

TRANSACTIONAL SEX AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGES FOUND IN JIMMA TOWN, JIMMA, SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA

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Jimma, Ethiopia

ASSURANCE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

The undersigned agrees to accept responsibility for the scientific, ethical and technical conduct of the research project and for provision of required progress reports as per terms and conditions of the Faculty of Public Health in effect at the time of grant is forwarded as the result of this application.

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APPROVAL OF THE FIRST ADVISOR

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Abstract

Background: Young women in sub-Saharan Africa are three to four times more likely to be HIV-positive than their men counterparts. Transactional sex is one of the driving factors identified to contribute to this difference. However, little is known about transactional sex and associated factors among young women in Ethiopia and particularly in the study area.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of transactional sex and associated factors among female students in colleges found in Jimma town, March, 2018

Methods: A Cross-sectional study was conducted in five colleges found in Jimma town on March 15, 2018. Simple random sampling technique was used to sample from each college to recruit study subjects. Descriptive, bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed. To declare the association between independent and outcome variable p-value of less than .05 was used and the finding was reported using adjusted OR with 95% CI.

Result

A total of 365 female students in colleges found in Jimma town were involved in the study making a response rate of 97.6%. One hundred sixty (43.8%) of the respondents had experienced sexual intercourse. With respect to transactional sexual practice 88 respondents which are 55% of sexually active study subjects claimed that they have received money/gift/reward in exchange for sex.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Most those who involved in transactional sex use condom irregularly. Family monthly income and whether or not monthly income covers education fee, cross generational sex and sex film view were significantly associated with sexual transaction. Provision of accurate information on adolescent sexuality and risks and consequences of transactional sex, working on empowerment of college female students in every aspect is essential.

Key Words: Transactional sex, Technical and Vocational Educational and training colleges, Family average monthly income

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Acronyms

AIDS..... Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BCC.....Behavioral Change Communication

CAR.....Central African Republic

EDHS..... Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey

HIVHuman Immune Deficiency Virus

HAPCO.....HIV/AIDS prevention and control office

MOE.....Ministry of Education

SHAZ..... Shaping the Health of Adolescents in Zimbabwe

SSA.....Sub-Saharan Africa

STIs.....Sexually Transmitted Infections

TVET.....Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Background

Adolescent and young women in sub-Saharan Africa are three to four times more likely to be HIV-positive than boys or men [1]. In addition to increased biological vulnerability of young women, relational risk factors, such as age-disparate relationships, engagement in transactional sex and violence within partnerships [2-4], as well as individual risk behaviors such as inconsistent condom use, number of partners and age at sexual debut have been found to be associated with young women's risk of HIV and STIs infection [5, 6].

Transactional sex is defined as a non-commercial, non-marital sexual relationship whereby sex is exchanged for money and/or gifts [1, 6]. This term is mostly used to indicate sexual transactions that do not necessarily occur between a professional sex worker and client [7]. According to researchers transactional sex differs from sex work despite their similarities; in both sex work and transactional sex something is exchanged for sex. Their differences consist in the fact that in sexual transactions, money is not the only form of payment. Sex may be exchanged to fulfill basic needs such as food and clothing, sometimes including school uniforms, or luxury goods such as cosmetics and jewelry, phones and other modern goods (8, 9). In addition, transactional sex participants may be seen as "girlfriends" and "boyfriends" (other expressions showing some affection are also used) (9), whereas in sex work, the individual who pays for sex is a "client" (7). Thus, the exchange of gifts for sex is understood as part of a broader set of obligations that might not involve a predetermined payment (9).

Transactional sex, especially among young women, has been linked to poor sexual and reproductive health outcomes such as unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, STIs (including HIV), and sexual coercion (10-13). In situations of transactional sex, young women may be less able to decide the timing and conditions of sex. Women who have little negotiating power with their partners to insist on use of condoms experience a higher risk of becoming pregnant and contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS (14,15).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Transactional sex has received increasing attention in the public health literature, as it is believed to be an important contributing factor to the high HIV infection rates observed among young women in sub-Saharan Africa [9, 16]. Studies conducted in African countries have shown that young people, particularly women, practice transactional sex with older men for economic survival; to support their basic needs(10, 17-19).

Reporting of transactional sex is varied as indicated by evidence from population-based Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data of transactional sex from 12 sub-Saharan African countries which suggest that the prevalence of transactional sex ranges from 2 to 26.6% across settings [20].In Ethiopia, a study conducted among college students in Bahir Dar city revealed that, One hundred nine (27.8%) of the respondents have reported that they have paid and received money in exchange of sex [6].

Perspectives on transactional sex vary considerably. On the one hand, transactional sex with adults is very common in some social contexts in Sub-Saharan Africa, and not considered necessarily abusive or exploitative. However, it may attract some moral censure from adults, and at least some young people argue it is inherently exploitative because adolescents are unable to fully comprehend the potential consequences and risks involved (20). Literature shows that, while transactional relationships are consensual, they may lead to rape or to physical violence if girls are seen as not keeping their side of the bargain, for example withholding sex after expensive gifts have been made. Furthermore, girls have very little power to negotiate condom use in such relationships, putting them at significant risk of HIV/AIDS and other STDs (21).

Results from the cross-sectional analysis of a quasi-experimental community-based survey in south Africa involving 2624 youngwomen, aged 15-24 years, showed that young women who reported having engaged in transactional sex have almost twice the odds of being HIV seropositive as compared with those who do not report engaging in transactional sex [22].In another prospective cohort study of South African womenaged 15-26 years, found that youngwomen who reported having transactional sex with a onceoffpartner or with an ongoing secondary partner had higherHIV

incidence than those not engaging in transactional sex (this result remained after adjusting for number of partners and age difference between partners) [23].

It is not just the transactional aspect that makes such sexual encounters potentially risky for HIV acquisition. Transactional sex might overlap with a range of factors that have been shown to be associated with HIV acquisition - such as sexual relations between a younger woman and an older man (who is more likely to be HIV-positive) [24-26], sex under the influence of alcohol or drugs [27, 28], having multiple sexual partners or engaging in a relationship with a man who concurrently has other partners [29-31].

Literature highlights that factors associated with transactional sex are complex; demographic and socio-economic factors can be an important determinant, with young women using sex to access essential resources, including food and school fees. In addition, peer or family pressure, as well as young women's aspirations for acquiring expensive goods or connections to boost their status may also be important motivating factors [32, 33].

Even though it is not clear to what extent providing young girls and women with income-generation opportunities may make them less inclined to engage in transactional sex. Some evidence suggests that income from income-generation interventions may simply be used to supplement income from transactional sex (34). However, the additional income from income-generation activities may be instrumental in making girls less dependent on a transactional sexual relationship. If a woman feels less reliant on a relationship that includes transactional sex, she may be better positioned to negotiate condom use and timing of sex (35). Some organizations in Africa are mounting communication campaigns to make young girls aware of the risks of engaging in transactional sex (36). Some limited evidence has suggested that behavior change communication (BCC) programs such as the university program and the "Girls Power Initiative" in Nigeria have shown that BCC interventions reduce the likelihood that young women will engage in transactional sex (37).

In Ethiopia HIV prevalence is much higher among young women than their men counterparts, according to EDHS 2011, being 1.4% and 0.4% among women and men of 23-24 age group respectively (38), there is lack of evidence on magnitude of transactional sex and associated factors in the country in general and in the study area in particular, contrary to other SSA countries,

therefore, this study has tried to unearth those facts and fill the gaps related to transactional sex, that will contribute in designing STIs/HIV prevention and other reproductive health programs for this segment of the population. Female college students were selected for this research as most of college students live independent life in most cases for the first time in rented houses away from their parents where they make decisions pertaining to them including sexual affairs/relations, managing their lodging, monthly consumption, and education fees where they face economic difficulties and seek their way out of it. Various literatures show that young girls involve in transactional sex more than their male counter parts.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Magnitude of Transactional Sex

Anecdotal evidence and several qualitative studies suggest that transactional sex, which is defined as the exchange of gifts or money for sex, is common among adolescents throughout sub-Saharan Africa (40, 41). In situations of transactional sex, young women may be less able to decide the timing and conditions of sex. Women who have little negotiating power with their partners to insist on use of condoms experience a higher risk of becoming pregnant and contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS (15, 39).

In literature, a broad range of prevalence rates of transactional sex have been reported. One study reports 11.8% of all girls aged 15 to 19 and 18.6% of all girls aged 20 to 24 participate in transactional sex with older partners (25), whereas another study reports much higher incidences of cross-generational relationships, showing 85% of secondary school girls (aged 12 to 20) have been involved in sexual relations for money or gifts (42).

A study in four sub-Saharan African countries reported transactional sex to be a common practice among more than two-thirds of young women in Ghana, Malawi, and Uganda. About one-third of young men in Ghana and Uganda reported having received gifts from a recent sex partner in exchange for sexual intercourse [8].

Factors Influencing Transactional Sex

2.1.2 Transactional Sex and HIV Risky Sexual Behaviors

Transactional sex was associated with HIV risky behaviors such as multiple concurrent sexual partners and sexual coercion among young people in Uganda. Multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships, and exchanging sex for gifts, favors, or money create a fertile ground for HIV transmission (41).

a. **Cross Generation Sex**

Studies show that there exists significant relationship between transactional sex and cross-generational sex unsafe behaviors, and HIV risk. The transactional aspects of many cross generational sexual relationships are evident. In a study conducted, in Zimbabwe, the substantial age difference between female and male sexual partners has been identified as the major behavioral determinant of the more rapid rise in HIV prevalence in young women than in men. The Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey for Zimbabwe found that two out of three young women (ages 17 – 24) reported that their most recent sexual partners were more than five years older and more than half of all young Zimbabwean women said that this was the case for their first sexual experience. Gender, age, and economic disparities may increase risky sexual behavior and reduce a young woman's ability to negotiate safer sexual behaviors. Many authors report that girls and young women are unable to negotiate condom use in cross generational sexual relations (43).

b. **Multiple and Concurrent Sexual Partners**

Transactional sex may also play a key role in gender differences in HIV infection rates between women and men in Sub-Saharan Africa. Women who engaged in transactional sex often abdicate decision-making power over sexual activities, such as condom use, making them more vulnerable to HIV infection. Since older men had much sexual experience than younger partner, probability of getting HIV infection in this group is high. Therefore, those older men who had sexual relation with young females can increase the chance of HIV infection among girls and even beyond them due to sexual network as a whole (43).

c. **Unprotected Sex**

Research has also found that transactions of greater value have been associated with the non-use of condoms. Transactional sex often takes the form of sugar daddy relationships in which the male is older and in turn more economically stable and may be more likely to have HIV. Unprotected sexual intercourse is one of the major risk factor that predisposes individuals to HIV/AIDS (43). A study conducted among over 8000 men in Botswana found that as the age of sexual partnership increases by a year, there was a 28% increase in the odds of having unprotected sex and HIV infection (45). The findings in urban Kenya indicated that partnerships involving age differences of

10 years and above were noted to be significantly less likely to have involved condom use at last sexual intercourse than for no-age difference or older female partners (odds ratio 0.5) (19). A qualitative study conducted in Ghana also among young girls who had transactional sex with older men were inconsistent on condom use (46).

d. Sexual Relation with Gender-based Violence

One of the important points which should be addressed with regard to girls' sexual engagement with old men is the extent and occurrence of sexual violence. It is evident/clear from the studies conducted that sexual violence is prevalent and it could be sexual or physical abuse of young girls in transactional sexual relationships. There is also evidence throughout the world that young girls experience forced sexual relationships, which is often associated with the 'sugar papas' practice(47). Threats were generally made if the girls go back and break the promise/agreement to have sex in return for a gift. A qualitative study conducted in Tanzania found that 'sugar daddies' hit girls if they refuse sex when offered a small amount of money than agreed. An association between gender-based violence and transactional sex has also been documented (48).

