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**PREVALANCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF PROBLEMATIC GAMBLING
AMONG SPORTS BETTORS IN JIMMA TOWN BETTING CENTER, SOUTH WEST
ETHIOPIA, 2021**

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**A RESEARCH THESIS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Background: -Problematic gambling is a silent epidemic that is ruining the mental health of many individuals with far-reaching consequences on mental health, economical and overall wellbeing. It is now an issue of growing concern in developing countries. Over the last three years sports betting have expanded rapidly in Ethiopia and there is scarcity of studies conducted on problematic gambling among sports bettors in our country as far as the researcher knowledge. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and associated factors of problematic gambling among sport bettors in Jimma town betting center, south west Ethiopia, 2021

Objective: This study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town betting center, southwest Ethiopia, 2021

Methods: A cross-sectional study was employed among consecutively selected 422 sports bettors. Problematic gambling was assessed by using South Oaks Gambling Screening tool. Data were collected using pre-tested interviewer-administered structured questionnaires. The collected data were coded and entered into EPI data Version 4.6 and exported to SPSS Version 26.0 for analysis. Descriptive results were presented by tables and graphs. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were done and statistical significance and association was declared at P-values less than 0.05 with 95% CI.

Result: A total of 414 participants were involved in the study with a response rate of 98.1%. The overall prevalence of problematic gambling among the study participants was 53.9%. Age between (25 to 31) years (AOR=4.89(1.42-16.87)), unemployed (AOR=3.56(1.99-6.41)), current alcohol use (AOR=3.89, 95% CI (2.25-6.72)), positive attitude towards sports betting (AOR=2.57, 95% CI (1.49-4.44)), easily availability of betting center (AOR=2.23, 95% CI (1.23-4.00)), accessibility of internet service (AOR=4.51, 95% CI (1.84-11.06)), media advertising such as DSTV (AOR=3.15, 95% CI (1.78-5.56)) and social media such as Facebook/telegram use (AOR=3.59, 95% CI (1.46-8.83)) were found to significantly associated with problematic gambling.

Conclusion and recommendation: The finding of this study showed that the prevalence of problematic gambling among sports bettors was high. Age between (25 to 31) years old, unemployment, current alcohol use, positive attitude towards sports betting, easily availability of betting center, accessibility of internet service, media advertising such as Dstv and social media such as Facebook/telegram were associated with problematic gambling. Promotion of mental health services for sports bettors to prevent further development of problematic gambling and identified contributing factors was recommended.

Keywords: Problematic gambling, sports betting, Jimma Ethiopia

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOR	Adjusted odds Ratio
ATSBS	Attitude Towards Sport Betting Scale
CI	Confidence Interval
COR	Crude Odds Ratio
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
GD	Gambling Disorder
NOPG	Non problematic Gambler
PG	Problematic Gambling
PGST	Problematic Gambling Seeking Treatment
PGWT	Problematic Gambling Without Treatment
RSES	Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale
SOGS	South Oaks Gambling Screening tool
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
USA	United State of America
WHO	world health organization

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Gambling is defined as Staking money or something of material value on an event having an uncertain outcome in the hope of winning additional money and/or material goods(1).

Problematic gambling is characterized, by a desire to gamble for increasing amounts of money to achieve a certain level of excitement, attempting to reduce or discourage gambling may become agitated or irritable, and unsuccessful efforts to control, preoccupied with gambling, frequently gambles when anxious, repeatedly returns another day to get even after losing money gambling, and has lost a serious friendship, employment, or educational or opportunity as a result of gambling(2).

Gambling is generally divided into three categories (1) wagering and betting, placing a bet or wager on the outcome of an event such as a sporting event or race; (2) gaming, which involves placing bets on games that are constrained by mathematically pre-determined rules and theoretical returns of players (gaming machines and casino table games); and (3) lottery-style games, including cross-lotto, power ball, pools, scratch tickets, and keno, all of which award prizes based on the selection of winning symbol or number combinations(4).

Sports betting is a common method of gambling in which people make bets about athletic events and gamble (wager) on the outcome in the hopes of earning a certain amount of money(5). Sports betting is thought to be an attractive way for certain people to establish a gambling habit. Over the last two years, online sports betting has become a major mode of sports betting in a variety of countries and dependencies(6).

Since 2019, sports betting is a relatively new trend in Ethiopia, with huge growth potential. The popularity of sports betting has been underestimated in previous study, given that, this study was conducted in a gambling era that is very different from the recent sport betting landscape, which is viewed by expanding sports betting options and new technologies, particularly in Ethiopia. Also, it is relevant and novel that addressed the gambling problem and its associated factors among sports bettors in Jimma town, betting center.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Globally the availability, participation, and investment of gambling have all risen to incredible levels. For more than three decades, recreational gaming has become a big development sector(11).

The growth of online sports betting is a major mode of gambling that has increased in many different countries and jurisdictions over the past few years (14). The market share contributed by sports wagering to online gambling worldwide in 2015 was estimated to be 45%, by far the highest among online sport gambling options (15)

The current level of gaming in North America shows that there is epidemic of gambling. As legalized gambling became more widely available, more people began to gamble. (9).A long-standing conclusion from decades of surveys of gambling behavior is that sports betting are a relatively common form of gambling. A representative national survey of 2,630 U.S. adults found that 20% of them reported sports betting in the prior 12 months(16).

The global strain is mainly attributed to financial effects, disruption to relationships and wellbeing, emotional, psychological trauma, and adverse impacts on work and education(12). Problematic Gambling is linked to crime, substance abuse, poverty, and domestic violence (13). Gambling is about 3 to 5% in the general population and an approximate 1% of an individual meeting the requirements for problematic gambling(2)

Problem gambling is connected to low self-esteem, inflated expectations of winning, drug usage, peer pressure, parental gambling, and gaming facility accessibility in Sub-Saharan Africa(17).Increased betting access and online gambling options have resulted in a rise in the number of young people who gamble daily (18).

Sports are an important part of many cultures and it seems likely that sports wagering will continue to grow, given the significant technological advances; governments that permit, regulate, and license sports wagering operators; and many major professional sports leagues that partner with gambling operators. The characteristics of typical sports gamblers are that they are male, younger, and unmarried; they have peers who gamble on sports, perception, and belief that they are knowledgeable about sports, and an increased likelihood of substance use (alcohol and drugs); and they engage in multiple forms of gambling(10).

One way to improve our understanding of gambling problems in society is to study groups in environments where gambling behaviors have increased. The occurrence of gambling in workplaces is relatively unexplored. However, some studies point to the importance of social networks for the occurrence of problem gambling(19).For example, having friends, family members, or co-workers who gamble is associated with problem gambling(20).

According to a study conducted in Ethiopia, 73% of high school students have a gambling problem, with 37% of these followers at danger of having a severe gambling addiction. There are several forms of gambling for money on the streets of Addis Ababa's capital city, including state-run lotteries, play stations, pool rooms, and table football but sport betting is newly emerged one(23).According to a survey published in our nation, issue gambling has an impact on personal (health and mental well-being), social (family, interpersonal relationships, jobs, and crime), and economic (debt, lack of savings, and assets) dimensions.(24).

Sports betting has been legal in Ethiopia since 2019, Ethiopian sports betting is a relatively recent development in Ethiopia, with increasing significantly.Several Ethiopian betting sites are considered investors in the country's sports betting industry and make it possible for gambling to have a massive influence in Ethiopia including Jimma town.In Ethiopia, there is no study conducted on problematic gambling and its related factors which is unable to address sports betting Therefore, this study assessed the prevalence of problematic gambling and related factors among sports bettors in Jimma, Ethiopia.

1.3. Significance of the study

Problematic gambling has been linked to a variety of negative consequences, including mental and physical health disorders, relationship and parental pressures, financial difficulty, work difficulties, and legal issues(25).However,there is a lack of evidence on problematic gambling among sports bettors in jimma town.

The findings of this study can help governmental and non-governmental organizations, mental health professionals, psychologists, and social workers in public education initiatives.This study will aid researchers in better understanding key aspects of problematic gambling in Ethiopia as a result of sports betting. This study can also be used as a resource for learning about the various aspects of problem gambling in the chosen study area.

Also, the findings of the study can be used by policymakers and decision-makers to enforce additional gambling-related considerations, especially for sports bettors in our country.

2: Literature Review

2.1. Overview

Gambling is a topic that has only recently been studied extensively and does not have much empirical research in its name, especially in Ethiopia. Recent research has observed that online sports bettors who have a higher severity of gambling problems tend to place a higher proportion of their bets using mobile phone technology. The increase in online sports betting consumption, and the increase of online sports betting being identified as a causal factor in problem gambling treatment facilities, appear more comprehensible after analyzing the behavioral patterns(26).

