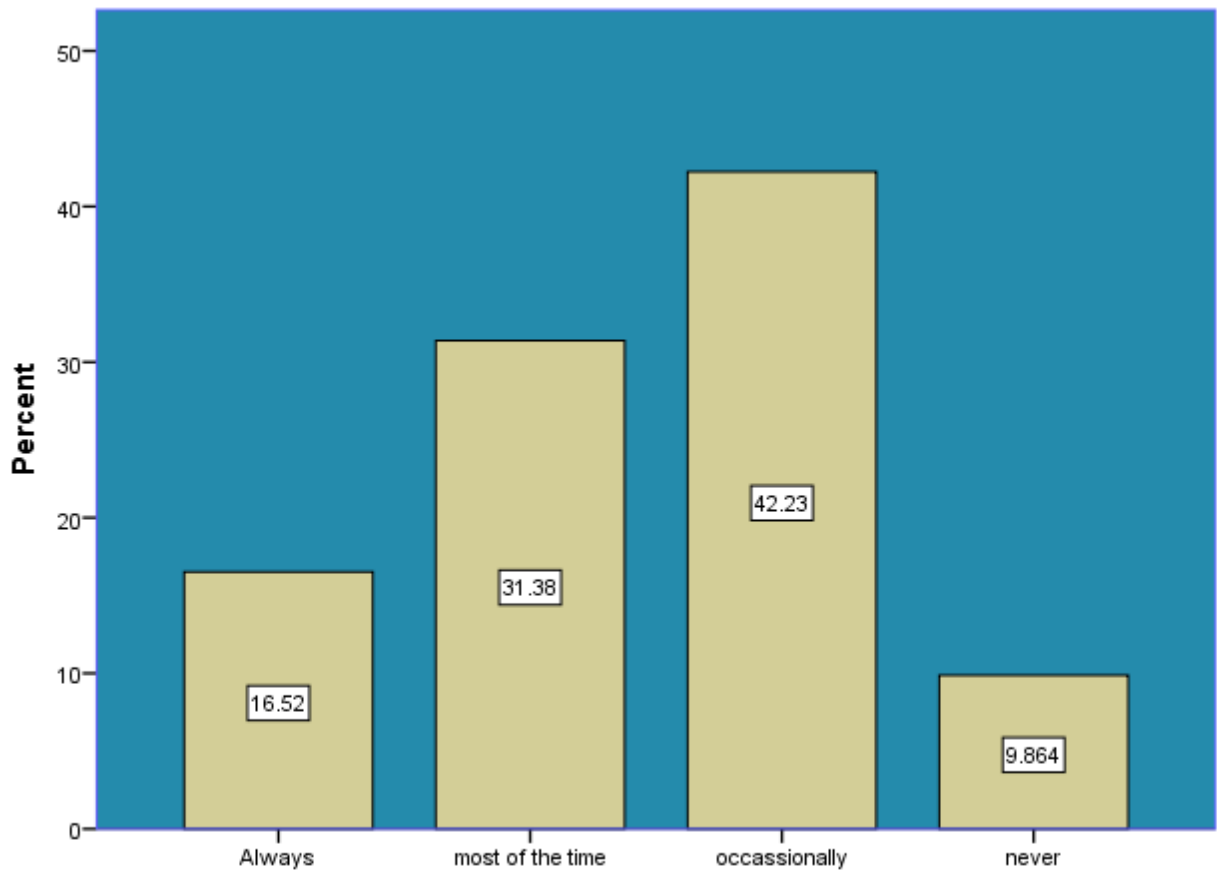


Figure 4:-Frequency of using social network media among study participants of Hawassa University, April 2016

Table 2:-Cross tabulation of risky sexual practice and Social Network Media utilization among study participants of Hawassa University, April 2016

Variable	Risky sexual practice			P-value	
	Yes	No	Total		
Use at least one Social Network Media (SNM)	Yes	444(93.7%)	1018(88.7)	1462(88.6%)	0.001
	No	30(6.3%)	130(11.3%)	160(11.4%)	
Ever encountered SEM while using SNM	Yes	406(91.4%)	842(82.7%)	1248(85.4%)	0.000
	No	38(8.6%)	176(17.3%)	214(14.6%)	
Type of SNM that participants use					
Facebook use	Yes	430(96.8%)	984(96.7%)	1414(96.7%)	0.85
	No	14(3.2%)	34(3.3%)	48(3.3%)	
You tube use	Yes	183(17.9%)	360(35.36%)	543(37%)	0.03
	No	261(82.1%)	658(64.64%)	919(63%)	
Skype use	Yes	78(17.56%)	95(9.3%)	173(11.8%)	0.000
	No	366(82.44%)	923(90.7%)	1289(89.2%)	
Viber(imo) use	Yes	180(40.5%)	371(36.4%)	551(37.7%)	0.137
	No	264(59.5%)	647(63.6%)	911(62.3%)	
Twitter use	Yes	77(17.3%)	109(10.7%)	186(12.7%)	0.000
	No	367(82.7%)	909(89.3%)	1276(87.3%)	
Instagram use	Yes	41(9.2%)	77(7.6%)	118(8.1%)	0.281
	No	403(90.8%)	941(92.4%)	1344(91.9%)	

Pornography Exposure

Out of 1622 students participated in the study majority 1446(89.1%) (Males =1116(77.2%), females=330(22.8%)) had ever exposed to pornographic material either intentionally 748(46.1%) or unintentionally 688(42.1%) while using Social Network Media. The mean and median age for the first pornography exposure was 15 and 16 years respectively and there was no difference in mean and median age of the first pornography exposure between male and female participants.

Of 879 participants who reported that they had watched pornographic material with in the last six month at the time of survey 473(54%) of them watched it more than or equal to two times per week and 339(38.5%) of them had watched it with in the last 48 hour at the time of survey.

Regarding common pornography outlet, internet was the leading outlet 785(65.4%) while the commonest place to access pornography being at university WiFi 635(52%) area and computer lab 541(45%). Concerning interpersonal context of pornography consumption most of participants 758(63%) had watched pornography alone.

Out of 1582 participants who reported that they have at least one electronic device at the time of survey 352 (22.25%) of them had pornographic material in their electronic device. Regarding the source from where pornographic materials received, most of them 233 (66.2%) reported that they had received from their friends via mobile Bluetooth, cable or flash while 212(60.2%) of them downloaded from internet.

Out of 1203 respondents who reported that they had ever watched pornography 315(26.18%) of them have asked or practiced what they had watched on pornography in their real sexual life like new sex position, anal or oral sexual intercourse and about half of them reported that they had did it most of the time during sexual intercourse.

Out of 1121 participants who reported that they ever had watched sex film almost all of them 1101(98.2%) of them reported that the film had not shown any protective means of HIV prevention or unwanted pregnancy.

Out of 1446 participants who had been ever exposed to pornographic materials 748(46.1%) of exposed intentionally either receiving from their friends, or searching on internet. Among 915 participants who responded question related to purposive searching and downloading of

pornographic materials with in the last one year, 554(60.5%) of them reported that they had searched to sex related site on the internet (downloaded sexual image or video by using file sharing program in the past year. The main reason mentioned by students for such searching of pornographic materials was seeking information about sexuality 264(47.5%) followed by curiosity 118(21.3%).

Of participants who had started sexual intercourse 257(15.8%) of them reported that they had ever watched pornographic material immediately before they had sexual intercourse with their partner. Out of those participants who had watched pornographic material immediately before sexual intercourse, 94(36.2%) of them reported that they had watched it most of the time. Out of 1622 students that participated in the study 1046(64.7%) of them thought that consuming pornographic material can affects sexual behaviour.

Table 3:-Extent of Pornography Exposure among students of Hawassa University who participated in the study, April 2016 (n=1622)

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Have you ever heard about pornography?	Yes	1363	84
	No	259	16
Have you Ever watched pornography?	Yes	1203	74.2
	No	419	25.8
When you had watched pornography at the first time was it intentional or accidental?	intentional	468	28.9
	unintentional	735	45.3
Age at the first pornography exposure	10-13	178	14.8
	>=14	1025	85.2
Where do you watch pornography commonly**(n=1203)	At the dormitory or rented house	471	39.2
	At the friend's rent house	127	10.6
	At the Computer lab	541	45
	Around WiFi are inside the campus	635	52.8
	At private internet cafe	398	33.1
	At private film house	145	12.1
	Other	26	2.2
With whom do you watch pornography commonly** (n=1203)	Alone	758	63
	With romantic partner(boy/girlfriend)	112	9.3
	With dormitory mate / classmate friends	474	39.4
	Other	31	2.6
Have you ever opened a message or a link in a message on internet that had shown pictures of naked people or people having sex without your interest?	Yes	757	46.6
	No	865	53.4

Searched to sex related site on the internet (downloaded sexual image or video by using file sharing program in the past year)	Yes	554	60.5
	No	361	39.5
Do you have pornographic materials in your electronic device right now	Yes	352	29.2
	No	851	71.8
From where had you gotten such pornographic material which is inside your electronic device right now* (n=360)	Downloaded from internet	212	58.9
	Received from friends by either mobile Bluetooth, cable or Flash	223	37.9
	Other	16	4.4
Ever watched pornographic movies, films or other similar sexual stimulating things just/immediately before having sexual intercourse	Yes	257	47
	No	289	53
On average, how often do you watch pornography when you are having sex with a partner?	Always	39	15.25
	Most of the time	94	36.5
	Occasionally	124	48.25
Ever asked a sexual partner to try something which had observed in pornography, such as a new sexual activity or “new sex position or anal sex or oral sex”?	Yes	250	45.8
	No	296	54.2
Ever had practiced sexual activity that was observed on pornography with sexual partner?	Yes	286	52.4
	No	260	47.6
Frequency of applying sexual activity which had observed on pornography during sexual intercourse with partner	Always	41	14.2
	Commonly	110	38.1
	Rarely	138	47.8
Opinion on watching pornographic materials affects real sexual life	Yes	1049	64.7
	No	367	22.6
	Have no idea	206	12.7

