

SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG
PRISONERS IN JIMMA TOWN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
SOUTH, WEST ETHIOPIA



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ABSTRACT

Background: Suicidal behavior is the act of intentionally causing one's own death. Being in correctional institution is continues to be associated with an under-recognized risk for suicidal behavior. The increased risk of suicidal behavior in correctional institution is because of several factors including prison related, psychiatric disorders and substance use related factors are belived to be associated, however currently, to my understanding I couldn't get study done to address this issue in Jimma town correctional institution.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence and associated factors of suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution; south west Ethiopia 2017.

Methods: An Institutional based cross-sectional study design was employing among 336 prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution in 2017. Systematic random sampling technique was used. A structured pretested SBQ-R questioner was used and the data was collected with a face to face interview. Data was entered in to Epi-data version 3.1, and then exported in to SPSS version 21.0 statistical package for analysis. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions were carried to examine the association between independent and dependent variables. Adjusted odds ratio at a p-value <0.05 with 95% CI was declared statistically significant.

RESULTS: The response rate for this study was 98.8%. In this study, the prevalence and predictors of suicidal behaviors were assessed. Accordingly, the overall prevalence of suicidal behaviors was found to be 23.2%. While the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation, intent and attempts were 16.6%, 11.4%, 9.3% respectively. Age group between 25-34 years (AOR=2.47, 95% CI: 1.307, 4.655), being unemployed (AOR= 2.13, 95% CI: 1.175, 3.849), current comorbid depression (AOR=2.13, 95% CI: 1.203, 3.762), current poor level of social support (AOR=2.95, 95% CI: 1.107, 7.882) and history of previous incarceration (AOR=3.04, 95% CI: 1.247, 7.418), were associated with suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: in this study suicidal behavior is found to be high among prisoners than in the general population. According to the finding of this study attention should be given to prisoners through prison health services in early screening and treatment including referral of suicide as mental health problem particularly for those who are on younger age group, unemployed, prisoners with co morbid depressive disorders, having poor social support and previous incarceration.

Key words: Suicidal behavior, Jimma, prevalence, prisoners.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BDI	Beck Depression Inventory
BSC	Bachelor degree in Science
BSRS-5	Brief Symptom Rating Scale
CI	Confidence Interval
LAMIC	Low and Middle Income Countries
PTSD	Post traumatic disorder
SBQ-R	Suicidal Behavior Questionnaire revised
SI	Suicidal ideation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Suicidal behaviors are thoughts or tendencies that put a person at higher risk of committing suicide. Suicidal behaviors are classified into three categories; suicidal ideation, suicide plan or intent and suicide attempts(1, 2).

Suicide attempt in correctional institutions is generally categorized as a type of non-lethal self-injurious behavior (3). since the motivation for self-injurious behavior is the same for both attempters and completers (4). Some inmates attempt suicide with no intention of ever completing the act, while others persists, using more lethal methods until they are successful. there are several studies on completed suicides in correctional institutions (5), however, few have examined suicidal ideation (SI), even though suicidal ideation is considered as a precursor or predictor of completed act (6).

Suicidal behaviors are higher in those who are divorced/separated/widowed (2), being female , young age group, single, less educated and having history of psychiatric hospitalization is strong predictors of suicidal behaviors (7-10). Complete suicide is more common in males where as nonfatal suicidal behaviors are more common among females (11). It is also common among those who have family history of psychopathology (12). And the presence of prison related variables in general are consistently reported as strong predictors of suicidal behaviors (13, 14).

Although many researches showed suicidal behaviors are more common in high income countries, it is also increasing currently in low and middle income countries because of various reasons(15). Prisoners are recognized as a population with a high burden of disease from a wide range of physical and mental health problems with death as the ultimate consequence of these health problems. they are also more likely to die prematurely than people who have not been in custody and suicidal behavior in custody is one leading cause of death in-prison (16).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Suicidal behavior is the act of intentionally causing one's own death. It is a complex phenomenon that emerges out of a dynamic interaction involving biological, psychological, social, cultural, and spiritual factors(11, 17). An estimated 10 million people are in correctional institutions worldwide and the majority of them lives in low and middle-income countries(LAMIC) (18) .

Suicidal behavior is one of single most common cause of death in correctional institutions and Death by suicide and suicidal behavior is a crucial concern worldwide(19), Globally it accounts for 16 deaths per 100.000 citizens each year (20), this makes it the second leading cause of death among individuals aged 10–18(21). It is more common among criminal justice clients, both among those serving community sentences and among prisoners(22).

Suicidal behavior is the third leading cause of death in U.S correctional institutions and the second in jails. Approximately 400 jail and 200 prisoners commit suicide in state and federal correctional institutions each year (7, 23). Suicidal behavior rate in correctional institutions ranged from 18 to 40 per 100,000 during the past three decades. The highest rate was observed for death row inmates (146.5 per100,000), Overcrowded urban jails such as those in New York, Atlanta and Miami have higher suicidal behavior rates than non-urban jails(24).

Compared to the general population, risk of suicidal behaviors is estimated to be 5-10 times higher among prisoners.(25).The initial stages of incarceration are a period of particularly high suicidal behavior risk. One in ten completed suicides in correctional institutions occur within the first twenty-four hours of imprisonment, and one-third within the first week (26).

In current situation, there is great concern over high rates of suicidal behavior in correctional institutions, with suicide prevention becoming a major challenge for penal institutions in many countries(27), it has also long-standing consequence for the psychological trauma for children, friends and relatives and the loss of economic productivity for the nation(28). It is known that the prevalence of suicidal behavior is high among females, young and unemployed. The issue of suicidal behavior in prison is not left for prisoners. most of them when they complete their

imprisonment life they return back to the community if they are not early identified and didn't get treatment they might commit suicide, this is also affecting the community as a whole.

In Ethiopia, like other developing countries, suicidal behavior are common but little attention is being given to this problem as well as its psychological outcome in peoples around which may increase chance of completing suicide. However, to the best of my knowledge there is no study showing the suicidal behavior sequelae generally among prisoners. Therefore, this study assesses the prevalence and associated factors of suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Prevalence of suicidal behavior in correctional institution

A study conducted in UK and Dutch prison the lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts is found to be 82% and 54 % respectively while in custody(10) . In Italy from 183 prisoners 12.8% had a lifetime history of attempting suicide (29). In another study conducted among Great Britain prisoners a lifetime history of suicidal ideation and attempt that they had considered at some point in their life were found to be 14.9% and 4.4% of survey respondents respectively(8).

In a study conducted at New South Wales Australia correctional institution, the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation and attempts were found to be 34 % and 21% respectively. The Twelve month prevalence of suicidal ideation and attempt were also reported to be 9.1% and 2.5 % respectively There was no gender difference in terms of prevalence of suicidal ideation; however, women were significantly more likely than men to report a lifetime suicide attempt (28.7% vs. 19.9%, $p = .03$) (14). In another Australia study conducted among young prisoners suicidal ideation and attempt were reported to be 16 % and 3.6% respectively (30).

Prevalence of Suicidal behavior and its association with psychological distress was studied among Flemish prisoners. According to the result report 44.4% of prisoners in Flanders reported suicidal ideation, 30.2% made a suicide plan, and 21.8% attempted suicide at least once (31).

In a study done at Chicago the nation's jails Cook County Department of Corrections in suicidal ideation and behavior among women in Jail, 53.7% of participants reported suicidal ideation at some point in their lifetime (7). In a study done at United States of America Kent State University on suicidal behaviors among Adolescents in Juvenile detention, the lifetime prevalence of suicide ideation was reported to be 19.0% and suicide attempt to be 11.9% (32). In another united states of America study on Factors related to suicide among New York state correctional institutions found that only 34% expressed suicide ideation and 64% has suicidal attempt (5) .

In a study done at Arkhangelsk region of Northern Russia juvenile delinquents among the 267 Conduct Disorder patients, prevalence of suicide ideations and attempts were found to be 16.9%

and 17.6% respectively (33). In a review study from databases conducted at university of Manitoba, Winnipeg, the adjusted risk of suicide was 3 to 18 times higher than age-matched controls, the prevalence of lifetime suicidal ideation ranged from 16.9% to 59% (34).

A study done in a prison of Antioquia, Colombia on Suicidal ideation and associated factors among inmates, suicidal ideation was reported to be 14.9%. by analyzing the distribution of high suicidal ideation in the variables studied, it was found that the highest rates occurred in those who had previous attempts 61.1% (35).

A study was conducted to determine the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation among HIV-infected male inmates at Taiwan. According to the result 12.5% found to have serious thoughts of suicide and 4.1% had suicide attempt(5). A comparative study was also conducted at Japan to compare the prevalence of suicidal behavior and sexual abuse history between delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. The result indicated that suicidal ideation and suicide attempt for delinquents were found to be (21.2% of male and 54.5% of females) and (6.25% of males and 27.3% of females) respectively (36).

In a study done at Islamic republic of Iran on psychiatric problems and suicidal behavior among incarcerated adolescents, 12% had suicidal attempt and 50% of whom had tried more than once. In this study only self-harming behavior and major depressive disorder were reported to be significant predictors of attempted suicide (37). In another study conducted among Pakistan young prisoners, suicidal ideation was reported by 22% of participants(19).

Among few studies conducted in Ethiopia, a review of police and hospital records from Addis Ababa, the rate of completed suicide was found to be 7.76/100,000 persons per year(38). In Butajira among rural adult population, the lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide was found to be 3.2% (39). In another 10 year follow up cohort study conducted at Butajira on patients with severe mental disorders the prevalence of at least one suicide attempt during the 10-year period was 20.2%, with the number of attempts ranging from 1 to 5(40).

In a cross sectional study conducted among adult psychiatry out-patients at Gondar, 19.2 % patients attempted suicide at least once after the onset of their mental illness and 64.8% have suicidal ideation(41). Another cross-sectional study was conducted to determine prevalence of suicidal behavior among People with Mental Illness at Jimma University Teaching Hospital Psychiatry Clinic, South West Ethiopia. According to the result of this study prevalence of

suicidal behavior, suicidal ideation, suicidal plan and suicidal attempt were reported to be 28.6%, 21.8%, 16.9% and 16.1% respectively(42).

There is no accurate a count of persons with suicidal behavior who are incarcerated in Ethiopia, but in a cross sectional study done to determine depression among prisons of Northwest Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia, Nearly 17% of the total internees reported that they had idea of committing suicide, 11.9% of them reported that they have made at least one attempt of suicide and 16.6% have already planned to commit suicide since their imprisonment(43).

2.2 Determinants of suicidal Behavior in correctional institutions

A study done in New South Wales Australia prison, there was no gender difference in terms of prevalence of suicidal ideation men to women (9.1, vs. 10.8) however, women were significantly more likely than men to report a lifetime suicide attempt (28.7% vs. 19.9%, respectively). In this study harmful alcohol use AOR= 1.26 and presence of depression AOR= 3.06 were found to be significant (14).

A study conducted at British NationalOffice of Statistics reported factors such depression, psychotic disorder, alcohol use; cannabis dependence and stimulant dependence were found to be significantly associated with suicidal ideation and attempt(44).

In a study done at Taiwan SI was significantly related to lifetime experience of depression for two weeks or more, hallucinations(45). In another study Long-term sentences, single inmate cells, mental illness alcohol and substance use were associated with increased suicide risk (13).

In a review study conducted at Dutch correctional institutions from 19 previous studies to identify demographic, psychiatric, and criminal characteristics of those prisoners, age, history of psychiatric care, prior incarceration, violent offense were found to be associated with suicidal behavior (10).

A recent systematic review of case–control comparison studies of suicide attempts among incarcerated homicide offendersin Pakistan found that factors specific to the correctional institutions and psychiatric factors contribute to suicidal behavior. The strongest risk factors were, single cell, psychiatric, and criminal history being on remand, having received a life sentence, and having a violent index offence (19).

In a prospective case-control study conducted at Patras, Greece on Suicidal ideation among prisoners, risk factors such as family history of suicidal behavior (OR = 56.34) and history of psychiatric hospitalization (OR = 7.18,) were found to be associated with suicidal behavior (46).

In another case-control study conducted at London Poor social network also contributed towards suicidal tendencies among incarcerated individuals, like poor social support, minimal friends inside or outside detention facility, weak family support, and limited external contact with support system, and regarding age 60 detained male youth offenders (between ages 18 and 21) had a history of near-lethal suicide attempt compared to 60 male prisoners of control groups (47).

Study done in a Los Angeles jail incarcerated homeless veterans contacted in the community setting, 73 percent of the respondents were unemployed, Current drug and alcohol abuse were endorsed by 37 and 50 percent, respectively among them Fifteen percent had mood disorders, seven and six percent had schizophrenia and PTSD respectively(48).

In a study done at Chicago the nation's jails Cook County Department of Corrections in suicidal ideation and behavior among women in Jail, Unemployment as found to be associated with suicide ideation and suicide attempts (7). Another study in US indicating that those who attempt suicide in prison are generally between the ages of 30-35 years(49).

In a case-control study conducted among women prisoners who had engaged in near-lethal self-harm, the strongest associations with near-lethal self-harm were found in current depression AOR=23.7, the presence of two or more diagnoses AOR=18.3, a history of psychiatric in-patient treatment AOR = 25.4 and previous attempted suicide, especially in prison AOR = 129 (9).

Non-fatal suicidal behavior i.e. Suicidal thoughts and attempts among adults aged 16 to 74 in Great Britain Female prisoners were associated with being young, white, single, leaving school early and having a poor education, having a very small primary support group and lack of social support (8) .

2.4. Significance of the study

Exploring Suicide and identifying associated factors among Jimma zone prisoners have several significances. Untimely death from suicide has many adverse consequences in addition to the direct loss of life among prisoner's especially young age groups and females. If this topic will not studied the prisoners could not get early intervention and this also affecting the community as whole and there is long-standing consequence for the psychological trauma for children, friends and relatives and the loss of economic productivity for the nation.

The prevalence and associated factors of suicidal behavior are not well known in our country among prisoners, particularly in this study area. Therefore this study will be intended to fill this gap by assessing the prevalence and associated factors of suicidal behavior among prisoners. The findings of this study will help prisoners as they will get early treatment and also the institution to develop appropriate plans and intervention to reduce the problem and also can serve as base line for those who wish to conduct study on this area.

2.5. Conceptual framework

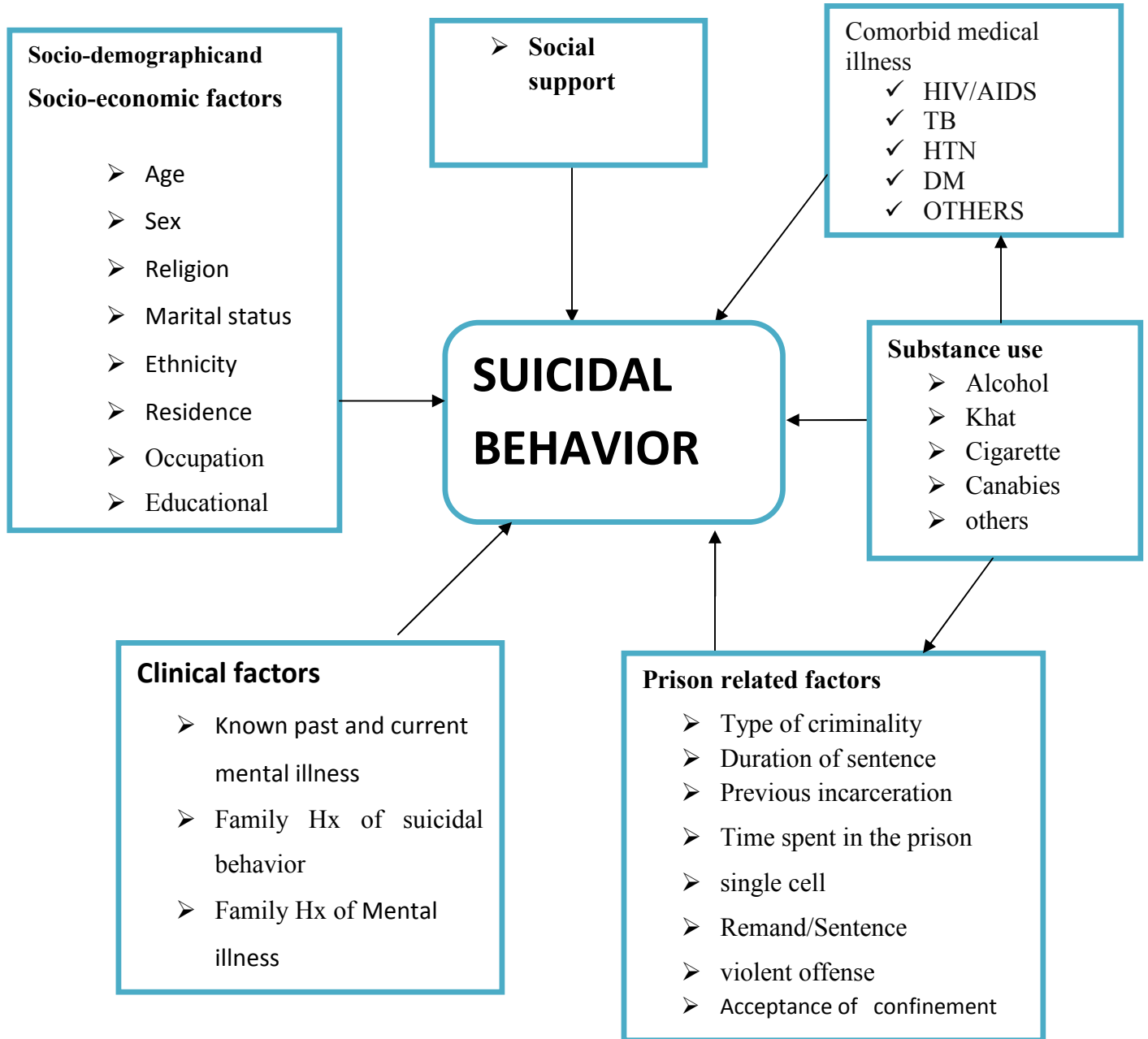


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for suicidal behavior and its factors in correctional institution.