2.2 Prevalence of problematic gambling among sport bettors

Worldwide, the prevalence of problematic gambling is estimated to be 0.5–8% in the general population(27). A cross-sectional study conducted in Europe, from data collected in 2007 from Bwin, a major European internet sports gambling service provider, among the 679 bettors who self-reported that 32% have problematic gambling(10).

A cross-sectional survey conducted among 10,000 bettors in western Finland in August 2015 out the bettors that, around 9.3% are online sports gamblers of which 3.5% of individuals were screened as problematic gamblers(28). According to a comparative institutional-based cross-sectional study conducted among gamblers at French in September 2011 involved the participants were 628 gamblers from that (23%) of the reported have problematic gambler(29).

A cross-sectional study was carried out in Spain in 2018 among 659 sports bettors who had bet on sports during the previous 12 months, recruited via an online market research company. The study found that almost two-thirds of the sports bettors in the sample (61.2%) showed that problematic gambler(14).

According cross-sectional study in 1999 was administered as an online survey to 500 individuals in Spain who had gambled online during the past 12 months. Among those who indicated that they had participated in online sports betting, an 13.2% being problematic gamblers(30). According to a cross-sectional study conducted in southwestern Uganda, among young male motorcycle taxi Boda Boda riders 401 data show Seventy-four (18.5%) had engaged in sports betting in the past 30 days, and Among those that reported sports betting, 16(21.6%) engaged daily or almost daily(31).

A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 228 students from one large private university in Kenya that was involved in sport betting 2020. The results revealed that 69.3% of the participants were problematic gamblers(32).

2.3 Factors associated with problematic gambling among sport bettors

2.3.1 Socio-demographic factors

Cross-sectional studies of Australia among 659 sports bettors, the results also showing that 31.7% of those in the problem gambling such as being male, young, never married, and with higher-level education(33).

A Community based Cross-sectional study was conducted in Canada among youth and adults. Show that in terms of sex differences, there were significantly more male youth gamblers (65.5%) than females (57%)(7).

Also, another community-based cross-sectional carried out in southeast Asia refugees, in 2020 that their findings suggested that earlier age at first gambling was associated with problematic gambling, those with problem gambling had higher rates of sibling problem gambling and a substantial proportion of the sample reported a family history of problematic gambling(34).

Across-sectional study in Ghana shows that gender, more male adolescents than females reported problematic gambling during the previous 12 months(17). In the cross-sectional study on 1,715 sports bettors in, Uganda Kampala city in April 2015 a recent policy report found that, on average, the poorest in society spend a higher proportion of their income on gambling compared to their richer counterparts(35).

In another cross-sectional conducted in Uganda 2020, Data was collected from 257 bettors show that most of the youths in Uganda engage in gambling. which indicated that gambling is prevalent among young Ugandans, the higher the level of education attained, the lower the level of engagement in betting, and most of the individuals that engage in sports betting are unmarried (56.5%). From the results, most of the respondents were self-employed (29.6%), then casual laborers (25.5%), lastly private employment (22.8%)(36).

2.3.2 Substance use-related factors

Across-sectional study among American college students in 2012 suggests that excessive alcohol consumption may contribute to higher rates of sports betting among young people. Their study

shows the results of college students (n=293) who were surveyed about binge drinking and problematic gambling. Students who met the criteria for binge drinking were likely to engage in sports betting(37).

According to a cross-sectional study conducted in southwestern Uganda, among young male motorcycle taxi Boda Boda riders, 401 data also shows that a significant association between cigarette smoking and sports betting (31). A cross-sectional study was conducted on a rural eastern Ghana sample of 1101 in-school. The finding of this study shows weekly alcohol use as a strong positive correlate of problem gambling among male adolescents(17).

2.3.3 Environmental related factors

A comparative cross-sectional study in Spain sample consisted of 2,743 treatment-seeking male patients from the Pathological Gambling Unit at a university hospital. Show that gamblers who exclusively engaged in non-sports Internet gambling activities were lower than offline gamblers and online sports gamblers due to accessibility of the internet(6).

A cross-sectional study was carried out in Canadian schools on students' which assesses factors associated with adolescent online and land-based gambling in Canada. the study also found that adolescents who gamble online are more likely to be problem gamblers. Thus, there is a real concern that online gambling has the potential to exacerbate problem gambling especially due to the ease of accessibility and the anonymity of the Internet(38).

In a mixed study conducted in Kenya Nairobi in 2017 social media is the single largest most important source of information for sports betting in Kenya. Consequently, the majority of individuals engage in information search on social media sites before placing bets. The study concludes that social media sites are the major source of purchase decisions for new customers in sports betting. According to the study, technology and in specific sports betting had a huge influence on sports betting(39).

A cross-sectional study was conducted on sports betting at the University of Zambia in Lusaka in 2019 among medical students including 100 participants. The accessibility of the internet (online) had a greater influence on betting among students, because of easy accessibility, cost-effectiveness(40).

According to a cross-sectional study conducted in Ethiopia on personal, social, and environmental risk factors of problematic gambling among high school adolescents in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, also mentioned two environmental factors such as accessibility of gambling sites and advertisements (23).

2.3.4 Social related factors

A cross-sectional study conducted by Gambling and Young People in Australia in 2011 shows that problematic gamblers there were indications that peer involvement in gambling was indeed associated with problematic gambling among young people (41).

A mixed study conducted in Kenya Nairobi in 2017 most important source of information for sports betting in Kenya shows that individuals are constantly seeking referrals and recommendations from their peers and friends on the most appropriate platforms for betting (39).

A study conducted in Bahir dar town reported that there is, peer influence of the people around them particularly friends also encourages gambling among individuals and problematic gambling individuals (24).

2.3.5 Psychological factors

A revived cross-sectional study conducted on sports bettors among young People in Australia in 2011 shows that problematic gamblers there were indications that low self-esteem was indeed associated with problematic gambling among young people (41).

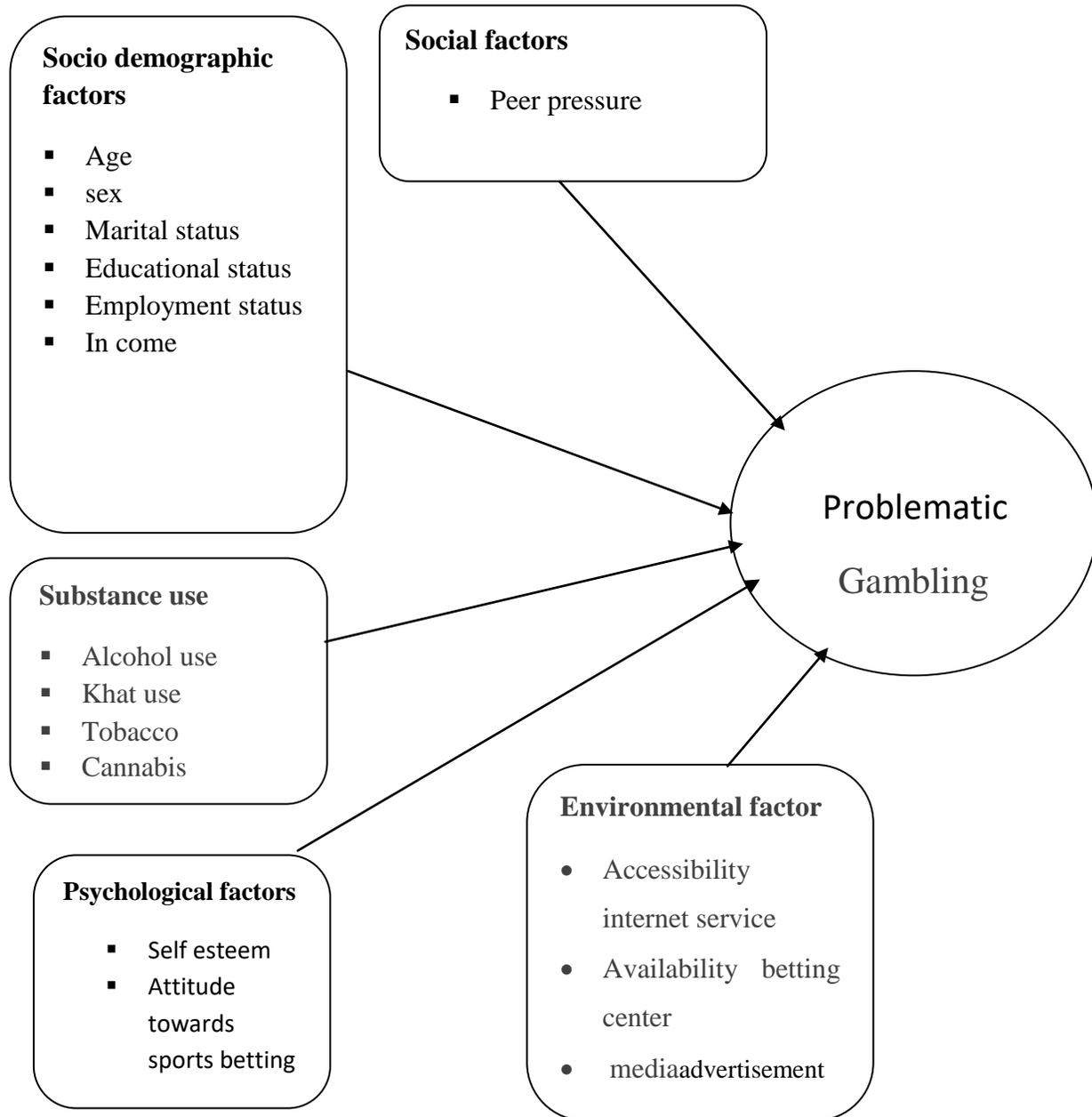
In another cross-sectional study conducted on 926 Australian students, 2006 problem gamblers experienced significantly, had lower self-esteem were indeed associated with problematic gambling (42). In a comparative cross-sectional study conducted in Estonia in 2009 thirty-three problematic gamblers and 42 non-gamblers participated in the study, problematic gamblers scored significantly lower on the RSES than non-gambler (43).