* = more than one answer was possible

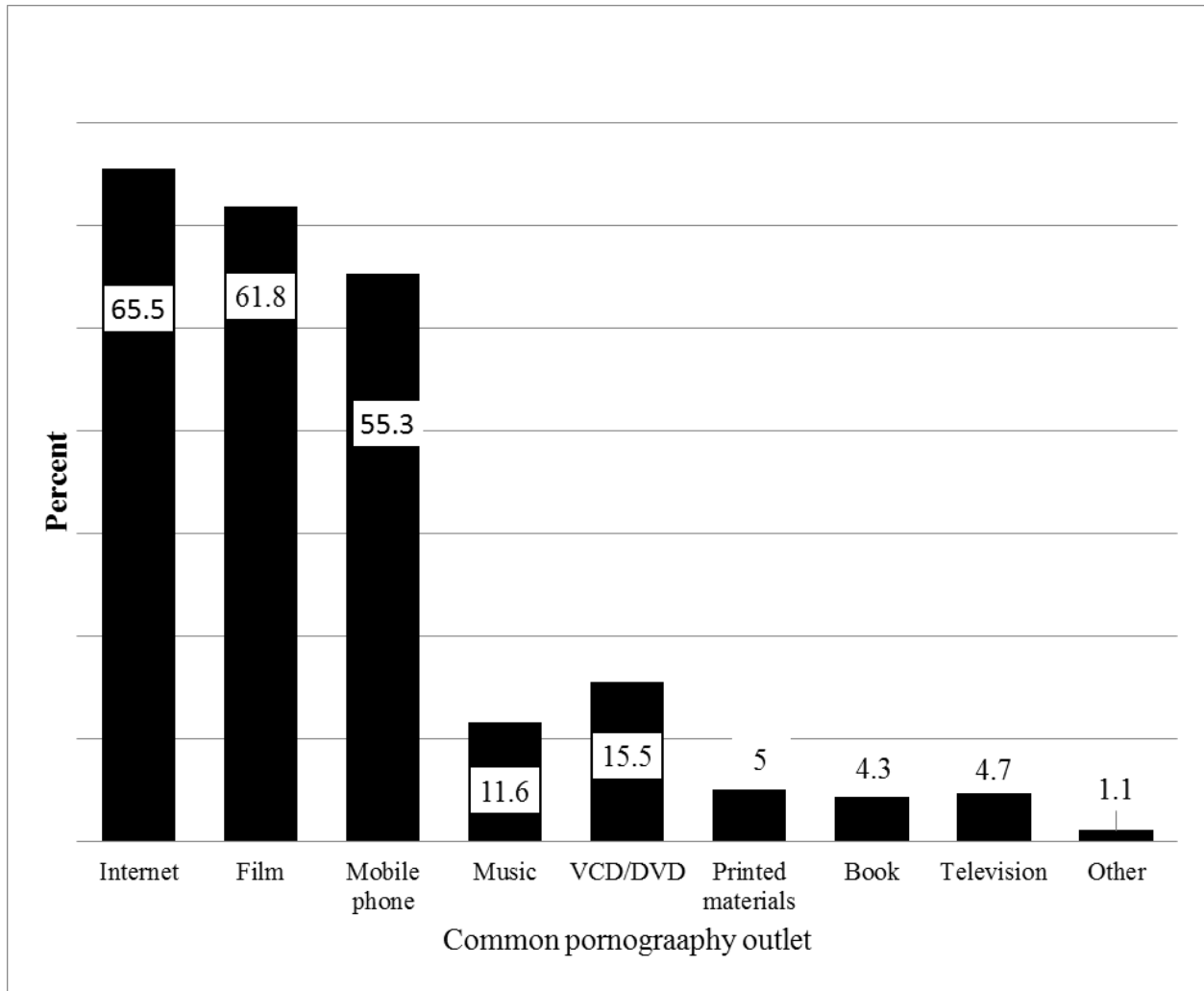


Figure 5:-Common pornography outlet channels among study participants of Hawassa University undergraduate students, April 2016

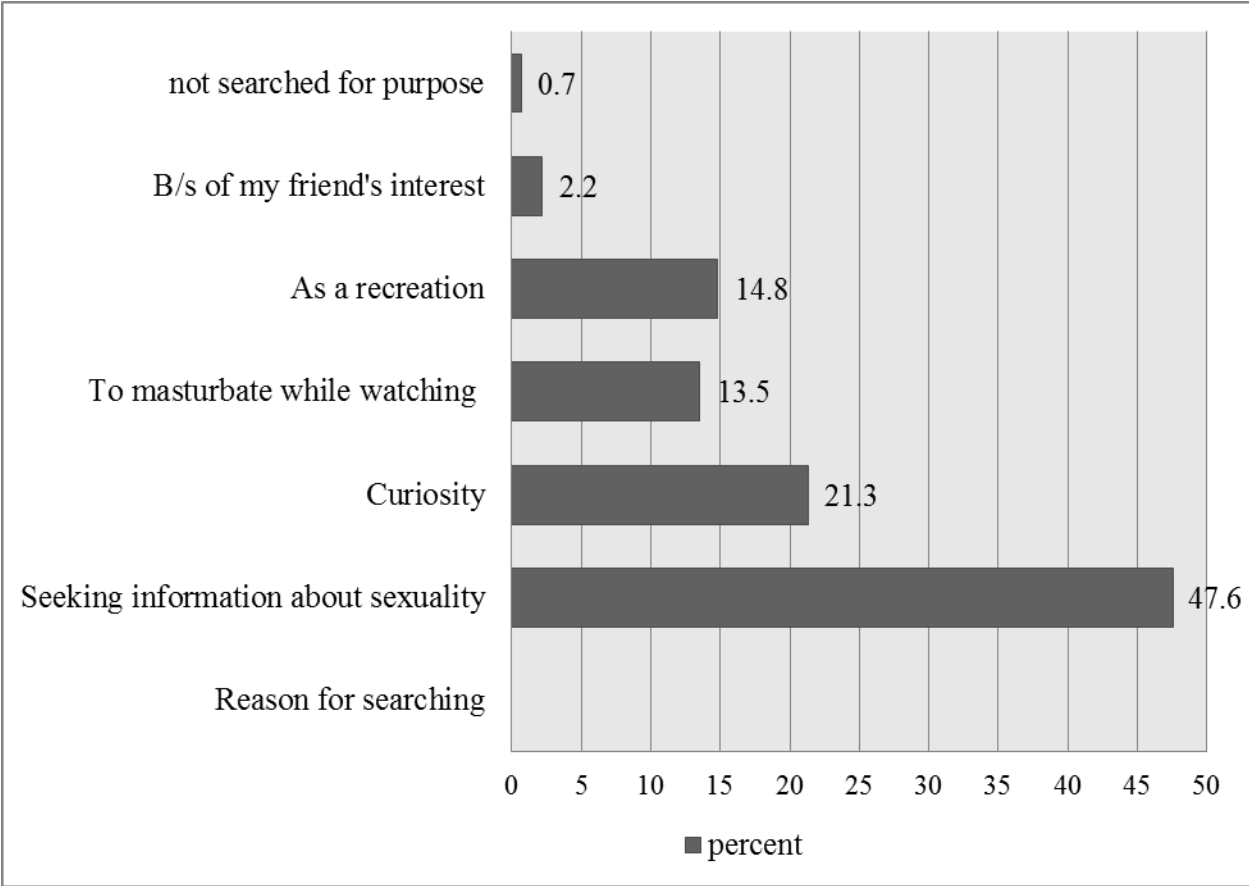


Figure 6:-Reason for which participants searched pornographic website or downloaded pornography among study participants of Hawassa University undergraduate students, Southern Ethiopia, April 2016

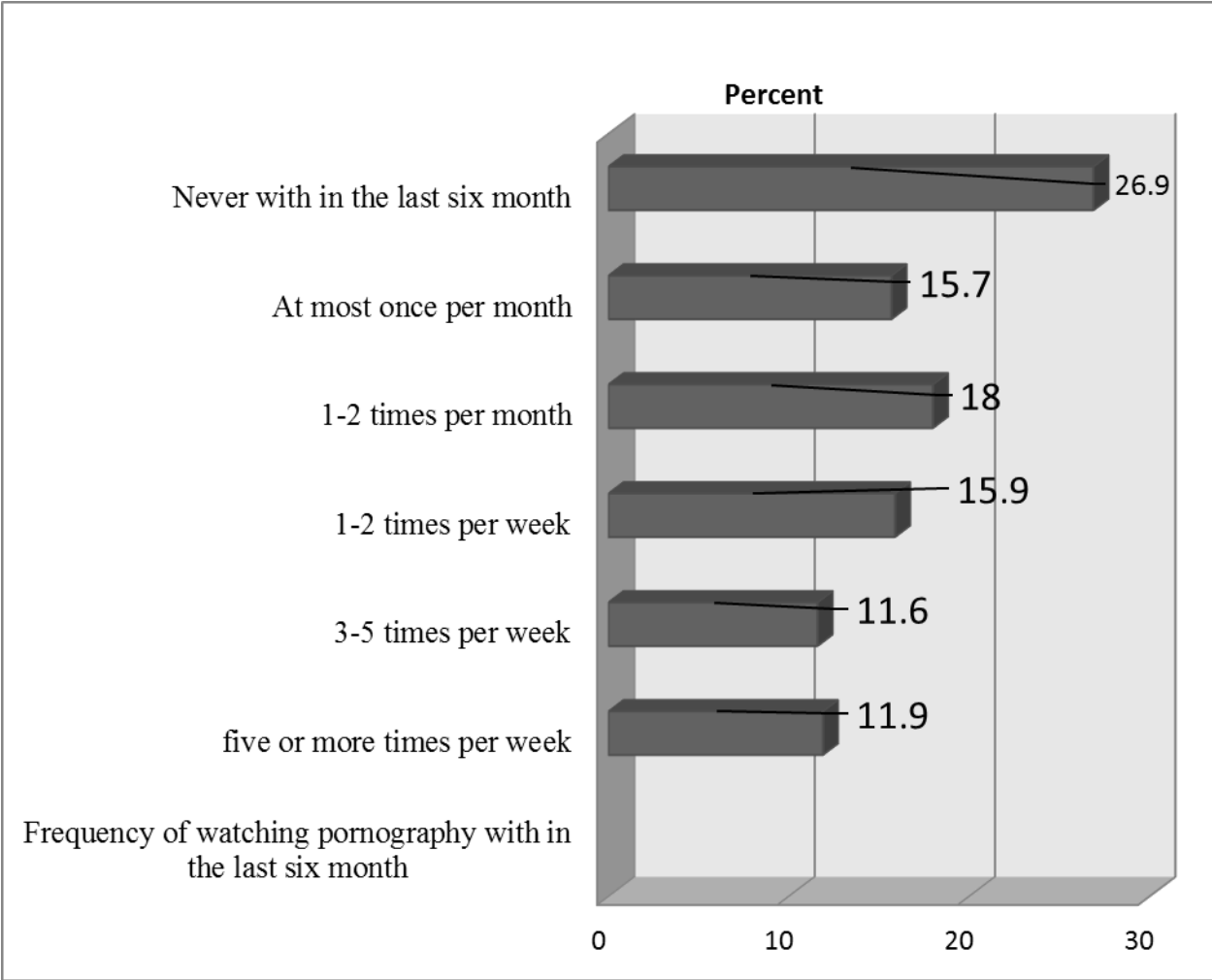


Figure 7:-frequency of watching pornography within the last six month among study participants of Hawassa university undergraduate students, April 2016