CHAPTER THREE: OBJECTIVE

3.1. General objective

To assess the prevalence of suicidal behavior and associated factors among prisoners in Jimma town, correctional institution, south west Ethiopia, 2017

3.2. Specific objectives

1. To determine the prevalence of suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town, correctional institution
2. To identify factors associated with suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town, correctional institution

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODE AND MATERIAL

4.1. Study area and period

The study was conducted in Jimma zone prison, correctional institution, Jimma is found in the south-western Ethiopia from June 1 -15, 2017. which is one of the oldest and historical places. It is located around 352Km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The area of the current study is under the Oromia Regional Correcting Units Administrative Office. Currently, there is one prison in Jimma town it was established in 1954 serving for 1460 prisoners. Out of them majority 1418 were male and the rest 42 of them are female prisoners.

(According to human resource management of case team of the Jimma town prison)

4.2. Study design

Institution based cross-sectional study desing was used

4.3. Source population

All prisoners in jimma town correctional institution center in 2017

4.3.1. Study population

Sample prisoners during data collection period.

4.3.2 Inclusion criteria

- Prisoners who already registered on the list.

4.3.3 Exclusion criteria

- Prisoners who were critically sick during data collection and unable to communicate (unable to speak and unable to hear) were excluded from the study.

4.4. Sample size determination

The sample size was calculated by using single population proportion formula by Considering the following assumptions; prevalence $p=50\%$ because no similar study done in our country among prison population, 95% confidence interval, margin of error 5%, non response rate 10%.

Where n =sample size

z =reliability coefficient

P = estimated proportion was assume 50% (0.5) since there was no study found in our country

- level of significance 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$
- Margin of error = 5% ($d = 0.05$).
- non response = 10%
- **Applying the formula:** $n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 * P (1-P)}{d^2}$

$$\text{Then, } n = \frac{(1.96)^2 [0.5 * (1-0.5)]}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

- Since the population size is less than 10,000 we use population correction as follows.

The calculated sample size is 384

The total population of the prison 1460

$$n_f = \frac{n_i}{1 + \frac{n_i}{N}} = \frac{384}{1 + 384/1460} = 334$$

The final sample size with 10% non-response rate was 336.

4.4.1 Sampling technique

A systematic random sampling technique was used to select study participants at prisons during the study period. A sampling frame was created. And then; by calculating for sampling interval $K^{th} = N/n$, that is $1460/336 \sim 4$. Therefore; i used to draw the actual participant randomly every 4 interval in the sampling frame until the required sample size was reached. The first study subject was selected by lottery method from 1-4. Therefore, Participants was selected every 4 interval starting from the first study unit.

4.5. Study Variables

4.5.1 Dependent variable

- Suicidal behavior

4.5.2 Independent variables

- Socio-demographic & economic variables like age, sex, religion marital status, residence and educational status were collected using a structured questionnaire
- Prison related variable like type of criminality, duration of sentence, previous incarceration, time spent in the prison, seclusion or single cell, remand, sentence, violent offense and acceptance of confinement
- Substance use related variables like khat use, alcohol use, nicotine use, and cannabis.
- Known current and past medical illness, mental illness
- Having family history of mental illness and suicidal behavior
- Social support

4.6. Data collection tools and procedures

A structured interviewer-administered questionnaire was used which has five sub sections: a socio-demographic questionnaire to assess the prisoners' background information. Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire revised (SBQ-R) is a self-report measure of suicidal behaviors. This shortened version of the SBQ-R consists of four questions and used to assess suicidal behavior history, asking current suicide status and self-appraisal and expectancies about the future likelihood of engaging in suicidal behavior. Specific items include: "Have you ever thought about or attempted to kill yourself?" (Rated 1-4); "How often have you thought about killing yourself in the past year?" (Rated 1-5); "Have you ever told someone that you were going to commit suicide, or that you might do it?" (Rated 1-3) "How likely is it that you will attempt suicide someday" (Rated 0-6). A broad range of information is obtained in a very brief administration and has the sensitivity 80%, specificity 91% with a score of 3-18 and cutoff point ≥ 7 general population. The other questionnaires were developed by reviewing from different literatures. Forensic history, clinical factors and substance use history which was operationalized according to different literatures.

The Oslo 3-items social support scale was used to measure the strength of social support. It has a total scores ranging from 3-14. This scale has been used in several studies, confirming the feasibility and predictive validity with respect to psychological distress. A score ranging between 3 and 8 is classified as poor support, a score between 9 and 11 as moderate support, and a score between 12 and 14 as strong support, (reliability Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.91$).

Depression was assessed using BDI and individuals who scored greater than or equal to 14 from 21 item BDI were considered as positive for depression(50). In the current study reliability was high (Cronbach's, $\alpha=0.89$).

PTSD Check List – Civilian Version (PCL-C) was used. It is a 17-item self-report PTSD screening instrument applied generally for assessment of patients exposed to any forms of stress and traumatic event. The PCL scales are useful in making a categorical diagnosis of PTSD by summing items across the three symptom clusters of the disorder using a 5-point (1–5) Likert (summative) scales range from **1** Not at All – **5** extremely. A total score of 44 out of 85 is considered to be PTSD positive the PCL showed a sensitivity of .97 and a specificity of .87(51).

The psychosis screening questionnaire (PSQ) was used to determine the presence or absence of psychotic symptoms. It assesses experience of hypomania, thought interference, paranoia, perceptual abnormalities, and hallucinations. It is used in different studies which assess the prevalence of psychotic symptoms in different countries like Britain.

Data was collected using face to face interview. A standardized questionnaire having five sections Was translated to local languages Amharic and Afan Oromo and back to English by independent person to check for consistency and understandability of the tooland The questionnaire was pretested prior to one week the actual data collection on 5 % in Agaro prison center for clarity of questioners, based on this some modification were done. Six data collectors and two supervisors who have psychiatry background were selected from the different institution and were given training for two days.

4.7 Operational definition and definition of terms

Suicidal behavior: assessed by prisoners who are found to have 7 or more symptoms from 18 of the SBQ-R are considered as having Suicidal behavior. In addition from question number one it was classified in to having suicidal ideation, plan/intent and attempt for discussion purpose (52).

Suicidal ideation: is defined as if the respondent answers to the question have you ever thought/ brief passing thought about committing suicide? If yes, the patient has suicidal ideation.

Suicidal plan/intent is defined as if the respondent answers to the question have you had plan at least once to kill yourself? If yes, the patient has suicidal plan /intent.

Suicidal attempt: is defined as if the respondent answers for the question have you ever attempted to kill yourself? If yes, the patient has suicidal attempt (52).

Social support: current Support at time when difficulties and critical conditions like financial, social and psychological factors in prison assessed by Oslo -3 scales which has total of 14 scores and classified into three broad categories (53).

Depression: Current depressions were assessed by BDI has 21 items and every item has 0-3 scores with global score of 0-63. Participants who score 14 and more considered as depressed while a participants who score 13 or lower are not depressed (50).

Life time Substance use: use of at least one specific substance for non medical purpose with in their life time (Alcohol, nicotine, khat, cannabis use and other) was assessed by YES/NO answers of respondents.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): refers to those prisoners with score of 44 and above of PTSD Check List – Civilian Version(51).

Psychosis-assessed by Endorsement of at least one psychotic symptom in PSQ from hypomania, thought interference, paranoia, perceptual abnormalities, and hallucinations (54).

Past and current medical illness: those respondents who responded having known chronic physical illness which is diagnosed before from any private and public health institution and currently follow up on any of medical illness which is measured by yes or no question.

Past and current mental illness: previously and currently diagnosed known mental illness and weather treated in the past or currently on treatment which is measured by yes or no question.

Forensic variables: variables that are commonly related with crime or offenses and issues regarding prison environment which affect individual's mental health which is measured by yes or no response format type. variables like Previous incarceration, duration of incarcerated,

acceptance of crime penalized for, type of criminality, solitary confinement, type of sentenced, awaiting trial/remand.

4.8 Data quality control

To assure the data quality high emphasis was given in designing data collection instruments; structured and pre-tested questionnaires were used to collect information. Two days training was given to all data collectors and supervisors to have common understanding on data collection process. Questionnaire was designed carefully. A designed questionnaire in English translated to Amharic and oromifa and translated back to English to assure its consistency. During data collection, questionnaire was checked for its completeness on daily basis by data collectors, supervisors and then by investigator. If there is a problem encounter during data collection, there was discussion with supervisors and data collectors accordingly. The collected data was checked for completeness, accuracy, clarity and consistency by the data collectors on daily basis. Any error or ambiguity will be clarified by data collectors.

Self-reported suicide behavior questioner revised (SBQ-R) was used. The reliability of SBQ-R was calculated and found to have cronbach's $\alpha = 0.80$ in previous study it was found that $=0.79$. with sensitivity 80%, specificity 91% with a score of 3-18 and cutoff point ≥ 7 for general population(42).

4.9 Data processing, analysis, interpretation and presentation

The entire questionnaire was checked for completeness. The data were coded, edited, cleaned, and entered in to Epi-data then exported to SPSS 21 version statistical software for analysis. Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were analyzed by descriptive statistics (percentage, median and standard deviations).

Bivariate analysis was undertaken to identify candidate variables for the final multiple logistic regression model and variables with p-value less than 0.25 were taken as eligible for the final model. Finally multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted and significance was declared at p-value < 0.05 with 95 % confidence interval. Adjusted odds ratio was used to interpret significantly associated variables. Results were presented in the form of table, figures, chart using frequency and description along with them.

4.10. Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from Jimma University, Ethical Review Board, Moreover, the purpose and the objectives of the study was explained to the respective officials of Institute of Health and Medical sciences, Jimma University. Written Informed consent was obtained from prison respondents who were participating in the study. Each respondent was informed about the objective of the study. Any who is not willing to participate in the study were not forced to participate, and they were interview in separet room their pravecy was kept. They were also informed that all data obtained from them would keep confidentiality by using code instead of any personal identifier and is meant only for the purpose of study. Communications with prison clinic and administrator for those participants who scored 7 and above from 18 on SBQ-R were made for further evaluation and intervention as well as referral to Jimma university specialized hospital.

4. 11. Dissemination of Results

The findings of the study will be submitted and presented to Department of Psychiatry as part of MSc thesis defense, post graduate office facility of medicine institute of health Jimma University The finding of this study will be disseminated to different stakeholders at different levels including Concerned governmental and nongovernmental organizations other concerned bodies through reports and publication on an appropriate journal.

CHAPTER FIVE:-RESULTS

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

From the total of 336 participants 332 respondents were completed the interview which yields a response rate of 98.8%. The majority (n=311, 93.4%), of the respondents were male, the median age of respondents were found to be 26 years, with an interquartile range of 12 years. 189 (56.95 %) of the respondents were Muslim, followed by orthodox accounting for (n=110, 31.1). Most of the respondents (n=213, 65.7%) were Oromo followed by Amhara (n=51, 15.4%). Majority of the respondents (n=180, 54.2%) were single. About (n=217, 65.4%) of the respondents live in urban areas. Among the respondents (n=176, 53%) have completed primary school and (n=178, 53.6%) were employed before their incarceration (see Table 1)

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	311	93.7
	Female	21	6.3
Age in year	16-24	143	43.1
	25-34	109	32.8
	35-44	51	15.4
	45-54	10	3
	>=55	19	5.7
Marital status	Single	180	54.2
	Married	132	39.8
	Divorced /Separated/Widowed	20	6
Ethnicity	Oromo	213	65.7
	Amhara	51	15.4
	Dawuro	49	14.8
	Other	19	5.7
Religion	Muslim	189	56.9
	Orthodox	110	33.1
	Protestant/catholic	33	9.9
Childhood Residence	Urban	216	65.1
	Rural	116	34.9
Educational level	Not education	47	14.2
	Primary	176	53
	Secondary	81	24.4
	Tertiary	28	8.4
Occupational status before imprisonment	Employed status	178	53.6
	Unemployed status	154	46.4

Other Ethnicity includes (yem, Gurage, and Tigre)

5.2 Suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution

The overall prevalence of suicidal behavior was 23.2% (n=77), while the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation, intent and attempt was 16.6% (13% 21.4%), 11.4% (8.4%-15%), 9.3% (6%-13%) with their 95% CI respectively. In addition the prevalence of all suicidal ideation in the past one year (12 months) was 84 (25.2%). Of them 36 (10.8%) of the respondents has once, 40 (12%) had two and above times suicidal ideation. Among suicidal threat 16.3% (n=54) of respondents told to other people as they were going to commit suicide, out of these, 11.1% (n=37) communicated their suicidal threat to others once and 5.1% (n=17) twice and above. The likelihood of suicidal behavior in the future was reported only by 1.5% (n=5) of respondents. Prevalence of suicidal ideation and attempt after their imprisonment was 11% and 6% respectively. (Table 2)

Table 2:-Suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Life Time Suicidal behavior	Yes	77	23.2
	No	255	76.8
Life Time Suicidal Ideation, Intent And/or Attempts	Never	208	62.7
	suicidal ideation	55	16.6
	Intent	38	11.4
	suicide attempts	31	9.3
	Life time all suicidal ideation	124	37.3
Frequency Of suicidal Ideation In The Past One Year	Never	248	74.7
	once	36	10.8
	Twice	40	12
	≥ 3	8	2.4
	One year all suicidal ideation	84	25.2
Suicidal Threats	Never	278	83.7
	Once	37	11.1
	twice and above	17	5.1
Likely Hood Of Suicide In The Future	Never	226	68.1
	No chance at all	74	22.3
	Rather unlikely	15	4.5
	Unlikely	12	3.6
	Likely	5	1.5

Table 2: suicidal behavior of respondents among in correctional institution in Jimma Ethiopia (n=332)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Life time frequency of attempt	Never	301	90.7
	One	18	5.4
	two and above	13	3.9
Suicidal ideation after prison	Yes	36	11
	No	296	89
Suicidal attempt after prison	Yes	20	6
	No	312	94
Frequency of attempt after prison	Never	312	93.9
	Once	13	4
	Twice	7	2.1

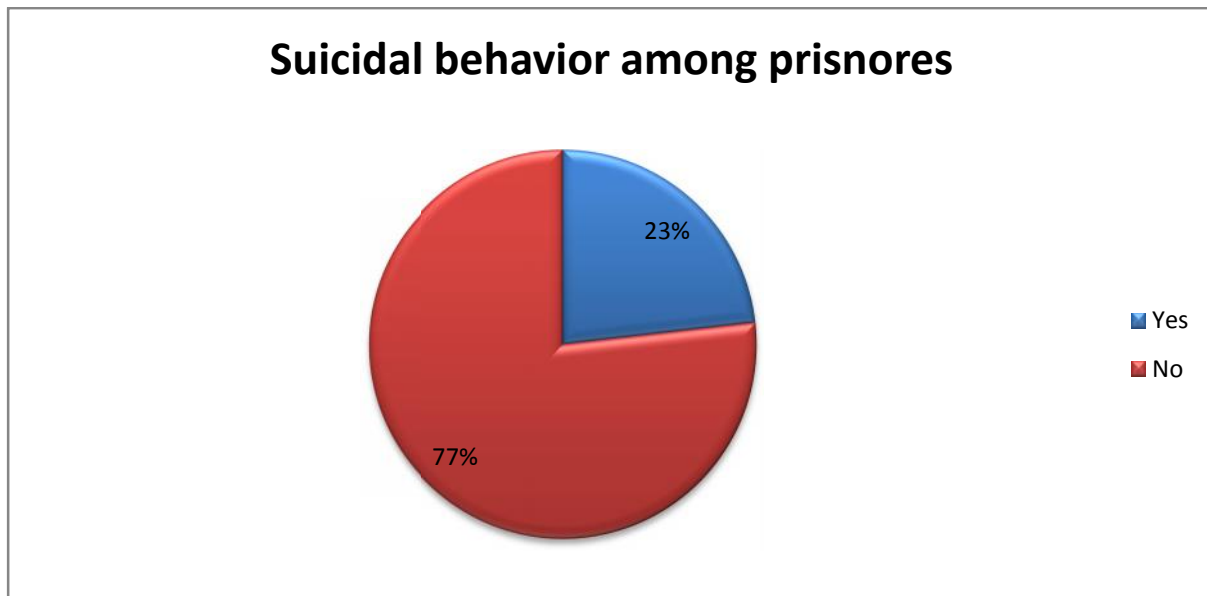


Figure 2:-suicidal behavior among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