2.1.3 Factors Motivating People to Engage in Transactional Sex

Transactional sexual relationships are influenced greatly by socio-demographic,cultural, economic, and other factors. Many qualitative studies suggest that transactional sex is a normative practice of courting, dating, and partying amongst youth, rooted in economic and gender inequalities,peer pressure for material consumption, and sometimes pressing economic needs(47).

1. Social Norm

Transactional sex can be seen as an assertion of power in cultures, where women's sexuality is highly valued. In a study conducted in Ghana, women are expected to engage in transactional sex to improve their status and gain the support of men.Gender norms regarding women's sexuality as a commodity also influence and encourage this practice. However, other perspectives show that transactional sex leads to a decrease in negotiating power for the woman and in a university setting can lead to a decrease in women's academic engagement. The exchange of gifts or material goods for sex is sometimes expected as a sign of appreciation in sexual relationships among African youth, and such can be fittingly viewed in the ensuing context of a man's responsibility to provide for a woman (49).

2. Poverty

Transactional sex has conventionally been linked to poverty: vulnerable women are forced into transactional sex to fulfill basic survival and subsistence needs, leading it to be often termed “survival sex” (51). More recently, a counter discourse has also emerged that describes young women who are relatively well-off economically, but who also get involved in transactional sex for higher grades, employment opportunities, luxury consumables that raise their status in peer circles, and sometimes access to social networks. Poverty and economic dependence push girls in Uganda into high-risk behaviors such as transactional sex and commercial sex work in exchange for money or other resources (41). According to these studies, young girls’ sexual relationships with older men are a survival strategy: It is not uncommon for girls and young women to engage in sexual relationships with older men in order to finance their schooling and augment household income (41).

3. Peer influences

Negative peer pressure among young adolescents may promote high-risk sexual behavior. Adolescents can be particularly susceptible to socially prescribed norms as they pay more attention to their peers’ opinions than they do to those of adults. Qualitative studies conducted in Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe suggest that peer pressure to obtain luxury items, such as expensive clothing, jewellery, fashionable hairstyles, accessories, and makeup, motivates young women to engage in transactional sex (18). In many studies of young people’s sexuality the influence of friends has always been mentioned as a crucial factor. Parental pressure to engage in transactional sex is often implicit rather than explicit, and parents seek to obtain funds to finance their child’s educational-related expenses, luxury items, and necessities for the house(18).

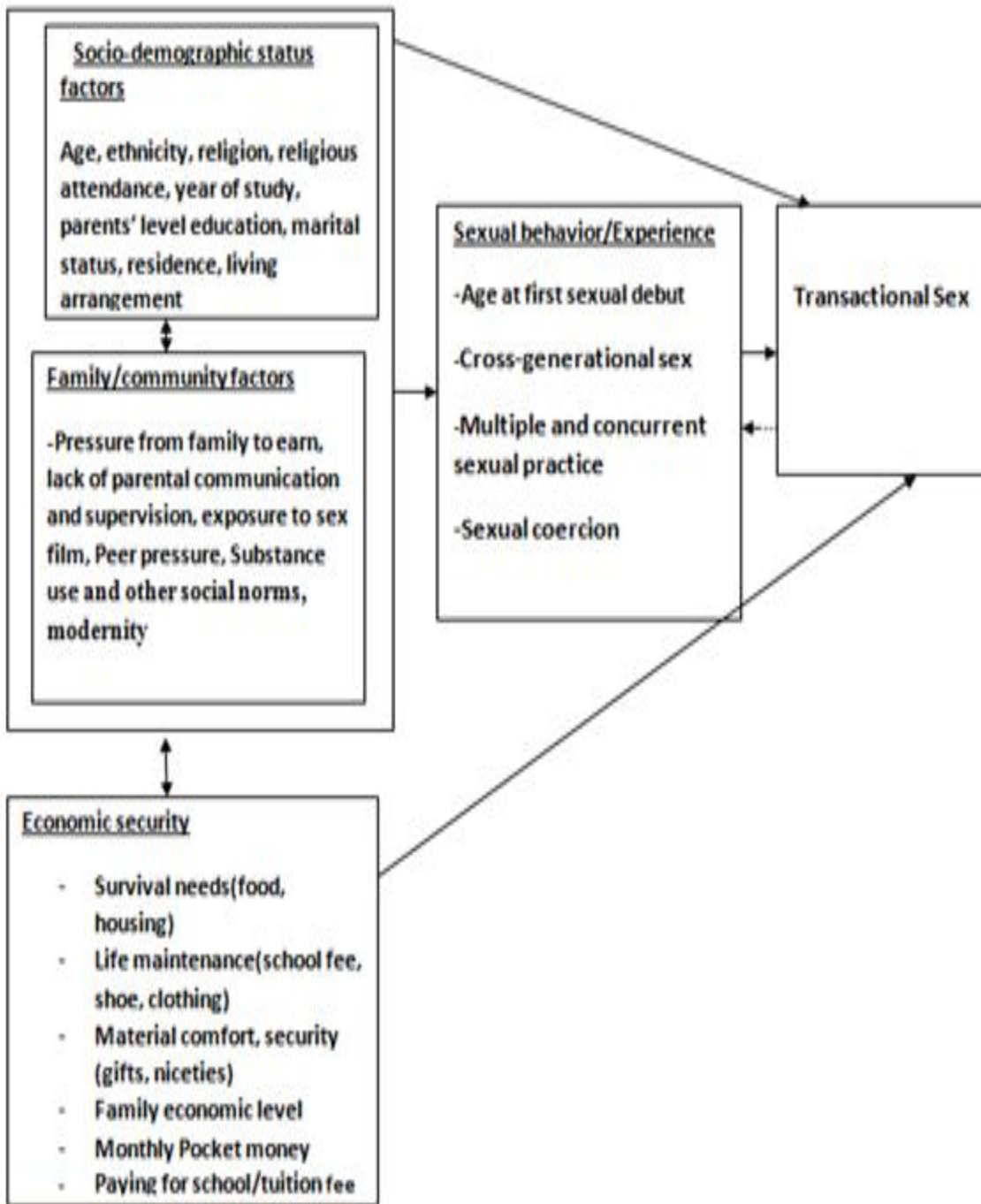


Figure 1 Conceptual Frame work on factors associated with transactional sex(developed from different literatures review)(6,37, 41&58)

2.2 Significance of the Study

Young women in sub-Saharan African are disproportionately affected by HIV pandemic, Ethiopia too is facing such a challenge, even though there is ample evidences in other African countries regarding the role of transactional sex in increasing the risk of HIV and other STIs acquisition ,little is known in the country about it, and none has been tried in the study area, therefore,this study tried to uncover The magnitude of transactional sex and associated factor in the study area, and the result, can be used by decision makers ,program implementers ,TVET office and college management ,and other concerned stake holders in planning and implementation of young college female students reproductive health program ,and/or it can also initiate further studies in the area.

Chapter Three: Objectives of the Study

General Objective

To assess the prevalence of transactional sex and associated factors among female students in TVET colleges found in Jimma town, March, 2018.

Specific Objectives

To determine the prevalence of transactional sex among female students in TVET colleges found in Jimma town

To identify factors associated with transactional sex among female students in TVET colleges found in Jimma town

Chapter Four: Methods and Materials

4.1 Study area and Period

The study was carried out in Jimma Town which was founded in 1837, and located 352Km south west of Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia. According to Central Statistical Agency (2007)report the projected total population of the town is199,575; of this 43,916 are women in reproductive age group. In the town, most people are engaged in commercial activities as a major means of livelihood. In the town there are two governmental TVET colleges, one teachers training college, two private colleges, one private university offering TVET program, and one public University with three campuses. This study was conducted among TVET college female students found in Jimma town on March 15, 2018.

4.2 Study Design

A school based cross-sectional study was conducted

4.3 Population

4.3.1 Source Population: All regular TVET collegefemale students in Jimma Town(from 1st-3rd year)

4.3.2 Study population: All female students who were randomly selected from source population and fulfilled inclusion criteria.

4.3.3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

All regular female students who were randomly selected andwere willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria

Students known to have interrupted/withdrawn from education after being registered

4.4 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure

4.4.1 Sample size Determination

The sample was computed using, the single population proportion formula with the following assumptions: prevalence of transactional sex among college female students who ever had sexual intercourse was 40% from similar studies in the country [6] that is found to be the prevalence that yields maximum sample size among prevalence/ proportions compared, $z_{\alpha/2}$ = critical value for normal distribution at 95% confidence level which equals to 1.96 (Z value at alpha 0.05), $d = 0.05$ (an absolute precision), 15% estimated non-response rate.

$$n = \frac{(Z_{1-\alpha/2})^2 * P * (q)}{d^2}$$

$$d^2$$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 * (0.4 * (1-0.4))}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$(0.05)^2$$

$$n = \frac{3.8416 * 0.4 * 0.6}{0.0025} = 369$$

$$0.0025$$

- n = is the minimum sample size required
- P = is an estimate of the prevalence rate for the population (%)
- d = is the margin of sampling error tolerated (%)
- $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ the standard normal variable at $(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence level and, α is mostly 5%, i.e., with 95% confidence level.

➤ Since the source population is less than 10,000, population correction coefficient formula, $n_f = \frac{n}{1+n/N}$ is used where,

- N = Source population- regular female students registered for 2017/18 academic year
- n_f = Required Sample Size, n = calculated sample size, and $n_f = \frac{n}{1+n/N}$

$$= \frac{369}{1 + 369/2012}$$

$$= 325$$

$$n = 325 + 15\%$$

After adding 15% for non-responses, the final sample size became 374

$$n = 374$$

4.4.2 Sampling Procedure

All TVET colleges offering regular programs that were found in the town were included in the study. The sample size was allocated to each college found in the town proportional to the size of their female students, and then using list of female students by their identification number obtained from office of the registrar of respective colleges, lottery method (simple random sampling technique) was employed to recruit the study participants, and finally the selected students were notified and gathered in lecture rooms where they filled out the questionnaire and put the filled questionnaire in a sealed boxes with pierced top, prepared for this purpose and was placed at the gate of the lecture rooms.