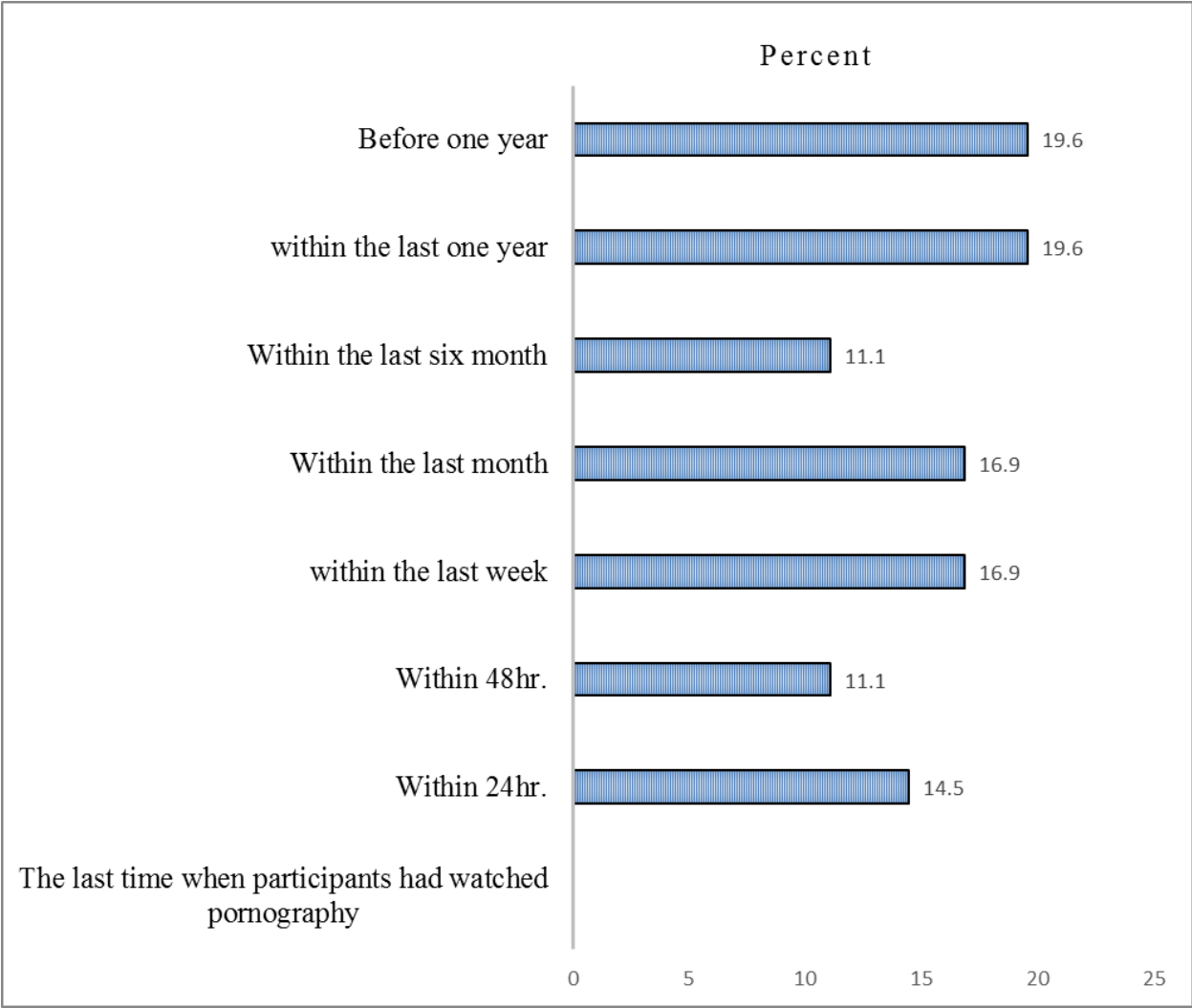


Figure 8:-the last time when study participants had watched pornography at the time of survey among study participants of Hawassa university undergraduate students, April 2016

Sexual Practice

Out of total 1622 students participated in the study, 546 (33.7%) of students ever had sexual intercourse [473(29.16%) male and (73) 4.5% female)]. The mean and median age at the first sexual intercourse was 16 and 18 year (for male 16 and 17year whereas for female 17 and 18 year) respectively. Of participants who have started sexual intercourse half of them 275(50.4%) started before age of 18 year and female participants were more than two times more likely had started early sexual intercourse, before 18 years when compared to male counterparts (COR=2.081 (1.242, 3.486)).

Participants who had ever exposed to pornographic materials were six times more likely sexually active when compared to unexposed one COR = 6.417(4.41, 14.52). Out of 546 participants who ever had sexual intercourse 339(62%) have more than two life time sexual partner and 88(16%) of them ever had sex for exchange of money or gift either given or received (male =.78(88.6%); female = 10(11.4%)

The last twelve month Sexual Practice

Out of 546 participants who had started sexual intercourse, 367 (67.2%) had sexual intercourse with in the last twelve month (male =317(86%); female = 50(14%)). Of these 135(36.8%) had multiple sexual partner (male =125(92.5%); female=10 (7.4%)). Out of 129(23.6%) students who reported that they ever had sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers, 121(93%) of them had sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers with in the last twelve month at the time of survey.

Condom use

Out of study participants who ever had sexual intercourse 282(51.6%) used condom during the last sexual intercourse (male =261(92%), female =21(8%)) and only 197(36%) used condom consistently (male=188(94%); female =12(6%)) while 168 (30.8%) of sexually active students never used condom.

Table 4:-Cross tabulation of status of pornography exposure and risky sexual practices among study participants of Hawassa University undergraduate students, April 2016

Variable	Pornography Exposure Status			Total	
	Intentional Exposed	Unintentional exposed	Never Exposed		
Early Sexual initiated before 18 years	Yes	225(53.6%)	41(36.3%)	5(38.5%)	271(49.6%)
	No	195(46.4%)	72(63.7%)	8(61.5%)	274(50.4%)
Inconsistent condom use	Yes	260(61.9%)	74(65.5%)	12(92.3%)	346(63.4%)
	No	160(38.1%)	39(34.5%)	1(7.7%)	200(36.6%)
Ever had transactional sex	Yes	77(18.3%)	10(8.8%)	1(7.7%)	88(16.1%)
	No	343(81.7%)	103(91.2%)	12(92.3%)	458(83.9%)
Ever had sexual intercourse with Commercial sex worker	Yes	118(28.1%)	10(8.8%)	1(7.7%)	417
	No	302(71.9%)	103(91.2%)	12(92.3%)	129
Have more than one sexual partner within the last 12 month	Yes	121(40.9%)	11(18%)	3(30%)	135(36.8%)
	No	175(59.1%)	50(82%)	7(70%)	232(63.2%)

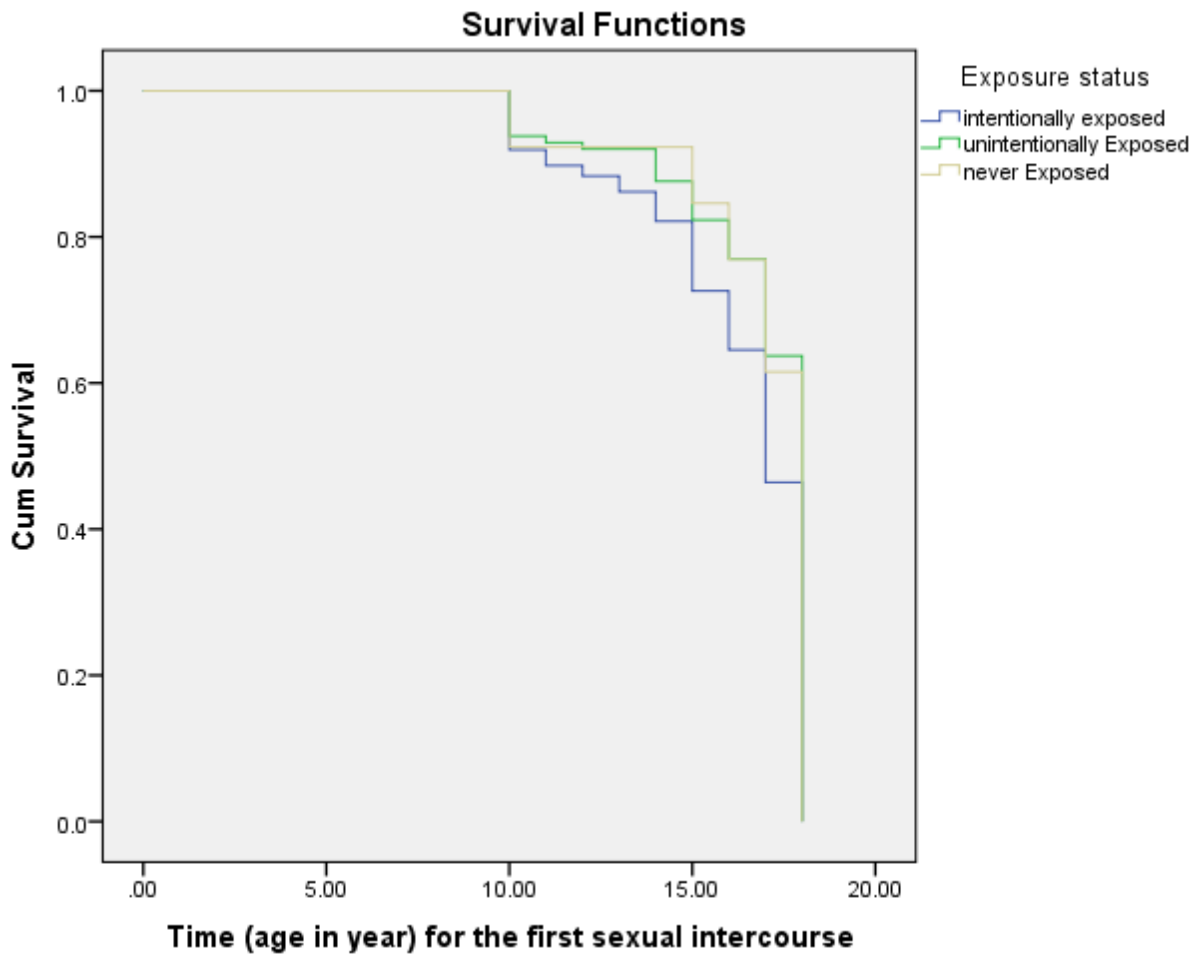


Figure 9: Cumulative survival function of time to the first sexual intercourse among study participants of Hawassa University undergraduate students that had been exposed to pornography intentionally, unintentionally and never exposed, April 2016