A cross-sectional study conducted among 414 Great Britain sports bettors in 2020 suggests that 82% of respondents agreed that there are too many gambling opportunities nowadays, while 18% agreed that gambling is dangerous for life (44).

A community-based cross-sectional study conducted among 960 Finnish sports bettors in 2015 indicates that a positive attitude towards gambling is more associated with problematic gambling (45).

A cross-sectional study conducted among 1770 individuals who is bet betting in Australia 2015, people who began gambling at adult, those with high levels of experience in gambling held more negative attitudes towards gambling compared to those low in experience while low socio-economic, Younge age has generally negative attitude towards gambling (46).

2.4 Conceptual framework



*Figure 1:*Comprehensive conceptual frame developed after reviewing different literatures((47)(37)(17)(48)(28)(29)(38)

3. Objectives

3.1. General objective

To assess prevalence and associated factors of problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town betting center, Southwest, Ethiopia, 2021

3.2. Specific Objectives

- ❖ To determine the prevalence of problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town betting center, southwest, Ethiopia 2021
- ❖ To identify factors associated with problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town betting center, southwest, Ethiopia, 2021

4: Method and Material

4.1 Study Area and period

This study was conducted at Jimma town, Oromia regional state from August 1-30, 2021. Jimma town is located 362 kilometers far from the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa to southwestern direction. The town is located at 7° 4" north latitude and 36° 5" East Longitude and the climatic conditions are "Weyina Dega". The estimated total population of the town is 210,908 according to the report of Jimma town health office (49). In the town, there were 2 different betting centers, i.e., Axum bet and king bet. Axum bet has six betting centers, whereas, king bet has five betting centers. In general, there were 11 betting centers in the town.

4.2 Study design and period

Across-sectional study was conducted

4.3 Population

4.3.1 Source Population

All individual visited betting center for betting was the source population

4.3.2 Study population

All sampled sports bettors in Jimma town who fulfilled eligibility criteria were the study population

4.4 Eligibility criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion criteria

- ❖ All individuals visited the sports betting center at Jimma town, during the study period.

4.4.2 Exclusion criteria

- ❖ Those who have history of less than 12 months of betting

4.5 Sample size and sampling technique

4.5.1 Sample Size Estimation

Single population proportion formula was used to determine sample size using the following assumption. P-value of 50% was taken since there is no study conducted on the topic of interest in our country, 95% confidence level ($Z_{\alpha/2}=1.96$) and absolute precision or maximum acceptable difference to be 5% ($d = 0.05$).

The sample size was calculated by using a single population proportion formula.

$$n_i = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 \times p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where: - α = confidence interval=95%.

p= 50%, since there is no study conducted on the study interested topic

d=maximum acceptable difference=5%

n_i =minimum required sample size

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ =value under standard normal table for the given value of confidence level=1.96

$n = (1.96)^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5) / (0.05)^2 = 384$ by considering 10% non-responding rate. The final sample size was become $n=422$

4.5.2 Sampling technique and procedure

The consecutive sampling technique was used because there is no documented (number and list) on the number of sports bettors/gamblers in the town, since it's online. The sample size was equally distributed among all center of sports betting in Jimma townsite by dividing the total sample size to all site of sports betting in Jimma town. Means $422/11=38$ from each site was addressed 38 individuals or participants who come to take a ticket from sports betting center.

4.6 Study variable

4.6.1 Dependent variable

- ✓ Problematic/non-problematic gambling (present or absent)

4.6.2 Independent variable

- ✓ Sociodemographic- age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, educational status, religion and economic status
- ✓ Current substance use: - like Alcohol use, Khat use, Cigarette smoking, and cannabis
- ✓ Social factors: -peer pressure
- ✓ Environmental factors: - accessibility of internet, availability betting center and media advertising
- ✓ Psychological factors: -self-esteem, attitude towards sports betting

4.7 Operational definition:

Problematic gambling: -it is measured using the south oaks gambling screen (SOGS) with 20 items

- Problematic gambling -those scoring 5 or more from counted questionnaire.
- Non-problematic gambling -those scoring less than 5 from counted questionnaire(50)
- ✓ **Sportsbettors:** - A person who bets or makes a wager, as on the outcome of a game.

- ✓ **Sportsbetting:** - a popular form of gambling where people made predictions about sporting results and place a bet (wager) on its outcome with the hope of winning a set price(51).
- ✓ **Current substance use:** Those who non-medically used at least one substance (alcohol, Khat, cigarette, and others) within the last 3 months(52).
- ✓ **Attitude towards sports betting:**tendency to respond positively or negatively towards betting and the score on ATSB were added up and the one score greater than or equal 24 indicate positive attitude towards sports betting(53).
- ✓ **Self-esteem:** the scores on RSES were added up and the one score greater than or equal to 15 indicated higher self-esteem(54)
- ✓ **monthly income:** Using the world bank poverty line cut point those participants who have average monthly income of less than 2565 ETB(1.9USD/day) were taken as low income(55). Taking 1USD=45 ETB during the data collection period.

4.8 Instrument and data collection procedures

4.8.1 Data collection tool

The questions include the socio-demographic part, environmental and social related part, psychological related part, and substance use related part.

A socio-demographic questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic data such as age, sex, religion, marital status, educational status, occupations and economic status.

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) is a self-report questionnaire consists of 20 items to identify problematic and non-problematic gambling. There are validations of this questionnaire that showed good psychometric properties (Cronbach's $\alpha = .73$, test-retest reliability 0.84, internal consistency 0.87, and convergent validity 0.90). Regarding scoring tools, the answer sheet were collected and the score greater than or equal 5 considers problematic gambling(50)

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) was used to measure global self-esteem. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale is the most widely used instrument for the measurement of global self-esteem understood as a person's overall evaluation of his/her worthiness as a human being. has demonstrated good psychometric properties and shown to be identical to the original measure participants responded on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree) and those who score high on Rosenberg's self-esteem scale considers as high self-esteem and Low self-esteem responses are "disagree" or "strongly disagree" on items(56).

Attitudes Toward Sports Betting Scale (ATSBS-8) was used to measure attitude towards gambling either positive or negative it was an adapted version of the Attitudes towards Gambling Scale (ATGS) Participants answered the items on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The reliability score for the current study is 0.76 while Cronbach's alpha for the original scale was 0.88. The sum of the eight items ranges between 8 and 40 where a score of 24 represents an scores above 24 indicate a favorable (positive) attitude and those below 24 an unfavorable (negative) attitude (51)

Forsocial-related factors, environmental-related factors, and current substance use history the questions weredeveloped after an extensive review of available literature on a similar study.

4.8.2 Data collection procedure

Structured and face to face interviewer-administered questionnaires were used to collect data, based on the WHO guide appropriate measures were taken for a covid-19 pandemic. keeping distance, wearing face masks and using sanitizer. Data were collected from allcenter of sports betting in Jimma town assigned equally proportional to each betting site. The necessary data collected from the site, five data collectors (three BSpsychiatry, two nurse and one supervisor from masters of integrated clinical and community mental health) were hired. The training was given for two days regarding the data collection procedures for the data collectors by the principal investigator. After this, the data divided the site of sports betting of the town and contacted the individual bettors, and administered the questionnaires personally at all sports betting sites in town. Before data gathering began, each individual's redundancy was maintained through those who were interview previously were skipped.

4.9. Data quality management

The quality-assured of data, the questionnaire prepared in English were translated to the local Language Afan Oromo and Amharic languages and back-translated into English by language experts ensured its consistency. The Afan Oromo and Amharic versions of the questionnaire were used to collect the data.

Two days of training were given for data collectors and supervisors about how data collection methods and handle ethical issues. The pre-test was conducted on 21bettors (5% of the sample size) before the main study has done at wolkite town sportsbettors to identify impending problems in the proposed study such as data collection tools and to check the performance of the data collectors. Data that were collected in the pre-test was not included in the analysis as part of the main study.