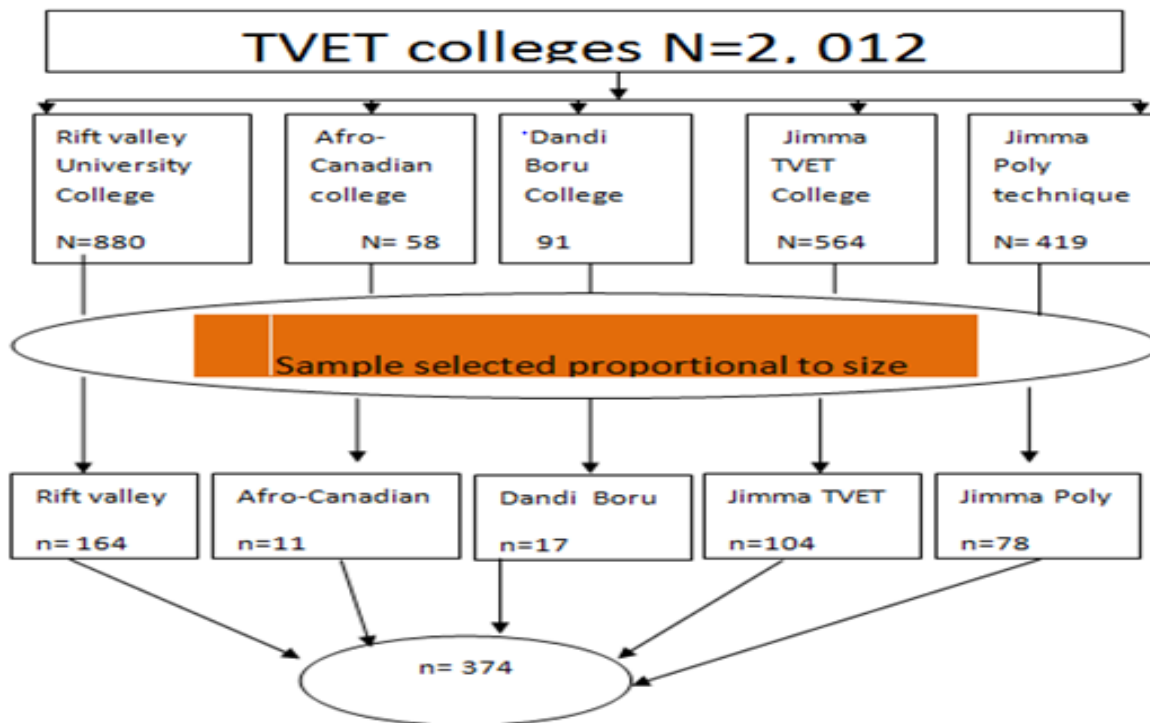


Figure 2 Schematic presentation of sampling procedure

4.5 Study variables and Measurement

4.5.1 Study Variables

Dependent variable

Transactional sex

Independent variables

- Socio demographic and economic factors like age, year of study, religion attendance frequency, family income level, family educational level, residence, living arrangement while growing up , current living arrangement, having pocket money, and paying tuition fee or not
- Sexual experiences /history related factors such as Age at first sexual intercourse, unprotected sex, multiple and concurrent sexual partner (life time and last 12 months), transactional sex (12-months) and main reasons for sexual transaction involvement, age desperate sex (life time and last 12-months) , Sexual coercion (life time and last 12-months)
- Behavioral factors like history of alcohol drinking, chat chewing, use of other substance, and sex film view
- Communication related factors: history of discussion on sexual and reproductive health issues with others

4.5.2 Measurement

Data was collected using pretested self-administered structured questionnaire. The questionnaire has three parts which assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics (21), substance use (11), and sexual experience/history (21)

Socio demographic and economic factors were measured by asking question on age, year of study, family income level, family educational level, residence, having pocket money, living arrangement, frequency of religious attendance.

Perceived economic distress was assessed by asking yes or no question on” Does the amount money you get is enough to cover your basic necessities (food, housing, and clothing)” and “Does the money you get is enough to cover your education fee?”

Prevalence of transactional sex was calculated from sexually active female students: Those who have ever received money/gift/reward in exchange for sex among sexually active female students and multiplied by hundred.

12-months prevalence of transactional sex was calculated from sexually active female students during the last 12 months: Those who have received money/gift/reward over the last 12-months in exchange for sex among female students who have been sexually active during the last 12-months and multiplied by hundred.

Multiple and concurrent sexual partnership was assessed using questions “How many sexual partners have you ever had in your life/in last 12 -months?” (1)-One partner (2) ≥ 2 partners but not concurrent (3) ≥ 2 and concurrent.

First sexual encounter /current Cross-generational sex involvement was assessed by asking questions “How much older or younger was the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse with?” and “How much older or younger was your most recent partner than you?” and those replied ≥ 10 years than me were considered involved in cross generational sex.

Behavioral risk factors like alcohol drinking, khat chewing, smoking of shisha/cigarette and use of other substance were assessed by different question like yes or no “Have you ever used any substances/ever drunk alcohol/ever chewed Khat/or ever smoked shish/cigarette?”

Current use of substance was assessed by asking yes or no questions “have you used alcohol/khat/shisha in the last 30 days”.

4.6 Data Collection Instrument and Technique

A structured, pre-tested and self-administrated questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire was initially prepared in English and then translated in to Afan Oromo and Amharic by translators who have knowledge on subject matter & the culture of study population. The Afan Oromo and Amharic version was retranslated to English by another person who has knowledge on subject matter & the culture of study population and any inconsistencies or distortions in the meaning of words and concepts were checked.

Five female data collection facilitators who were diploma holders(level-IV) and one BSC holder supervisor were recruited for questionnaire administration and supervision, respectively. Two days training was given for data collection facilitators and supervisor, both before and after the pretest, on the objectives of the study, the contents of the questionnaire, issues related to the confidentiality of the responses and the rights of respondents was addressed. Two week prior to data collection, a pretest was conducted in Agaro TVET College in a town 45km away from Jimma and not included in the main survey, to ensure clarity of questions. The result of the pretest was studied, and some correction and changes such as: Ambiguous questions, logic and skip pattern were revised before the questionnaire get finalized.

4.7 Operational Definition

Transactional sex:

Involved:-if received money, gift or rewards in exchange for sex

Not involved:-if did not receive money gift or rewards in exchange for sex

Unprotected sex:

Unprotected: if practiced Penetrative vaginal sex without using condom consistently

Protected: if practiced Penetrative vaginal sex using condom consistently

Multiple and concurrent sexual partners

YES -if a person has more than one sexual partner simultaneously

NO- if a person has one sexual partner

High-risk sexual behavior:

At high risk:-if has any behavior that increases the probability contracting HIV/STI &or unplanned pregnancy

Not at high risk: if has no any behavior that increases the probability contracting HIV/STI &or unplanned pregnancy

Cross-generational sex:

YES: if Sexual relation between a young women and a male partner whose age is ten years or more than the women

NO: if not involved in age desperate sexual relation

Substance Use:

YES: If used at least one of the substances in an individual's life time to alter mood or behavior

NO: If did not use any substance (alcohol, khat, cigarettes/shisha, and illicit drugs)

Current User:

Current user:-If consumed any substance at least once in the past 30 days.

Not Current user: If not consumed any substance at least once in the past 30 days.

Illicit Drugs:

YES: if used of psychoactive substances such as hashish, cannabis, and heroin, for which the production, sale, or use is prohibited.

NO: if not used of psychoactive substances

4.8 Data Entry and Analysis

After the completion of data collection: editing, cleaning, coding, double entry using 3.1 version EPI data were performed, and then data were exported and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. summary statistics of variables were produced and odds ratios calculated to determine the association between the outcome and these selected independent variables through binary logistic regression, the degree of association between independent and dependent variables was assessed using crude odds ratio with 95% confidence interval and multiple logistic regression analysis was performed for factors that have p-value of less than 0.25 in the bivariate analysis to investigate independent predictors by controlling for possible confounding factors and finally variables with p-value of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

4.9 Data Quality Control

To maintain the data quality: A pretest was done on 5% of the sample in Agaro TVET College that have similar back ground two weeks prior to the data collection and amendments of the instrument were made. The facilitators and Supervisor were trained for two days before and after pretest. Female facilitators were assigned to facilitate data collection. Completed questionnaires were checked for their completeness and consistency at every step of data processing. Data were checked for missing value and outliers, rechecked with questionnaires and edited accordingly.

4.10 Ethical Clearance

Ethical clearance was obtained from the ethical review committee of Jimma University and then respective colleges were communicated through formal letter from the University. Then, data were collected after getting consent from the respective colleges. Informed consent was obtained from all study participants. Assent was obtained for adolescent study participants less than 18 years of age, and signed by respective family head/guardian five days ahead of conducting the study. Respondents were informed about the objective and significance of the study. No personal identifier of the study participants was taken and hence the data obtained remains anonymous. The participants were assured that they have full right to participate or withdraw from the study

4.11 Dissemination of Research Finding

Findings of the study will be submitted to Department of population and family health, college of public health, institute of health of Jimma University. It will also be presented to Jimma University. The result will also to be disseminated to the respective TVET colleges, and local authorities. Peer reviewed publication will also be considered

Chapter Five: Result

5.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Study Subjects

A total of 365 Jimma town Technical and Vocational Education and Training college female students were involved in the study making a response rate of 97.6%. The non-responses were related to absenteeism (n=3), and exclusion due to gross incompleteness (n=6). The respondents' age ranged from 16-25 years with the mean±SD of study participants age was 19.21±1.57 years, 15-19 years were 221(60.6%), 20-24 years of age were 134(36.7%) and those 24+ were 10(2.7%). Most of the study participants 183(50.1 %) were year one students; followed by year two 124(34%) and the rest 58(15.9%) were from year three students. The predominant ethnic group is Oromo 189(51.9 %) followed by Amhara 82 (22.5%). Regarding religion of the study participant, 156(42.7%) was Orthodox Christian followed by Muslim 139(38.1%). Out of the total respondents, 343 (94 %) of them were single. Two hundred sixty nine (73.7 %) of the study participants have lived with their both parents while growing up. Regarding current residence of the respondents 195(53.4%) live with their parents, 90(24.7) were living with their peers, 48 (13.2%) were living alone in rented houses and the rest 32(8.8%) live with others relatives.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, Jimma, March, 2018

Variables	Frequency n=365	Percentage
Age(years)		
15-19	221	60.6
20-24	134	36.7
24+	10	2.7
M±SD	19.21±1.567	
Year of study		
First	183	50.1
Second	124	34.0
Third	58	15.9
Marital status		
Single	343	94.0
Married	20	5.5
Divorced	2	.5

Religion		
Orthodox	156	42.7
Muslim	139	38.1
Protestant	64	17.5
Others(wakefata ,catholic)	6	1.6
Ethnicity		
Oromo	189	51.8
Amhara	82	22.5
Keffa	44	12.1
Dawuro	22	6.0
Others(Tigre, silte ,Gurage, Yem,)	28	7.7
Residence		
Town	309	84.7
Rural area	56	15.3
Current living circumstance		
Alone	48	13.2
With family	195	53.4
With friends	90	24.7
Other relatives	32	8.8

5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of the study participant's family and study participants

Regarding educational status 78(21.4%) the of mothers, and 28(7.7%) of the fathers were Illiterate. concerning income 223(61.1%) were from households whose average estimated monthly income was below households average estimated monthly income 4258EBR and 220(60.3%) of the respondents earn below average monthly pocket money stated by study subjects 364EBR and 265 (72.6%) of the participants responded they get monthly pocket money. From those who get pocket money 179(67.5%) perceive that the money they get is enough to cover their expense for basic needwhile 86(32.5%) perceive it is not enough to cover their expenses. Majority of the study participants responded they pay for education 305(83.6%), and the rest 60(16.4%) didn't pay for school.