The Overall Prevalence of Risky sexual behaviour and its association with Pornography exposure

From 1622 students that that were participated in the study, 546(33.66%) of them were sexually active and out of sexually active participants, 474(86.8%) of them had practiced at least one risky sexual practice. After controlling confounding effect of socio demographic variables and Social Network Media use by using stepwise backward log likelihood ratio method in multiple binary logistic regression, current age of the participant, Intentional exposure to pornography, frequency of exposure to pornography within the last six month, practicing sexual activity that had been watched on pornography, watching pornography with romantic partner and watching pornography just immediately before sexual intercourse had shown significant association with risky sexual behaviour.

Participants whose age were greater than or equal to twenty years were 1.7 times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared to participants whose age were younger than twenty years,(AOR= 1.683 at 95% CI (1.097, 2.58). Respondents that had been exposed to pornographic material intentionally were 1.6 times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice as compared to unintentionally exposed one.(AOR= 1.66 at 1.95% (1.13, 2.4)

Regarding frequency of watching pornography with in the last six month, participants who reported as at “least five times or three to five times per week” and those who reported the last time when they had watched pornography as either “within the last 24 hour or 48hr” recoded as always consumers. Those respondents who reported frequency of watching pornography with in the last six month as “one to two times per week” and the last time when they had watched pornography as “within the last week” recoded as usual consumers. Those respondents who categorized as always or usual consumers with in the last six month were more than eight times had practiced at least one risky sexual practice as compared to respondents who never watched pornography with in the last six month (AOR = 8.349 at 95% CI (4.793, 14.5)

Concerning to time to the first pornography exposure, those participants whose exposure to the first pornographic material were at the age of 10-13 year (early adolescents) were almost two

times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared with those participants whose first exposure were 14 years and above,(AOR=1.742,at 95% CI (1.086, 2.79)

Those participants who had practiced what they had watched on pornographic materials were twelve time more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared to participants that have not practiced what they had watched on pornography. (AOR = 12.4 at 95% CI 12.4(7.6, 20.2)

In relation to interpersonal context of pornography consumption, those respondents who reported that they watch pornography usually with romantic partner (boy/girlfriend) were two times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice (AOR= 2.021 at 95% CI (1.095 ,3.725).

Those participants who had ever watched pornography immediately before they had sexual intercourse were almost four times more likely practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared with respondents who had not ever watched pornography immediately before they had sexual intercourse (AOR= 3.91 at 95 CI(2.423,

Table 5:-pornography exposure and its association with risky sexual behaviour among study participants of Hawassa University undergraduate students, April 2016

Variables	Risky sexual practice			95% CI	
	Yes	No	Total n	COR	AOR
Current Age (year)					
>=20	382(32.4%)	797(67.6%)	1179	1.8(1.4,2.4)	1.68(1.1 ,2.6)
<20	92(20.8%)	351(79.2%)	443	1.00	1.00
Sex					
Male	407(34%)	791(66%)	1198	2.74(2.1, 3.6)	0.87(0.5, 1.5)**
Female	67(15.8)	357(84.2)	424	1.00	1.00
Frequency of visiting religious institution					
Weekly or daily	371(26.1%)	1053(73.9%)	1424	0.35(0.25, 0.48)	0.71(0.44, 1.2)**
other	91(49.7%)	90(50.3%)	181	1.00	1.00
Former area of residence					
Dire Dawa	9(56.3%)	7(43.8%)	16	3.16(1.17,8.8)	0.65(0.1, 4.2)**
Other	465(29%)	1141(71%)	1606	1.00	1.00
Academic year of study					
2 nd year and above	333(31.2%)	736(68.8%)	1069	1.32(1.05, 1.66)	1.07(0.7, 1.6)**
1 st year	141(25.5%)	412(74.5%)		1.00	1.00
Use SNM					
Yes	439(30.5%)	998(69.5%)	1437	1.89(1.28, 2.77)	2.9(0.6, 13.6)**
No	35(18.9%)	150(81.1%)	185	1.00	1.00
Frequency of using SNM					
Always	106(39.6%)	162(60.4%)	268	1.89(1.4, 2.55)	1.04(0.65, 1.67)**
Most of the time	162(31.5%)	347(68.2%)	509	1.35(1.05, 1.74)	0.99(0.66, 1.5)**
Occasionally	176(25.7%)	509(74.3%)	685	1.00	1.00
Use Skype or Twitter					
Yes	111(42.5%)	150(57.5%)	1361	2(1.55, 2.67)	1.2(0.8, 1.9)**
No	363(26.7%)	998(73.3%)	261	1.00	1.00

Ever encountered SEM While using SNM					
Yes	406(32.5%)	842(67.5%)	1248	2.2(1.5, 3.23)	0.65(0.6, 1.2)**
No	38(17.8%)	176(82.2%)	214	1.00	1.00
Watch pornography usually on internet					
Yes	316(40.2%)	471(59.8%)	787	1.5(1.17, 1.94)	0.96(0.65, 1.4)**
No	128(30.8%)	288(69.2%)	416	1.00	1.00
Common pornography outlet is mobile phone					
Yes	289(43.5%)	376(56.5%)	665	1.9(1.49, 2.42)	1.2(0.85, 1.7)**
No	155(28.8%)	383(71.2%)	538	1.00	1.00
Do you have pornographic material right now on your electronic device?					
Yes	224(62.6%)	134(37.4%)	358	4.75(3.65, 6.18)	0.93(0.6, 1.4)**
No	220(26%)	625(74%)	845	1.00	1.00
Exposure status					
Ever Exposed	462(32%)	984(68%)	1446	6.4(3.5, 11.65)	-
Never Expose	12(6.8%)	164(93.2)	176	1.00	1.00
Exposure type					
Intentional	372(49.7%)	376(50.3%)	748	6.66(5.11, 8.7)	1.66(1.13, 2.4)
Unintentional	89(12.9%)	599(87.1%)	688	1.00	1.00
Six month exposure frequency					
Always or usual	190(67.4%)	92(32.6%)	282	27(16.5, 44.2)	8.35(4.8, 14.5)
Occasionally	117(61.3%)	74(38.7%)	191	20.7(12.4, 34.6)	2.65(1.5, 4.7)
Never	23(7.1%)	301(92.9%)	324	1.00	1.00
Age(in year) at the first pornography exposure					
10-13 (early adolescent)	102(57.3%)	76(42.7%)	178	2.7(1.9, 3.7)	1.7(1.1, 2.8)
>=14 year	342(66.6%)	683(33.4%)	1025	1.00	1.00

Watch pornography usually with romantic partner (boy/girlfriend)					
Yes	76(67.9%)	36(32.1%)	112	4.1(2.7, 63)	2(1.1, 3.7)
No	368(33.7%)	723(66.3%)	1091	1.00	1.00
Watch pornography immediately before sex					
Yes	218(84.8%)	39(15.2%)	257	24.(16., 34.9)	3.9(2.4, 6.3)
No	256(18.8%)	1109(81.2%)	1365	1.00	1.00
Ever practiced what had observed on porno					
Yes	260(90.9%)	26(9.1%)	286	39.8(25.8, 61.5)	12.4(7.6, 20.2)
No	184(20.1%)	733(79.9%)	917	1.00	1.00

**= not significant at p-value 0.05

6. Discussion

This study revealed that 89.1% of the respondents had ever exposed to pornography either intentionally or unintentionally. This finding is higher than studies that were conducted among high school students of Hawassa and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia of which prevalence of pornography exposure was 72.5% and 69.5% respectively(9, 10). This difference might be due to differences in study population, because this study was conducted among university students where access to Social Network Medias, internet and other pornography outlet channels including being free from family supervision make students more vulnerable to pornography than high school students where former studies were conducted.

This finding is lower than study which was conducted among selected universities in Kenya at which 93% of the respondents had exposed to pornography. This difference might be due to differences in sociocultural contexts, access to SNM and sex differences of participants that were involved between two studies, because study in Kenya had included only male students while this study included both males and female students(52).

In this study median and mean age at the first pornography exposure found to be 15 and 16 years respectively. This finding is similar with study which was conducted among Lille Catholic University students in France irrespective of differences in socio cultural contexts(53) .

In this study prevalence of at least one risky sexual practice found to be 29% this finding is higher than study which was conducted among Haramaya University students. This difference might be due to differences in time and number of risky sexual practices that were included in the study. Study conducted at Haramaya University operationalized multiple sexual partner with in the last three month while this study assessed number of sexual partner with in the last twelve month and additional one risky sexual practice which is transactional sex included in this study(54)

In this study the mean and median age at the first sexual intercourse was 16 and 17 year for male whereas 17 and 18 year for female respectively. This finding is in contrary with previously conducted studies at which mean and median age at the first sexual intercourse for female was lower than that of male(55, 56). This differences might be due to current gender based special

attention and empowerment that have been given to girls and women to improve their SRH, HIV awareness and knowledge of preventive behaviors, which might have raised age of the first sexual intercourse for females.