Regular supervision by the supervisor and the principal investigator ensured that all necessary data are properly collected. Each day during data collection, filled questioners were checked for completeness and consistency.

4.10. Data processing, analysis, and presentation

All data were checked for completeness, coded and entered using Epi Data version 4.6 and exported to Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 26 software and analyzed by using different descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

The nominal variables (sex, marital status, educational status and occupation status) were interpreted by using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages; and the scale variables (age and income) was interpreted by using frequencies, percentages, and means of the scores of the variables. Binary logistic regression was conducted and variables with a p-value < 0.25 were selected for the final model. Then, an independent Variable with a p-value < 0.05 in the multivariate regression analysis was considered to be statistically significant factors associated with problematic gambling. Adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were computed to indicate the strength of association.

4.11 Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional review board (IRB) of Jimma University Institute of Health Science. The objective of the study was explained to each study participant. Informed written consent was obtained from each before data collection. Privacy and confidentiality were assured. Only assigned participants' identification number were used on the questionnaire and the name of participants was not used during data collection or entered into the computer analysis

4.12 dissemination plan

The findings of this study will be presented to Jimma University, Institute of Health, Faculty of medical science, department of Psychiatry. It will also be submitted to the national lottery agency Jimma town branch, submitted to Jimma University institute of Health post graduate coordinating office and department of psychiatry and submitted to jimma town health bureau and administrative office. It will also be disseminated through publication in peer-reviewed local or international journals. Furthermore, efforts will be made to present the finding at annual workshops, and conferences within the country and outside.

CHAPTER FIVE RESULT

5.1. Socio-demographic related characteristics of respondents

A total of 414 agreed to be enrolled in the study and completed the interview giving a response rate of 98.1%. Among 414 patients which participated in the study majority of them were males (97.1%, n=402). Most of the study participants are age between 25-31 category (54.6%, n=226). From the total study participants majority were Oromo by ethnicity (51.7%, n=214), and married (56.3%, n=233). Around respondents were unemployed (37.4%, n=155) and were educated in college and above (44.9%, n=186). Regarding the participant's monthly income majority of them have low income (less than 2565 ETB) (61.1%, n=226). (Table I)

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of participant in jimma town betting center, Southwest Ethiopia, November, 2021

Variables	Categories	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Sex	Female	13	3.1
	Male	401	96.9
Age	18-24	62	15
	25-31	226	54.6
	32-38	74	17.9
	39-45	33	8
	>46	19	4.6
Religion	Orthodox	242	58.5
	Protestant	73	17.6
	Muslim	78	18.8
	Others*	21	5.1
Ethnicity	Oromo	147	35.5
	Amhara	101	24.4
	Kaffa	45	10.9
	Dawuro	18	4.3
	Yem	8	1.9

	Others*	95	22.9
Educational status	No formal education	32	7.5
	Primary school	17	4.1
	Secondary school	180	43.5
	College and above	186	44.9
Marital status	Married	233	56.3
	Single	141	34.1
	Divorced	40	9.7
Employment status	Gov; tEmployed	150	36.2
	Unemployed	155	37.4
	Self-employed	109	26.3
Monthly income(in Ethiopiancurrency, ETB, 1US \$ =45 ETB x 1.9 Ethiopian poverty line per-month)	Low income 2565 ETB	226	54.6
	High income 2565 ETB	188	45.4

* Other ethnicities: =sidama, Gurage, and Tigre. Other religious waqefta and catholic

5.2. Attitude and self-esteem related characteristics of respondents

The study revealed that more than half (71.7% $n=297$) of study participants had a positive attitude towards sports betting and the majority of them were high-self-esteem (89.9% $n=372$). figure 3



Figure 2: psychological factors related to characteristics of respondents

5.3. Social, environmental, and substance use-related characteristics of respondents

The study revealed that (68.6%, n=284) of the study participants had influenced by peer pressure to start sports betting and the majority of study participants discuss with each other about sport betting (74.6%, n=309). The study shows that (23.9%, n=99) of study participants had betted for money and to gate appreciation from friends.

In addition, more than half (91%, n=377) of study participants had used accessible internet and more than half (77%, n=319) of study participants had easily gotten sports betting office. Regarding media advertising, nearly half (49.8%, n=206) of study participants have heard information on Dstv, newspaper 150 (36.2%), Facebook or telegram (9.4%, n=39), and radio (4.6%, n=19). The study has revealed that (96%, n=397) of the participants were using a substance within the last 3 months. Of these, (48.8%, n=202) of study participants have used alcohol, khat (35.3%, n=146), cigarette (9.9%, n=41), and cannabis (1.9%, n=8).

Table 2: Social, Environmental, and Substance use-related characteristics of respondents in Jimma town sports bettors, southwest Ethiopia, November 2021.

Variables	Categories	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Have you been influenced by your friends to start sports betting?	Yes	130	31.4
	No	284	68.6
Have you disused sports betted gambling with your friends?	Yes	309	74.6
	No	105	25.6
would you get more accessible internet for sport betting	Yes	377	91.1
	No	37	8.9
would you get sports betting center easily	Yes	319	77.1
	No	95	22.9
Have you ever heard any media advertising about sports betting?	Yes	203	49
	No	211	51
If yes above question which one	Dstv	206	49.8
	Radio	19	4.6
	Facebook/Telegram	39	9.4
	Newspaper	150	36.2
Have you ever used substances in the past 3 months?	Yes	203	49
	No	211	51
If yes above which one	Alcohol	202	48.8
	Khat	146	35.4
	Cigarette	41	9.9
	Cannabis	8	1.9

5.5. Prevalence of Problematic Gambling

The overall prevalence of Problematic gambling in this study was (53.9%, n=223) with 95% CI : (49%-59%). (Figure 3)



Figure 3: prevalence of problematic gambling among sports bettors Jimma town, southwest Ethiopia November 2021

5.4. Factors associated with problematic gambling

Bivariate logistic regression analysis

Bivariate analysis was done to see factors associated with problematic gambling. Hence sex, age, marital status, educational status, monthly income, employment status, peer influence, individual discussed sport betting with friends, betted for money to get appreciations, accessibility of internet, availability of betting center, media advertising, current substance use, attitude, and self-esteem were found to be an association with problematic gambling and entered to multivariate analysis. (Table 3 and 4).

Table 3: Bivariate analysis factors associated with problematic gambling among Jimma town sports bettors, southwest Ethiopia, November 2021

Variables	Categories	Problematic gambling		COR & 95%CI	P-value
		No N (%)	Yes N (%)		
Sex	Female	8(61.5)	5(38.5)	1	.160*
	Male	183(45.6)	218(54.4)	2.393(.709-8.076)	
Age	18-24	38(61.3)	24 (38.7)	1.768(.565-5.540)	.328
	25-31	68(30.1)	158 (69.9)	6.506(2.254- 18.777)	.001*
	32-38	49(66.2)	25 (33.8)	1.429(.462 4.418)	.536
	39-45	22(66.7)	11(33.3)	1.400(.400-4.894)	.598
	>46	14(73.7)	5(26.3)	1	1
Marital status	Married	114(48.9)	119 (51.1)	1	1
	Single	60(42.6)	81 (57.4)	1.293(.849 1.971)	.231*
	Divorced	17(42.5)	23 (57.5)	1.296 (.658 2.552)	.453
Monthly income	Low income 2565 ETB	98(43.4)	128 (56.6)	1	1
	High income	93(49.5)	95 (50.5)	1.279(.867-1.886)	.215*

	2565 ETB				
Educational status	No formal education	17(54.8)	14 (45.2)	1	1
	Primary school	9(52.9)	8 (47.1)	1.079(.330-3.535)	.900
	Secondary	85(47.2)	95(52.8)	1.357(.631-2.918)	.434
	College and above	80(43.0)	106 (57.0)	1.609(.749-3.456)	.223*
Employment status	Gov't Employed	88(58.7)	62 (41.3)	1	1
	Unemployed	56(36.1)	99 (63.9)	2.509(1.582-3.981)	.000*
	Self employed	47(43.1)	62 (56.9)	.872(1.136-3.085)	.014*
Media advertising	Dstv	77 (37.4)	129 (62.6)	2.513(1.632-3.870)	.000*
	Radio	11(57.9)	8 (42.1)	1.091(.415-2.871)	.860
	Facebook/Telegram	13(33.3)	26 (66.7)	3.000(1.429-6.298)	.004
	Newspaper	90(60.0)	60(40.0)	1	1
Accessibility of internet	No	26(70.3)	11(29.7)	1	1
	Yes	165(43.8)	212(56.2)	3.037(1.458-6.325)	.003*
Availability of betting center	No	57(60.0)	38(40.0)	1	1
	Yes	134(42,0)	185(58.0)	2.071(1.298-3.303)	.002*