Table 2.Socio-economic characteristics of the study participants, Jimma, March, 2018

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Educational status of mother of the respondents		
Illiterate	78	21.4
Read and write	115	31.5
1-8	86	23.6
9-12	52	14.2
College and above	34	9.3
Educational status of father of the respondents		
Illiterate	28	7.7
Read and write	66	18.1
1-8	86	23.6
9-12	69	18.9
College and above	116	31.8
Pocket money (n=365)		
Yes	265	72.6
No	100	27.4
perceive that the money they get is enough to cover their expense for basic need(n=265)		
Yes	179	67.5
No	86	32.5
Source of pocket money(n=179)		
Family	109	60.9
Boyfriend or husband	60	33.5
Others (relatives)	10	5.6
Income		
Below mean(<=4258)	223	61.1
Above mean(>4258)	142	38.9
Pay for education		
Yes	305	83.6
NO	60	16.4

5.3. Distribution of Personal Behaviors and Practices of the Study

Population

Majority of the respondent 357(97.8%) attended religious services. Moreover from those that attended religious services the study indicated that 225(63%), 98(27.5%), 26(7.3%) and 8(2.2%) of respondents were visiting religious institutions regularly, once or twice a week, sometimes (once a month or in months) and seldom(once a year or in years) respectively. For question asked on substance use 54(14.8%),48(13.2%), 22(6%), and 6(1.6%) responded yes for any substance, alcohol, Khat and cigarette respectively. Majority of the khat chewers are not regular chewers 10(45%) of them chewed once or twice a week, and 10(45%) of them chewed in more than a week time interval.

Sixty two(17%) of the study subjects viewed sex film. From those who viewed sex film only 4(6.5%) viewed regularly, 12 (19.4%) viewed one to two times a week, and majority 46(74.2%) viewed sometimes (in more than a week time frequency).

Majority of the students 226(62%) did not discuss on sexual and reproductive issues, and One hundred thirty nine students (38%) discuss on sexual and reproductive issues. Most of the students 75(54%) claimed that they discussed with their mother, followed by peers 52 (37.4%), only 6(4.3%) of them discussed with their father and the rest 6(4.3%) with other relatives.

Table 3. Distribution of personal behaviors and practices of the study population, Jimma, March, 2018

Religious attendance(n=365)	Frequency	Percent
Yes	357	97.8
No	8	2.2
Religious attendance frequency(n=357)		
Regularly	225	63
Weekly	98	27.5
Monthly	26	7.3
Seldom	8	2.2

Substance use(any)(n=365)		
Yes	54	14.8
No	311	85.2
Alcohol use(n=365)		
Yes	48	13.2
No	317	86.8
Khat chewing(n=365)		
Yes	22	6.0
No	343	94
Frequency of Khat chewing(n=25)		
Regularly	2	9.1
Once or twice a week	10	45.5
Some times	10	45.5
Smoke(n=365)		
Yes	6	1.6
No	359	98.4
Sex film View		
Yes	62	17%
No	303	83%
Frequency of sex film view		
Regularly	4	6.5
One to two times a week	14	19.4
Sometimes(in more than aweek time)	46	74.2
Do you discuss on sexual issues/matters with others		
Yes	139	38
No	226	62
With whom do you discuss (n=139)		
Mother	75	54.0
Father	6	4.3
Peers	52	37.4
Other relatives	6	4.3

5.4 Sexual Experience of the Study Participants

One hundred sixty (43.8%) of the study subjects were sexually active, and the mean age for sexual intercourse commencement was 17.36 ± 1.2 years, minimum age being 15 and maximum being 21, and the majority 92(57.5%) has commenced sexual intercourse within the age range of 15-18 years of age. The reasons for sexual commencement were fall in love 70(43.8%), followed by 40(25%) to get gift or money. Concerning the estimated age of first sexual partner, 10 years or more greater than female partner 40(25%), 5-10 years greater than female partner 48(30%), less than 5 years greater than female partner 38(23.8%), same age with female partner 32(20%), and younger than female partner 2(1.3%). Regarding number of life time sexual partner 102(63.8%) responded one sexual partner, 42(26.3%) ≥ 2 partners but not concurrent, and 16(10%) ≥ 2 and concurrent sexual partners.

Table 4. Sexual experience of the study participants, Jimma, March, 2018

Ever had sexual intercourse(n=365)	Frequency	Percent
Yes	160	43.8
No	205	56.2
Age at first sex n=160		
≤ 15 years	2	1.3
15-18 years	92	57.5
> 18 years	66	41.3
The mean age at first intercourse(in Years)	17.36 ± 1.2	
Reason for first sexual debut(n=160)		
Fell in love	70	43.8
Peer pressure	14	8.8
Desire for sex	18	11.2
Raped	8	5.0
To get money/gift	40	25.0
Drunken	10	6.2

Age of first sexual partner(estimated)(n=160)		
>=10 years	40	25.0
5-10 years	48	30.0
< 5years	38	23.8
The same age with	32	20.0
Younger than me	2	1.2
Number of life time sexual partner(n=160)		
One partner	102	63.8
>=2 partners but not concurrent	42	26.2
>=2 and concurrent	16	10.0
Number of last 12 months sexual partners(n=140)		
One partner	100	71.4
>=2 partners but not concurrent	28	20.0
>=2 and concurrent	12	8.6
Were you ever forced to have sex against your will (n=160)		
Yes	28	17.5
NO	132	82.5
Have you been forced to have sex against your will in the last 12-months(n=28)		
Yes	4	14.3
No	24	85.7

5.5. Transactional Sex Status of the Respondent

With respect to transactional sexual practice 88 respondents who were 24.1% of all the study participant and 55% of sexually active the study participant claimed that they have received money/gift/reward in exchange for sex. Out of those girls who practiced transactional sex 68(77.3%) have practiced it within the last 12-months. The main reason for receiving money/Gift/rewards were: to cover school fee, shoes/or uniform(clothing) 28(31.8%), followed by, to get gifts/mobile phone 14(15.9%)

Table 5. Transactional sex status of the respondent, Jimma, March, 2018

Received Money/Gift/reward in exchange for sex (n=160)	Frequency	percent
Yes	88	55.0
No	72	45.0
Received Money/Gift/reward in exchange for sex in the last 12-months(n=88)		
Yes	68	77.3
No	20	22.7
Main reason of receiving money/Gift/rewards?		
To buy some food stuffs/house rent-(basic need)	12	13.6
To cover school fee, shoes/or uniform(clothings)-(life maintenance need)	28	31.8
To get gifts/mobile phone-(need for improved social status)	14	15.9
To cover expense of addictive behaviors(khat, alcohol etc)	4	4.5
Because I considered it is expression of love	11	12.5
Because my family push me indirectly to do so	10	11.4
For academic achievement	4	4.5
because people consider it appropriate	5	5.7
Total (transactional sex)	88	24.1

5.6 Condom use by the Study Participants

In a response to a question on condom utilization practice 116(72.5%) responded yes,44 (27.5%) responded no .From those who ever used condom 48(41.4%) claimed that they used it regularly(always),38(32.8%) sometimes, and 30(25.8%) seldom. Forty eight (41.4%) not used Condom at the sexual intercourse with their most recent partner.Thirty six (50%) of sexually active female students not involved in transactional sex use condom regularly, whereas only 12(13.6%) respondent involved in sexual transaction use condom regularly.Reasons for not using condom werefear of negotiating condom use 12(27.3%)followed by, because I trusted him 9(20.5%).

Table 6. Condom use by the study participants, Jimma, March, 2018

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Do you use condom during sexual intercourse(n=160)		
Yes	116	72.5
No	44	27.5
How often do you use condom(n=116)		
Always	48	41.4
Sometimes	38	32.8
Seldom	30	25.8
Used Condom at the sexual intercourse with your most recent partner?(n=116)		
Yes	68	58.6
No	48	41.4
Reason for not using condom	n= 44	
Fear of negotiating condom use	12	27.3
Because I trusted him	9	20.5
I couldn't get condom	6	13.6

Sex after alcohol use	5	11.3
I thought condom reduces sexual pleasure	4	9.1
I donot like condom	4	9.1
Because condom does not prevent HIV	3	6.8
Sex after chewing khat	1	2.3
Total	44	100.00

5.7 Factors Associated with Transactional Sex

Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to analyze factors associated with transactional sex. On the bivariate analysis, transactional sex had statistical association at p value of .25 with eight variables namely: discussion on sexual and reproductive health issues, film view, ever used substance, cross generational sex, does the money you get is enough to cover your education fee, does the amount money you get is enough to cover your basic necessities, do you have pocket money, and income above & below average household income. Multivariate analysis revealed that, those respondents whose families earn below average monthly income of the families 4258 EBR are 3 times [AOR=3.374(1.060-10.742)] more likely to be involved in transactional sex compared with those respondents whose families earn above average monthly income of the family, students who claimed that their monthly income covers their education fee are 88% [AOR=.120(.019-.740)] less likely to be involved in sexual transaction compared with those whose income does not cover education fee. Female students who were involved in cross generational sex are 4 times to be involved in transactional sex [AOR=3.982(2.73-14.806)]. Sex film viewers are nearly 3 times more likely to be involved in transactional sex [AOR=2.787 (1.724-10.727)] See Table 7.

Table 7. Parameter estimates from binary and multivariate logistic regression model predicting the probability of transactional sex among TVET college female students, Jimma, March, 2018

Variable	Transactional sex		Crude OR(95%CI)	AOR(95%CI)
	Yes	No		
Family Income				
Below average	60(65.2%)	32(32.8%)	2.679(1.404-5.110)	3.374(1.60-10.742)*
Above average	28(41.2%)	40(58.8%)	1	1
Do you have pocket money				
Yes	48(44.4%)	60(55.6%)	1	1
No	40(77%)	12(23%)	4.167(1.971-8.807)	5.110 (.744-35.102)
Does the amount of money you get is enough to cover your basic necessities				
Yes	24(32.4%)	50(67.6%)	.192(.084-.439)	.744 (.091-6.088)
No	30(71.4%)	12(28.6%)	1	1
Does the money you get is enough to cover your education fee				
Yes	18(27.3%)	48(72.7%)	.080(.035-.184)	.120 (.019-.740)*
No	56(82.4)	12(17.6%)	1	1

Ever used substance				
Yes	36(78.3%)	10(21.7%)	4.292(1.945-9.473)	2.826 (.753-10.608)
No	52(45.6)	62(54.4)	1	1
Discussion on sexual and reproductive health				
Yes	28(43.8%)	36(56.2%)	1	1
No	60(62.5%)	36(37.5)	2.143(1.125-4.080)	.269 (.061-1.181)
Sex film view				
Yes	42(80.8%)	10(19.2%)	5.661(2.574-12.449)	2.787 (1.724-10.727)
No	46(42.6%)	62(57.4%)	1	1
Cross generational sex				
Yes	34	20	4.292(1.945-9.473)	3.982(2.73-14.806)*
No	54	52	1	

N.B*= significant at P-value 0.05

Chapter Six: Discussion

In this study an attempt has been made to assess prevalence of transactional sex and associated factors among female students in TVET Colleges found in Jimma Town.