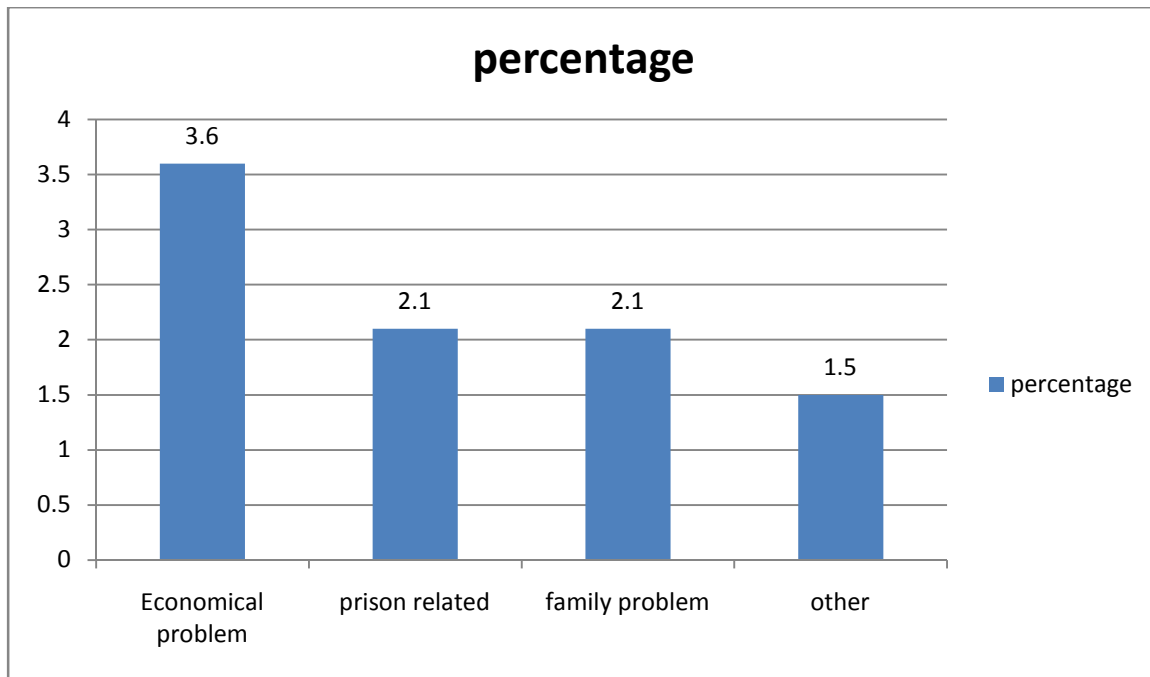
5.3 Methods and Places of suicide attempt among prisnores in correctional

Among 31 suicide attempters, 3.9% (n=13) were try to attempted at home followed by toilet 3.6% (n=12).The most frequent means/methods used for suicide attempt were hanging in 4.8% (n=16) followed by poison 2.4% (n=8) of respondents. 4.2% (n=14) of suicidal attempts were aborted by involvement of friends. Out of those who attempted suicide, 4.2% (n=14) reported as they felt guilty after attempting (See Table, 4)

Table 3:-Methods and Places of suicide attempt among prisoners in jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Place	no	301	90.7
	Home	13	3.9
	toilet	12	3.6
	Other	6	1.8
Method	no	301	90.7
	Hanging	16	4.8
	Poisoning	8	2.4
	Jumping from high place	7	2.1
Feeling	No	301	90.7
	Guilty	14	4.2
	Anger	9	2.7
	Nothing	8	2.4
Aborted	friend	14	4.2
	Family	10	3.0
	Other(B)	7	2.1

Others include place (prison, Forest and filed), aborted (self guilty, police) reason of attempt (friend, wife unfaithful)



Other= friend and wife unfaithful

Figure 3:-Percentage distribution of Reasons of suicidal attempt among prisoners in jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia, 2017.

5.4 Prison related characteristics of respondents in Jimma town correctional institution

The study revealed that twenty eight (8.4%) of participants had history of previous incarceration, 5.7% (n=19) were incarcerated one times in the past before the current incarceration. And of them 89.8 % (n=298) are sentenced prisoners. Of respondents 43.4 % (n=144) were charged of robbery in criminal type. Of respondents 27.4% (n=91) were stayed <4 month in prison and the median time spent in prison was 10 months with an interquartile range of 20 months. 63.3 % (n=210) not accepted the criminal they were charged in, 50.6% (168), of the participants had poor social support. (See table 4)

Table 4:-Prison related characteristics of respondents in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017(n=332)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Previous incarceration	Yes	26	7.8
	No	306	92.2
Number of previous incarceration	Once	16	4.8
	Twice and above	10	3.0
Type of current criminality	Robbery	144	43.4
	Murderer	100	30.1
	Corruption	22	6.6
	Rape	34	10.2
	Other	32	9.6
Duration of stay in prison (in months)	<4	91	27.4
	5-10	84	25.3
	11-24	77	23.2
	>25	80	24.1
Court's decision	Sentence	298	89.8
	Remand	27	8.1
	Life long	7	2.1
Total duration of sentenced(in months)	<18	98	29.5
	18-48	78	23.5
	>48	81	24.4
Single cell confinement	Yes	26	7.8
	No	75	22.6
Acceptance of confinement	Yes	121	36.4
	No	211	63.6
Social support	Poor support	168	50.6
	Moderate support	112	33.7
	Strong support	52	15.7

Others includes (fighting, stealing)

5.5 Substance use among prisnores in jimma town correctional institution

Regarding lifetime substance use one hundred and 51.2% (n=77) of the respondents had history of substance use at least once in their life. Among them the majority of the respondents 45.2% (n=150) use khat followed by alcohol use 21.7% (72), 16.9% (n=56) of participants use tobacco products and 5.7% (n=19) of the participants use cannabis in their life time. (Figure3).

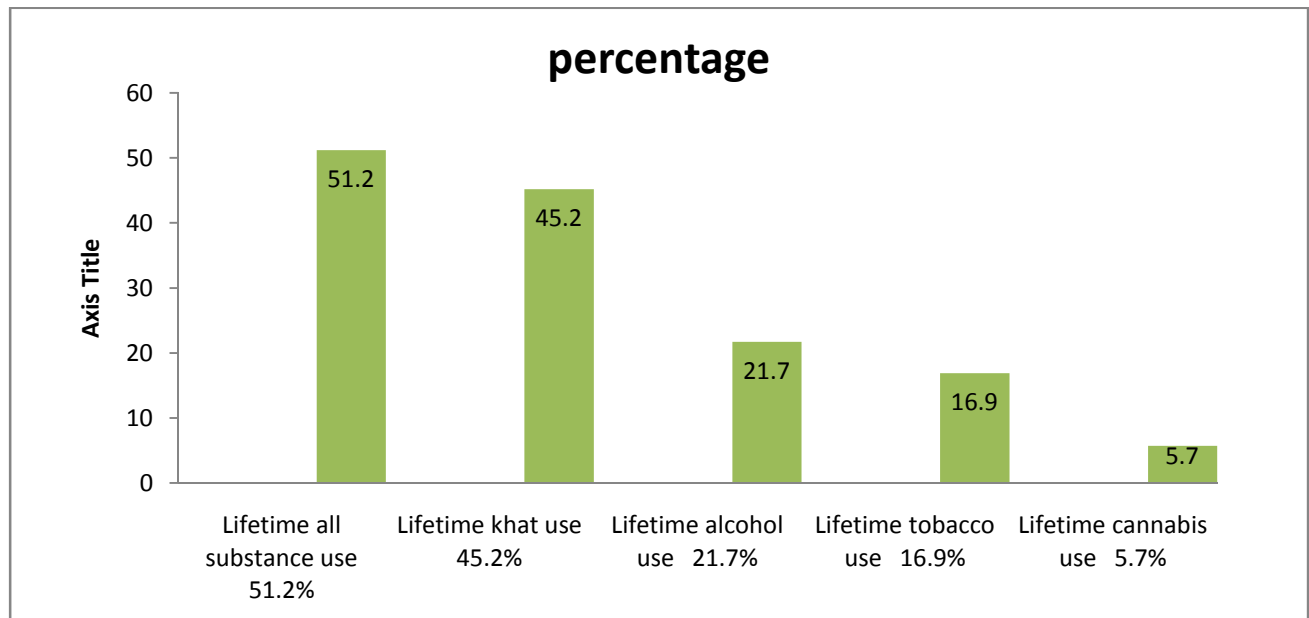


Figure 4 :-Distribution of Substance use among prisnoresin jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332).

5.6 Clinical factors among prisoners in Jimma town correctional institution

Among the total prisoners, 41.9%, 31% and 24% of them has comorbid depression PTSD and psychosis respectively. The study also revealed that 17.2% (n=57) of respondents has family with mental illness among them 17.5% (n=28) has history of previous mental illness. About 17.5% (n=53) was reported has physical illness. Also, 6.3% (n=21) has previous psychiatric hospitalization. Only 5.4 % (n=18) has family history of suicidal attempt and 2.7% (n=9) has family history of committed suicide.

5.7. Factors Associated With Suicidal Behavior among Prisoners

5.7.1. Bivariate Analysis of suicidal behavior and associated factors

On Bivariate analysis Age group between 25-34, being unemployed, urban residence, separated divorced and widowed marital status, having previous incarceration, poor social support, having history of previous mental illness, Family history of suicidal attempt, comorbid depression, Alcohol use, Cigarette use and post traumatic disorder were found to be significant, These factors were entered into multivariate logistic regression for further analysis in order to control confounding effects. However, significant association was not observed between suicidal behavior and study variables like educational status, sex and single cell confinement and others were excluded from further analysis.

Table 5:-Bivariate analysis of factors associated with suicidal behavior in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

Variables	Suicidal Behavior		COR(95% CI)	p-value	
	YES	No			
Age	16-24	25	118	Reference	
	25-34	42	67	2.959(1.659,5.278)	<0.001
	35-44	5	46	.513(.185,1.421)	0.199
	45-54	2	8	1.180(.236,5.894)	0.840
	>=55	3	16	.885(.240,3.268)	0.885
PTSD	Presence	21	39	2.077(1.132,3.809)	0.018
	Absence	56	216	Reference	
Social Support	Poor	53	115	3.533(1.421,8.785)	0.007
	Moderate	18	94	1.468(0.546, 3.947)	0.447
	Strong	6	46	Reference	
Depression	Presence	46	93	2.585(1.534,4.356)	<0.001
	Absence	31	162	Reference	
Marital Statuses	Married	25	107	Reference	
	Single	44	136	1.385(.797, 2.406)	0.248
	Divorced/separated /widowed	8	12	2.853(1.055, 7.717)	0.039
Occupation	Employed	30	148	Reference	
	Unemployed	47	107	2.167(1.287,3.649)	0.004
Residence	Urban	55	161	1.460(0.837,2.545)	0.183
	Rural	22	94	Reference	
Previous Incarceration	Yes	15	11	5.367(2.348,12.264)	<0.001
	No	62	244	Reference	
Previous Mental Illness	Yes	11	17	2.333(1.042,5.224)	0.039
	No	66	238	Reference	
Family History Of Suicidal Attempt	Yes	9	9	3.618(1.382-9.469)	0.009
	No	68	246	Reference	
Alcohol Use	Yes	21	51	1.500(.833, 2.700)	0.176
	No	56	204	Reference	
Cigarette Use	Yes	20	36	2.135(1.149-3.966)	0.016
	No	57	219	Reference	

5.7.2. Multivariate Analysis of factors associated with suicidal behavior

Multivariate analysis showed that age group between 25-34, being unemployed, having previous incarceration, poor social support and having comorbid depression were significantly associated with suicidal behavior.

Those who are in age group of 25-34 were 2.47 times more likely to have suicidal behavior when compared to those who are above 55 years old (AOR=2.47, 95% CI: 1.307-4.655)

Those prisoners who have no employment status were 2.13 times more likely to have suicidal behavior as compared to those who have employment (AOR= 2.13, 95% CI: (1.175, 3.849))

Those who have co-morbid depression were 2.13 times more likely to have suicidal behavior as compared to prisoners who have no depression (AOR=2.13, 95%CI: (1.203, 3.762))

The odds of having suicidal behavior among those who have previous incarceration were 3.04 times higher as compared to those who did not have incarceration before (AOR=3.04, 95%CI: (1.247,7.418))

Those prisoners who have poor social support 2.95 times exposed to suicidal behavior than those who have strong social support (AOR=2.95,95%CI:(1.107,7.882)).

Table 6:- Multivariate analysis of factors associated with suicidal behavior in Jimma town correctional institution, south west Ethiopia 2017 (n=332)

Variables		Suicidal Behavior		AOR (95 CI %)	p-value
		YES(%)	No (%)		
Age	16-24	25	118	Reference	
	25-34	42	67	2.467(1.307,4. 655)	.005**
	35-44	5	46	.550(.190,1.595)	.271
	45-54	2	8	1.958(.363,10.545)	.434
	>=55	3	16	.878(.222,3.481)	.854
Occupation	EMPLOYED	30	148	2.127(1.175,3.849)	.013*
	UNEMPLOYED	47	107	Reference	
Depression	PRESENCE	46	93	2.128(1.203,3. 762)	.009**
	ABSENCE	31	162	Reference	
Previous	YES	15	11	3.042(1.247,7.418)	.014*
Incarceration	NO	62	244	Reference	
Social Support	POOR	53	115	2.954(1.107,7.882)	.031*
	Moderate	18	94	1.530(.537,4.357)	.426
	STRONG	6	46	Reference	

$\alpha = 0.05$, * P-value < 0.05, **P-value < 0.01, ***P-value < 0.001

CHAPTER SIX: - DISCUSSION

Suicidal behavior predict a long-standing consequence for the psychological trauma for children, friends and relatives and the loss of economic productivity for the nation (55).The underlying reason for assessing suicidal behavior in prison is to ensure that treatment plans and evaluations focus on prisoners risk factors. Hence this institutional based cross sectional study was conducted to assess suicidal behavior and associated factors among prisoners.

In this study, the prevalence and predictors of suicidal behaviors were assessed. In addition, the methods and places of suicide attempt as well as supports for aborted suicidal attempt were also explored. Accordingly the overall prevalence of suicidal behavior was found to be 23.2% .While, the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation, intent and attempts were 16.6%, 11.4%, 9.3% respectively.

The prevalence of suicide ideation among prisoners in this study was similar with other studies done at Northern Russia (16.9%) (33), Great Britain (14.9%) (8), Australia (16 %) (30), Colombia (14.9%) (35) and Kent State (19 %) (32).

However, the current study finding for suicidal ideation among prisoners was lower than a study conducted in New South Wales Australia (34 %) (14), Pakistan 22% (19), New York state (34%)(5), Chicago (53.7%) (7) and Flemish Belgium (44.4%) (31). These differences could be attributed to the variation in socio-cultural perspectives related to participants who reported their suicidal experience(56).Another justification may be due to difference in sampling technique and sample size in which New South Wales Australia study applied stratified with sample of 996 who completed a telephone survey, in Pakistan 415 male inmates, in Flemish Belgium 1,326 prisoners, in New York operates 71 prisoners and in Chicago applied 1,418 female arrestees in awaiting trial.

Onthe other hand the finding of this study on prevalence of suicide ideation among prisoners is higher than study conducted in Taiwan which was found to be (12.5%) (45).This difference might be attributed to study subjects studied in which a Taiwan study used only male prisoners, sampling technique which were stratified with sample size of 535, and measurement tool which was Brief Symptom Rating Scale (BSRS-5).