* Factors that have association at p-value <0.25 1= reference category

Table 4: Bivariate analysis Social, Substance use and psychological related characteristics of participants in Jimma town sports bettors, southwest Ethiopia, November 2021

Variables	Categories	Problematic gambling		COR & 95%CI	P-value
		No N (%)	Yes N (%)		
Peer influence to start sport betting	No	135(47.5)	149(52.5)	1	1
	Yes	56(43.1)	74 (56.9)	1.197(.788-1.819)	.399
Discussed sport betting with friends	No	43(41.0)	62(59.0)	1	1
	Yes	148(47.9)	161(52.1)	.754(.482-1.181)	.218*
Beted for money to get appreciation	No	147(46.7)	168(53.3)	1	1
	Yes	44(44.4)	55(55.6)	1.094(.695-1.722)	.699
Current Alcohol use	No	118(55.7)	94(44.3)	1	1
	Yes	73(35.1)	129(63.9)		.000*
Current Kha use	No	128(48.1)	138(51.9)	1	1
	Yes	61(41.8)	85(58.2)	1.292(.860-1.943)	.217*
Current cigarette use	No	169 (45.3)	204 (54.7)	1	1
	Yes	22(53.7)	19(46.3)	.715(.375-1.366)	.310
Current cannabis use	No	183(45.1)	223(54.9)	1	1
	Yes	8(44.4)	10(55.6)	1.074(.415-2778)	.883
Attitude towards sport betting	Negative	70(59.8)	47(40.2)	1	1
	Positive	121(40.7)	176(59.3)	2.166(1.401-3.351)	.001*
Self-esteem	Low	23(54.8)	19(45.2)	1	1
	High	168(45.2)	204(54.8)	1.470(.774-2.791)	.239 *

*Factors that have an association at p-value <0.25 1= reference category

Multivariate variate logistic regression analysis

Multicollinearity analysis was first checked among those variables which had an association on bivariate analysis before the final model, and all the candidates for final models had Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) less than 1.2-2.6 and tolerance of greater than 0.83 Therefore, there was no issue of collinearity.

Multivariate logistic regression analyses had revealed that the age group between 25-31 year, unemployed, current alcohol users, positive attitude towards sports betting, accessibility of internet, availability of betting office and media advertising like Dstv, Facebook/telegram were significantly associated with problematic gambling.

Respondents with age group between 25-31 years was about 4.8 times more likely to have problematic gambling than the age group of above 46 years AOR =4.89,95% CI (1.42-16.89). Likewise sports bettors who have unemployed were 3.6 times more likely to have problem gambling than those who are governmental employed AOR =3.57,95% CI (1.99-6.41). Similarly sports bettors who have been current alcohol users were about 3.89 times more likely to report problematic gambling than sports bettors currently alcohol non-users AOR=3,89,95% CI (2.25-6.72)

Additionally, the odd of having problematic gambling was 2.6-fold higher AOR=2.57,95% CI (1.49-4.44) among sports bettors having a positive attitude towards sport betting compare to those have negative attitude towards sports betting. This study revealed that sports bettors who got accessible internet were about more than four and half times likely AOR =4.50,95% CI (1.84-11.06) to report problematic gambling than sports bettors who didn't get accessible internet. Sports bettors who report availability betting center easily have two times more likely to have problematic gambling than those who didn't get betting center easily. Likewise, sports bettors who heard information about sport betting from Dstv has three times more likely to have problematic gambling than those, who have heard information from newspaper ((AOR=3.15,95% CI (1.78-5.56)). Similarly, bettors who heard information from Facebook/telegram had 3.6 times more likely to have problematic gambling than those who heard information about sport betting from newspapers AOR=3.58,95% CI (1.46-8.83).

Table 5: multivariate analysis of factors associated with problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town, southwest Ethiopia, October 2021.

Variables	Categories	Problematic gambling		AOR & 95%CI	P-value
		No N (%)	Yes N (%)		
Age	18-24	38(61.3)	24 (38.7)	0.532(0.139-2.040)	0.358
	25-31	68(30.1)	158(69.9)	4.893(1.419-16.869)	0.012*
	32-38	49(66.2)	25(33.8)	1.081(0.290-4.029)	0.908
	38-45	22(66.7)	11(33.3)	0.681(0.162-2.869)	0.601
	>46	14(73.7)	5(26.3)	1	1
Employment status	Gov't Employed	88(58.7)	62(41.3)	1	1
	Unemployed	56(36.1)	99(63.9)	3.571(1.990-6.409)	0.000*
	Self employed	47(43)	62(56.9)	1.733(0.936-3.208)	0.080
Current alcohol use	No	118(55.7)	94(44.3)	1	1
	Yes	73(35.1)	129(63.9)	3.892(2.253-6.724)	0.000*
Attitude towards sport betting	Negative	70(59.8)	47(40.2)	1	1
	Positive	121(40.7)	176(59.3)	2.578(1.495-4.443)	0.001*
Accessibility of internet	No	26(70.3)	11(29.7)	1	1
	Yes	165(43.8)	212(56.2)	4.509(1.837-11.063)	0.001*
Availability of betting office	No	57(60.0)	38(40.0)	1	1
	Yes	134(42.0)	185(58.0)	2.234(1.245-4.008)	0.007*
media advertising	Dstv	77(37.4)	129(62.6)	3.151(1.7840-5.563)	0.000*
	Radio	11(57.9)	8(42.1)	1.105(0.336-3.635)	0.870
	Facebook /telegram	13(33.3)	26(66.7)	3.587(1.457-8.828)	0.005*
	newspaper	90(60.0)	60(40.0)	1	1

*Variables with significant association at p-value <0.05, 1= reference category

CHAPTER SIX - DISCUSSION

This study was aimed at assessing the prevalence and associated factors of problematic gambling among sports bettors in Jimma town. The overall prevalence of problematic gambling among sports bettors in this study was found to be 53.9% (95% CI:49%-59%). This finding was in line with a study conducted in Zambia Lusaka 56%(40),Uganda49.3%(36),and Barcelona50.8%(57) of the study participants were found to be problematic gambling respectively.

However, this finding is much higher than that reported in Ghana(57),France(58),British(59), and Bwin(60)with the prevalence rate of 42%,35.1%,23.6%,32%respectively. The possible explanation for this difference might be due to the difference in socio-cultural, environmental, and governmental concerns. Additionally, the variation might be due tothe nature of betting has shifted from simply betting on the outcome of an event to micro-betting, live betting, and betting after an event has started(59).

On the other hand, this study finding is lower than studies done in Kenya 69.3%(32)and Australia 70%(47).The possible explanation for this difference might be the difference in technology and easy accessibility, the provision of betting especially on mobile enhanced participation,and use of sports betting service(61).

Additionally, variation between the Kenya study and our study might also be explained by the difference in data collection toolsused, which they used DSM criteria for gambling and easy access credit through their mobile phone and borrowing to gamble. However, variation between the Australia study and our study might also be explained by the difference in sports bettors' motivation for initially becoming involved are largely to do with the bettor's perceived level of their knowledge and experience of the sport involved while current knowledge of sports betting is infancy in our country.

Results of this study show age group between(25-31) is a significant predictor for problematic gambling, which agrees with studies done in Nairobi Kenya,southeastern Uganda town and Australia respectively((39),(31),(33)).This age disparity could be because they reach the legal age for sports betting and have high exposure to advertisements and promotion of sport betting through watching football(62).In addition, this age group is a time of increased vulnerability to addiction due to under-developmental self-control and sensitivity to the effect of gambling(63).This finding is contradicted with the research conducted in the US which revealed that there was no significant association between problematic gambling and age group between 25-31(64).The possible reason for this inconsistency might be due to older adult perhaps havean inadequate social network, they live alone and have limited recreational interests or are homebound.

In this study, unemployed status was found to be an independent predictor of problematic gambling among bettors. This is consistent with studies done in Uganda (36).This could be explained by unemployed bettors can turn to gamble because they are bored, have nothing else to do and many hope that by gambling they can change the life(65).However, this finding is inconsistent with the study conducted in Francewhich revealed that there was no significant association between unemployed and problematicgambling(66). This inconsistency might be explained by the difference in employed status and working time.

This study revealedthat sport bettors with a history of current alcohol use were more likely to have problematic gambling,which agrees with studies done in southeastern Uganda (31).This finding could be due to the marketing of sports-betting and alcoholic products together in live sports events such as soccer matches is very common(67).Additionally, the results suggest that betting advertising aligns drinking alcohol with sports culture and significantly associates emotionally charged sporting situations such as watching live games or celebrating goals with alcohol(68). In contrast, this finding is inconsistent with the study done in Germanwhich stated that there was no significant association between current alcohol use and problematic gambling (69).The inconsistent might be due to alcohol consumption has been associated with impaired decision making on game, increased risk-

taking behaviors, influence betting choice, impaired the ability to understand the rule of the game and lead to an inflated confidence in the ability to win.