Regarding sexual experience of the study subjects, 160(43.8%) had experienced sexual intercourse, which is slightly lower than the finding of similar study for both sex which indicated that 50.7% of the study respondents were sexually active(6), and it is higher than the finding from other study where 130 (21%) of the female preparatory students reported to ever had sex(44), this difference may be attributed to the increasing enrollment of female student from time to time and the fact that college students usually stay in college for more year(s) than preparatory students. It is also higher than the finding from a study conducted in South Africa where, just over a quarter (n_693 or 27.4%) of young women reported being sexually active (1), which may be due to the fact that the study in South Africa was conducted in rural setting where as that of Jimma is in the town where female students engage in sexual activity earlier when compared with rural setting where preserving virginity is valued at marriage.

Concerning multiple sexual partnerships, out of the total sexually active respondents 102(63.8%) had one sexual partner the remaining 58(36.2%) had more than one sexual partners from these 16(10%) have had multiple and concurrent sexual partners (more than one partner at a time) this finding is slightly lower than the study conducted in Nekemtewhere 391(69.6%) have one sexual partner and 171 (30.4%) of them had experienced two or more partners in their lifetime (54).Regarding number of last 12 months sexualpartner 40(28.6%) have had more than one sexual partner which is in line with a study conducted among Jimma preparatory students in which 30(27.3%)have had two or more than two sexual partner in the last 12 months,the current result is also in line with a result from a study conducted inJigjiga university that has shown 30.14% (n =44) of the sexually experienced respondents had sex with a person other than their current sexual partner in the past 12 months(57),this finding is slightly less than the finding from a study conducted in Uganda on transactional sex, sexual coercion and sexual behaviors among young people, where approximately 33% of all students reported having had two or more sexualpartners in the last 12 months(41).

Out of sexually active study subjects 44(27.5%) responded that they never used condom during sexual intercourse, which is in line with the finding from similar study conducted in Hawasa on transactional sex with “sugar daddies” among female preparatory students which indicated that 37 (28.5%) of sexually active study subjects never used condom at all, the finding of the current study is higher than a result of a study conducted in Bahir Dar city on Prevalence and Correlates of Exchanging Sex for Money (Gift), among Private College Students of both sex where 44(11.3%) never used condom, this difference can be explained by the reduced behavioral change communication on HIV infection risks and its means of prevention at national and local levels from time to time and Bahir Dar is a regional City and tourist destination whereby people access more behavioral change communication information related to condom use compared with Jimma, a zonal town(44,6).

From sexually active respondents 68(42.5%) have used condom with the most recent partner, this finding is in line with the figure from the behavioral surveillance survey (BSS) that revealed 40% of females in school adolescent had used condom during their last sexual intercourse(56). The result of the current finding is lower than the result from a study conducted at Jigjiga University on the prevalence of risky sexual behaviors amongst Undergraduate students of both sex which indicated that about, 59.4% (n = 87) of the sexually experienced respondents used condom with their last partner, this can be explained by the fact that university students are more mature and have more access to information than college students and male students have more autonomy in using condom as the most frequently used condom is male condom (57).

Reason for not using condom in majority of the study subject were: fear of negotiating condom use 12(27.3%), followed by because I trusted him 9(20.5%). Fear of negotiating condom with sexual partner is the main reason 12(27.3%) and is higher than a finding from a study conducted at Jigjiga on under graduate student of both sex where 8(16%) the reasons for not using the condoms mentioned by respondents was afraid of telling sexual partner to use condom(57), this may be due to male students having more autonomy and less fear in using condom as the most frequently used condom is male condom. This is also in line with a result from a study conducted in Hawasa where the main reason for not using condom includes that older men dislike it, older men believe that it

reduce sexual pleasure and men often in dominant position in relationship by refusing condom use and sometimes they are also accusing younger partners of not trusting them (44).

From the total of the study subjects 88(24%) which is 55 % of sexually active respondents have been involved in transactional sex. The result of the current study is comparable with the finding from a study conducted in Hawasa on transactional Sex with “Sugar Daddies” among Female Preparatory Students where 71(54.6%) of sexually active female students were involved in transactional sex with older men (44). This figure is higher than the result of a study conducted in Bahir Dar on Prevalence and correlates of exchanging sex for money (gift) among private college students where 89(18%) of the total study subjects and 40 % of sexually active female students were involved in transactional sex, this difference may be due to socio-cultural difference between the two study population and all the participants of the study in Bahir Dar are private college students who may be economically well compared with Governmental colleges students (6). This finding is inline with the finding from other East African countries showing in Kenya, 52% of sexually active girls aged 14–17 years reported having practiced transactional sex . Among urban, sexually active secondary and university students aged 18–24 years in the United Republic of Tanzania, 57% reported having practiced transactional sex with a “sugar daddy” (59). This finding is also higher than the result of a study conducted on Transactional sex among young women in rural South Africa where 97(14%) of sexually active study subjects were involved in transactional sex (1), this variation may be attributed to the difference in study setting that of South Africa was conducted in rural area where as this study was conducted in Town. The result of meta-analysis from studies conducted in 12 Sub-Saharan African countries, in eight of the 12 countries included in the analysis, young women living in rural areas are significantly less likely to engage in transactional sex as compared with urban women, and these findings are statistically significant in three countries (CAR, Kenya, and Mali) (17). A literature review on Cross-generational and Transactional Sexual Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa: Prevalence of Behavior and Implications for Negotiating Safer Sexual Practices, showed that prevalence of transactional sex varies from five percent of girls (aged 12-17) had *ever* engaged in sexual relations in exchange for money or gifts in Cameroon, whereas the figure for Malawi is approximately 66 percent of girls aged 10-18 . In urban Tanzania, 80 percent of girls (aged 14-19) answered positively to a question on *ever* receiving

money from boyfriends (37), these variations may be attributed to the socio-cultural differences among these study subjects and the time gap among the studies.

This study revealed that income level of the family is significantly associated with transactional sex, those respondents whose families earn below average monthly income of the families are 3 times [AOR=3.374(1.060-10.742)] more - likely to be involved in transactional sex compared with those respondents whose families earn above average monthly income of the family. This finding is in line with a result from similar studies, a study conducted in Hawassa showed that respondents who were a member of middle income family have twenty five times odds of involving in transactional sex with older men than rich family [AOR (95% CI) 25.41 (7.80-82.76)] and the main reason for involving in transactional sex with older men was that students participated in the interview recognized that older partners come in many varieties, but primary motivation or incentive for engaging in sexual relationship with older men is financial gain so they have some money to spend on them. As most of respondents responded because young men of their own age are usually still at school, have difficulty obtaining money themselves and most of them approach for free sexual favor (44). Similarly a literature review of The Factors Influencing Transactional Sex Among Young Men and Women in 12 Sub-Saharan African Countries indicated that in Burkina Faso, the odds of women from households with a low income scores to engage in transactional sex are 118 percent higher than those from households with high income scores; and in Togo, the odds ratios indicate that women from households with medium income scores are 68 percent more likely to be involved in sexual exchange than are women from wealthier households (17). A study conducted in Uganda indicated that all young girls may not be necessarily active agents in these exchanges, but may be passive victims of transactional sex fuelled by socio-economic vulnerabilities. The Adolescent Girls' Vulnerability Index recently developed by the Population Council and UNICEF indicates that such adolescent girls generally face vulnerability both at the individual and at the community level, which exposes them to high levels of poverty. The limited money and employment available to Ugandan youth, particularly women, may drive them to engage in survival sex (41).

The result of this study also revealed that students who claimed that their monthly income covers their education fee were 88% [AOR=.120(.019-.740)] less likely to be involved in sexual transaction compared with those whose income does not cover education fee, in a study on The Factors Influencing Transactional Sex Among Young Men and Women in 12 Sub-Saharan African Countries, Surprisingly, young women's in-school status does not emerge as an important factor in any of the 12 countries in the analysis. As noted in the literature review, in-school status is often associated with a lower probability of engaging in risky behaviors. However, because of reverse causality, in-school status may be associated with transactional sex (e.g., if a young woman is using the gifts and money obtained through transactional sex to support her education)[17]. In another study, a literature has shown the protective impact education has on protective sexual behaviors. On the other hand, a scenario of reverse causality has also been found: the in-school status or being in a university, as is shown in the qualitative study, may cause young girls to exchange transactional sex for tuition fees and other material benefits [41]. A study in rural Tanzania found that 52 percent of female primary school students and 10 percent of female secondary school students reported the reason for having sex was for money or presents. Much of the evidence describes the situations of female secondary students who need the financial support of older men to stay in school and pay for necessities, such as school fees and supplies. [37].

Sex film viewers are nearly 3 times more likely to be involved in transactional sex [AOR=**2.787 (1.724-10.727)**] this is comparable with the finding of similar study where sex film viewers were 3 time more likely to be involved in transactional sex compared with non sex film viewers [AOR=**2.712(1.764 - 4.171)**] (6).

Female students who were involved in cross generational sex are 4 times more likely to be involved in transactional sex [AOR=**3.982(2.73-14.806)**] .In similar study fifty seven (80.3%) respondents taken money from sugar daddies in their last sexual encounter followed by received jewelries which accounts 54 (76.1%). Girls use the money they get from the sugar daddies to buy clothes, shoes, jewelries, and only small proportion (9.3%) used for school fees(44) .Another study reports much higher incidences of cross-generational relationships, showing 85% of secondary school girls (aged 12 to 20) have been involved in sexual relations for money or gifts (41).

Strength and Limitations

Strength of the Study

Pretest was conducted in different TVET College that has similar status. Probability sampling technique was employed and same sex facilitators were used, and boxes with pierced top were used for collecting filled questionnaires.