Regarding attempters the study also revealed magnitude of suicide attempt among prisoners, this result was in line with other studies conducted at Italy (12.8%) (29) and Kent State (11.9%) (32). However, the rate is lower than other studies conducted in UK (57) and Dutch was found to be (82%) and (54 %) respectively (10), New York 64% (5), New South Wales Australia (21%) (14), Northern Russia (17.6%) (33) and Flemish Belgium (21.8%) (31). These differences could be attributed to the variation in sampling technique in which New South Wales Australia applied stratified sampling technique with sample of 996 prisoners who completed a telephone survey, a Russian study used 271 incarcerated male juvenile delinquents, in New York operates only 71 prisoners and in Flemish Belgium 1,326 prisoners were studied and it might be due to difference in measurement tool since Russian study used K-SADS-PL. It might be also due to socio cultural difference of the study populations which may contribute for the discrepancy (56).

Whereas the current finding on prevalence of suicidal attempt were higher than a study conducted in Taiwan among HIV-infected male inmates i.e. (4.1%) (45), In Australia young prisoners (3.6%) (30) and in Great Britain (4.4%) (8). This difference might be attributed to difference in study subjects in which Taiwan study used only male prisoners and great British used female prisoners and sampling technique which was stratified sampling with 535 inmates. It might be also due to difference in study design in which great British study applied case control study, variation in sample size which was 535 inmates and measurement tool which was Brief Symptom Rating Scale (BSRS-5) in a study conducted at Taiwan. In addition This variation could also be attributed to the difference in socio-cultural perspectives related to participants who reported their suicidal experience (56). In addition it may also be due to difference in health service delivery in correctional institutions and habits regarding regular visit of prisoners.

Regarding suicidal plan the current study result is lower than a study done at Flemish prison reported (30.2%) (31). The variation may be due to difference in which Flemish study used 1326 prisoners and tool difference.

The finding of this study is higher than studies conducted among in the general population in a rural adult population in Butajira which reported suicidal attempts to be (3.2%) (39). This may be due to the obvious fact that our study was conducted in a prison in contrary to the above mentioned community based studies in Butajira Ethiopia, because being imprisoned is itself a

stressful event for even healthy inmates and are at increased risk for suicide since it deprives the person of important resources(47).

Whereas the finding of current study on suicide ideation is lower than another study conducted among high school student in Addis Ababa which reported (14.3%) (58), and a study conducted among adult psychiatry outpatient clinic at Gondar which reported (64.8%) (41). prevalence of suicidal attempt was also lower than in 10 year follow up cohort study conducted at Butajira on patients with severe mental disorders which reported at least one suicide attempt during the 10-year period to be (20.2%) (40) and a study conducted at Gondar among adult psychiatry outpatient clinic which reported suicidal attempt at least once after the onset of the current mental illness to be (19.2%) (41).The variation might be due to difference in study population who are in different stressors which may contribute for suicidal attempt. There are evidences that showed people living with mental illness are at higher risk of suicidal ideation and attempt compared to the general population(11, 12).

The prevalence of suicidal behavior in this study was lower than a study conducted at jimma university teaching and specialized hospital among people with mental illness which reported (28.6%) suicidal ideation attempt and plan 21.8%, 16.9% and 16.1% respectively (42). This variation might be due to difference in study population in which a study at jimma university teaching and specialized hospital conducted among mentally ill patients whose judgments might be impaired due to the illness which contributes for their suicidal behavior(11).

Factors associated with suicidal behavior among prisoners

Regarding associated factors, in this study, those who are in age group between 25-34 were 2.47 times more likely to have suicidal behavior when compared to those who are above 55 years old. This is supported by finding of various studies in different settings New South Wales, Greece and US (14, 46, 49). This may be due to the fact that late adolescent and younger adulthood is a developmental stage with much struggle to support self, psychological conflict between rejecting families ideology influenced by peer pressure and being confused to get out to their own self identity which could inducing a lot of distress to their life that could contribute for higher rate of suicidal behavior (11).

Those prisoners who had no employment status were 2.13 times more likely to have suicidal behavior as compared to those who had employment status. The possible reason could be the higher the person's social status; the greater the risk of suicide, but a drop in social status also increases the risk. The suicide rates increase during economic recessions (11). This is supported by other similar studies conducted in different countries like Chicago, Great Britain and Los Angeles (7, 8, 48)

Those who had co-morbid depression were 2.13 times more likely to have suicidal behavior as compared to prisoners who has no depression. This was in line with a study done at NSW Australia (AOR=3.06)(14). This was also supported by studies done at British and Taiwan prisons(9, 45). This could be due to the fact that depressed individual have neurotransmitter disturbance in the brain which may contribute for hopelessness, guilty, worthlessness, and this intern leads to suicidal behavior (11). It may also be due to the fact that incarceration imposes additional stress which adversely influences their mental health and potentially exacerbating existing psychopathology(47).

Poor social supports were also associated with suicidal behavior. those prisoners who had poor social support were 2.95 times more likely to have suicidal behavior than those who have strong social support. This might be due to Prisoners come into prison with major Social disadvantages, which predispose to increased rates of mental illness and suicidal behavior. These social disadvantages are exacerbated by the prison environment, which intern leads to increase suicidal behavior(44). This might be also due to the fact that minimal friends inside or outside correctional facility, weak family support, and limited external contact are known to be major stressors for prisoners which contributed for suicidal tendencies among incarcerated individuals(47). This is supported by other similar studies conducted at Great Britain and London(8, 9).

The odds of having suicidal behavior among those who had previous incarceration were 3.04 times higher as compared to those who did not have incarceration before. This is supported by other similar studies conducted in different countries at Dutch and Australia (10, 13). This may be due to the fact that with repeated imprisonment they faced for loneliness, loss of a spouse and being deprived the important resources, this are the strongest and most reliable predictors of suicidal behavior (59).

It is noted that those socio-demographic variables such as sex, educational statuses and prison related variables; such as single cell confinement, time spent and duration of imprisonment, violent offences, clinical related factors such as psychiatric hospitalization, family history of suicidal attempt and mental illness and substance related factors were not significantly associated with suicidal behavior (14,13). This finding somewhat agrees with other studies but there has been disagreement in the literature who reported a positive association with suicidal behavior and duration of imprisonment, alcohol use, single cell confinement and psychiatric hospitalization (18,15). The possible reason could be the difference in time of study, study population, sample size and possible methodological difference in conducting with these studies.

LIMITATIONS

- ☞ Social desirability bias as the data was collected by a face to face interviewer administered approach. So the respondents might reply in favor of others that are either over reporting or under reporting. It is only possible to assess stated suicidal behavior; individuals may not disclose their actual thought about suicide.
- ☞ Recall bias regarding time of duration suicidal ideation and attempt, reason and methods they used.
- ☞ Cross-sectional nature of the study design does not confirm definitive cause and effect relationship
- ☞ Selection bias; might happen during selection of participants.

CHAPTER SEVEN: -CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSION

This study reveals that a substantial number of people live in prison have suicidal behavior. The rates of suicidal behavior in people at prison is found to be much higher when compared with the rate from the general population, which shows it is a significant public health issue. Being in age group 24-35, being unemployed, poor social support, having history of comorbid depression and having history of previous incarceration were positively associated with suicidal behavior among prisoners.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and the conclusions made, the following recommendations were

To Jimma prison administrator

- It would be better if jimma prison administration involved in educating their staff members in identifying and referring suicidal behaviors for emergency psychiatric management particularly for those who are on younger age group, unemployed, prisoners with co morbid depressive disorders, having previous incarceration and poor social support.
- It will be better strengthen and participating prisoners on different jobs.

To Jimma prison clinicians

- A routine screening and management of suicidal behaviors giving consideration for younger age, unemployed, prisoners with co morbid depressive disorders, having previous incarceration and poor social support shall be a very crucial element of the health care system practice.
- Early recognition of co morbid psychiatric illness like depression among any prisoner would be of a great concern for health care providers.

To Jimma university Specialized hospital clinicians

- To work with prison staffs and provision of mental health care services focusing on staff training program aimed to have well understanding on the factors worsening suicidal behavior symptoms of prisoners and providing on how to cop up with new environment

To Ministry of health

- Strengthen clinical services at prson including psychiatric service
- Prepare and train health worker on screening tool for suicidal behavior for prisoners to alleviate suicidal behavior among prisoners.

To the researcher

- ❖ It would be better further investigation should be continued to explain exhaustively among prisoners on suicidal behavior.

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Annex

Dear Participants: Code No: _____

My name is _____; I am hereby in the behalf of Enguday Tirfeneh who is a student at the jimma universtiy Hospital, undertaking a Masters degree in Mental Health. One of the requirements for the degree is to conduct a research project. This letter serves to ask consent from you to take part in this research. Studies in other countries shows prisoners has led to increased suffering for suicidal behavior and lost resources for communities and nations as a result of missed opportunities for psychiatric and psychological interventions. The purpose of this study is to assess the prevalence and associated factors of suicidal behavior among prisons. This will be critical input for policy makers and organizations involved on care and support for prisons. Your participation in this research is voluntary. If you decide not to participate there will be no negative consequences for you. Your participation on this study is very important for achievement of the study and for paving the way for the integration of mental health service in the care of suicide thereby increasing the quality of care for these people. There is no any risk will occur to you because of your participation in this study. All the responses given by you and results obtained will be kept confidential using coding system whereby no one will have access to your response. You are not expected to give your name or phone number. Without permission from you and legal body, any part of this study will not be disclosed to third person. You have full right to refuse and withdrawal to participate in this study if you don't wish. The interview period will take about 25 minutes. The participants are selected by chance (one person in every 5person). If you are willing to participate in this study, you need to understand and sign the agreement form, and then you will asked to give your responses by data collectors.

Name of investigator: Enguday Tirfeneh Tel: 0932787919

Are you voluntary to participate in the interview? Yes No

ANNEXI: ENGLISH VERSION QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTION: The questionnaire has five parts. It will take about 25 minutes to complete the interview. Please try to respond all questions. Thank you very much for your patience.

SECTION I: socio demographic information

No	Questionnaires	response
Q-101	How old are you?	Age in years-----
Q-102	Sex	1. Male 2. Female
Q-103	What is your marital status?	1. Married 2. Single 3. Divorced 4. Separated 5. Widowed 6. "Living together "
Q-104	What is your ethnicity?	1. Oromo 2. Amhara 2. Tigre 4. Gurage 3. dawuro 4. yem 5. other
Q-105	What is your religion?	1. Muslim 4. catholic 2. Orthodox 5. wakefeta 3. Protestant 6. Others
Q-106	Where did you grow up? Childhood Residence	1. Rural 2. Urban

SECTION II: socio- economic information

SE1	How much in average your Monthly Income?(ETB)	
SE2	What is your educational level?	1.Can't write and read 2. 1-4 grade 3.12grade 4.Collage and above
SE3	What is your job?	1. Farmer 2. Private 3. "Government employee" 4. NGO 5. Student 6. "Daily lobar" 7. Other
SE4	Your job before imprisonment?	1. Farmer 4. NGO 2. Private 5. Student 3. "Government employee" "6. Daily lobar" 8. Other

SECTION III:-prison related questionnaire

Q201.	Do you have previous imprisonment history?	1. Yes 2. . No
Q202.	If yes how many times?	1.once 2 .two times 3. three and above
Q203	Reason for previous imprisonment?	1. Robbery 2.Rape 3. Corruption 4.Murder 5. Stealing 6.Government related 7. Fighting 8.Substance related
Q204.	Age since imprisonment?	-----
Q205	Reason for current imprisonment?	1. Robbery 2.Rape 3. Corruption 4.Murder 5. Stealing 6.Government related 7. Fighting 8.Substance related
Q 206	duration you stay in prison	_____
Q 205	Are you remand or sentence prisoner?	1. Remand 2. Sentence 3. Life long
Q 206	Total duration of sentenced?	_____
Q 207	Single cell confinement	1. Yes 2. No
Q 208	Do you accept this confinement	1. Yes 2. No

SECTION IV: self-reporting suicidal behavior questionnaire (SBQ-R)

The following questionnaire consists of 4 questions. Please read each item carefully and then pick out the one alternative choice in each group that best describes past suicidal ideation, attempt including today. Be sure that you do not choose more than one statement for any item.

No	Questionnaires	Alternative response
Q-301	Have you ever thought about or attempted to kill yourself?	1.never 2.it was just brief passing thought 3a. I have had a plan to least once to kill myself but did not try to do it 3b. I have had a plan to least once to kill myself and really wanted to die 4a.i have attempt to kill myself ,but did not want to die 4b.i have attempt to kill myself and really hoped to die
Q-302	How often have you thought about killing yourself in the past year?	1.never 2.rarely(one time) 3.some times(2 times) 4.often(3-4times) 5.very often(5 or more times)

Q3 03	Have you ever told someone that you were going to commit suicide, or that you might do it?	1.no 2a.yes,at one time but did not really want to die 2b.yes,at one time and really wanted to die 3a.yes more than once, did not want to die 3b. yes more than once, and really wanted to do it
Q- 304	How likely is it that you will attempt suicide someday?	0. never 4.likeliy 1. No chance at all 5. Rather likely 2.rather unlikely 6.very likely 3.unlikely
Q- 305	Life time Frequency of suicide attempt?	1. Once 2. Twice and more

SECTION V: This is questions related to methods and place use to attempt suicide

Q-306	Suicidal ideation after prison	1. Yes 2. No
Q-307	Suicidal attempt after prison	1. Yes 2. No
Q-308	Frequency of suicide attempts after prison?	1.never 2. Once 3. Twice and more
Q-309	Reason for attempt or ideation suicide?	-----
Q-310	Where were you tried to attempt?	1, home 3. forest 2. Field 5, other 4, river _____
Q-311	What methods did you use to attempt suicide?	1. Hanging 2. Poisoning 3. Use electric 4. Jumping from a high place 5. Drug 6. Other specify-----
Q_312	What Feelings you after suicide attempt	1. Felt angry 2. Felt guilty 3. Felt nothing

Q-313	Who is aborted your attempt?	1. family 2. friend 3. spouse 4. health worker 5. God 6. other -----
Q-314	Do you have Family history of suicidal attempt?	1. Yes 2. No
Q-315	Do you have Family history of suicidal committed?	1. Yes 2. No

Section V I :- Question to assess presence of depressive disorder

Instruction IV: this Question is about presence of depressive disorder. Please encircle the option that represents your experience.

No	Beck Depression Inventory	Response
BDI -1	Sadness	0 I do not feel sad 1 I feel sad much of the time 2 I am sad all of the time 3 I am so sad or unhappy that I can't stand it
BDI -2	Pessimism	0 I am not discouraged about my life 1 I feel more discouraged about my future than I used to be 2 I do not expect things to work out for me 3 I feel my fortune is hopeless and will get only worse
BDI -3	Past Failure	0 I do not feel like a failure 1 I have failed more than I should have 2 As I look back I see a lot of failures 3 I feel I am a total failure as a person
BDI -4	Loss of Pleasure	0 I get as much pleasure as I ever did from the things I enjoy 1 I do not enjoy things as much as I used to 2 I get very little pleasure from the things I used to enjoy 3 I can't get any pleasure from the things I used to enjoy
BDI -5	Guilty Feeling	0 I do not feel particularly guilty 1 I feel guilty over many things I have done or should have done 2 I feel quit guilty most of the time 3 I feel guilty most of the time
BDI -6	Punishment Feeling	0 I do not feel I am being punished 1 I feel may be punished 2 I expect to be punished 3 I feel I am being punished
BDI -7	Self-Dislike	0 I feel the same about myself as ever 1 I have lost confidence in myself 2 I am disappointed in myself 3 I dislike myself
BDI -8	Self-Criticisms	0 I don't criticize or blame myself more than usual 1 I am more critical of myself than I used to be 2 I criticize myself for all of my faults 3 I blame myself for everything bad that happens
BDI -9	Suicidal Thoughts or wish	0 I don't have any thoughts of killing myself 1 I have thoughts of killing myself, but I would not carry them out 2 I would like to kill myself 3 I would kill myself if I had the chance

BDI-10	Crying	0 I don't cry any more than I used to. 1 I cry more than I used 2 I cry over every little thing 3 I feel like crying, but I can't
BDI-11	Agitation	0 I am no more restless or would up than usual 1 I feel more restless or would up than usual 2 I am so restless or agitated that it's hard to stay still 3 I am so restless that I have to keep moving or doing something
BDI-12	Loss of Interest	0 I have not lost interest in other people or activities 1 I am less interested in other people or things than before 2 I have lost most of my interest in other people or things 3 It's hard to get interested in anything
BDI-13	Indecisiveness	0 I make decisions about as well as ever 1 I find it more difficult to make decisions than usual 2 I have trouble making any decision
BDI-14	Worthlessness	0 I don't feel I am worthless 1 I don't consider myself as worthwhile and useful as I used to 2 I feel more worthless as compared to other people 3 I feel utterly worthless
BDI-15	Loss of Energy	0 I have as much energy as ever 1 I have less energy than I used to have 2 I don't have enough energy to do very much 3 I don't have enough energy to do anything
BDI-16	Changes in sleeping patterns	0 I have not experienced any change in my sleeping pattern 1 I sleep somewhat more/less than usual 2 I sleep a lot more/less than usual 3 I sleep most of the day I wake up 1-2hours early and can't get back to sleep
BDI-17	Irritability	0 I am no more irritable than usual 1 I am more irritable than usual 2 I am much more irritable than usual 3 I am irritable all the time
BDI-18	Changes in appetite	0 I have not experienced any change in my appetite 1 My appetite is somewhat greater/lesser than usual 2 My appetite is much greater/lesser than usual 3 I crave food all the time or I have no appetite at all
BDI-19	Concentration difficulty	0 I can concentrate as well as ever 1 I can't concentrate as well as ever 2 It's hard to keep my mind on anything for very long 3 I find I can't concentrate on anything
BDI-20	Tiredness or fatigue	0 I am no more tired or fatigued than usual 1 I get more tired or fatigued more easily than usual 2 I am too tired or fatigued to do a lot of the things I used to do 3 I am too tired or fatigued to do most of the things I used to do
BDI-21	Loss of interest in se	0 I have not noticed any recent change in my interest in sex 1 I am less interested in sax than I used to be 2 I am much less interested in sex now 3 I have lost interest in sex completely

PART 7: Question to assess lifetime alcohol use

Instruction 7: This question is about alcohol use. Please choose the option represents the participants and write appropriate answer for participants experience about his/her use of alcohol beverage.