This study finding shows positive attitude towards sports betting were significantly associated with a high rate of problematic gambling. This is supported by the studies conducted in Finland (45). This might be reported due to different slogans says gambling for public good and normalization of gambling in community may also be conducive to more positive attitude towards betting. This finding is contradicted with the research conducted in Norwegian which stated that there was no significant association between positive attitudes towards sports bettors (70). The possible reason for this difference might be due to having family members or peers who had gambled and exposure to consequence of gambling, social norms, and environmental view of sports betting.

The current research has found that accessibility of the internet had a strong association with problematic gambling, which is supported by studies done in Kenya (39). This might be explained by the fact that the combination easily accessibility of the internet with greater opportunity to gamble, isolation, boredom, lack of self-control, and anonymity (71). Furthermore, access to the internet linked with modern online sports betting such as live betting, cash out, micro-events betting, and direct depositing on account (26).

The present study showed that there is an association between the availability of betting sites with problematic gambling among bettors. This result is supported by studies in Melbourne Australia (72). Other previous studies that are consistent with our finding, which was conducted in Kampala Uganda stated that to increase with greater frequency and expenditure on sports betting, greater diversity of gambling involvement, and with more impulsive responses to betting opportunities, including in-play live-action betting (35). Moreover, licensed betting companies operating and betting outlets spread across our country.

In this study media advertising such as Dstv and Facebook/telegram were significantly associated with high-rate problematic gambling. This is in agreement with previous research findings in Swedish, southern Australia, and Norway respectively (73), (62), (74). This finding could be due to may normalize gambling among bettors, grooming a new generation of gamblers, promotes gambling as healthy harmless fun that, like sport, relies on skill, and contributing to the increase in problem gambling related to sports betting (59). Additionally, sports betting advertising suggests it

can shape gambling attitudes, behaviors and impacts most positively on existing problems among sports bettors.

Strength of the study

- The sufficient response rate and several factors were incorporated to meet actual objective of the study.
- Standardized tools were used
- In addition, this study focused only on the sports betting site for which appropriate and timely detection at the first gate will contribute to good mental health, economical, and social outcomes of the community.

Limitation

- When individuals begin betting, there is a possibility of recall bias
- During assessing current substance use behavior, we only measured whether they used or not. But, without considering the content and amount of use might have resulted in an underestimation

CHAPTER SEVEN -CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1. Conclusion

The finding of this study showed that the prevalence of problematic gambling among sports bettors was high.

Age group between (25-31), unemployed, availability of the betting site, accessibility of internet, current alcohol use, social media advertising, and positive towards sports betting were significantly associated with problematic gambling.

7.2. Recommendation

Based on the finding of this study the following recommendations were forwarded

Recommendation to Jimma Town Administration and Health Bureau

- Need to create awareness on problematic gambling and its relationship with sports betting through training, media sensitization, and counseling, which in turn increase problematic gambling and its effect on bettors
- To enhance and provide information related to substance use, especially alcohol use.
- There is a need to highly concern about the expansion of betting site in the town that increase risk of problematic gambling in the community.

Recommendation to Jimma university mental health professional and psychologist

- Recommendation made to Jimma university mental health professional and psychologist for further enhance detection and management of problematic gambling

Recommendation to National lottery Agency Jimma branch

- There is a need to focus on sports betting as problematic gambling among bettors and concern about its expansion may be through modifying taxation or rule and regulation.

Recommendation to the minister of communication and information technology

- There is a need for strong regulation on gambling advertising and systematic detection of excessive players to offer relevant help and effective evidence-based.

Recommendation to the ministry of health

- To consider this research as an input for further investigation and develop strategies to enhance community knowledge related to risk factors of problematic gambling on sports bettors.
- Also need to work with national lottery agency and show the health impact of the problem

Recommendation to future researchers

- There is a need to conduct a study to investigate the cause-effect relationship of risk factors of problematic gambling. Thus, it was also recommended for future researches to assess various forms of factors and their relationship with problematic gambling among sports bettors.

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Appendices

ANNEX I: English version questionnaire

Jimma University Faculty of Medical Science

Information sheet

Title of the research project –problematic gambling and associated factors among sports bettor at Jimma, betting center, Southwest Ethiopia.

Name of the principal investigator – Haji Abu

Name of the organization- Jimma University

Name of the sponsor – Ambo University

The objective of the research project -To assess prevalence problematic gambling and associated factors among sports bettors at Jimma town betting center, southwest Ethiopia 2021

Procedure: We invite you to participate in this project. If you are willing to participate in this project, you need to understand and sign the agreement form. Then, you will be interviewed by the data collectors. You do not need to tell your name or to give your telephone number to the data collector and all your responses and the results obtained will be kept confidentially by using a coding system whereby no one will have access to your response.

Harm - No harm will be inflicted because they participated in this study.

Confidentiality - The information provided will not be used for any purpose other than meeting the objective of the research.

Benefit - If you participate in this research project, there may not be a direct benefit to you but your participation is likely to help us to meet the research objective. Ultimately, this will help us to improve the problematic gambling of individuals in this country.

Incentives: You will not be provided any incentives or payment to take part in this project.

Voluntary participation and withdrawal - Your decision to participate in this study are completely voluntary. If you decide to not participate in this study, it will not affect the benefits to which you are entitled. If you decide to participate in this study, you may withdraw from your participation at any time without penalty.

Contact person - This research project will be reviewed and approved by the ethical committee of

Jimma University. If you have any question or doubt regarding this study, you can contact the following individual:

Haji Abu; +251934098565 Email:hajiabu444@gmail.com

Advisors

Mr. YONAS TESFAYE (BSC, MSC, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR); +251910107507

Mr. AREFAYINE ALENKO (BSC, MSC, PhD fellow); +251967670149

Your consent form:I voluntarily agree to participate in this research program

Yes

No

I understand that I will be given a copy of this signed consent form.

Signature of participant _____ Date _____

Name and signature of supervisor: _____ Date _____

Name and signature of data collector: _____ Date _____

ENGLISH VERSION QUESTIONNAIRE

Part I; Questions related to the socio-demographic characteristics of the patient

For how much year you can participate in this betting: _____

Have you asked this questions in this month?-----

S.No	Questions	Responses
Q.101	How old are you?	Age in year _____
Q.102	Sex	1. Male 2. female
Q.103		1. Oromo 2. Kaffa 3. Yem 4. Dawuro 5. Amhara 6. Other
Q.104	What is your Marital status?	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
Q.105	What is your Religion?	1. Muslim 2. Orthodox 3. Protestant 4. Other specify _____
Q.106	What is your educational status?	1. No formal education 2. Primary school 3. Secondary 4. Above secondary

Q.107	What is your job?	1. Gov/ worker 2. unemployed 3. self employed
Q.108	How much on average do you get your monthly income? ETB	-----ETB

PART II: question to assess problematic gambling south oaks gambling screen (SOGS)

Instruction 1: Indicate on appropriate answer related to problematic gambling

S. No	Questions	Responses
Q. 111	What is the largest amount of money you have ever gambled with any one day?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. never have gambled 2. more than 100 up to 1000 \$(4000 up to 400,000 ETB) 3. 10 or less \$ (400 or less ETB) 4. more than 1000 up to 10,000 \$(40,000 to 400,000 ETB) 5. more than 10 up to 100 \$ (400 up to 4000 ETB) 6. more than 10,000 \$(400,000 ETB }
Q.112	Do (did) your parents have a gambling problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. both my father and mother gamble (or gambled) too much 2. my father gambles (or gambled) too much 3. my mother gambles (or gambled) too much 4. neither gamble (or gambled) too much
Q.113	When you gamble, how often do you go back another day to win back the money you lost?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. some of the time (less than half the time) I lost 3. most of the time I lost 4. every time I lost
Q.114	Have you ever claimed to be	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. never (or never gamble)

	winning money gambling but weren't really? Did you lose?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. yes, less than half the time I lost 3. yes, most of the time
Q.115	Do you feel you have ever had a problem with gambling?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. yes, in the past, but not now 3. yes
Q.116	Did you ever gamble more than you intended?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.117	Have people criticized your gambling?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.118	Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble? or what happens when you gamble?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.119	Have you ever felt like you would like to stop? gambling but didn't think you could?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.120	Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets? gambling money, or other signs of gambling from your spouse, children, or other important people in your life?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.121	Have you ever argued with people you like over? how you handle money?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q.122	. (If you answered "yes" to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes

	question 12): Have money arguments ever centered on your gambling?	2. No
Q.123	Have you ever borrowed from someone and not? paid them back as a result of your gambling?	1. Yes 2. No
Q.124	Have you ever lost time from work (or school) due to gambling	1. Yes 2. No
Q.125	If you borrowed money to gamble or to pay gambling debts?	1. Yes 2. No
Q.126	If YES Q#125, where did you borrow from?	a. from household money b. from your spouse c. from other relatives or in-laws d. from banks, loan companies, or credit unions e. from credit cards f. from loan sharks (Shylocks) g. you're cashed in stocks, bonds, or other securities h. you sold personal or family property i. you borrowed on your checking account (passed bad checks) j. you have (had) a credit line with a bookie k. you have (had) a credit line with a casino

Part III: Question to assess Substance-related and behavioral factors

Instruction 3: this question is about substance use. Please choose the option represents the participants and write an appropriate answer for participants experience about his/her use of alcohol beverage.