Limitation of the Study

Due to the fact that this study deals with very personal and sensitive issues; sexual practice and other risk factors related to it, obtaining an honest response among adolescent students was difficult. There may be social desirability bias so they may hide the real information

Chapter Seven: Conclusion

From the result of the study, it is possible to conclude that:

- Transactional sex was being practiced by female students in TVET colleges found in Jimma Town
- Transactional sex is significantly associated with household income level, ability to pay school fee ,cross generational sex , andsex film view
- Respondents involved in sexual transaction use condom irregularly compared with those who were not involved in sexual transaction

Chapter Eight: Recommendation

The result of this study shows that female students of TVET colleges found in Jimma Town were practicing transactional sex that need intervention. Therefore, based on the main findings the following recommendations are forwarded:

To Family/Health Sector/ Education Sectors / and the Community

- Family should openly discuss with their daughters on sexual and reproductive health issues
- Average monthly income of the family is associated with transactional sex. So the community need to work in empowering female students economically
- Inability to pay for school was one of the factors associated with sexual transaction, therefore means of supporting student such as taking affirmative action for students paying for school in recruitments, free access to college education, scholarships, student loan should be considered as alternatives.

TVET Colleges Found in Jimma Town

- The gender club in collaboration with other clubs should create awareness on transactional sex and risks associated with it.

For Researchers

- Further study need to be conducted to assess different aspects that are not addressed by his study

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Annexes

Annex: 1. Questionnaire: English version

Self administered questionnaire

To be filled by Jimma TVET female students, March, 2018

Dear student,

This study is proposed to assess transactional sex and factors related to it among TVET colleges female students in Jimma town and you are chosen to participate in this study. The purpose of this study is to generate information on transactional sexual practices and factors related to it, which may help the concerned bodies to take actions based on the findings. The study will involve various intimate and private life questions. In order to effectively attain the objective, we are asking your sincere cooperation. You are chosen by chance not intentionally and there is no any harm for you by getting involved in this study. Here is a questionnaire for you to complete and there is no need to put your name and address on the questionnaire; no individual responses will be reported. Your answers are completely confidential. It is your full right to refuse to answer any or all of the questions. If you don't want to participate, you can leave the format on the table (upside down). But you are requested to remain on your seats until others finish filling the questioner. However, Your honest answers to these questions will help us in better understanding of what people think, say and do about certain behaviors, so; we request your truthful and keen participation. Please take few minutes to answer to the questions.

Are you willing to participate?

_____ yes, please go to the next page. Put your signature-----

_____ No, (Thank you very much!) Please return the questionnaire.

Self-Administered Questionnaire

Instruction: For each of the following questions, please circle the number of the alternative that fits your response or fill the blank space

Q#	Questions	Code(Choices)	Go to Q
I. Socio-demographic and economic status			
101	How old are you?	.....years	
102	What is your year of study?	1. 1 st 2. 2 nd 3. 3 rd	
103	What is your ethnicity	1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Dawuro 4. Keffa 5. Others specify.....	
104	What is your religion	1. Muslim 2. Orthodox 3. Protestant 4. Others specify	
105	Do you attend religious services	1. Yes 2. NO	If your answer is no go to Q107
106	If your answer to Q 105 is yes, how often do you attend religious service?	1. Every day 2. At least once in a week 3. At least once in a month 4. At least once in a year	
107	Where is your residential place?	1. Urban 2. Rural	
108	What is your marital status?	1. Single 2. Married	

		3. Divorced/separated 4. widowed	
109	With whom did you live while growing up?	1. Both parents 2. Mother 3. Father 99. Others specify....	
110	What is your living circumstance at the moment	1. Alone 2. With family 3. With peers 99. Others specify.....	
111	What is your family size	.....persons	
112	What is the level of your Mother's education?	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. 1-8 4. 9-12 5. College and above	
113	What is the level of your father's education?	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. 1-8 4. 9-12 5. College and above	
114	How much is the estimated average monthly earning of your family?	.....Birr	
115	Do you have pocket money?	1. Yes 2. No	If you answer no. skip to 116

116	If your answer to Q 115 is yes :On average how much do you get on a monthly basis?	.....Birr	
117	If your answer to Q 115 is yes, who is the source of your pocket money	1. Family 2. Partner/Boy friend 99. Others specify.....	
118	Does the amount money you get is enough to cover your basic necessities (food, housing, and clothing)?	1. Yes 2. No	
119	Do you pay for education?	1. Yes 2. No	
120	If your answer to Q 119 is yes, how much do you pay for education?	..... Birr	
121	If your answer to Q 119 is yes, Does the money you get is enough to cover your education fee?	1. Yes 2. No	
II. substance use			
201	Have you ever used any substances	1. Yes 2. No	If your answer is no, go to the next section
202	Have you ever drunk alcoholic beverage?	1. Yes 2. No	If your answer is no ,go to Q 205
203	If yes to question 202, have you used alcohol in the last 12 months	1. Yes 2. No	
204	If yes to question 202, have you used alcohol in the last 30 days	1. Yes 2. No	
205	Have you ever chewed khat	1. Yes 2. .No	If your answer is no, go to Q 209
206	If yes to question 205, Have you chewed Khat in the last 12 month?	1. Yes 2. No	

207	If yes to question 205, days have you chewed khat within the last 30?	1. Yes 2. No	
208	If yes to question 205, How often you chew Khat?	1. Regularly 2. Once or twice a week 3. Sometimes	
209	Have you ever smoked Shisha/cigarette?	1. Yes 2. No	If your answer is no, go to the next section
210	If yes to question 209, have you smoked Shisha/cigarette in the last 12 months?	1. Yes 2. NO	
211	If yes to question 209, have you smoked Shisha/cigarette within the last 30 days?	1. Yes 2. No	
III. Sexual History/Experience and other related factors			
301	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No	
302	If yes to question 301, at what age have you first had sexual intercourse?	.....years	
303	If yes to question 301, why did you decide to have sexual intercourse the first time?	1. Fell in love 2. Sex desire 3. Raped 4. To get money and gifts 5. Peer pressure 6. Was drunk 99.. Others Specify_____	
304	If yes to question 301, How much older or younger was the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?	1. >=10years 2. 5-10 years 3. <5 years 4. Younger than me	

		5. The same age with me	
305	If yes to question 301, Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	
306	If yes to question 301, how many sexual partners have ever had in your life?	1. 1 partner 2. ≥ 2 partners but not concurrent 3. ≥ 2 and concurrent	
307	If yes to question 301, How many sexual partners have had in last 12 months	4. 1 partner 5. ≥ 2 partners but not concurrent 6. ≥ 2 and concurrent	
308	If yes to question 301, Were you ever forced to have sex against your will?	1. Yes 2. No	
309	If yes to question 308, have you been forced to have sex against your will in the last 12-months	1. Yes 2. No	
310	If yes to question 301, Have you ever received Money/Gift/reward in exchange for sex	1. Yes 2. No	If your answer is no go to 313
311	If yes to question 310, What was your main reason of receiving money/Gift/rewards?	1. To buy some food stuffs/house rent 2. To cover school fee, shoes/or uniform 3. To get gifts/mobile phone 4. To cover expense of addictive behaviors(khat, alcohol etc) 5. Because I considered it is	

		<p>expression of love</p> <p>6. Because my family push me indirectly to do so</p> <p>7. For academic achievement</p> <p>8. Because people consider it appropriate</p> <p>9. Because I have peers involved in such activity</p> <p>99.Others speify</p>	
312	If yes to question 310 is yes ,Have you received Money/Gift/reward in exchange for sex in the last 12-months	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	
313	How much older or younger was your most recent partner than you	<p>1. >=10years</p> <p>2. 5-10 years</p> <p>3. <5 years</p> <p>4. Younger than me</p> <p>5. The same age with me</p>	
314	If yes to question 301 is yes, do you use condom during sexual intercourse?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	
315	If yes to question 314 is yes, how often do you use	<p>1. Always</p> <p>2. Sometimes</p> <p>3. seldom</p>	
316	If your answer to question 314 is yes, Have you or used Condom at the sexual intercourse with your most recent partner?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	
317	If your answer to question 314 is no What were the reasons for not using condom?	<p>1. I fear negotiating condom use with</p>	

		<p>him because he will not allow me to do so</p> <p>2. Because we had sex after alcohol use</p> <p>3. Because we had sex after chewing khat</p> <p>4. 99.others.....specify</p>	
318	Do you discuss on sexual issues/matters with others?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	
319	If your question no 112 is yes , with whom do you discuss (more than one answer is possible)	<p>1. Mother</p> <p>2. Father</p> <p>3. Peers</p> <p>99. Others specify.....</p>	
320	Have you ever viewed sex films	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	
321	If your answer to Q 315 is yes, how often?	<p>1. On a daily basis</p> <p>2. One to two times a week</p> <p>3. Sometimes</p>	

Annex 2: Family/Gardian consent form

Concent form to be signed by Guardian/family of adolescent female students of TVET colleges found in Jimma, March, 2018

Dear Guardian/Parent of the student,

This study is proposed to assess transactional sex and factors related to it among TVET colleges female students in Jimma town and your daughter is chosen to participate in this study. The purpose of this study is to generate information on transactional sexual practices and factors related to it, which will help in designing sexual and reproductive health programs by concerned bodies based on the findings. The study will involve various intimate and private life questions. In order to effectively attain the objective, we are asking sincere cooperation of your daughter and your assent. She is chosen by chance not intentionally and there is no harm inflicted on her by getting involved in this study. Her name and address will not be put on the questionnaire and no individual responses will be reported. Her answers are completely confidential. It is your full right to dissent to sign this form and it is also full right of your child to refuse to answer any or all of the questions. If you don't want your child to participate you can send back the unsigned form to us. However, your assent will help us in better understanding of the magnitude and factors associated with transactional sex so; we request your truthful and keen participation. Thank you for your cooperation!

Are you willing that your daughter will participate?

_____ yes, put your signature-----

_____ No, (Thank you very much!) Please return the assent form

Annex: 3 Questionnaire Afan Oromo version

(Guca gaaffiilee qoranoo Afaan Oromoo)

Guca dhunfaan guutamu

Guca Baratoota shamaraani/duubartootaa Koolejji/BLTO Magaala Jimma keessati argamanin kan Guutamu, 2010.

KABAJAMTUU BARATUU ,

Qorannoon kun kan yaadame, waa'ee saal-qunnamtii dhiiraraa bu'aa/gargaarsa/kennaa argachuuf/barbadun raawatamun wal-qabatan fi wantoota saal-qunnamtii dhiiraraa bu'aa/gargaarsa/kennaa argachuun/barbadun raawatamun wal-qabatan qo'achuudhaaf/qorachudhaaf. Atiis shamaraan/duubartootaa Koolejji/BLTO Magaala Jimma keessati argaman keessaa carraan qo'annaa kanarratti akka hirmaattuuf sifiladheen jira. Firiin qo'annaa kana irraa argamu qaama dhimmi waa'ee saal-qunnamtii dhiiraraa bu'aa/gargaarsa/kennaa argachuuf/barbadun raawatamun ilaalatu hundaaf akka ragaa bu'uuraatti ni fayyada. Qorannaa kana galmaan ga'uuf, gargaarsi kee baay'ee murteessaadha. Kanaafuu guca kana sodaa tokko male akka naaguuttu kabajaan sigaafachaa deebiin ati kennite iccittiin akka eegamuuf dhimma qo'aannaa kanaa ala akka hin oolle sifiin mirkaneessa. Guca kana yeroo guuttu maqaa kee barreessuun barbaachisaa miti. Gaafii barbaadde deebisuu dhiisuu yookaan akkuma jiruutti deebii kennuu dhiisuu mirga qabda. Yoo guca sitti kenname guuttu hin feene teessuma irratti gad- garagalchitee kaahu ni dandeessa. Garuu hanga barattootni kaan guutanii xumuranitti bakkuma teessuma kee tessee akka turttu sigaafadha.