No	Questions of alcohol use	Response
AU1	Do you ever drink containing alcohol like Beer, Wine, Araki, Tej, and Tella...?	0 Never → PART-8 1 Yes
AU2	When did you have a drink containing alcohol for the last time?	1. Before one month 2. During the last month
AU3	What type of alcohol drink you prefer?	1. Beer 2. Wine 3. draft 4. Areke 5. tej 6. tela 7. other r _____ _____ _____

Part –8 Question to assess lifetime nicotine use

Instruction-8: This Question is about cigarette smoking. Please encircle the option that represents the participants experience regarding cigarette smoking

No	Questions of nicotine use	Response
ND1	Do you ever smoke cigarette?	1. Never → PART-9 2. Yes
ND2	When did you smoke cigarette for the last time?	1. Before one month 2. During the last month

Part –9 Question to assess lifetime Khat use

Instruction-9: This Question is about Khat Chewing in lifetime. Encircle participants Response on the option that represents the participant’s experience.

s.n	Question to assess Khat use	Response
KU1	Have you ever used khat?	1. Never → PART-10 2. Yes
KU2	When did you use khat for the last time?	1. Before one month 2. During the last month

Part –10 Question to assess Cannabis/marijuana/ganja/shisha use

Instruction-10: This Question is about cannabis smoking. Encircle the participants Response on the option that represents participants’ experience.

s.n	Question to assess Cannabis/marijuana/ganja/shisha use	Response
CU1	Have you ever used cannabis/marijuana/ganja/shisha?	1. Never 2. Yes
CU2	When did you smoke cannabis/marijuana/ganja/Shisha for the last time?	1. Before 1 month 2. During the last month

SECTION VI: Questions to assess presence of psychosis

The following questions assess the presence or absence of psychosis. Please write the response clearly in the space provided. The Psychosis Screening Questionnaire (PSQ)

ID	QUESTIONS	YES	NO
----	-----------	-----	----

PS1	Over the past year, have there been times when you felt very happy indeed without a break for days on end?		
PS1A	Was there an obvious reason for this?		
PS1B	Did your relatives or friends think it was strange or complain about it?		
PS2	Over the past year, have you ever felt that your thoughts were directly interfered with or controlled by some outside force or person?		
PS2A	Did this come about in a way that may people would find hard to believe, for instance, through telepathy?		
PS3	Over the past year, have there been times when you felt that people were against you?		
PS3A	Have there been times when you felt that people were deliberately acting to harm you or your interests?		
PS3B	Have there been times you felt that a group of people was plotting to cause you serious harm or injury?		
PS4	Over the past year, have there been times when you felt that something strange was going on?		
PS4A	Did you feel it was so strange that other people would find it very hard to believe		
PS5.	Over the past year, have there been times when you heard or saw things that other people couldn't?		
PS5A	Did you at any time hear voices saying quite a few words or sentences when there was no one around that might account for it?		

SECTION VII: Assessment of traumatic life event
PTSD Check List – Civilian Version (PCL-C)

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to Stressful life experiences please listen each one carefully and give response how much you have been bothered by that problem **in the past month**.

No.	Item	Response				
		Not at all (1)	A little bit (2)	Moderately (3)	Quite a bit (4)	Extremely (5)
1	Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
2	Repeated, disturbing dreams of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Suddenly acting or feeling as if a stressful experience were happening again (as if you were reliving it)?	1	2	3	4	5
4	Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
5	Having physical reactions (e.g., heart pounding, trouble breathing, or sweating) when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
6	Avoid thinking about or talking about a stressful experience from the past or avoid having feelings related to it?	1	2	3	4	5
7	Avoid activities or situations because they remind you of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
8	Trouble remembering important parts of a stressful experience from the past?	1	2	3	4	5
9	Loss of interest in things that you used to enjoy?	1	2	3	4	5
10	Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	1	2	3	4	5

11	Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you?	1	2	3	4	5
12	Feeling as if your future will somehow be cut short?	1	2	3	4	5
13	Trouble falling or staying asleep?	1	2	3	4	5
14	Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts?	1	2	3	4	5
15	Having difficulty concentrating?	1	2	3	4	5
16	Being “super alert” or watchful on guard?	1	2	3	4	5
17	Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION VIII: question to assess social support

Instruction 13: the following questions ask about how participants experience his/her social relationship. The required is about the participant’s immediate personal experience and about how the people visited the participant in the prison. Please, encircle the option that represents the participant’s experience.

No	Oslo social support questions	Response
O1	How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have serious personal problems? (choose one option)	1. None
		2. 1 or 2
		3. 3-5
		4. More than 5
O2	How much concern do people show in what you are doing? (choose one option)	5. A lot of concern and interest
		4. Some concern and interest
		3. Uncertain
		2. Little concern and interest
		1. No concern and interest
O3	How easy is it to get practical help from family or relatives if you should need it? (choose one option)	5. Very easy
		4. Easy
		3. Possible
		2. Difficult
		1. Very difficult

SECTION IX: Questions to assess chronic illness

Instruction 5: This question is about the chronic illness. Please circle option that represents the participant and write answer on the space for open ended questions.

No	Chronic illness questions	Response
CH1	Do you ever have known family history of mental illness?	1. Yes 2. No
CH2	Do you ever have chronic known mental illness?	1. Yes 2. No
CH3	Do you ever have chronic physical illness?	3. Yes 4. No → PART 6
CH4	If your answer to question CH1 is yes, what type illness do you have?	1. Heart disease 2. Diabetes mellitus 3. Hypertension 4. Epilepsy 5. Other(specify)

			10. ሌላካለይግለፁ_____
PE4	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ስታሰሩ ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?	በአመት	
PE5	አሁን ማረጋገጫ ያሌብዎት የገቡበት ምክንያት ምን ድንገት ነው?	1. ዝርፍያ 2. አስገዳጅ ድምፅ ፈረር 3. ሙሰና 4. ግድያ 5. ስርቆት	6. መንግስት ጋየተያያዘው 7. ፀብ 8. ከአጠቃላይ የተያያዘ 9. አካላዊ ጉዳት 10. ሌላካለይግለፁ_____
PE6	እስከ አሁን ማረጋገጫ ያሌብዎት ወሰን ስንት ያህል ግዜ ቆይተዎል/ሻል?	(በወር)	
PE7	የዳኞች ውሳኔ በጉዳዩ ላይ ተመልክተው ምን ነበር?	1. የፍርድ ቤት ቀጥሮ በመጠባበቅ ላይ 2. በወር ወይም በአመት የተወሰነ እስራት 3. የእድሜ ልዩነት እስራት	
PE8	ጠቅላላ ስንት አመት ተፈረደብዎ ?	_____	
PE9	እርሶ ምብቻ ወይም ከሌሎች ታራሚዎች ጋር በቁብር ህንጻ አየር በማይገባበት ክፍል ውስጥ ስንት ጊዜ ለአንድ ቀን ያህል ቆይተው ያውቃል?	1. አዎ	2. የለም
PE10	የተከሰሱበት/ የታሰሩበት ድርጊት ፈፅሞ ያለሁ በሎዎ መኖሩ?	1. አዎ	2. የለም

ክፍል 13:- እራስዎን ገደማ ጉዳት ባህሪን (እራስን ለማጥፋት ማሰብ፣ ማቀድ እና መሞከር)

የተመለከቱ መጠይቆች መሪዎች ከክለሻሽብ ስርዓት ጋር ማሳያ ማድረግ ይቻላል።

SD1	በሂወት ዘመንዎ እራስዎን ለማጥፋት አስቦ ወይም ማሞከሪያ ወይም ቃሉ?	1. በፍፁም የለም 2. አዎ ግን በጣም ለአጭር ጊዜ ነበር 3ሀ. አቅጂ ነበር ግን ለማጥፋት አልሞከርኩም ነበር 3ለ. አቅጂ ነበር እና በእርግጠኝነት እራሴን ላጠፋፈልኩ ነበር 4ሀ. እራሴን ለማጥፋት ሞክራለሁ ግን መሞት አልፈልኩም ነበር 4ለ. እራሴን ለማጥፋት ሞክራለሁ እና በእርግጠኝነት ለመሞት ነበር	
SD2	በአለፈው አንድ አመት ለምን ያህል ጊዜ እራስዎን ለማጥፋት አስቦ ነበር?	1. በፍፁም የለም 2. አንድ ጊዜ 3. አልፎ አልፎ (ሁለት ጊዜ) 4. ሁለት ጊዜ (ከ 3-4 ጊዜ) 5. በጣም ሁል ጊዜ (ከ 5 ጊዜ እና ከዛ በላይ)	
SD3	እራስዎን ለጊዜ ጠቅላላ እንደ ነበር ለሰው ተናግረው ነበር ?	1. በፍፁም የለም 2ሀ. አዎ አንድ ጊዜ ግን በእርግጠኝነት ለመሞከር አልፈልኩም ነበር 2ለ. አዎ አንድ ጊዜ እና በእርግጠኝነት ላጠፋኩ ነበር 3ሀ. አዎ ከአንድ ጊዜ በላይ ግን ላጠፋ አልፈልኩም ነበር 3ለ. አዎ ከአንድ ጊዜ በላይ እና በእርግጠኝነት ላጠፋፈልኩ ነበር	
SD4	ወደፊት እራስዎን ለማጥፋት ያለዎት እድል ምን ያህል ነው?	0, በፍፁም 1. ምንም እድል የለኝም 2. ያለመሆን እድሉ ከፍተኛ ነው 3. ሊሆን ይችላልም	4. ልሞት እችላለሁ 5. ከፍተኛ ነው 6. በጣም ከፍተኛ ነው

ክፍል 14:- እራስዎን ለማጥፋት የተጠቀሙበትን መሣሪያ እና በታየው መለኮታዊ መጠይቆች።

SD5	ለምን ያህል ጊዜ እራስዎን ለማጥፋት ሞከሩ?	1. አንድ ጊዜ 2. ሁለት እና ከዚያ በላይ	
SD6	እራስዎን ለመጥፋት እንዴት ስብከት ለመጥፋት እንዲሞክሩ ያደረገውን ምክንያት ምን ነበር?	-----	
SD7	የትብታ ነበር እራስዎን ለማጥፋት ሞከሩት? ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ካለ ይምረጡ።	1, ቤት 2. ሜዳላይ 3. ጫካ ወይን 4, ወንዝ 5, ልሳሳይ ጥቀሱ	
SD8	እራስዎን ለማጥፋት የሞከሩት በምን ነበር?	1, እራሴን በማነቅ 2. በመርዝ (ዲዲቴ) 3, ኤሌክትሪክ በመጨበጥ 4. እራሴን በመወርወር	5. በመኪና አዳጋ 6. መድሃኒት ከመጠን በላይ በመውሰድ 7. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ _____
SD9	እራስዎን ለማጥፋት ከሞከሩ በሃላ ምን ተሰማዎት?	1, ተባብሮኝ (ተናደድኩ) 2. እራሴን ወቀስኩ (ተፀፀትኩኝ) 3. ምንም የተሰማኝ ነገር የለም	
SD10	እራስዎን ለማጥፋት ሲሞክሩ ማን አተረፈዎት?	1. ቤተሰብ 2. ጉደኞቼ 3, ባለቤቴ (ሚስቴ ወይም ባሉ)	4. ጤና ባለሙያ 5. ፈጣሪ (እግዚአብሔር ወይም አላህ) 6. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ _____
SD11	በቤተሰብ ውስጥ እራሱን ለማጥፋት ሙከራ ያደረገው ነበር?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
SD12	በቤተሰብ ውስጥ እራሱን ያጠፋው ነበር?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	

ክፍል-15: ቤክድብርት ህመም መለያ መጠይቅ

መመርያ 15: ይህ መጠይቅ 21

ጥያቄ የያዘ ሲሆን እያንዳንዱ መለያ በጥንቃቄ በማንበብ በየዓይኑ ግሩፕ ውስጥ ካሉት ዝርዝር እርዕስ ገልጽ የሚችለውን ማለት ምን ዓይነት ሁለት ሳምንታት የሚሰማዎትን (ዛሬን ጨምሮ) ፊት ለፊት ያለውን ቁጥር በማክበር ይግለጹ።

ሆኖም በሰንጠረዥ ውስጥ ከአንድ በላይ የሚሰማዎትን ክፍተት የሆነ ምርጫ ያለውን ቁጥር ያክብቡ ከ 1 በላይ መልስ ያለ መምረጥዎትን ያረጋግጡ።

ቁጥር	ቤክድብርት ህመም መለያ	መልስ
BD1	የሀዘን (የመከፋት) ስሜት - በማያውቁት ምክንያት	0 የሀዘን (የመከፋት) ስሜት አይሰማኝም 1 አብዛኛውን ጊዜ የሀዘን (የመከፋት) ስሜት ይሰማኛል. 2 ሁሉም የሀዘን (የመከፋት) ስሜት ይሰማኛል 3 መቋቋም በማልችል መጠን ከፍተኛ የሀዘን (የመከፋት) ወይም ደስተኛ ያለ መሆን ስሜት ይሰማኛል
BD2	ጨለም ትኝት / መጥፎ ነገር ብቻ አለ ወይም ይመጣል (ይደርሳል) ብሎ ማሰብ	0 ለወደፊት ህይወት ያቀድኩት አቅጣቢ ደናቀፋሉ (ስኬታማ አይሆኑም) ብዬ አላሰብም 1 ከበሬቱ በበለጠ ባሁኑ ወቅት የወደፊት ህይወቴ ስኬታማ እንደሚሆን ይሰማኛል 2 ነገሮች ለእኔ ይሳኩኛል ብዬ አልጠብቅም 3 በወደፊት ህይወቴ እድሉ ስለሆነ ከእኔ ከዚህም የሚበልጥ እንደሚሆን ይሰማኛል
BD3	ያለፈው ጊዜ ህይወት አለመሰጠት (ውድቀት)	0 የከዚህ በፊት ህይወቴ በውድቀት የተሞላው የሚል ስሜት የለኝም 1 ከምንም ተውቀው በላይ ውድቀት ደርሶብኛል 2 የቀድሞ ህይወቴን ወደኋላ ዘርብዬ ስለመለከት በዙሪያው ውድቀቶቼ ይታያል 3 ህይወቴ በሙሉ በውድቀት የተሞላ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል
BD4	የደስተኝነት ስሜት መጥፋት	0 ከዚህ በፊት ደስታ የሚሰጡኝ ነገሮች አሁንም ደስታን ይሰጡኛል 1 ከዚህ በፊት ደስታ የሚሰጡኝ ነገሮች እንደቀድሞ ደስታ እየሰጡኝ አይደሉም 2 ከዚህ በፊት በምደስት ባቸው ነገሮች አሁን እጅግ በጣም ጥቂት ደስታ ነው የሰማኝው 3 ከዚህ በፊት ደስታ የሚሰጡኝ ነገሮች አሁንም ደስታ አይሰጡኝም