S.NO		
Q.129	In the past 3 months, have you used any of the following substances?	1.Yes2. No
Q.130	If your answer is Yes, which substance do you use?	1.Alcohol 2.Kat 3.Tobacco 4.Cannabis

Part IV: Environmental and social related questions

Instruction: This question is about environmental and social related for problematic gambling

S.NO	Questions	Response
Q.131	1, would you get more accessible internet for sport betting	1.Yes2. No
Q.132	2, would you get sports betting office easily	1.yes2. No
Q.133	3, Have you ever heard any media advertising about sport betting	1.Yes2. No
Q.134	If your answer is YesQ#133, from what	1.Dstv 2.Radio 3.news paper 4.facbook/telegram
Q.135	Have you influenced by your friends to start sports betting?	1.yes2.no
Q.136	Have you disused sports betting gambling with your friends	1.yes2.no
	Have you betted for money to get appreciation from your friends?	1.yes 2. no

Part VI: Question assess self-esteem Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE)

The instruction I: depending on whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with it

1 = Strongly agree 2 = Agree 3 = Disagree 4 = Strongly disagree

S.NO		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q.137	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself	1	2	3	4
Q.138	At times I think I am no good at all.	4	3	2	1
Q.139	I feel that I have some good qualities	1	2	3	4
Q.140	I can do things as well as most other people	1	2	3	4
Q.141	I feel I do does not have much to be proud of.	4	3	2	1
Q.142	I certainly feel useless at times	4	3	2	1
Q.143	I feel that I'm a person of worth	1	2	3	4
Q.144	I wish I could have more respect for myself	4	3	2	1
Q.145	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure	4	3	2	1
Q.146	I take a positive attitude toward myself	1	2	3	4

Part VII: Attitude towards sports betting (ATSBs)

The instruction I: depending on whether you Agree, strongly agree, Neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree with it

1 = agree 2 = Strongly Agree 3 = neutral 4 = Disagree 5 = Strongly disagree

S.NO		Agree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
Q.147	People should have the right to gamble whenever they want					
Q.148	There are too many opportunities for gambling					

	nowadays					
Q.149	Gambling should be discouraged					
Q.150	Most people who gamble do so sensibly					
Q.151	Gambling is dangerous for family life					
Q.152	On balance, gambling is good for society					
Q.153	Gambling livens up life					
Q.154	It would be better if gambling was banned altogether					

105	ብሄር ዎትምን ድነ ዉ?	1. ኦሮሞ2. አሜራ3. ትግሬ 4. ከፋ(ዳወሮ)5. ሌላ ከሆነ ይጥቀሱ
106	የሚረዳቸው	1. ገጠር2. ከተማ
107	የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል2. የሚያደረጃ 3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ4. ከሌጅ ደግሞ ከዚያ በላይ
108	ምን ድንወደ ሚስት?	1. ተሞራ2. ገበሬ3. ተቀጥሮ የሚሰራ4. የራሱስራ 5. የቀንሰራተኛ6. የቤት አማካኝ 7. ስራ የሌለው8. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ
109	በአሜሪካ የወር ገቢዎስን ትነ ዉ?	

ክፍል 2- ከካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊጉዳይዎች ጋር ተያያዥን ትያላቸው ማጠቃለያ / Environmental and social related questions

መሚያ: ይህ ማጠቃለያ ለቁሙር ችግሮች ከካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊጉዳይዎች ጋር ተያያዥን ትያላቸው ማጠቃለያ ሲሆን ለእርሶ ትክክል የሆነ ውን ማልስ ይጻፈጡ

ቁጥር		ማልስ
110	ለስፖርት ድርጅት በቁጥረት ሲገኝ ትክክል ልግሎት ይገኛል	1.አ 2.አላ ገኝም
111	የስፖርት ድርጅት ሲገኝ ለሌሎችም ይገኛል	1. አ 2. አላ ገኝም
112	የስፖርት ድርጅት ማንኛውም ማህበራዊ ስጦታ ሲሰጥ ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል	1. አ 2. አላ ገኝም
113	ለጥያቄ 003 ማልስ ወይንም ሌላ ስም ይጠቀሱ	1. በማህበራዊ ስጦታ 2. ሬድዎ/ቴሌቪዥን
114	የስፖርት ድርጅት ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል/	1.አ 2.አላ ገኝም
115	ስለስፖርት ድርጅት ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል?	1.አ 2.አላ ገኝም

ምድራዊ ምርመራ: የስፖርት ድርጅት ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል / question to assess problematic gambling south oaks gambling screen (SOGS)

117	በአንድ ወቅት ለአንድ ሰዓት ስፖርት ስራ ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል?	1. በጣም አልገኘም 2. ከ 100 በላይ እስከ 1000 ብር 3. 10 ወይም ከዚያ በታች ብር 4. ከ 1000 በላይ እስከ 10,000 ብር 5. ከ 10 በላይ እስከ 100 ብር 6. ከ 10,000 ብር 7. >10,000
118	ወላጆችዎ የሰጡት ስፖርት ስራ ለሌሎችም ይሰጣል?	1. አባቴ ስፖርት ስራ ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ይሰጣል 2. አባቴ በሌሎች ስፖርት ስራ ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ይሰጣል (ወይም ሌሎችም ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ይሰጣል) 3. አባቴ ስፖርት ስራ ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ይሰጣል (ወይም ሌሎችም ተሳታፊ ሆኖ ይሰጣል) 4.

		ወይም ጥምብቁሚ (ወይም ቁሚ)
119	በቁሚ ሲጠቀሙ ጠቅንን ንዝ ብሚሰውሉ ማግኘትም ያህል ሂሳብ ለቀን ይሚሰሉ?	1. በጭሽ 2. አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ከግሚሽ ጊዜ በታች) አጣሁ 3. ብዙ ጊዜ 4. በተበላው ቁሚ
120	ንዝ ብንበቁሚ አሽን ፍላጎት ለውጥ ወይም ወቅት ገርግን በእውነት ተክልን በሩም? ተሸንፍክ?	1. በጭሽ (ወይም ጭሽ ቁሚ) 2. አዎ፣ በጠፋ ብኝ ጊዜ ከግሚሽ በታች 3. አዎ፣ ብዙ ጊዜ
121	ሚቁሚ ላይ ችግር አጋጥሞት እንደሆነ ተሰምቶት ይሰማታል?	1. አይደለም 2. አዎ፣ ቀደም ሲል፣ ግን አሁን አይደለም 3. አዎ
122	እርስዎ ካሰቡት በላይ በቁሚ ተጨባጭ ወቅት?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
123	ሰዎች ቁሚ ያን ተችተዋል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
124	ቁሚ በሚጨባጭ ጥፋተኝነት ስሜት ተሰምቶት ይደርዳል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
125	ቁሚ ለሚቆይ ስበወግን ሳይሰከሉት ቀርተዎት ይደርዳል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
126	የወር ርድወረቀቶችን፣ የሎተሪ ቲኬቶችን፣ የቁሚ ንዝ ብን፣ ወይም ሌሎች የቁሚ ምልክቶች ከርስዎ ትዳር ጓደኛ፣ ልጆች ወይም ሕይወት ወስኑ ጥሌሎች አስፈላጊ ሰዎች ደብቀው ይደርዳሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
127	ከሚጨባጭ ሰዎች ጋር ተከራክረው ይደርዳሉ ለንዝ ብአ ያደዘ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
128	ለጥያቄ 126 “አዎ” ብለው ማሰብ ስር ክሩ በቁሚ ያላይ ያተኮሩ ናችው?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
129	ከላላ ሰው ብድር ተበድረው ይደርዳሉ? ከዘምቁሚ ያምኑ ንደት ማሰብ ሰአቅ ትያ ይደርዳሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
130	በቁሚ ምክንያት ከሥራ (ወይም ክትምህርት ቤት) ቀርተዎት ይደርዳሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
131	በቁሚ ወይም ቁሚ ዕዳላ ማክፈልን ንዝ ብተበደሩዎል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም
132	አዎ ከሆነ ከየትኑ ወይ ተበድረኩል?	1. ከቤተሰብን ንዝ ብ 2. ከባለቤትዎ 3. ከሌሎች ዘሚቅደው ማቶች 4. ከባንኮች፣ ከብድር ኩባንያዎች ወይም ከብድር ማንበራት 5. ከዱቤካር ዶች 6. ከብድር ሻርኮች (ሺሎክስ) 7. በአክሲዮኖች፣ በባንዶች ወይም ሌሎች ዋስትናዎችን ንዝ ብተይዘዎል 8. የግል ወይም ቤተሰብን ብረት ሽጠዎል እኔ በቼክ ሂሳብ ያይተበድረው (መከፈቻ ስራዎል) 9. ከቡኪ ጋር የብድር ማክሚ