In this study participants whose age were greater than or equal to twenty years were 1.7 times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice as compared to participants whose age were younger than twenty years,(AOR= 1.683 at 95% CI (1.097, 2.58). This finding is in line with study which was conducted among students of Jimma University(57).

This study indicated that those participants whose exposures to the first pornographic material were at the age of 10-13 year (early adolescents) were almost two times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared with those participants whose first exposure were 14 years and above. This finding is in line with study which was conducted among young Croatians aged 18-25, at which participants that were exposed to the first pornography in their early adolescent (11 years old and under) were more likely had practiced risky sexual behaviour as compared with participants whose first pornography exposure was above 11 years.(31)

In this study those participants who were exposed to pornography deliberately (intentionally) was 1.6 times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared with those participants whose exposure was unintentionally. This finding is in contrary with study which was conducted among Swiss adolescents where study had concluded that pornography exposure has no association with risky sexual behaviors and the willingness of exposure be it intentional or unintentional does not have an impact on risky sexual behaviors among adolescents(24). This difference might be due to differences in sociocultural contexts and information and media literacy difference between two countries. The fact that in Switzerland there might be a high level of adolescent sexual reproductive health information provision and adolescents might therefore be less influenced by sexual activities they might see on pornography.

In this study participants who had practiced what they had watched on pornographic materials were twelve times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared to participants that have not practiced what they had watched on pornography. This might be due

absence of safe sexual practice in those pornographic materials where exposed participants who had practiced what they had watched on pornography taking it as realistic and role model. In this study out of 1121 participants who reported that they ever had watched sex film, almost all of them 1101(98.2%) of them reported that the film had not shown any protective means of HIV or unwanted pregnancy.

In this study those respondents who had watched pornography always or usual with in the last six month were more than eight times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice as compared to respondents who never watched pornography with in the last six month. This finding is in line with study which was conducted among USA college students where frequency of watching pornography was correlated with more intercourse partners, more casual sex partners, and younger age of first sexual intercourse(28)

In this study those participants who had ever watched pornography immediately before they had sexual intercourse were almost four times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice when compared with respondents who had not ever watched pornography immediately before they had sexual intercourse. This might be due to individual who watch pornography while s/he is going to have sexual intercourse tries to experiment what they had watched on pornography than other who do not do it. This finding is in line with study which was conducted at Norway in which time expended viewing pornography during sex had shown significant association with having multiple sexual partner when compared with those participants who do not watch pornography during sexual intercourse(58).

In this study those respondents who reported that they watch pornography usually with romantic partner (boy/girlfriend) were two times more likely had practiced at least one risky sexual practice. This might be due to participants who watch alone usually could be conservatives who had not started sexual intercourse rather masturbating while watching pornography. In case of those participants who watch pornography with their partner, usually they are open activist and frank want to try things that s/he had watched on pornography with partner. If s/he is not satisfied as much as s/he had observed on pornography s/he might change partner to get ultimate satisfaction that s/he watched on pornography. This finding is also in line with study which was

conducted among young Indonesian university students irrespective of differences in sociocultural context between two countries(8).

7. Strength and limitation of study

Strength of study

-Since topic is sensitive by its nature confidentiality was maintained by providing self-administered questionnaire and filled questionnaire was dropped inside prepared envelop by respondent.

Limitation of study

-This study is based on self-report where some students might not report their real practice either due to misunderstanding of the questionnaire or pretending that they will be restricted from accessing such kind of materials.

- There might be confounding effect of some variables which are not interest of this study

-Causal inferences can never be drawn out of the findings since the study involves across-sectional design.

-There might be recall bias for some questions since it was assessed retrospectively

8. Conclusion

This study revealed that sizeable number of students are exposed to pornography either intentionally or unintentionally and engaged into risky sexual practices that could predispose them to HIV and other STI. Type of exposure (intentional or unintentional) age at the first exposure, frequency of consuming pornography with in the last six month, practicing what had been observed on pornography, watching pornography immediately before sex and watching pornography with romantic partner has shown significant association with risky sexual behaviour.

This study is based on self-report where some students might not report their real practice and cause and effect relationship (inference) cannot be drawn because study was cross sectional. It is important to enrich students with information regarding pornography and its adverse effect and empowering them with skills that enable them to criticize sexual media.

9. Recommendation

To Hawassa University

1. The major reason mentioned by students to look for pornography is seeking information about sexuality. Information that students are receiving from pornography is not realistic therefore, it is important to strength sexuality information provision.
2. Most of students are accessing pornographic materials by using University WiFi and in computer lab therefore, university should restrict access to such material.
3. It is important to enrich students with information regarding pornography and its adverse effect and empowering them with skills that enable them to criticize sexual media.

To Researchers

1. Since significantly high number of students are exposed to pornography, it important to assess factors that are predisposing to pornography consumption among university students
2. Since pornography has addictive effect, another research need to be conducted on the addictive effects of pornography, rehabilitation and treatment of pornography addicts
3. It is very important to examine how new forms of Social Network Media could be used to create effective sexual health messages for youth and adolescents.
4. It is important to assess level of information and media literacy among university students and its association with youth and adolescent sexual reproductive health.
5. Another study need to be conducted by providing online questionnaire in order to reduce bias at national level

To Ministry of communication and information technology (MCIT)

- Strategy should be designed at national level in order to restrict access to pornography by blocking and filtering websites by using tools (soft wares) that block and filter internet content and monitoring user activity

TO MOYS, MOE, MOH and MCIT

- Information and media literacy program need to be designed to provide youths and adolescents with skills in media analysis and understanding of the impact of sexualized images, advertising and social media content.

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ANNEX I. Survey Questionnaire (English and Amharic Versions)

JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDY

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION AND FAMILY HEALTH,

Survey questionnaire to assess pornography exposure & its association with risky sexual behaviour

General information and consent Form

Information sheet

Hi dear reader, how are you? My name is Tariku Bokila Achicha. I came from Jimma University college of Health science department of Population and Family Health. I am student of MPH/RH. This questionnaire is prepared to be part of my thesis for partial fulfillment in requirement of graduation of Master of Public Health in Reproductive Health. The aim of the study is to assess students' pornography exposure and its association with risky sexual behaviour and to recommend concerned body based on finding of the study in order to enhance students' SRH. There for, it is unambiguous to you that how much valuable is information that you will be provide.

Decision is up to you to participate or not in this study after reading and understanding information which has been mentioned above. If you are no willing to participate in the study, you can return questionnaire to facilitator as it is. There are questions that need to be answered based on your personal experience in your life. Your name will not be written on this questionnaire, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you provide. Your autonomy is on your hand to discontinue from the study at the middle if you decided to do so by any means. You are kindly requested to answer questions that need to be answered by you based on your real life experience honestly because the finding of this study will lead to right conclusion if and only if you answer all questions according to your real life experiences.

Consent Form

Would you be willing to participate in the study? (Indicate by ticking the appropriate response)

I hereby agree to participate in this study and give my autonomous consent.

Yes _____ No _____


PART ONE: SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

S.NO	QUESTIONS	CHOICE	COD E
101	Age year	
102	Sex	1) Male 2) female	
103	Religion	1) Orthodox 2) Protestant 3) Catholic 4) Muslim 5) None (I do not follow any) Skip To Question →105 6) Other(specify)_____	
104	How often do you usually attend religious institution (services)?	1) Every day 2) At least once a week 3) At least once a month 4) At least one a year 5) Less than once a year 6) Never	
105	Where had you completed your high School and preparatory school (Grade 9-12)?	1) At government school 2) At missionary/religious school 3) At private school 4) If other specify _____	
106	What is your father's education status?	1) No formal schooling 2) Less than primary school 3) Primary school completed 4) Secondary school completed 5) High school completed 6) College/University completed 7)Post graduate degree	
107	Your mother's the highest level of education status	1) No formal schooling 2) Less than primary school 3) Primary school completed 4) Secondary school completed 5) High school completed 6) College/University completed 7)Post graduate degree	

108	Where had you been before you entry to campus (Your permanent residence before you entry to campus)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Addis Ababa 2 Dire Dawa 3 Regional capital city 4 Zonal capital town 5 District town 6 Rural area 7 If other mention_____ 	
109	What is your field of study? (please write down in front space provided)	_____	
110	What is your academic year of study?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First year 2. Second year 3. Third year 4. Fourth year 5. Fifth year 6. Sixth year 	
111	How much pocket money (ETB) do you get per month in average from your parents or relatives (write down)	-----Birr(ETB)	
112	Where are you being served a meal? at students cafeteria or outside (other than student's cafeteria)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. at students cafeteria Café 2. other than student's cafeteria (None café) 	
113	Where is your current accommodation (housing)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dormitory 2. None dormitory (rented house) 3. None dormitory but with my family 4. If other write down_____ 	
The following questions are related to assess social media accessibility			
201	Which of the following electronic device do you have? (more than one answer is possible)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobile (ordinary) 2. Smart phone 3. Tablet computer or iPad 4. Laptop computer 5. Mp3 player 6. Digital camera 7. Video recorder 8. Video mp3 player 9. VCD/DVD 10. Other(specify)_____ 11. None of the above 	