BD5	የመፀፀት ስሜት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ምንም ዓይነት የመፀፀት ስሜት አይሰማኝም 1 ከዚህ በፊት ማድረግ ሳይኖር በኋላ በደረጃ ጥንቃቄው ወይም ማድረግ የሚገባኝን ብዙ ነገሮች ባለማድረግ የመፀፀት ስሜት ይሰማኛል 2 በአብዛኛው ጊዜ በመጠኑ የመፀፀት ስሜት ይሰማኛል 3 ሁል ጊዜ የመፀፀት ስሜት ይሰማኛል
BD6	የመቀጣት ስሜት (በሆነህ ይል)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 እየተቀጣሁ መሆኔ አይሰማኝም 1 እየተቀጣሁ ሊሆን ይችላል ብዬ አስባለሁ 2 ቅጣት እንደሚጠብቀኝ አስባለሁ/አጠብቃለሁ 3 እየተቀጣሁ አንደሆን ይሰማኛል
BD7	አራስን መጥሳት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ስለራሴ እንደደርጄ ሰማኛል 1 በራሴ መተማመን ነጥቻለሁ 2 በራሴ ቅርጽ ተሰኝቻለሁ 3 ራሴ ንጠልቻለሁ
BD8	ራስን መውቀስ ወይም መንቀፍ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከበፊቱ በተለየ ራሴ ንጠልወቅ ስም ወይም አልነቅፍም 1 ከበፊቱ በበለጠ ራሴ ንጠልቅ ስለሁ፡ ነቅፋለሁ 2 ለሁሉም ሰህተቶቼ አራሴ ንጠልቅ ስለሁ፡ ነቅፋለሁ 3 በተከሰቱት መጥፎ ነገሮች በጠቅላላ ራሴ ንጠልቅ ስለሁ፡ ነቅፋለሁ
BD9	አራስን የማጥፋት ሀሳብ ወይም ምኞት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 እራሴን የማጥፋት ምንም ሀሳብ የለኝም 1 እራሴን ለማጥፋት አስባለሁ ግን አላደርግም ወይም አልፈፀምም 2 እራሴን ባጠፋ ይሻለኛል 3 እድል ባገኝ እራሴን ከማጥፋት ወደኋላ አልልም
BD10	ማልቀስ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከዚህ በፊት ከማለቅሰው በላይ አላለቅ ስም 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከማለቅሰው በላይ አለቅ ስለሁ 2 በጥቃቅ እንደሁ ሁሉም ነገሮች አለቅ ስለሁ 3 አልቅሼ እንዲወጣልኝ እፈልጋለሁ ግን ፈፀሞ አይቻለኝም
BD11	መቁነጥጥ/መቅጠጥ/አረፍት ማጣት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በተለየ አልቁነጥጥም/አልቅጠጠጥም 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በበለጠ የመቁነጥጥ/የመቅጠጠጥ ስሜት ይሰማኛል 2 አንድ ቦታ ለመቀመጥ ሚያዳግት ሁኔታ አቁነጥጥ/አቅጠጠጥ ስለሁ 3 በጣም ከመቁነጥጥ/መቅጠጠጥ የተነሳ መንቀሳቀስ ወይም የሆና ነገር ማድረግ አለብኝ
BD12	የፍላጎት ማጣት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 በሌሎች ሰዎች ወይም ድርጊቶች ላይ ፍላጎት አላጣሁም 1 በሌሎች ሰዎች ወይም ነገሮች ላይ ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረኝ የተወሰነ ፍላጎት አጥቻለሁ 2 በሌሎች ሰዎች ወይም ነገሮች ላይ ከነበረኝ ፍላጎት አብዛኛውን (ፍላጎቴን) አጥቻለሁ 3 በማንኛውም ነገር ላይ ፍላጎት ማጣት አዳጋችሁኛል
BD13	የመወሰን ወይም ወሳኔ የመስጠት ችግር	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ወሳኔ አስባለሁ 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረኝ በበለጠ ወሳኔ ለመስጠት እጥግ ስለሁ 2 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በበለጠ ወሳኔ ለመስጠት በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ተግባራዊ ስለሁ 3 በማንኛውም ነገር ላይ ወሳኔ ለመስጠት ከበፊቱ ሁኔታ አቅዶኛል
BD14	ዋጋ ቢስነት ወይም የማልረባሰው ነኝ ብሎ ማሰብ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ዋጋ ቢስ ወይም የማልረባሰው ነኝ የሚል ስሜት አይሰማኝም 1 ከዚህ በፊት እንደነበረው ተፋላጊ ወይም ጠቃሚ ሰው ነኝ ብዬ አላስብም 2 ከሌሎች ሰዎች ጋር እራሴን ሳይገፅር የበለጠ የማልረባሰው እንደሆንኩ ወይም የዋጋ ቢስነት ስሜት ይሰማኛል 3 ፍፁም (ሙሉ በሙሉ) የዋጋ ቢስነት ስሜት ይሰማኛል
BD15	የአቅም (ጉልበት) ማጣት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከዚህ በፊት የነበረኝ ንግድ/የክል አቅም አሁንም አለኝ 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረኝ ያነሰ አቅም አለኝ 2 ስራዎችን በተፈለገው መጠን ለማከናወን በቁላላ አቅም የለኝም 3 ማንኛውንም ነገር ለመስራት አቅም የለኝም
BD16	የአንቅልፍ ስርአት መዛባት	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 የአንቅልፍ ስርአት መዛባት አላጋጠመኝም 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረኝ በዛም አነሰም አተኛለሁ 2 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረኝ በበለጠ ብዙ/ጥቂት አተኛለሁ 3 አብዛኛውን የለሊት ሆኖ የቀን ጊዜ በአንቅልፍ አሳልፋለሁ ወይም ከቀድሞም 1-2 ሰዓት ቀድሞ ከአንቅልፍ እንቃኝ አንቅልፍ መልሶ አይወስደኝም
BD17	መበሳጨት/መገጫነጭ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በበለጠ ሁኔታ በስጫ/ጭና ጫካ ይደረሰሁም 1 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በላይ በስጫ/ጭና ጫካ ነኝ 2 ከዚህ በፊት ከነበረው በላይ አጅግ ብስጫ/ጭና ጫካ ነኝ 3 ሁሌም በስጫ/ጭና ጫካ ነኝ

BD18	የምግብ ፍላጎት መዘገብ	0 የምግብ ፍላጎት ለዋው ጠላይ ይቆያል 1 የምግብ ፍላጎት ለሌሎች ጠላይ ይቆያል 2 የምግብ ፍላጎት ለሌሎች ጠላይ ይቆያል 3 ከወትሮ እጅግ በበለጠ ምግብ ይጠጥራል
BD19	ሀሳብ የመሰብሰብ ወይም የቱክረት ችግር	0 እንደ ማንኛውም ጊዜ ሀሳብ የመሰብሰብ ስሜት አለው 1 እንደ ቀድሞ ጊዜ ትኩረት ማድረግ አልቻለም 2 አዕምሮዬን / ልቦናዬን / ቀልቤን በአንድ ጉዳይ ላይ ለረጅም ጊዜ ማቆየት 3 በምንም ነገር ላይ ትኩረት ማድረግ አልቻለም
BD20	ድካም / መዘል	0 ከተለመደው በተለየ የአይደለም 1 ከተለመደው በተለየ የሆነ የሰው ይመስላል 2 ቀድሞ የማከናወኛቸውን ብዙ ድርጊቶች ሳከናውን ከተለመደው በላይ በጣም ይደክመኛል 3 ቀድሞ የማከናወኛቸውን አብዛኛውን ድርጊቶች ሳከናውን ከተለመደው በላይ እጅግ በጣም ይደክመኛል
BD21	የወሲብ ፍላጎት መጥፋት	0 በቅርቡ ምንም አይነት የወሲብ ፍላጎት መቀነስ አይታይብኝም 1 በፊት ከነበረው ሁኔታ የወሲብ ፍላጎት ቀንሷል 2 አሁን ያለኝ የወሲብ ፍላጎት በጣም ዝቅተኛ ነው 3 የወሲብ ፍላጎት የሁን ጊዜ ባጠቃላይ አጥቻለሁ
	ድምር	

ክፍል- 12. የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በራስ አለም የሚኖር (PSYCHOSIS) የአእምሮ ህመም በተመለከተ የተዘጋጁ ጥያቄዎች ናቸው፡፡ እባክዎን ጥያቄዎችን ከተረፉ በሁለት ደረጃ መልስ ሰጥቶ ለክፍሉ ይሙሩ፡፡

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	አዎ(1)	አይ (2)	እርግጠኛ አይደለም
PS1	ባለፉት አመታት ለቀናት የቆየ (ያለማቋረጥ) ከልክ በላይ የሆነ የደስታ ስሜት ተሰምቶት ይውቃል? መልሶ አይከሰም			
PS2	ለዚህ ደስታ ተጨባጭ ምክንያት አለ?			
PS3	ለዚህ ጉዳይ ቤተሰብዎ ወይም ጓደኛዎች ተገርመው ወይም ተቸተው ይውቃሉ?			
PS4	ባለፉት አመታት በሃሳብ ጠርጠር ቃላት ወይም የሚቆጣጠር የውጭ ህይወት ይመስሉልዎት? መልሶ አይከሰም			
PS5	ይህ የሆነው /የተፈጠረው ሌሎች ሰዎች ለማመን በተቸገሩ በትመን ገደብ ነው? ለምሳሌ ልክ እንደ መንፈስ ወይም የአእምሮ ግንኙነት እንደ ማለት ነው?			
PS6	ባለፉት አመታት ውስጥ ሰዎች ከእርስዎ ጋር የሚገደዱ ወይም ሃሳብዎን የሚቃወሙ ሰዎች ይውቃሉ?			
PS7	ባለፉት ጊዜያት ውስጥ ሰዎች ሆን በለው በአርስዎ ላይ ጉዳት ለማድረስ ወይም የሚፈልጉትን የሚወዱትን ነገር ለመገደብ የሚሞክሩ ሰዎች ይውቃሉ?			
PS8	ባለፉት ጊዜያት ውስጥ ሰዎች ተደራጅተው በአርስዎ ላይ ከባድ ጉዳት ወይም አደጋ ለማድረስ የሚከታተሉት ሰዎች ይውቃሉ?			
PS9	ባለፉት አመታት ውስጥ ያልተለመደ ነገር እየሆነ አንዳለ ተሰምቶት ይውቃል? መልሶ አይከሰም			
PS10	ይህ ሲሆን ሌሎች ለማመን ተቸግረው ነበር?			
PS11	ባለፉት አመታት ውስጥ ምንም በለለበት ማንም ሊያየው የማይችል ነገር ግን ለአርስዎ በቻ የሚታይ ነገር ተከስቶ ይውቃል?			
PS12	በማንኛውም ጊዜ ማንም ሊሰማው የማይችል ለአርስዎ በቻ የሚሰማ ድምፅ ማለት ምንም በሌለበት አጋጥሞ ይውቃል?			

146-ከላይ ከተዘረዘሩት አስቃቂ የህይወት ገጠማዎች
 1 / ገጥሞኝ ይውቃል 2 / አልገጠማኝም

ገጥሞትካላወቅይህንገመጠይቅአዚህላይእናበቃለንከምሰጋናጋር፡→ክፍል-12

አሰቃቂየህይወትገጠመኙከአንድወርበላይከሆነ→ወደክፍል-11.1

ክፍል 11.1 ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላየሚታዩየሰሜትለውጥንግመላከቻዝርዝር- የሲቪልአትም

ተ . ቁ	ዝርዝር	ምሳ ሽ				
		በ ሜሻ (1)	በ ጥቂቱ (2)	በ ማኩ (3)	በ ጣም (4)	እጅግበ ጣም (5)
PC1	ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላተደጋጋሚ ማረ-በሹትወስታዎች፣ ሃሳቦች፣ ወይምደግሞህስሎችተከስተወብትያውቃሉ ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC2	ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝጋርተያያዥ ትያለውተደጋጋሚ ማረ ብሽወይምእስጨቁህልምእይተወያወያውቃሉ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC3	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላበደንገ ትያያለፈአሰቃቂገጠመኝልክአንደበፊቱአሁንአየተፈፀመአንደሆነ ተሰምቶትያውቃል?	1	2	3	4	5
PC4	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላአንዳችያለፈወይአሰቃቂገጠመኝየ ማደስታወስነገርሲከስትየ መላሳጨትወይምመሻበርስሜትነበርዎት/አለዎት ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 5	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላአንዳችያለፈወይአሰቃቂገጠመኝየ ማደስታወስነገርሲገጥሞትአካላዊለውጦችአንደል-በምቶሚጨጠርትንፋሽሚጠርላብሚላብወዘተተከስቶወብትያውቃል ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 6	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላከዛአሰቃቂገጠመኝጋርተያያዥ ትያላቸውሃሳቦችወይምንግግሮችእንዲሁምሰሜቶችንለመሻሽለ ማሰወገድሚቃሉ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 7	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላከዛአሰቃቂገጠመኝጋርተያያዥ ትያላቸውአንቅስቃሴዎችወይምበታዎችአሰቃቂገጠመኝንያስታወሰኛበ ማለምከንያትአስወግደዋል?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 8	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝጋርየተያያዙዋናዋናነገሮችነለ ማሰታወስተቸግረወያውቃሉ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 9	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላከዛበፊትያስደስቶትየነበሩነገሮችላይፍላጎትማጣትናአለመደሰትነበረዎት/ አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 10	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላአራሶዎንከሌሎችማራቅወይምማገለልስሜትነበረዎት/ አለዎት ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 11	. ከአሰቃቂገጠመኝበኃላስሜትዎየደነዘዘ መሳልዎትነበር? ለእርስዎቅርብለሆኑሠዎችስሜትማጣትወይምፍቅር (የመደድ) ስሜትአለመሳማትነበረዎት/አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5

PC 12	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላየወደፊትህይወትዎባጭርእንደተቀጨላማትተሰምትዎትያወቃል?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 13	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላእንቅልፍአጥተወይምተኝተወለመዎትትተቸግረወያወቃሉ?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 14	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላየመካከልጭጭወይምበድንገትየመናደድስማትነበረዎት/አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 15	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላሀሳብትየመብታትንወይምትኩረትየማጣትቸግርነበረዎት/አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 16	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላራሰዎትንየበለጠንቁየማድረግወይምበተጠንቀቅአከባቢዎትንየመቃኘትሁኔታነበረዎት/አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5
PC 17	.ከአስቃቂገጠመኛበኃላበቀላሉየመደንገጥወይምየመብርገግወይምየመደንበርስማትነበረዎት/አለዎት?	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል-16: ስርየሰደደህመምመጠይቅ

መመሪያ 16:

ይህስርየሰደደየአካልወይምየአእምሮህመምመጠይቅነው::እባክዎተሳታፊዉንየሚወክለውንምርጫያክብቡእንዲሁምተገቢውንመልስበባደቦታውላይይሙሉ::

ቁጥር	ስርየሰደደህመም	መልስ
CH1	ከቤተሰብዎውስጥየአእምሮህመምያለበትሰውአለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም→CH3
CH2	ከቤተሰብዎውስጥየአእምሮህመምያለበትሰውመኖሩንከየትሰሙ?	1. ከዘመናዊጤናተቋም 2. ከበሃላዊህክምናሰጪዎች 3. ሌላካለይግለፁ
CH3	እርስዎስርየሰደደህመምአምዎትያውቃል?	1. አዎ 2. የለም→CH6
CH4	የህመሙንአይነትይግለፁ/ይጥቀሱ?	1. ልብድካም 2. ስካርበሽታ 3. ግፊት 4. የሚጥልበሽታ 5. ሌላይጥቅሱ----- -
CH5	ህመምአንደአለበዎትእንዴትማወቅቻሉ?	1. ከዘመናዊጤናተቋም 2. ከበሃላዊህክምናሰጪዎች 3. ሌላካለይግለፁ
CH6	የቆየየአእምሮህመምወይምከዚህበፊትየአእምሮህመምታመውያውቃሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም→ክፍል-16
CH7	በአእምሮህመምክንያትየአእምሮህመምማኢክል/ሆስፒታልተኝተውያውቃሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም
CH8	በአሁንጊዜየአእምሮኪኒንወይምመድሀኒትአየወሰዱነው?	1. አዎ 2. የለም

ክፍል 17: የማህበራዊ ግንኙነት መጠይቅ

መመሪያ 17: ከዚህ በመቀጠል የሚመጡት ሦስት ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎን እና የግልተኛውን የኮሌጅ ምንጭ መለኪያ ለገቢዎች ለማሳደግ ይረዳሉ። እባክዎ ግንኙነት ለማሳደግ የሚመለከተውን ምርጫ ብቻ በማክበብ ይተባበሩ።