Gaafii dhihaate kanaaf dhugaa jiru deebisuun, amaloota saal-qunnamtii dhiiraraa bu'aa/gargaarsa/kennaa argachuuf/barbadun raawatamuuf wantoota isaan wal-qabatan ilaalchisee hubachuuf ni gargaara. Kanaaf deebii dhugaa ta'e akka naa kennitu jechaa, hirmaannaa oow'aa ta'e gochuun gucicha guutuuf daqiiqaa gabaabduu akka naaf kennitu sigaafadha.

Hirmaachuu ni barbaaddaa?

Lak	Gaaffiilee	Filannoo	Yaada
Kutaa I: Socio-demographic and socio-economic status			
101	Umriin kee meeqa?	Waggaa....	
102	Waggaa meeqaffaa baratta?	1. Waggaa1 ^{ffaa} 2. Waggaa2 ^{ffaa} 3. Waggaa3 ^{ffaa}	
203	Gostikee maali?	1.Oromoo 2. Amaara 3. Daawuroo 4.Kaffaa 5.kan biraa(ibsi)-----	
204	Amantiin kee maali?	1.Islaama 2.ortodoksii 3. protestantii 5.Amantaa biraa(ibsi)-----	
105	Amantaa ni hordoftaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
106	Yoo deebbin kee lak 3 eyyee tae, haali hordofii keeti agami?	1.yeroo hunda 2.torbanitti al tokko 3.ji'atti al tokko 4.waggaatti al tokko	55

107	Eessa jiraatta?	1.Magaalaa 2.Baadiyyaa	
108	Eerrumtee(Mana dhaabdee jirtaa)?	1.Eeyee 2.Lakki	
109	Yommu gdatuu eenyu biratii gdatee?	1.Haadhaf abba koo biratii 2.Haadha koo qoffaa biratii 3.Abba koo qoffaa biratii 99. Deebbi biraa yoo qabatee baarreessi.....	
110	Ammaan eenyu walliin jirataa?	1.Qoffa Koo 2.Maattii koo walliin 3. Hiriyoota koo walliin 99. Deebbi biraa yoo qabatee baarreessi.....	
111	Lakkobssi maatti keeti meeqa?	Nama.....	
112	Haati kee hanga kutaa meeqaatti barataan?	1.Hin baranee 2.Dubbisuu fi barressuu qofa 3.1-8ffaa 4.9-12ffaa 5. Koolleejjif isaa oli	
113	Abbaan kee hanga kuttaa meeqaatti baratan?	1.Hin baranee 2.Dubbisuu fi barressuu qofa 3.1-8ffaa 4.9-12ffaa 5. Koolleejjif isaa oli	

114	Maattiin kee jiaati tilmaman qqrshii meeqaa argtuu?	Qarshii.....	
115	Jiaati qarshii kiissii ni argataa	1.Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
116	Yoo deebbin kee lak 15 eeyyee tae, Jiaati qarshii meeqaa argata	Qarshii.....	
117	Yoo deebbin kee lak 15 eeyyee tae, Maddii qrshiicha eenyudha	1. Maatti 2. Hiriyyaa dhiirraa 99. Deebbi biraa yoo qabatee baarreessi.....	
118	Qarshiin/malaqini ati argatuu feedhii kee bu'ura sif danaduu(nyaata,Kirama,uftaa)	1.Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
119	Kaafaltee barrataa	1.Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
120	Yoo deebbin kee lak 19 eeyyee tae, qarshii meeqaa kaafaltaa	Qarshi.....	
121	Yoo deebbin kee lak 19 eeyyee tae, Qarshiin/malaqini ati argatuu kaafltii barnoota sidandaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
Kuta B. Gaafile Wantoota araada nama qabsisan fayyadamuu qorachuuf dhiytan (Substance use)			
201	Wanta araada nama qabsisu fayyadamtee beektaa?	1.Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
202	Yoo deebbin kee lak 201 eeyyee tae, dhugaatii kan akka araqee,farsoo,biiraa fi kankana fakkaatan ni dhugdaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
203	Yoo deebbin kee lak 202 eeyyee,ji'oota 12 darban keessati dhugdeeta	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
204	Yoo deebbin kee lak 202 eeyyee	1.Eeyyee	

	tae,guyyoota 30 darban keesati dhugdeeta	2.Lakki	
205	Jimaa qamaatee beektaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
206	Yoo deebbin kee lak 205 eeyyee tae, ji'oota 12 darban keesati qamaateeta?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
207	Yoo deebbin kee lak 205 eeyyee tae,guyyoota 30 darban keessati qamaateeta?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
208	Yoo deebbin kee lak 205 eeyyee tae,agam agaamti qamaataa?	1.Guuyyaa guyyaati 2.totbaniiti guyya 1-2 3.Darbee darbee	
209	Sigaaraa/tambo/shiishaa xuuxxee beektaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
210	Yoo deebbin kee lak 209 eeyyee tae, ji'oota 12 darban keesati xuuxxeetaa	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
211	Yoo deebbin kee lak 210 eeyyee tae,guyyoota 30 darban keessati xuuxxeetaa ?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
Kuta C. Seena walqunamti saalaa (Sexual history/experience)kan isaa waliin wal qabatan			
301	Wal qunamtii saalaa gootee beektaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
302	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, waggaa meeqaffaa kerratti wal qunamtii saalaa eegalte?	Waggaa-----	
303	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae,sababin qunamtii eegalteef mal ture?	1.Jaalalli waan naqabee 2.fedhii sal-qunamtii waan naqabeef	

		<p>3.Dirqqiin gudeedamee 4. dhiiraraa qarshii /gargaarsa/kennaa argachuuf 5.Dhiibaa hiriyyatiin 6.Dhugatiin kakayee 7.Sababa birra yoo qabatee caqassii.....</p>	
304	<p>Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, namni ati yeroo jalqabaaf walqunnamtii saalaa wajjin goote waggaa meeqa si caala yookiin ati caaltaan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. waggaa 10 oliin nacaala 2. waggaa 5-10ni nacaala 3. waggaa 5nii gadi na caala 4. umriin isaa ana irra xiqqaa dha 5. Umriin keenga walqixa 	
305	<p>Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, Ji'oota 12n dabraniif saal-quunamtii rawatee beektaa?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki 	
306	<p>Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae,hanga ammaati walqunamtii saalaa nama meeqaa wajjin goote/raawatee?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Tokko 2.lamaf isa oli yeeroo adda addati 3.Lamaf isa ol al tokkoti 	
307	<p>Yoo deebbin kee lak 305 eeyyee tae, Ji'oota 12n dabraniif namoota meeqaa wajjin walqunnamtii saalaa goote</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Tokko 2.lamaf isa oli yeeroo adda addati 3.Lamaf isa ol al tokkoti 	
308	<p>Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae,fedhii kee ala saal- quunmti raawatee beektaa?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki 	

309	Yoo deebbin kee lak 308 eeyyee tae, Ji'oota 12n darban keessati fedhii kee ala saal-quunmti raawateetaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
310	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, Saal-quunamtiin walqabtee qarshii/keennaanaa/gargarsaa/bu,aa dhiirara argatee/fudhatee beektaa?	1.Eeyyee 2.Lakki	
311	Yoo deebbin kee lak 310 eeyyee tae, Sababin angafaa/tokkoffaa ati irra fudhateef mal ture?	1.Waan nyatan bitachuuf/kiraa mana kafaluuf 2.Kafaltti mana baruumssaa/kophee/uuniifoormmii 3.Keennaanaa/moobayila fudhachuuf 4.Arada/Jimaa/tamboo/dhuugatii bitachuuf 5.Akka keennaanaa jalallati yaadee 6.maatin koo akkan maaLa/qarshii akkan argadhuuf alkalatin dhiibaa wanaarati godhaniif 7.Qabxxiiargachuuf(baruumssarati) 8.Namooni akka wana siirit wana ilallaniifi 9.Hiriyyoni koo wana dhiiba naarati godhaniif 99. Deebbi biraa yoo qabatee	

		baarreessi.....	
312	Yoo deebbin kee lak 310 eeyyee tae, Ji'oota 12n darban keessati Saal-quunamtiin walqabtee qarshii/keennaanaa/gargarsaa/bu ,aa dhiirara argatee/fudhatee beektaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
313	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, namni ati dhiyooti walqunnamtii saalaa wajjin goote waggaa meeqa si caala yookiin ati caaltaan	1. waggaa 10 oliin nacaala 2. waggaa 5-10ni nacaala 3. waggaa 5nii gadi na caala 4. umriin isaa ana irra xiqqaa dha 5. Umriin keenga walqixa	
314	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, yeroo walqunnamtii saalaa gootu condomii hin fayadamtaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
315	Yoo deebbin kee lak 314 eeyyee tae, hangam walitti ansitee walqunnamtii saalaaratti condomii fayyadamtee ?	1. Yeroo hunda 2. Darbe darbe 3. guuyyaa murtaa'een fayyadamee 1.	
316	Yoo deebbin kee lak 301 eeyyee tae, Yeroo dhiyooti /dhumaa walqunnamtii saalaa gootu condomii fayadamteetaa?	3. Eeyyee 4. Lakki	
317	Yoo deebbin kee lak 314 lakki tae, sababin saa mal	1. Naaf hin hayamu jedhee wanan isa	

	ture?	sodadhuuf 2.Dhugaati dhugnee walqunnamtii saalaa wan raawaneef 3.Jimma qamanee walqunnamtii saalaa wan raawaneef 99. Sababaa biraa yoo qabaatee baarreessi.....	
318	Waayyee sal-qunamtii nama waliin hin mariyyataa?	1.Eeyee 2.Lakki	
319	Yoo deebbin kee lak 312 eeyyee tae,eeynuu waliin mariyyataa?	1. Haadha 2. Abbaaa 3. Hiriya 99. Deebbi biraa yoo qabatee baarreessi.....	
320	Fiilmii ykn vidiyoo kan walqunnamtii saalaa ni ilaaltaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
321	Yoo deebbin kee lak 318 eeyyee tae,agamiti ilaaltaa?	1.Guuyya guayyaati 2.Torbanitii al 1-2 ti 3. Darbe darbee	

_____ Eeyyee, Maaloo, gara fuula itti aanuutti darbi.Mallato kee-----

_____ Lakki, baay'ee si galateeffadha.Guca gara kootti deebisi.

Ajaja I:-Gaaffiiwwan armaan gadiif deebii sirrii filiitti bakka duwwaatti guuti/filahu