202	Do you use online Social Network Medias like Facebook?	1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question →	206
203	If your answer is yes for above question which online social media do you use? (More than one answer is possible)	1. Facebook 2. YouTube 3. Skype 4. Viber or imo 5. Twitter 6. Instagram 7. Other specify_____	
204	If your answer is yes for above question “202” How often do you use online Social Network Medias like Facebook	1) Always 2) Most of the time 3) Occasionally	
205	Since you have started using Social Network Media like Facebook and others, have you encountered picture of naked people or people having sexual intercourse on those social network media?	1) Yes 2) No	
206	Do you have email address?	1) Yes 2) No	
The following questions are intended to assess Risky sexual behaviour			
301	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question →	401
302	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?(please write down in front)	Age in year_____	
303	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?	a) 1 person b) 2 people c) 3 people d) 4 people e) 5 people f) 6 or more people	
304	Have you had sexual intercourse with in the last twelve month?	1. Yes 2. No(Skip To Question →	306
305	If your answer is yes for above question within the last 12 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?	a) 1 person b) 2 people c) 3 people d) 4 people e) 5 people	

		f) 6 or more people	
306	The last time when you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner used a condom?	1. Yes 2. No	
307	How often did you use condom?	1) Always whenever I had sex 2) Sometimes 3) Once or twice 4) never used	
308	Have you ever had sexual intercourse with commercial sex worker?	1) Yes 2) No(Skip To Question _____ →	310
309	If your answer is yes for above question when you had sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers at last time?	1) Within the last three month 2) Within the six month 3) Within the last twelve month 4) If other specify _____	
310	Some young people pay/ receive money or gifts in exchange for Sexual intercourse. Have you ever paid or received such kind of gift or money to have sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No	
About pornography			
Pornography is any sexual explicit materials or materials that clearly (practical) shows sexual intercourse by film, video, audio-visual or pictures, photos that usually could be posted on the wall of Social Network Media intending to initiate sexual arousal, or magazines, textual messages, games, or exposed the reproductive organs of the human body ...etc.) that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal (stimulation) on its consumer.			
401	Have you ever heard about pornography or sexual explicit material before?	1. Yes 2. No	
402	Have you ever watched pornography?	1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question _____ →	409
403	When you had encountered or watched pornography at the first time was it intentional or unintentional?	1. Intentional 2. Unintentional	
404	How old were you when you had encountered or watched pornography at the first time (Age at the first exposure) (please write down age in year in front at space provided)	_____	

405	When have you watched pornography at last time? (time since last watching)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the last 24 hours 2. Within the last 48 hours 3. Within the last week 4. Within the last month 5. Within the last 6 months 6. Within the last 12 month 7. One year ago 8. Other specify _____ 	
406	How often have you watched pornography within the last 6 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 5 times per week 2. 3–5 times per week 3. 1–2 times per week 4. 1–2 times per month 5. Less than once per month 6. Never in the last 6 months 	
407	Which of the following is/are common outlet that you access pornography commonly? (More than one answer is possible)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internet 2. Film 3. Smart phone 4. Music 5. Videos clips DVD/VCD 6. printed Magazines 7. Games 8. Books 9. Television Channel 10. 88)Others(specify)----- 	
408	Which of the following is/are common place/s where you watch pornography usually? (More than one answer is possible)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dormitory/rented house 2. Friend’s home 3. Internet café 4. Campus (WiFi area) 5. Free space in the campus 6. Film/video house outside of campus 7. Other specify_____ 	
409	Have you ever watched a sexually explicit film or sex film?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No(Skip To Question  411 	
410	If your answer is yes for above question, did such film had shown any preventive means of HIV/AIDS or unwanted pregnancy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes , it had shown 2. No , it had not shown 3. I Don't Remember 	
411	In the past year, had you opened a message or a link in a message on internet that had shown you pictures of naked people or of people having sexual intercourse without your interest while you’re surfing for other purpose ?”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	

412	Had you searched to sex related site on the internet (downloaded sexual image or video by using file sharing program or software in the past year)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question → 414) 	414
413	What was the reason that you had searched such sex related sites or downloaded sexual image or video by using file sharing programs or software?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wanted information about sex, 2. was curious about the different things people do sexually, 3. wanted the sexual excitement, 4. was with friends who wanted to do it, 5. never looked for pornography on purpose) 6. If other specify _____ 	
414	With whom do you watch pornography commonly?(you can select more than one answer)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alone 2. with romantic partner (boy/girlfriend) 3. with a group of friends 4.. Other 	
415	Do you have right now pornographic materials such as sex film, video, and other sexual stimulating picture, text, photo or other similar things in your mobile, laptop, IPad, or other kind of electronic device that you have?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question → 417) 	417
416	If your answer is yes to above question from where did you get it? (more than one answer is possible)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Downloaded from internet 2) Shared via mobile Bluetooth, cable or Flash 3) Others(specify 	
417	Have you ever asked a sex partner to try something that you saw in pornography, such as a new sexual activity or “new sex position or anal sex or oral sex”?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
418	Have you ever tried to practice sexual activity that you saw in pornography with your sexual partner?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2.No (Skip To Question → 421) 	421
419	If your answer is yes for above question how often have you done such activities that you had watched on pornography in your real sexual life with your sexual partner?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Always 2. Most of the time 3. Sometimes 	
420	Have you ever watched pornographic movies, films or other similar sexual stimulating things just before you had sexual intercourse or while having sexual intercourse with your friend?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip To Question → 422) 	422

421	If your answer is yes for the above question “421” on average, how often do you view pornography when you are having sex with a partner?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Seldom (rarely) 3. Some times 4. Always 	
422	Some people say watching pornography affects consumer’s real life sexual behaviour. What is your opinion on this idea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes it affects 2. No it has no any effect 3. I have no any idea on this 	

ጅማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ ድኅረምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት

ስነ-ሕዝብና ቤተሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ክፍል

የዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ለፖርኖግራፊ “pornography (የወስብ ስሜት ቀስቃሽ ለሆኑ ነገሮች) ያላቸው ተጋላጭነትና አደገኛ የሆኑ ወስብ ባህሪያት መካከል ያለውን ገንጥነት ለማጥናት ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ።

የጥናቱ አጠቃላይ መረጃ እና የተሳታፊዎች ስምምነት ቅጽ

ወድ የዚህ ጽሑፍ አንባብ እንደምን አደርክ/ሽ (ዋልክ/ሽ)? እኔ በስሜ ታሪኩ ባህሪ አቺቻ እባላለሁ። የጅማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ በሕብረተሰብ ጤና በድኅረምረቃ መረሃ-ግብር የስኔ-ተዋልዶ ጤና ተማሪ ነኝ። ይህ መጠይቅ የዚህ መረሃ-ግብር የመመረቅ ድህረ ገጽ አካል እንድሆን ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው። የጥናቱ ዓላማም ተማሪዎች ለፖርኖግራፊ “pornography” ያላቸው ተጋላጭነትና ከዚህ ጋሪ በማያያዝ አደገኛ የሆኑ የወስብ ባህሪያት መካከል ያለውን ግንኙነት በማጥናት በዚህ ዙሪያ ለሚመለከተው አካል የመፍቴ አቅጣጫዎችን ለመጠቀም ነው ። ይህ ደግሞ የወጣቶችን የስኔ-ተዋልዶ ጤናን ለማሻሻል ወይም ለማበጎልጸግ የሚረዱ አዳድስ መረሃ-ግብር (ፕሮግራም) ለመቅረጽ ግብዓት ይሆናል። በመሆኑም እርሶዎ የሚሰጡት እውነተኛ (ታዓማኒነት ያለው) መረጃ ምን ያህል ጠቃም እንደሆነ መገመት አያቅትዎትም።

የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ መሆን የሚችሉት ከላይ የተጠቀሱትን ነገሮች በመገንዘብ ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ ብቻ ነው። ፈቃደኛ ካለሆኑ የመጠይቁን ወረቀት ለመረጃ ሰብሳብዎ በመመለስ ትቶ የመውጣት መብቱ የተጠበቀ ነው። በመጠይቁ ውስጥ ግሊዊ የሆኑ ጥያቄዎች ተካተዋል። ስምዎን በመጠይቁ ላይ አይጽፉም። ስለሆነም እርሶዎ የሚሰጡት መረጃ አጥኝዉም ሆነ መረጃ ሰብሳብዎ የእርሶዎን የማንነት ምስጢር የምያወቁበት መንገድ አይኖርም። በተቻለ መጠን እርሶዎን የሚመለከቱ መጠይቀዎችን ሳይዘሉ እውነተኛ የሆነ መልስ ብቻ እንድሰጡ በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ። የዚህ ጥናት ዉጤት (ግኝት) ወዴ ትክክለኛ ድምዳሜ የሚመራው እርሃም የሚሰጡት መረጃ ትክክለኛ ስሆን ብቻ መሆኑን በመገንዘብ እርሶዎን የሚመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች ሳይተዉ በትዕግስትና በጥንቃቄ እውነተኛ የሆነ መልስ ብቻ እንድሰጡ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

በዚህ ጥናት ላይ በመሳተፊዎ የሚያሳስቦዎ ነገር ካለ በአጥኝው አድራሻ ደዉለዉ መጠየቅ ይችላሉ።
ታሪኩ ባህሪ አቺቻ ስልክ ቁጥር : 0916127088; email: tarikub2@gmail.com

በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት? አዎ _____ አይደለሁም _____

ከላይ ስለ ጥናቱ የቀረበውን መረጃ አንብቤ በመረዳት ለመሳተፌ ፈቃደኝነቴን እገልጻለሁ ።

(መሌስዎት ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉ።) ፈቃደኛ ነኝ _____ ፈርማ _____ ።

ክፍል አንድ : ስኔ - ሕዝባዊ እና ማህበራዊ ሁኔታን የሚዳሰሱ መጠይቃዎች

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምርጫ	ኮድ
101	ዕድሜህ/ሽ ስንት ነው?	_____ ዓመት ነው.	
102	ፆታ	1. ወንድ 2 . ሴት	
103	ሃይማኖት	1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. ፕሮተስታንት 3. ሙስሊም 4. ካቶልክ 5. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ _____ 6. ምንም ዓይነት ሃይማኖት አልከተልም →	105
104	ወደ ሃይማኖት ተቋም ማለትም ቤተክርስቲያን ወይም መስግድ ምን ያህል አዘወትረህ/ሽ ትሄዳለህ/ጅያለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ 2. ብደንስ በሳምንት አንድ ጊዜ 3. ብደንስ በወር አንድ ጊዜ 4. ብደንስ በዓመት አንድ ጊዜ 5. በዓመት አንዴም ላልሄድ እችላለሁ 6. በጭራሽ አልሄድም	
105	ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርትህ/ሽን (ከ9-12ኛ ክፍል) ዬት ነው የጨረስከው/ሽው?	1. የመንግስት ትምህርት ቤት 2. የግል ትምህርት ቤት 3. የኃይማኖት ተቋም/ምሽናሪ ትምህርት ቤት 4. ሌላ ካለ ግለጽ/ጭ _____	
106	የአባትህ/ሽ ትምህርት ደረጃ ከሚከተሉት የተኛው ነው?	1. በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤት ገብቶ ያልተማረ እንደሁም ማንበብና መጻፍ የማይችል 2. በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤት ገብቶ ሳይማር ነገር ግን ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል 3. ከ 1-8ኛ ክፍል የጨረሰ 4. ከ9-12 ክፍል የጨረሰ 5. ተክንክና ሙያ ስልጠና ያጠናቀቀ ወይም ኮሌጅ ድጋሎማ ያለው 6. ከዩኒቨርሲቲ በመጀመሪያ ድግር የተመረቀ 7. ሁለተኛ ድግሪ እና ከዛ በላይ	