ቁጥር	የማህበራዊ ግንኙነት መጠይቅ	መልስ
OS1	ምን ያህል ሰው አደጋ (ችግር) በሚያጋጥሙት ጊዜ በቅርብ የችግር ዎተካ ፋይሊ ሆኑልዎት ይችላሉ? (አንድ ምርጫ ብቻ ያከብቡ)	4. ከ 5 በላይ
		3. 3-5
		2. 1 ወይም 2
		1. ምንም
OS2	ምን ያህል ሰው ስለ እርስዎ ድርጊት ግድ ይለዋል? (አንድ ምርጫ ብቻ ያከብቡ)	5. ብዙ
		4. ጥቂት
		3. ዕርግጠኛ አይደለሁም
		2. በጣም ትንሽ
		1. ምንም
OS3	ከበተሰባችዎ ወይም አብረው የጋራ መኝታ ቤት ከሚገኙ ጋራ ጋራ ሰውዎች ተጨባጭ እርዳታ የማግኘት እድል ምን ያህል ነው? (አንድ ምርጫ ብቻ ያከብቡ)	5. በጣም ቀላል
		4. ቀላል
		3. መጠኛ
		2. ከባድ
		1. በጣም ከባድ

Guca ragaa yaalamtootaa fi hirmaannaa mirkanneessu

Ragaayaalamaa/dhukkubsataa.....

koodii.....kabajamtoota hirmaattootaa maqaan koo
,.....jedjama.Qorannoon kun kan hojjetamu jimma yuunivarsiitii
Ipeeshaalayizidii hoospitaalitti barataa/ttuu digrii lammaffaa Ingudayi Tirfineetiin.Xalayaan
kun qorannoo kanarratti akka hirmaattan isin affeeruuf yoo ta'u,kaayyoon qorannoo kanaa
namoota mana sirreessaa keessa jiran irra deddeebiidhaan rakkoo lubbuu isaanii balleessuu
yaaduu fi yaaluu isaan muudatu tilmaamuufi(qorachuufi).Qorannoon biyyoota birootti godhame
akka agarsiisutti namootni mana sirreessaa keessa jiran giddu galeessaan lubbuu isaanii
balleessuuf yaaduu fi yaaliin godhamu dabaluu fi hawaasni kana furuuf deegarsi ogeeyyii yaala
sammuu fi xinsammuu gadi bu'u ibsa.kaayyoon qorannoo kanaa namoota mana sirreessaa jiran
lubbuu isaanii balleessuuf yaaduu fi yaalii godhamu waliin hariiroo jiru qorachuufi.kunis
qaamolee poolisii baasaniif faayidaa olaanaa qaba.qorannoo kanarratti hirmaachuun fedhii
keessan gaafata.hirmaachuu dhiisuun rakkoon isinitti fidu tokko hin jiru.qorannoo kanarratti
hirmaachuun keessan namoota mana sirreessaa jiraniif faayidaa olaanaa qaba.Deegarsaa fi
kunuunsa kennamu akkasumas tajaajila yaala sammuu haala gaariin hojjechuuf bu'uura mataa
keessanii akka keessan isin gargaara.yaannii fi deebiin qorannoo kanarratti kennitan koodii
dhaan waan ta'eef nama kamittuu hin dabarfamu.maqaas ta'ee lakkoofsa bilbilaa kennuun isirraa
hin eegamu.odeeffannoon kun heeyyamaa fi mirga seeraa keessaniin ala nama sadaffaatti hin
dabarfamu.Isinis heeyyama keessan yoo hin taane, hirmaachuu dhiisuu dandeessu.Gaaffiin kun
daqiiqaa 25 kan fudhatu yoo tahu hirmaatotni carraa 3 keessaa 1 filatu.qorannoo kanarratti
hirmaachuuf fedha yoo qabaattan mallattoo keessan guca qophaaye keessa kaa'uun isinirraa
ergama.sana booda ragaa funaantootaaf deebii kennuuf gaafatamtu.

Maqaa qorataa/ttuu Ingudayi Tirfinee

Lakk. bilbilaa : 0932787919

Gaaffii fi deebii kana irratti hirmaachuuf

Eeyyee Miti

fedhii guutuu qabda/du?

ANNEX III: Afan Oromo Version

KUTAA1^{ffaa}: Gaaffile dhimma hawaasummaa fi enyummaa

KUTAA1^{ffaa}: Gaaffile dhimma hawaasummaa fi enyummaa

Ajaja 1^{ffaa}: Gaaffile armaan gadiitiif deebii hirmaataan filate irra marsudhaan akkasumas gaaffilee tokko tokkof bakka duwwaa irratti guutuudhaan deebisaa.

Lakk	Enyummaa fi hawaasumma	Deebii
Q-101	Umrii(waggaan)	_____
Q-102	Saala	1. Dhiira 2. Dhalaa
Q103	Haala maati/Sadarkaa fuudhaa fi heerumaa	1. Kan Fuudhe/Heerumtee 2. Kan Hin Fuune/Herumnee 3. Kan Walgadhise/te 4. Kan iddo adda addaa jiraatan 5. Kan abbaan ykn haati manaa jalaa du'e/te 6. Waliin kan jiraatan
Q104	Sabummaa	1. Oromoo 2. Amaara 3. Tigre 4. Guraage 5. Dawuroo 6. Yam 7. Kan biro yoo ta'e ibsaa.....
Q-105	Amantii	1. Muslima 2. Ortodoksii 3. Protestaanti 4. Kaatooliki 5. Waaqeffataa 6. Kan biro yoo ta'e ibsaa
Q106	Bakka jireenyaa mana sirreessaa seenuun duratti	1. Baadiyaa 2. Magaalaa

KUTAA 2^{ffaa}: Waa'ee hawaasumma fi dinagde

Ajaja 2^{ffaa}: Gaaffile armaan gadiitiif deebii hirmaataan filate irra marsudhaan akkasumas gaaffilee tokko tokkof bakka duwwaa irratti guutuudhaan deebisaa.

Lakk	Waa'ee hawaasumma fi dinagde	Deebii
SE1	Galiin keessan kan ji'aa giddugaleessaan meeqa ta'a jettanii yaadduu?(Qarsiin)	_____
SE2	Sadarkaan barnoota keessanii meeqa?	8. Hin baranne 9. Kutaa 1-8 10. Kutaa 9-10 11. Kolleejjii fi sanaa oli
SE3	Mana adabaa seenuun duratti hojiin keessan maali?	1. Qonnan bulaa 2. Hojii dhuunfaa 3. Hojjetaa mootummaa 4. Hojjetaa mitimootummaa 5. Barataa 6. Hojii humnaa 7. Kan biraa ibsaa _____

KUTAA 3^{ffaa}: Waa'ee mana sirreessaatiin walqabate

Ajaja 3^{ffaa}: Gaaffilee armaan gadiiif deebii hirmaataan filatan irra marsuudhaan akkasumas gaaffilee kaaniif bakka duwwaa irratti guutuudhaan deebisaa.

Lakk.	Gaaffilee waa'ee mana sirreessaan walqabate	Deebii
Q201.	Kan amma hidhamaniin alatti kanaan dura mana sirreessaatti hidhamanii beekuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → PE3
Q202.	Kanaan dura yeroo meeqa hidhamtan?	4. Yeroo tokko 5. Yeroo lama 6. Yeroo sadii fi isaa oli
Q203	Sababni ittiin himatamtanii mana sirreessaa seentan maalii?	11. Saamicha 12. Dirqisiisanii gudeeduu 13. Malaanmaltummaa 14. Lubbuu baasuu 15. Hanna 16. Dhimma waa'ee mootummaan walqabate 17. Wal-loltaa 18. Qaama hirrisuu 19. Kan biraa yoo ta'e barreessaa
Q204.	Hanga ammaatti mana sirreessaa keessa hammam turtan?	_____ (ji'aan)
Q205	Sababni ittiin mana sirreessaa seentan yakka ani hojjedhe jettanii amantanii jirtuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii
Q 206	Jireenyi keessan yoo mana sirreessaa baafamtan akka kanaan duraa hin ta'u jettanii ni yaadduu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → PE8
Q 207	Maliif jireenyi keessan akka kanaan duraa hin ta'u jettanii yaaddu (barreessaa)?	1. Hojii duraa dhabuu 2. Sodaa diigamuu gaa'ila 3. Bakka jireenyaa duraanii gadilakkisuu 4. Kan biraa yoo ta'e barreessaa
Q 208	Mana sirreessaa keessatti amantaa ofiitiin ni kadhatuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → PE10
Q 209	Torbeetti si'a meeqa kadhatu?	1. Guyyaa hunda 2. Darbee darbee
Q 219	Mana sirreessaa keessatti dalagaa ni dalagduu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → KUTAA 4
Q201.	Dalagaa akkamii akka dalaganu barreessaa?	1. Hojii humnaa 2. Hojii sibiilaa 3. Hojii mukaa 4. Huccuu hodhuu 5. Huccuu dhahuu 6. Hojii harkaa 7. Kan biraa yoo ta'e barreessaa _____

Kutaa IV: Guca waa'ee lubbuu ofii balleessuuf godhamu irratti ofiin gabaasuu ilaallatu.

Gucni armaan gadii gaaffilee afur of keessaa qaba. Maaloo, tokkoon tokkoo gaafii of eggannoon erga dubbistanii booda kan haalaan waa'ee amala lubbuu ofii balleessuuf yaaduu ,yaaluukan yeroo darbee kan har'aa dabalatee sirriitti ibsu tokko filadhaa., Hima filannoo tokkoo ol akka hin filanne mirkaneeffadhaa.

Lakk.	Gaaffilee	Filannoo deebii
Q-301	Kana dura yaada ykn yaalii of ajjeessuuf gootee beektaa?	1.gonkumattuu

		<p>2. yaada yeroo gabaabatti darbu ture.</p> <p>3a.yoo xiqqaate yeroo tokkoof uuf of ajjeess karoorseen ture garuu yaalii hin goone</p> <p>3b. yoo xiqqaate yeroo tokkoof of ajjeesuuf karoorseen ture akkasuma fedhii du'uus qaban ture.</p> <p>4a. of ajjeesuf yaaleen ture garuu du'uu hin dandeenye</p> <p>4b of ajjeesuf yaalii godheen ture ,akkasumas dhugumatti abdii du;uus horadheen ture</p>
Q-302	Waggaa darbe keessa yeroo meeqa meeqatti yaadni waa'ee of ajjeesuu sitti dhufa ture?	<p>1.gonkumaa</p> <p>2.baay'ee yaraa(si'a tokko)</p> <p>3.yeroo muraasa(si'a lama)</p> <p>4.yeroo hedduu(si'a 3-4)</p> <p>5.baay;ee hedduu(si'a 5 ykn isaa ol)</p>
Q303	Of ajjeessuuf deemuu kee ykn danda; uu kee nama biraatti himtee beektaa?	<p>1.lakki</p> <p>2 .eeyyee si'a tokko garuu dhugumatti du'uu hin feene</p> <p>2b.eeyyee si'a tokko akkasuma du'uus fedheen ture</p> <p>3a.eeyyeee si'a tokkoo ol,du'uu hin feene</p> <p>3b.eeyyee si'a tokkoo ol akkasuma dhugumatti raawwachuufin ture</p>
Q-304	yeroo ta;etti carraan of ajjeesuf yaalii gochuu kee hagami?	<p>0.gonkumaa 4.carraa muraasa</p> <p>1. Guutumatti carraan isaa hin jiru 5. giddu galeessati</p> <p>2.carraa hin jirre 6.carraa hedduu</p> <p>3..carraa baay'ee gad aanaa</p>
Q-305	jireenya keessan keessatti yeroo meeqaf yaalii of ajjeesuu gootan?	<p>1.si'a tokkoof</p> <p>2.si'a lamaafii isaa ol</p>

Guca V: gaaffilee mala ittin of ajjeesuu ilaallatu

Q-306	mana amala sirreessaa booda yaada of ajjeesuu	1.eeyyee 2. lakki
Q-307	mana amala sirreessaa booda yaalii of ajjeesu	1.eeyyee 2. lakki

Q-308	Frequency of suicide attempts after prison?mana amala sirreessaa booda deddeebii yaalii of ajjeessuu	1.gonkumaa 2. Si'a tokkoof 3.si'a lamaafii isaa oliif
Q-309	Sababa yaalii ykn yaada of ajjeessuu	-----
Q-310	Eessatti yaalii gootee turte?	1, Manatti 3. bosonatti 2. Dirreetti 5, kan biraa 4, lagattir _____
Q-311	Of ajjeessuu yaalii gochuuf malli itti fayyadamte maali ture?	7. Of fannisuu 8. Qoricha dhuguu 9. Elektirikii fayyadamuu 10. Bakka dheeraa irraa utaaluu 11. qorsa 12. Kan biraa adda baasi-----
Q_312	Erga of ajjeessuf yaalteen booda maaltu sitti dhagahame	4. aaruu 5. gaabbuu 6. homaa
Q-313	Yaalii kee eenyu adda kuchisiise?	7. maatii 8. hiriya 9. H/mana yknA/manaa 10. Hojjetaa fayyaa 11. Waaqa 12. Kan biraa -----
Q-314	Maatii kee keessaa namni yaalii of ajjeessuu raawwate jiraa?	2. Eeyyee 2. lakki
Q-315	Maatii kee keessaa namni of ajjeese jiraa?	1. Eeyyee 2. lakki

KUTAA 4ffaa: Gaaffile mudanno gaddisaa Beek Dipreshin Inventarii

Ajaja 4ffaa: Gaaffile armaan gadiitiif deebii hirmaataan filate/tte irra marsudhaan deebisaa.

Hubachiisa: Ida'ama filannoo hirmaataan filatee iddoo duwwaa dhuma sanduuqaa jalatti ida'ama waliigalaa fuulduratti guutaa.

Lakk.	Gaaffii Beek Diprashini Inventarii	Deebii
BD1	Gadduu	0 Gaddi natti hin dhagahamu 1 Yeroo heddu keessi koo gaddi natti dhagahama 2 Yeroo hunda gaddi natti dhagahama 3 Gammachu dhabuu fi gaddi hamma danda'urra natti hammaatera
BD2	Dukkanaa'uu/wnti hamaan/badaan ni dhufa jedhanii yaaduu	0 Kaayyon jiru koo fulduraa galma hin ga'u jedhe abdi hin muradhu/Kutadhu 1 kan duraanirra yeroo ammaa kaayyoon koo galma naaf hin ga'u jedhee yaada 2 Jiruun koo galma naaf ga'a jedhee hin yaaduu 3 Jiruun koo kan fulduraa kan abdi hin qabne fi kan kana caala hammaatu ta'unsaa natti dhagahama
BD3	Kufaati jiruu duraanii	0 Jiruun koo inni duraani kufaatiidhaan kangutame jedhe hin yaadu 1 Hamma yaadurra kufaatin narra ga'e jedhee yaada 2 Jiru koo isa duraani yeroo of duuba debi'e ilaalu kufaati heddu natti

		mul'ata 3 Jiruun koo guutumaan gututti kufaatidhaan kanguutame ta'unsaa natti dhagahama
BD4	Miirri gammachuu dhabuu namatti dhaga'amuu	0 Wantoonni kanaan dura gammachu naaf kennan ammas gammachu naaf kennu 1 Wantoonni kanaan dura gammachu naaf kennan akka duraanitti gammachu naaf kennaa hin jiran 2 Wantoonni kanaan dura gammachu naaf kennan amma gammachu baay'e xinno naaf kennu 3 Wantoonni kanaan dura gammachu naaf kennan amma goonkumaa gammachu naaf hin kennan
BD5	Miirri gaabbii namatti dhaga'amuu	0 Miirrii gaabbi tokkole natti hin dhagahamu 1 Wantoota heeddu kanaan dura oto hojjachun narra hin jiraatin hojjadhe fi kan oto hojjachu qabu hin hojjatin hafeef gaabbin natti dhagahama 2 Yeroo heddu giddu galeessaan gaabbin natti dhagahama 3 Yeroo hundaa miirri gaabbi natti dhagahama
BD6	Miira adabamuu	0 Miirrii adabbirra jiraachu natti hin dhagahamu 1 Adabbiin narra ga'a jedhee abdi godha 2 Adabbin akka na eeggataa jiru nan yaada 3 Akkan adabbirra jiru natti dhagahama
BD7	Of jibbuu	0 Ilaalchi ofif qabu kan duraanitin tokkuma 1 Ofitti amanamummaa koo dhabee jira 2 Ofii kootitti mufadheera 3 Of jibbeera
BD8	Of ciipha'uu	0 Haala duraanirraan addatti of hin ciipha'u 1 Haala duraanirraan caalatti of ciipha'a 2 Dogogorra koo hundaafu ofin ciipha'a 3 Wantoota hamaa/ badaa raawwatamanif/ Mudataniif hundaafuu ofin ciipha'a
BD9	Fedhii ykn yaada of ajjeesuu	0 Yaada of ajjeesu hin qabuu 1 Of ajjesuuf nan yaada garuu hin raawwadhu 2 Otoon of ajjeese naaf wayya 3 Otoon carraa argadhe of ajjeesuudhaaf gara dubaatti hin jedhu
BD10	Boo'uu	0 Hamma Kanaan dura bo'urra caalatti hin boo'uu 1 Hamma Kanaan dura bo'urra caalatti boo'aa 2 Wantoota xixinno na mudatan hundaafu nan boo'aa 3 Akkan boo'ee naaf ba'u barbaada garuu boo'uu hin danda'u
BD11	Keessi kee boqonnaa dhabuu	0 Hamma kanaan dura adda ta'en keessi koo boqonnaa hin dhabu 1 Hamma kanaan duraa caalaatti keessi koo boqonnaa ni dhaba 2 Hamma bakka tokko taa'uun natti ulfaatutti keessi koo boqonnaa ni dhaba 3 Keessi koo boqonna dhabuurraa kanka'e socho'un yookin hoji hojjachun narra jiraata
BD12	Fedhii dhabuu	0 Feedhii namootaafi hoojidhaaf qabu hin dhabne 1 Feedhii namootaa fi hoojidhaaf kanaan dura qaburra fedhi xinno tokko dhabeera 2 Feedhii namootaa fi hoojidhaaf kanaan dura qaburra feedhi heeddu dhabeera 3 Wantoota hundarraayyu feedhi dhabeera ykn feedhi qabaachun dhabuukotin baay'e natti ulfaateera
BD13	Rakkoo murtee kennuu dhabuu	0 Akkuma kanaan duraa salphaatti murte kennu nan danda'a 1 Akka kanaan duraatti murte kennun na rakkisa 2 Hamma kanaan dura murte kennun na rakkisu caalaatti amma murtee kennuf nan rakkadha 3 Wantoota hundarratti murte kennun yeroo ammaa kanduraani caalaa na dhiba/Rakkisa
BD14	Ani nama faayidaa hin qabne jedhanii	0 Ani nama faayidaa hin qabne mirri jedhu natti hin dhagahamu 1 Akka kanaan duraatti ani nama barbaachisaa ykn faayidaa qabu mirri jedhu