		2. ኦርቶዶክስ 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 99. ሌላከሆነይግላዴ.....	
105	አይማኖትንይከታተላሉ	1. አዎን 2. አልከታተልም	
106	የጥያቄቁጥር 105 መልስዎአዎንከሆነ፤በምን ያህልጊዜ	1. በየቀኑ 2. በሳምንትአንዴ 3. በወርአንዴ 4. በአመትአንዴ	
107	መኖሪያቦታዎ	1. ከተማ 2. ገጠር	
108	የትዳርሁነታዎ	1. ያላገባ 2. ያላገባ 3. የፈታ/የተለያዩ 4. በሞትየተለያዩ	
109	ከማንጋርሁነዉነዉያደ ዱት	1. ከእናትናከአባቴጋር 2. ከእናቴብቻጋር 3. ከአባቴብቻጋር 99.ሌላመልስካለዎትይጥቀሱ.....	
110	በአሁኑጊዜከማንጋርነዉ የምኖሩት	1. ብቻዬን 2. ከወላጆቼጋር 3. ከጓደኞቼጋር 99. ሌላመልስካለዎትይጥቀሱ.....	
111	የቤተሰቦችሁአባላትሰን ትናቸዉ	.....ሰዎች	
112	የእናትዎትየትምህርትደረጃ	1. ያልተማረች 2. መጻፍናማንብብየምትችል 3. 1-8ኛ 4. 9-12ኛ 5. ኮሌጅናከዛበላይ	
		1. ያልተማረ 2. መጻፍናማንብብየምትችል	

113	የአባትዎች የትምህርት ደረጃ	3. 1-8ኛ 4. 9-12ኛ 5. ኮሌጅና ከዛ በላይ	
114	የቤተሰባችሁ ወራዊ አማካይ ገቢ ምን ያህል ይሆናል	.....ብር	
115	ወራዊ የኪስገንዘብ ብያገኛ ሉ	1. አዎን 2. አላገኝም	
116	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 115 መልስ ያስቀመጡ ሆኖ በአማካይ ምን ያህል ይሆናል ሉ	.....ብር	
117	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 115 መልስ ያስቀመጡ ሆኖ የገንዘብ ቡምን ጭማኑ ወይን	1. ቤተሰብ 2. የወንድ ጓደኛ/ባል 99. ሌላ መልስ ካለዎት ይጥቁ ሉ.....	
118	በወር የምታገኝ ወይን ገንዘብ መሠረታዊ ፍጆታ ስንት (መግቢት፣ ቤት ኪራይ፣ ልብስ) ለመሸፈን በቂ ነው	1. አዎን 2. በቂ አይደለም	
119	ከፍለ ወይን ወይን የምግሩት	1. አዎን 2. አልከፍልም	
120	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 119 መልስ ያስቀመጡ ሆኖ ለትምህርት ምን ያህል ይከፍላሉ	.....ብር	
121	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 119 መልስ ያስቀመጡ ሆኖ የምያገኙት	1. አዎን በቂ ነው 2. በቂ አይደለም	

	ገንዘብ የትምህርት ቤት ክፍያን ለመሸፈን በቁነው		
ክፍል 2፤ ሱስ አስያዘኝን ነገሮችን መጠቀም ለማጥናት የተጠየቁ ጥያቄዎች			
201	ሱስ አስያዘኝ ነገሮችን ተጠቅመው ያወቃሉ (መጠጥ፤ ጫ ት፤ ስጋራ/ሸሻ ወዘተ...)	1. አዎን 2. ተጠቅሜአላወቅም	
202	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 201 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ፤ የሚያሰክሩ መጠጦችን (ቢራ፤ አ ረቄ፤ ጠላ ወዘተ...) ጠጥተው ያወቃሉ	1. አዎን 2. ጠጥቼ አላወቅም	
203	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 202 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ፤ ባለፉት 12ወራት ውስጥ ጠጥተዋል	1. አዎን 2. አልጠጣሁም	
204	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 203 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ፤ ባለፉት 30 ቀናት ውስጥ ጠጥተዋል	1. አዎን 2. አልጠጣሁም	
205	ጫት ቅመዉ ያወቃሉ	1. አን 2. ቅሜአላወቅም	
206	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 206 መልስዎ	1. አን 2. አልቃምኩም	

	አዎ፤ ከሆነ፤ ባለፉት 12ወራት ወስጥ ቅመዋል		
207	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 207 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ፤ ባለ ፉት 30 ቀናት ወስጥ ቅመዋል	1. አን 2. አልቃምኩም	
208	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 206 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይቅማሉ	1. በየቀኑ 2. በሳምንት ከ1-2 ጊዜ 3. አልፎአልፎ አንድንድዩ	
209	ስጋራ ወይንም ሽሻ አጭሰው ጣዉቃሉ	1. አዎን 2. አጭሹ አላዉቅም	
210	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 210 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ባለፉት 12ወራት ወስጥ አጭሰዋል	1. አዎን 2. አላቸጨሰኩም	
211	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 211 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ፤ ባለ ፉት 30 ቀናት ወስጥ አጭሰዋል	1. አዎን 2. አላቸጨሰኩም	
ክፍል: 3 ወስባዊ ግንኙነትና ተያያዥ ልምምዶች ለማጥናት የተጠየቁ ጥያቄዎች			
301	የግብራ-ስጋ አድርገው ወያዉቃሉ	1. አዎን 2. አድርጌ አላዉቅም	
302	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ በስንት ዕድሜዎት ነዉ የጀመሩት	.....ዓመቱ	
303	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301	1. አፍቅሬ/ፍቅር ይዞኝ	

	መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ግንኙነትን ለመጀመር ምክንያቶች ምን ነበር	2. የወስብ ፍላጎት ስላደረብኝ 3. ተገድጄ 4. ገንዘብ/ስጦታ ለማግኘት 5. በአቻ ግፍት 6. በስካር ወስጥኖኝ 99. ሌላ ካሎት ይግለጹ.....	
304	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ አብረሽ ግንኙነት የፈፀምሽዉ ሰዉ በምን ያህል ዕድሜ ይበልጥዎታል ወይንም አንች ትበልጭለሽ	1. 10 አመትና ከዛ በላይ 2. ከ5-10አመት 3. ከ5አመት በታች 4. እነ እበልጠዋለሁ 5. ተመሳሳይ ዕድሜላይ እንገኛልን	
305	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ወስጥ ግንኙነት አርገዋል	1. አዎን 2. አላደረኩም	
306	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ እስከ አሁን ከምን ያህል ሰዉ ጋር ፈፅ መዋል/አርገዋ ል	1.አንድ 2.ሁለትናከዛበላይበተለያየጊዜ 3. ሁለትናከዛበላይበአንድጊዜ	
307	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 305 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ወስጥ ከምን ያህል	1.አንድ 2.ሁለትናከዛበላይበተለያየጊዜ 3. ሁለትናከዛበላይበአንድጊዜ	

	ሰዉ ጋር ፈፅ መዋል/አርገዋል		
308	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ እስከ አሁን ተገደዉ ግንኙንት ፈጽመዉ ያዉቃሉ	1. አዎን 2. አላዉቅም	
309	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 308 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ዉስጥ ተገደዉ ግንኙንት ፈጽመዋል	1. አዎን 2. አልፈጸምኩም	
310	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ከወስብ ጓደኛዎ ገንዘብ/ስጦታ ወይንም ሌላ ነገር ከወሰዋዊ ግንኙንት ጋር ተያይዘ ወስደዉ /ተቀብለዉ ያዉቃሉ	1. አዎን 2. አላዉቅም	
311	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 310 መልስዎ አዎ፤ ከሆነ ገንዘብን/ስጦታዉን የተቀበሉበት ዋነኛ ምክንያትዎ ምን ነበር	1. መግብለ መግዛት/ቤት ኪራይ ለመክፈል 2. የትምህርት ቤት ክፍያ ለመክፈል 3. ሞባይል/መዋብያዎችን ለመግዛት 4. ጫት/መጠጥ/ስጋራ/ሸሻ ለመግዛት 5. እንደ ፍቅር መግለጫ ስለቆጠር ኩት 6. ቤተሰቤ ገንዘብ እንዳገኝ ስለምገፋፋኝ 7. በትምህርት ዉጤት/ነጥብ ለማግኘት 8. ሰዎች እንደ መልካም ነገር ስለምቆጥሩት	

		<p>9. በተመሳሳይ ግንኙነት ውስጥ ያሉ ጓደኞች ሰላሎኝ</p> <p>99. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
312	<p>የጥያቄ ቁጥር 310 መልስዎ</p> <p>አዎ፤ ከሆነ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ከወሰብ ጓደኛዎ ገንዘብ/ስጦታ ወይንም</p> <p>ሌላ ነገር ወስደዋል</p>	<p>1. አዎን</p> <p>2. አልወሰድኩም</p>	
313	<p>የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ፤ የቅርብ ጊዜው የወሰብ ጓደኛዎ በምን ያህል ዕድሜ ይበልጥዎታል ወይንም አንችትበልጭዋለሽ</p>	<p>1. አመትና ከዛ በላይ</p> <p>2. ከ5-10አመት</p> <p>3. ከ5አመት በታች</p> <p>4. እነ እበልጠዋለሁ</p> <p>5. ተመሳሳይ ዕድሜላይ እንገኛልን</p>	
314	<p>የጥያቄ ቁጥር 301 መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ፤ ግንኙነት ስያደርጉ ኮንደም ይጠቀማሉ</p>	<p>1. አዎን</p> <p>2. አልጠቀምም</p>	
315	<p>የጥያቄ ቁጥር 314 መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ፤ አተቃቀም ዎት እንደትነዉ</p>	<p>1. ሁል ጊዜ</p> <p>2. አልፎ አልፎ/አንዳንዴ</p> <p>3. በጣም ጥቅት ቀናት ነዉ የተጠቀምኩት</p>	

316	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 314 መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ ፤ በቅርቡ ግንኙነትዎ ጊዜ ኮንደም ተጠቅመዋል	1. አዎን 2. አልጠቀምኩም	
317	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 314 መልስዎ አልጠቀምኩም ከሆነ እንዳይጠቀሙ ያረገዎት ምን ነበር	1. የወስብ ጓደኛዬን ፈርቻ 2. መጠጥጠጥተን ግንኙነት ስለፈጸምን 3. ጫት ቅመን ግንኙነት ስለፈጸምን 99. ሌላ ምክንያት ካለዎት ይጥቀሱ.....	
318	የስነ -ተዋልዶ ጤና ወስብ ነክ ወይይቶችን ያደርጋሉ	1. አዎን 2. አላደርግም	
319	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 318 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ፤ ከማን ጋር ነወያምዎያት	1. ከእናቴ ጋር 2. ከአባቴ ጋር 3. ከጓደኞቼ ጋር 99. ሌላ መልስ ካለዎት ይጥቀሱ.....	
320	የወስብ ፍልሞችን ይመለከታሉ/ያያሉ	1. አዎን 2. አላይም	
321	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 320 መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ በምን ያህክል ጊዜ ያያሉ	1. በየቀኑ 2. በሳምንት ከ1-2ጊዜ 3. አልፎ አልፎ	