107	የእናትህ/ሽ ትምህርት ደረጃ ከሚከተሉት የተኛው ነው?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤት ገብታ ያልተማረች እንድሁም ማንበብና መጻፍ የማትችል 2. በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤት ገብታ ሳትማር ነገር ግን ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል 3. ከ 1-8ኛ ክፍል የጨረሰች 4. ከ9-12 ክፍል የጨረሰች 5. ተከንክና ሙያ ስልጠና ያጠናቀቀች ወይም ኮሌጅ ድጋግ-ማያላት 6. ከዩኒቨርሲቲ በመጀመሪያ ድግር የተመረቀች 7. ሁለተኛ ድግሪ እና ከዛ በላይ 	
108	ወዴ ዩኒቨርሲቲ (ካምፓስ) ከመግባትህ/ሽ በፊት በቋምነት መኖሪያህ/ሽ የት ነበረ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አድስ አበባ 2. ድሬ ዳዋ 3. በክልሉ ዋና ከተማ 4. በዞኑ ዋና ከተማ 5. በወረዳ ከተማ 6. ገጠር 7. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ _____ 	
109	አሁን እያጠናህ/ሽ (እየተማርክ/ሽ) ያለኸው/ሽው ትምህርት ክፍል (field of study or departiment) ፊት ለፊት ባለው ቦታ በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ	_____	
110	ስንተኛ ዓመት ተማሪ ነህ/ሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አንደኛ 2. ሁለተኛ 3. ሶስተኛ 4. አራተኛ 5. አምስተኛ 6. ስድስተኛ 	
111	በወር ውስጥ በአማካይ ምን ያህል የኪስ ገንዘብ “pocket money” ታገኛለህ/ሽ? በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ	_____ ብር	
112	ካፌ”café” ወይስ ኔን ካፌ “none cafe” ነህ/ሽ? (አሁን ዩት ነው ምግብ የምትመገበው/ብዉ?)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ካፌ ነኝ “café” 2. ኔን ካፌ ነኝ “none cafe” 	

113	በአሁኑ ወቅት ማደሪያህ/ሽ ዩት ነዉ? ማለትም በዩኒቨርሲቲ ዶርም “dorm” ነዉ ወይስ ዉጭ ነዉ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በዩኒቨርሲቲ ዶርም “dorm” ነዉ. 2. ከዩኒቨርሲቲዉ ከግብ ዉጭ ተከራይቼ ነዉ. 3. ከዩኒቨርሲቲዉ ከግብ ዉጭ ግን ከቤተሰብ ጋር 4. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	
ክፍል ሁለት : ለማህበራዊ ትስስር ድህሪ ገጽ እና ለሌሎች መገናኛ ብዙሃን ያለዉን ተደራሽነትን በተመለከተ			
201	ከሚከተሉት ኤሌክትሮኒክስ ቁሳቁሶች “electronic devices” የቱ ነዉ ያለህ/ሽ? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. የእንተርኔት ኮኔክሽን “internet connection” አገልግሎት የማይሰጥ ሞባይል ቀፎ 2. የእንተርኔት ኮኔክሽን “internet connection” አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ ዘመናዊ የሞባይል ቀፎ “smart phone” 3. ፓልምቶፕ ኮምፕዩተር “palmtop computer or IPad” 4. ላፕቶፕ ኮምፕዩተር “laptop computer” 5. ኤም ፕ3 ተጫቻ “MP3 media or video player” 6. ድጅታል ካሜራ “digital camera” 8. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ _____ 9. ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት አንድ እንኳን የለኝም 	
202	ፌስ ቡክ “Facebook” እና ሌሎች የመሳሰሉትን ማህበራዊ ድህሪ ገጽ “social network websites” ትጠቀማለህ/ሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ እጠቀማለሁ 2. አልጠቀምም _____ → 	206
203	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 202 መልህ አዎ ከሆነ ቀጥለዉ ከተዘረዘሩት የትኛዉን ማህበራዊ ድህሪ ትጠቀማለህ/ሽ? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ፌስ ቡክ “Facebook” 2. ዩ ትዩብ “You Tube” 3. ስካይፕ “skype” 4. ቫይበር ወይም ኢሞ (viber or imo) 5. ትዊትር Twitter 6. እንስታግራም “Instagram” 7. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	
204	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “202” መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ፌስ ቡክ “Facebook” እና ሌሎች የመሳሰሉትን ማህበራዊ ድህሪ ገጽ ምን ያህል አዘወትረህ ትጠቀማለህ/ትጠቀሚያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ዘወትር (ሁል ጊዜ) እጠቀማለሁ 2. አብዛኛዉን ጊዜ እጠቀማለሁ 3. አልፎ አልፎ ብቻ እጠቀማለሁ 	

205	ማሕበራዊ ድህረ ገጽ መጠቀም ከጀመረርክ/ሽ እስከ አሁን ሰዎችን በራቁታቸው ወይም የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ስፍራው የሚያሳይ ስዕል፣ ቭድዮ ወይም ሌሎች ተመሳሳይነት ያላቸው ነገሮች በፌስቡክ “Facebook” ወይም በሌሎች ማህበራዊ ድህረ ገጾች ላይ አጋጥሞህ/ሽ ያወቃል?	1. አዎ አጋጥሞኛል 2. አላጋጠመኝም	
206	ኢሜል አድራሻ”email adress” አለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አለኝ 2. የለኝም	
ክፍል ሦስት ፡ አደገኛ የሆኑ ወስባዊ (ግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት) ባህሪያትን በተመለከተ			
301	ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነትን አድርገህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. አላውቅም →	401
302	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “301” መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ በመጀመሪያ ግዜ ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነትን ስታደርግ/ጊ ዕድመህ/ሽ ስንት ነበረ?(በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ)	_____	
303	በህይወትህ/ሽ እስከ አሁን ከስንት ሰው ጋር ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገሃል/ሻል (ፈጽመሃል/ሻል)?	1. ከአንድ ሰው ጋር ብቻ 2. ከሁለት ሰው ጋር 3. ከሦስት ሰው ገር 4. ከአራት ሰው ጋር 5. ከአምስት ሰው ጋር 6. ስድስትና ከዛ በላይ ሰው ጋር	
304	ባለፉት አስራ ሁለት ወራት ውስጥ ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገሃል/ሻል?	1. አዎ አድርገያለሁ 2. አላደረኩም →	306
305	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 304 መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ባለፉት አስራ ሁለት ወራት ውስጥ ከስንት ሰው ጋር ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመሃል/ሻል?	1. ከአንድ ሰው ጋር 2. ከሁለት ሰው ጋር 3. ከሦስት ሰው ገር 4. ከአራት ሰው ጋር 5. ከአምስት ሰው ጋር 6. ስድስትና ከዛ በላይ ሰው ጋር	
306	ባለፈው የመጨርሻ ግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት በፈጸማችሁ ግዜ ኮንዶም “condom” ተጠቅማችሁ ነበረ?	1. አዎ ተጠቅመናል 2. አልተጠቀምንም	

307	በግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ወቅት ኮንዶምን “condom” ምን ያህል አዘወትረህ/ሽ (ትጠቀማለህ/ትጠቀምያለሽ)?	1. ሁሌም በግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ጊዜ እጠቀማለሁ 2. አብዛኛውን ጊዜ እጠቀማለሁ 3. አልፎ አልፎ ብቻ አጠቀማለሁ 4. በጭራሽ አልጠቀምም	
308	ከሴተኛ አዳር/ በወስብ ንግድ ላይ ከተሰማሩ ሰዎች “commercial sex workers” ጋር ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. አላወቅም →	310
309	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “308” ላይ መልሶዎ አዎ ከሆነ በመጨረሻ ጊዜ ከሴተኛ አዳር ጋር ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት የያደረከዉ/ሽዉ መቼ ነበረ?	1. በባለፉት መጨረሻ ሦስት ወራት ዉስጥ 2. በባለፉት መጨረሻ ስድስት ወራት ዉስጥ 3. ባለፉት መጨረሻ አስራ ሁለት ወራት ዉስጥ 4. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____	
310	አንዳንድ ወጣቶች ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነትን ለመፈጸም የተለያዩ ጥቅማጥቅም ይሰጣሉ ወይም ይቀበላሉ። ለምሳሌ በፌተና ወቅት በማገዝ ወይም ገንዘብን በመስጠት ወይም ሌሎች የመሳሰሉትን ስጦታዎችን ይሰጣሉ/ይቀበላሉ ። አንተ/ች እንደዛ አርገህ ታወቃለህ/ታወቅያለሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. አላወቅም	
<p>ክፍል አራት : ለፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ያለዉ ተጋላጭነትን በተመለከተ</p> <p>ከዚህ በመቀጠል የቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች ተማሪዎች ለፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ያላቸዉን ተጋላጭነትን ለማሰስ ታስቦ የቀረቡ ጥያቄዎች በመሆኑ ለፖርኖግራፍ የተሰጠዉን አጭር ገለጻ ከነበብክ/ሽ በጓላ ጥያቄዎችን በጥሞነና ሙሉ/ይ።</p>			
<p>ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ማለት የወስብ ትዕይንትን ወይም ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነትን በተግባር ግልጽ አርገዉ የሚያሳዩ ወይም የወስብ ስሜትን የሚቀሰቅሱ እንደሁም ለዚህ ዓላማ ተብለዉ የተዘጋጁ በፍልም (sex film) በቭድዮ በስዕል በድምጽ በጨዋታ(game) ወይም በማህበራዊ ድህረ ገጾች ላይ በሚለቀቅ ቭድዮዎች ወይም በሚለጠፉ ፎቶዎች እንደሁም በተለቭኝን ወይም በሌሎች መገናኛ ብዙሃን በሚተላለፉ ፕሮግራሞች ወይም ሌሎች ተመሳሳይነት ባላቸዉ ነገሮች የሚለቀቁ የወስብ ስሜት ቀስቃሽ የሆኑ ወይም ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነትን ግልጽ አርገዉ በተግባር የሚያሳዩ ነገሮችን ያካትታል/ያመለክታል ።</p>			
401	ከዚህ በፊት ስለ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ስምተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. ስምቼ አላወቅም	
402	ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” (ወስብ ስሜትን የሚቀሰቅሱ ፍልሞች ወይም ቭድዮች ወይም ስዕሎች ወይም ሌሎች የመሳሰሉ ነገሮችን አይተህ/ተመልከተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. አይቼ አላወቅም →	416