	yaaduu	natti hin dhagahamu 2 Yeroo nama biroo wajji of dorgomsisu ani caalatti nama faaydaa hin qabne mirri jedhu natti dhagahama 3 Ani guutuuman gutuutti nama faaydaa hin qabne mirri jedhu natti dhagahama
BD15	Human ykn giidoo dhabuu	0 Humna ykn giidoo kanaan dura qabu ammas nan qaba 1 Humna/Giidoo kanaan dura qaburra xinno kan hir'ate nan qaba 2 Hoojiwwan koo haala barbaachisaa ta'en raawwachuudhaaf humna/giidoo ga'aa hin qabu 3 Hooji kamiyyu raawwachuudhaaf humna/ giidoo hin qabu
BD16	Sirni hir'ibaa jijjiiramuu	0 Jijiramni hirribaa na hin qunnamne 1 Haala kanaan duraa irraa xinnaatus/ Guddatus nan rafa 2 Haala kanaan duraarra caalaatti /Hirriba bicuu/xinno nan rafa 3 Sa'aati heddu guyyaa fi halkani hirribaana dabarsa Yookin haala duraanirra sa'aati 1-2 durse erga ka'ee booda hirribatti debi'uun na rakkisa
BD17	Aaruu	0 Akka duraanirra haala adda ta'en hin aaru 1 Haala kanaan duraarra amma xinno nan aara 2 Haala kanaan duraarra heddu /caalaatti nan aara 3 Yeroo hundaa akkuma areetti/yeroo heddu nan dallana/aara
BD18	Sirni fedhii nyaataa jijjiiramuu	0 Jijiramni feedhi nyaataa hin jiruu 1 Kan duraanirra feedhin nyaataa koo dabalee yookin hir'ate jira 2 Kan duraanirra feedhin nyaataa koo caalaatti /baay'e dabalee yookin hir'ate jira 3 Kan duraanirra daran nyaata ammaa amma na hawwisisa ykn guutuumaan guutuutti feedhin nyaataa kooti badeera
BD19	Rakkoo xiinxaluu/yaada sassaabuu	0 Akkuma kanaan duraa yaada koo nan sassaaba 1 Akka kanaan duraatti yaada koo sassaabu hin danda'u 2 Sammun koo wanta tokkoratti akka duraanitti naaf hin turu/hin sassaabamu 3 Wantoota hundarrattu yaada /sammu koo sassaabu hin danda'u
BD20	Dadhabinni namatti dhaga'amuu	0 Haala kanaan duraarra adda ta'een dadhabbin natti hin dhagahamu 1 Haala kanaan duraarra adda ta'een salphaatti dadhabbin natti dhagahama 2 Dalagaawwan kanaan duraa raawwadhu yoo raawwadhu hedduu/baay'e na dadhabsiisa 3 Dalagaawwan heeddu kanaan duraa hojjadhu yoo raawwadhu hedduu/baay'e na dadhabsiisa
BD21	Fedhii qunnamtii saalaa dhabuu	0 Dhiheenya kana jijjiiramni feedhi qunnamti saalaa dhabu natti hin mul'anne 1 kan duraanirra feedhin qunnamti saalaa koo hir'ateera 2 Yeroo kamiyyu caalaa amma fedhin qunnamti saalaa koo hir'ateera 3 Gutumaan guutuutti fedhiin qunnamti saalaaf qabuu badeera
	Ida'ama waliigalaaa	

KUTAA 7^{ffaa}: Gaaffilee dhugaatii nama macheessan fayyadamu

Ajaja 7^{ffaa}: Gaaffile armaan gadii dhugaatii nama macheessan fayyadamuu isin gaafachuu ta'a. Deebii filattan irra marsudhaan akkasumas gaaffile tokko tokkof bakka duwwaa irratti guutuudhan deebisaa

Lakk.	Gaaffile Dhugaatii nama macheessan fayyadamu	Deebii
AU1	Dhuugaati alkooolii of keessaa qaban kan akka biiraa, waynii, farsoo, daadhii, araquee, kan kana fakkaatan dhugdani beektuu?	1. Tasuma hin qammafne → KUTAA-8 2. Eeyyee
AU2	Yeroo dhumaaf dhugaatii nama macheessu yoom dhugdan?	1. Ji'a l dura 2. Ji'a kana keessa
AU3	Dhugaatii gosa isa kam dhuguu filattan?	1. Biiraa 2. Waynii 3. Diraaftii 4. Araquee 5. Daadhii 6. Farsoo 7. Kanneenbiiraa

KUTAA –8: gaaffilee waa’ee sijaaraa ykn tamboo fayyadamuu

Ajaja-8: Gaaffileen Kun waa’ee sijaaraa ykn tamboo xuuxuu gaafachuuti. Filannoo isin ilaallatu irra marsuun deebisaa

ND1	Sigaaraa ykn tamboo xuuxxanii beektuu?	1. lakkii → KUTAA -9 2. Eeyyee
ND2	Yeroo dhumaatiif sijaaraa yoom xuuxaan?	1. Ji’a 1 dura 2. Ji’a kana keessa

KUTAA –9 Gaaffilee waa’ee caatii/jimaa fayyadamuu

Ajaja-9: Gaaffileen Kun waa’ee caatii qaamuu gaafachuuti. Deebii isan ilaallatu irra marsuun deebisaa

Lakk.	Gaaffii waa’ee caatii qaamuu gaafachuu	Deebii
KU1	Caatii qaamtanii beektuu?	1. lakkii → KUTAA -10 2. Eeyyee
KU2	Yeroo dhumaaf caatii yoom qaamtan?	1.ji’a 1 dura 2. ji’a kana keessa

KUTAA –10 Gaaffii waa’ee kanaabisii/mariwaanaa/ganja/shiishaa fayyadamuu

Ajaja-10: gaaffileen kun waa,ee shiishaa fayyadamuu gaafachuu ta’a. Filannoo isin ilaallatan irra marsuun deebisaa

Lakk	Gaaffii waa’ee kannabisii/mariwaanaa/ganja/shiishaa fayyadamuu	deebii
CU1	Jirenya keessan keessatti kanaabisii/ganja/shiishaa fayyadamtanii beektuu?	1. lakkii 2. eeyyee
CU2	Yeroo dhumaatiif kan kannabisii/mariwaanaa/ganja/shiishaa aarsitan ykn xuuxaan yoomi?	1. ji’a 1 dura 2. ji’a kana keessa

Guca VI: Gaaffilee waa’ee jiraachuu dhukkuba sammuu adda baasuu irratti xiyyeeffate Gaaffileen armaan gadii jiraachuuykn dhibuu dhukkuba sammuu adda baasuuf. Maaloo deebii keessan bakka duwwaa kenname irratti ifatti barreessaa. Gaaffilee dhukkuba sammuu adda baasuuf gargaaran.

koodi	gaaffilee	eeyyee	lakki
PS1	Waggaa darbe keessa guyyoota muraasaaf osoo addaan hin citin yeroon ati haalaan gammadde jira		
PS1A	Isaaf sababni qabatamaan jiraa?		
PS1B	Maatiin ykn hiriyoonna kee amala haarawaa ta’u isaa dubbatanii turanii?		
PS2	Waggaa darbe keessa yaadni waa’ee humni alaa ykn namni biraayaada kee akka salphaatti to’atuu jedhu sitti dhufee beekaa?		
PS2A	Bifa namni bira fudhachuu(amanuun) hin dandeenyeen ture fkn gama bilbilaatiin		

PS3	Waggaa darbe keessa yaadni waa'e namni kamuu faalla kee waan deemu fakkatu yeroon sitti dhagame jiraa?		
PS3A	Yeroon ati namoonni tasumatti si miidhuufykn fedhii kee hambisuuf akka yaalii godhan itti yaadde jiraa?		
PS3B	Yeroon ati gareen namootaa si miidhuuf ykn miidhaa tokko sirraan geessisuuf yaali godhu yaada jedhu itti yaadde jiraa?		
PS4	Waggaa darbe keessa yeroon yaada wanti haaraa ta'e tokko uumamaa jiraachuu isaa itti yaadde jiraa?		
PS4A	Wanti haaraan uumame kun namoota biraa aman siif baay'ee rakkisaa ta'uu isa yaadde turtee?		
PS5.	Waggaa darbe keessa yeroon ati wantasimalee namni biraa arguu ykn dhagahuu hin dandeenye itti uumame jiraa?		
PS5A	Yeroo kamittuu haa ta'u bakka namni biraa hin jirretti yeroon ati sagalee caldhisi jedhu itti dhageesse jiraa?		

918- wntootno kun yoo isin hin qunnamin asirratti xumurra

1/ na qunnameera

2/ na hin qunnamne

lakk	Tarree	Deebii				
		Gunguma(1)	Xiqqoo (2)	gidduu galeessatti (3)	Baay'ee (4)	baay'ee baay'ee (5)
1	mudamu sukkaneessaa aadaan wal qabatee deddebiidhaan kan abjuu nama jeequ ykn yaaddeessu argitee beektaa?	1	2	3	4	5
2	mudamu sukkaneessaa aadaan wal qabatee deddebiidhaan kan abjuu nama jeequ ykn yaaddeessu argitee beektaa?	1	2	3	4	5
3	mudannoo suukaneessaa booda tasa kan mudannoo, suukaneessaa yeroo darbeen qixa ta'ee yeroo kanatti akka ulaan raawwatamaa jiruutti sirriitti dhaga hamaa beekaa	1	2	3	4	5
4	Mudannoo sukanneessaa booda wanti tokkoo waa'ere mudannoo sukkaneessaa ittiin yaadattan yoo uumamu yaadni akka _____ ykn jeeqamu simirra ture? ?	1	2	3	4	5
5	mudannoo suukaneessa booda wanti mudannoo suukaneessaa yeroo darbee ittiin yaadattan yoo isin mudate jijjiiramni qaamaa kan akka daballi dhafamaa oonnes argansuu qabaabbachuu, dafqiisiisuu (hunnnessuu) isii irratti uumamee beekaa?	1	2	3	4	5
6	M.s booda M.s kana wal qabatee yaadoolee ykn dubbiilee akkasumas fedhiwwan fooyeessuuf dhoorguu yaaltanii beektu	1	2	3	4	5

7	M.s booda M.s kana wal qabatee yaadoolee ykn dubbiilee akkasumas fedhiwwan fooyeessuuf dhoorguu yaaltanii beektu	1	2	3	4	5
8	M.S booda M.S. kanan wal qabatee wantoota ijoo gaadachuuf rakkattanii beektuu?	1	2	3	4	5
9	M.S booda namoota biraa fagaachuuf, ykn adda bahuuf feedhii sira ture?	1	2	3	4	5
10	M.S booda amalii tasa (dafanii) dallamuu isin irraa tureera?	1	2	3	4	5
11	M.s booda M.s kana wal qabatee yaadoolee ykn dubbiilee akkasumas fedhiwwan fooyeessuuf dhoorguu yaaltanii beektu	1	2	3	4	5
12	M.S booda namoota biraa fagaachuuf, ykn adda bahuuf feedhii sira ture?	1	2	3	4	5
13	M.S booda hirriba dhabdanii ykn hirriba irraa turuuf rakkaattanii beektuu?	1	2	3	4	5
14	M.S booda amalii tasa (dafanii) dallamuu isin irraa tureera?	1	2	3	4	5
15	M.S booda yaadani harkaan faca'uu ykn rakkoo xiyyeeffannoo dhabuu isin irraa tureera?	1	2	3	4	5
16	M.S booda hirriba dhabdanii ykn hirriba irraa turuuf rakkaattanii beektuu?	1	2	3	4	5
17	. M.S booda amalli salphummatti nahuu ykn isin irraa tureera	1	2	3	4	5

KUTAA 6^{ffaa}: Gaaffile Walqunnamti hawaasummaa

Ajaja 6^{ffaa}: Kutaan Kun muxannoo hirmaataan walqunnamti hawaasa irratti qabu ilaallata. Gaaffile armaan gadi deebii hirmaataan filatan irra marsudhaan deebisaa.

Lakk	Gaaffilee walqunnamtii hawaasummaa	Deebii
O1	Namoota meeqatu yeroo rakkoon isiin qunnamu na qaqqaba jettanii yaadduu?(filannoo tokko qofa filadhaa)	4/ 5 oli
		3/ 3-5
		2/ 1 ykn 2
		1/ Humtuu nah in qaqqabu
O2	Namoota meeqatu wanta isin mudateef dhimmama ykn yaaddawa? (Filanno tokko qofa filadhaa)	5/ Hedduu
		4/ Muraasa
		3/ Hin barre
		2/ Baay'ee xinnoo
		1/ Homtuu
O3	Maatii keessan keessaa ykn namoota waliin mana tokko keessa raftan irraa gargaarsa qabatamaa qabu carraan argachuu keessan hammami?	5/ Baay'ee salphaa
		4/ Salphaa
		3/ Giddugaleessa
		2/ Rakkisaa
		1/ Baay'ee rakkisaa

KUTAA 5^{ffaa}: Waa'ee dhibee qaamaa

Ajaja 5^{ffaa}: Gaaffile armaan gadiitiif deebii hirmaataan filatan irra marsudhaan akkasumas gaaffilee kaaniif bakka duwwaa irratti guutuudhaan deebisaa.

Lakk.	Waa'ee dhibee qaamaa gaafachuu	Deebii
CH1	Maatii keessan keesa namni dhibee sammuu qabu jiraa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → CH3
CH2	Maatii keessan keesa namni dhibee sammuu qabu jirchuu isaa eessaa bartan ykn hubattan?	1. mana yaalaa hammayyaa 2. mana yaalaa aadaa 3. kan biraa yoo jiraate barreessaa
CH3	Dhibee qaamaa dhukkubsattanii beektuu?	3. Eeyyee 4. Lakkii → CH6
CH4	Gosa dhukkuba qabdani barreessaa?	1. Dhukkuba onnee 2. Dhukkuba sukkaaraa 3. Dhukkuba dhiibbaa dhiigaa 4. Gaggabdo 5. Kan biraa yoo ta'e barreessa
CH5	Dhukkuba kana qabaachuu keessan akkamiin baruu dandeessan?	1. mana yaalaa hammayyaa 2. mana yaalaa aadaa 3. kan biraa yoo jiraate barreessaa
CH6	Kanaan duratti dhukkuba sammuu dhukkubsattanii beektuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii → PART 6
CH 7	Kanan dura dhukkuba sammuu qabaattanii Hospitaala ciiftanii beektuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakkii

DECLARATION

The undersigned agrees to accept responsibility for the scientific, ethical and technical conduct of the research project declare that this research thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in this or any other university and that all sources of materials used for the proposal have been fully acknowledged.

Name of investigator: _____

Signature: _____

Name of the institution: Jimma University

Date of submission: _____

This research thesis has been submitted for ethical and financial support with my approval as University advisor

Name and Signature of advisors

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____