403	<p>በመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ያየኸው/ሸው ኢጋጣም ነው ወይስ በፈላጎትህ/ሽ ነበረ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በፍላጎት ነበረ 2. ኢጋጣም ነበረ 	
404	<p>በመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ያየኸው/ሸው የስንት ዓመት ልጅ ሆነህ/ሽ ነው? (በዚያ ወቅት የስንት ዓመት ልጅ ነበርክ/ሽ በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ)</p>	<p>_____</p>	
405	<p>በመጨረሻ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ያየኸው/ሸው መቼ ነበረ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ባለፉት 24 ሰዓታት ውስጥ 2. ባለፉት 48 ሰዓታት ውስጥ 3. ባለፈው ሳምንት ውስጥ 4. ባለፈው ወር ውስጥ 5. ባለፉት በመጨረሻ ስድስት ወራት ውስጥ 6. ባለፈው ከአንድ ዓመት ውስጥ 7. ከአንድ ዓመት በፊት 8. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	
406	<p>ባለፉት በመጨረሻ ስድስት ወራት ውስጥ ፖርኖግራፍን “pornography” በአማካይ ምን ያህል/ አዘውትረህ/ሽ አየህ/ሽ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በሳምንት ውስጥ ብያንስ ከአምስትና ከዛ በላይ አያለሁ 2. በሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አምስት ጊዜ አያለሁ 3. በሳምንት ውስጥ ከአንድ እስከ ሁለት ጊዜ አያለሁ 4. በወር ውስጥ ከአንድ እስከ ሁለት ጊዜ አያለሁ 5. በወር ውስጥ ብዙም አንድ ጊዜ 6. ባለፉት ስድስት ወራት ውስጥ አላየሁትም 	
407	<p>ብዙ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” የሚታገኘው/ኝው (የሚታየው) ከሚከተሉት በየትኛው ነው? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በመረጃ መረብ ወይም በእንቴርኔት “internet” 2. በፍልም 3. በዘመናዊ ሞባይል ቀፎ “smart phone or iphone” 4. በሙዚቃ (በዘፈን) 5. በቪዲዮ ክልፕ/ዲቪዲ “video clips DVD/ VCD” 6. ተጽፎ ወይም ፕሮንት ሆነው በሚለጠፉ ጽሑፎች/ስዕሎች “printed magazines” 7. በመጽሐፍት 8. በቴሌቪዥን 9. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	

408	<p>ቀጥለው ከተዘረዘሩት ቦታዎች ውስጥ ብዙ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” የሚታየው/ይወው ዩት ነው? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በዶርም ወይም ከዩኒቨርሲቲ ከግብ ወጭ በተከራየሁት ቤት 2. ከዩኒቨርሲቲ ከግብ ወጭ ተከራይተው በሚኖሩ ጓደኞቹ ቤት 3. በኮምፕዩቴር ላብ “computer lab” 4. በዩኒቨርሲቲ ግብ ወስጥ ዋይፍ ክፍል (WiFi area) በሚሰራበት አካባቢ 5. እንቴርኔት ባላቸው ካፍቴሪያዎች ወይም በክፍያ የግል እንቴርኔት ኮከሽን አገልግሎት በሚሰጡ ቤቶች 6. በዩኒቨርሲቲ ግብ ወስጥ ክፍት በሆኑ አካባቢዎች “free space” 7. ከዩኒቨርሲቲ ከግብ ወጭ ባሉ ቭድዮ ወይም ፍልም ቤቶች 8. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	
409	<p>ብዙ ጊዜ ፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” የሚታየው/ይወው ከማን ጋር ነው? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ብቻዬ ነው 2. ከፍቅረኛዬ “girl/boyfriend” ጋር ሆኜ ነው 3. ከጓደኞቼ ጋር ሆኜ ነው 4. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	
410	<p>አሁን በሞባይል/ቪ ወይም በላፕቶፕ/ቪ “laptop” ወይም በፓልምቶፕ “palmtop” ወይም ባለህ/ቪ በሌላ ዓይነት ኤሌክትሮኒክ ዕቃ “electronic devices” ውስጥ የወሰነ ስሜትን ልቀሰቅሱ የሚችሉ ስዕሎች ወይም ቭድዮች “video” እንድሁም ፍልሞች “films” አሉ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ አሉ 2. የሉም _____ → 	412
411	<p>ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “410” ላይ መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ያንን የወሰነ ስሜት የምቀሰቅስ ስዕል ወይም ቭድዮ ወይም ፍልም ከዩት ነው ያገኘኸው/ሽው? (ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መመለስ ይቻላል)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ከመረጃ መረብ (ከእንቴርኔት) አወርጄ ነው “downloaded from internet” 2. ከጓደኞቼ በሞባይል ብሉይቲዩዝ “Bluetooth” ወይም በኩብል ወይም በፍላሽ ተቀብዬ ነው 3. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ይጥቀሱ _____ 	

412	ከጓደኛህ/ሽ ጋር የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሙ ጓደኛህ/ሽ በፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ላይ ያየኻቸው/ሻቸው ነገሮች እንድያደርግልህ/ሽ ጠይቀህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ(ለምሳሌ በወስብ ግዜ አዳድስ ቦታ መቀየር ”sex position or anal sex or oral sex” ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም	
413	ከጓደኛህ/ሽ ጋር የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሙ በፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ላይ ያየኻቸው/ሻቸው ነገሮች ተግባራዊ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ታወቅዋል/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም →	416
414	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “413” ላይ መልሶዎ አዎ ከሆነ በፖርኖግራፍ “pornography” ላይ ያየኻቸው/ሻቸው ነገሮች ምን ያህል አዘወትረህ/ሽ ትፈጽማለህ/ሽ ትተገብራለህ/ትተገብራለሽ?	1. ሁሌም (ሁል ግዜ) 2. በአብዛኛው ግዜ 3. አልፎ አልፎ	
415	የወስብ ፍልም “sex film” አይተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም →	417
416	ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “415” ላይ መልሶዎ አዎ ከሆነ ያ ያየኸው/ሽዉ የወስብ ፍልም ኤችአይቭን /HIV/ ወይም ያልተፈለገ እርግዝና መከላከያ መንገድ ያሳይ ነበረ?	1. አዎ አሳይቷል 2. አላሳየም	
417	ባለፈው ዓመት ውስጥ እንቴርኔት “internet” ወይም “Facebook” እየተጠቀምክ/ሽ አንተ/አንች ሳትፈልግ በአጋጣም ሰዎችን በራቁታቸው የሚያሳይ ወይም ግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ስፈጽሙ የሚያሳይ መልዕክት (message link) ከፍተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም	
418	ባለፈው ዓመት ውስጥ የመረጃ መረብን በመጠቀም (በእንቴርኔት) መረጃን የሚያጋሩ ሶፍትዌር (file sharing software) በመጠቀም የወስብ ፍልም የሚያሳዩ ደህሬ ገጾችን ፈልገህ/ሽ ወይም ስዕሎችን እንድሁም ቭድዮችን (videos) አወርደህ/ሽ (download) አድርገህ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?	1. አዎ አወቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም →	421

419	<p>ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “418” ላይ መልሶዎ አዎ ከሆነ የወስብ ፍልም የሚያሳዩ ድህራ ገጾችን የፈለክ/ሽወ ወይም የወስብ ስዕሎችንና ቭድዮችን ዳውንሎድ (download) በማድረግ ያየኸዉ/ሽወ ለምንድነዉ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነትን በተመለከተ ማወቅ የሚፈልገዉ መረጃ (information) ስላለ። 2. ሰዎች በግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ወቅት የሚያደርጉትን የተለያዩ ድርግቶችን ለማወቅ ፍላጎት (ጉጉት) ስላለኝ። 3. የወስብ ፍልም በማየት ራሴን በራሴ ለማርካት “masturbate” እርካታን ለማግኘት። 4. ስለሚያዝናኝ ወይም እንዴ መዝናኛ አድርጌ ስለሚቆጥረዉ 5. ጓደኛዬ ስለፈለገና ስለጠየቀኝ/ችኝ 6. ሌላ ካለ በጽሑፍ ግለጽ/ጭ 	
420	<p>ከጓደኛህ/ሽ ጋር ግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ከመፈጸማችሁ በፊት የወስብ ስሜት ቀስቃሽ የሆኑ ፍልሞች እና ቭድዮች እና ሌሎች ተመሳሳይነት ያላቸዉ ነገሮች አይተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ሽ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ አዉቃለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላወቅም  	422
421	<p>ከላይ ጥያቄ ቁጥር “421” መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ከጓደኛህ/ሽ ጋር ግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ከመፈጸማችሁ በፊት ምን ያህል አዘወትረህ/ሽ ወስብ ስሜት ቀስቃሽ የሆኑ ፍልም ወይም ቭድዮ ታያላችሁ</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ሁሌም 2. በአብዛኛዉ ጊዜ 3. አልፎ አልፎ 4. በጭራሽ አይቴን አናወቅም 	
422	<p>አንዳንድ ሰዎች “pornography” ወይም የወስብ ትዕይንትን የሚያሳዩና የወስብ ስሜትን የሚቀስቅሱ ፍልሞች፣ ቭድዮች እና ሌሎች ተመሳሳይነት ያላቸዉ ነገሮችን ማየት በወስብ ባሕርይ ላይ ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል ይላሉ አንተ/ች በዚህ ሐሳብ ላይ ምን ትላለህ/ሽ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል ብዬ አስባለሁ 2. በጭራሽ አላስብም 3. አይቼ ስለማላወቅ ሃሳብ መስጠት አልችልም 	