		(7 በረዎት) 10. ከካሲኖጋርሮ ዲቤሙላሚን በረዎት
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ምሳሌ 4-4: አደንዛዥዎችን የተመለከተ መጠይቅ: (Question to assess Substance-related and behavioral factors)

መመዘኛ ያለ መሆኑ: ይህ አደንዛዥዎችን የተመለከተ መጠይቅ ነው።
እባክዎ ተሳታፊዎችን የሚያደርጉ ጥያቄዎችን ይጻፉ

Q - 1 3 5	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ከአደንዛዥዎች መካከል የተጠቀሙት አለ? (በሕክምና ከሚሰጡ ጠቃሚዎች ለትን)	1. አዎ 2. በፍጹም
Q - 1 3 6	ለጥያቄ 503 መልስ ያስገኙት የተጠቀሙት ወቅት ሆኖ ከሆነ መጠይቁን ያቀሙት ሚና ተለዩ አደንዛዥዎች መካከል የትኞቹን ተጠቅመዎልዎ? (ሆሕክምና ከሚሰጡ ጠቃሚዎች ለትን)	1. የአሌኮሎሎች፣ ቢራ፣ ወይን፣ ጠላ፣ ዕረቆ () 2. ጭንቅት 3. ትንባሆ 4. ካናቢስ/ሚሮኖና / ጋንጃ / ሀሺሽ 5. የእንቅሌፍክኒን (ዱያዜጋ)፣ 6. ለሌሎች ይጠቀሱ

ምሳሌ 4-5: ምሳሌ ራዕሰ ባት: የራስ መተማመን የተመለከተ መጠይቅ: (ROSENBERG SELF ESTEEM SCALE) መመዘኛ ሰባት: ይህ በራስ መተማመን የተመለከተ መጠይቅ ነው። እባክዎ ተሳታፊዎችን የሚያደርጉ ጥያቄዎችን ይጻፉ።

ተ ራ.	ጥያቄ	1) በጣም ምሳሌ	2) እስከ መካከል	3) አልስኞም	4) በጣም አልስኞም
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ቁ		ማለ			
13 7	በአጠቃላይ በራሴ ደስተኛነት / ረክቻለሁ	1	2	3	4
13 8	አንድ አንድ ጊዜ ምን ምን ጥቅም እርባ ና የሌላ ጥያቄ ይሰጣል	4	3	2	1
13 9	ብዙ ጥሩ/ጭካኔ ሆኑን ገሮች እን ዳሉኝ ይሰጣል	1	2	3	4
14 0	እኔ እንደሌሎች ሰዎች ሁሉን ገሮች ንበጥሩ ሁኔታ ማድረግ እችላለሁ	1	2	3	4
14 1	ብዙ የሚረገጡትን ገሮች እንደሌላ ጥ ይሰጣል	4	3	2	1
14 2	እኔ በእርግጥ አንድ ጊዜ ዋጋ/ጥቅም እርባና እንደሌላ ጥ ይሰጣል	4	3	2	1
14 3	እኔ ከሌሎች ሰዎች ጋር ቢያንስ እኩል/እርባና/ዋጋ ያለኝ እንደ ሆንኩ ይሰጣል	1	2	3	4
14 4	ከዚህ በላይ ሌሎች ክብር ብሰጥኖ ሮደስ ይላኝን በር/እፈልግን በር/እመ ኛለሁ	4	3	2	1

14 5	በአጠቃላይ ሲታይበት ሮይዩ ወድቀት ስሜት በጋደለ ማለት ከይሰማኛል	4	3	2	1
14 6	ለራሴ በጎ /አዎንታዊ የሆነ አማካኝ ክት አለኝ	1	2	3	4

ክፍል VI: -ለወር ርድምዳን ያለው አማካኝ (ATBs)

መሠረዳ I: - በእርስዎ አማካኝ ክት: -

እስማላ ሁ: በጥብቅ እስማላ ሁ: 7 ለልተኛ: አልስማም ወይም ጥብቅ አልስማም

1 = እስማላ ሁ 2 = በጣም አልስማም ሁ 3 = 7 ለልተኛ 4 = አልስማም 5 = በጣም አልስማም

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄ	እስማላ ሁ	በጣም አልስማም ሁ	7 ለልተኛ	አልስማም	በጣም አልስማም
14 7	ሰዎች በማንኛውም ዘመን ለራሳቸው ጠቅላላ አሉ::					
14 8	በአሁኑ ጊዜ ለቁሙር በጣም በተሰማሁት ድሎች አሉ: :					
14 9	ለወር ርድምዳን ትኩረት ስፈልግም					
15 0	አጠቃላይ የሆኑ ሰዎች ወር ርድምዳን ስለሆኑ ርጉታል::					
15 1	ለሌሎች ጥሩ ደረጃ ወር ርድምዳን ደገኛ ነው::					
15 2	በሙዚካ ወይም ሌሎች ወር ርድምዳን ጥሩ ተሰጥቶ ነው::					
15 3	ወር ርድምዳን ወይም ሌሎች ደገኛ ነው: :					
15 4	በአጠቃላይ ለሆኑ ወር ርድምዳን ደገኛ ነው::					

ANNEX III: Afan Oromo version questionnaire

Gucaa I: Gaaffileeafaanoroomo

Univaarsitii Jimmaafakaalitiiyalaafayyaa

Fuulaodeeffannoofi waliigaltee

Maqaankooyoota“ukananasittiargameobboHaji Abu
kanjedhamubarataaYuunivarsiitiiJimmaaKolleejjiiFayyaattiMurnaFayyaaSammuukanta’ebakkabu’uudhaa
ni.sababniqorannookanaassagantaa“integratedclinicaland communitymental health”
ttiindigiriilammaffaafudhachuufulaagaa barbaachisuguuttachuufdha.

KaayyoonOlaanaanqorannookanaaswaa’eefafacii”insaarakkootaphaa abba caraa fi
rakkolleesaanwolliiqabataannamootaisportibettingiihordoffaanirraatiimagaalaaJimmaatti,KibbadhihaItto
phiyaakanbara2021

irraabaruufdha.Garagaarsifihirmaannaamanamummaakeessanakkanbu“aaqabatamaafifudhatamaqabuarg
adhuakkasumastarkaanfiinyaalii gaarii fudhatamuufnagargaara.Kanaafuuamanamummaadhaanakkahirmaatt
ankabajaanisgaafadha.QorannookanarrattiHirmaanaankeessankangaaffiifi
deebiista“ekanbiraafedhiikeessanqofairrattikanhundaa“eedha.

Maqaankeessanwaraqaakanarrattigonkumaahinbarreffamu;akkasumasodeeffannoosisinkennitankamiyyuui
cciiidhaankanqabamuta“a.

Gaaffiinisindeebisuuhinbarbaaneyoojirata“edeebisuudhiisuudhaafmirgaguutuuqabdu,haata“umaleehirma
annaankeessannijajabeffama.

Gaaffiinifahintaaneyoojiraateakkanibsagahaaisiniifkennuufnagaafachuudandeessu.Deebiinisinqorannooka
narrattikennitanmaqaanosohintaanelakkoofsaqofaankanbakkabu“uta“a.

maqaabbaaqorannichaa: Haji Abu lakkbilb: +251934098565

E-mail: hajiabu444@gmail.com

Afaan Oromoversion Informed consent form

Qorannookanarrattihirmaachuuffedhiiqabduu?

1.Lakki2. Eeyye

Mallattoohirmaataa-----

Mallattoonamaodeeffannoofunaanee -----

Mallattootoo’ataa-----

Annex VIII: Afaanoromoversionquestionnaire

Ergaataphaa abba carra kana egalteewoggameqaa-----

Gaffiigosaa kana ji”a kana keessagaftamteebekkta-----

KUTAA1^{faa}.GaffiiOdeeffannoodhukkubsataa

Lakk.	gaffii	Deebii
G- 101.	Umrii	waggaadhaan
G- 102.	Saala	1. Dhiira
G- 103.	Amantaa	1. Orthodoxii 2. Musliima 3. Protestaantii4. kanbirroo
G- 104.	Sabaa	1. Oromoo 2. Amhaaraa 3. Guraagee4. kaffaa 5.kan birro
G- 105.	Sadarkaabarnootaa	1. Hinbaranne 2. sadarkaatokkofa 3.sadrkaa lamaffaa4. kolleji fi isaaolli
G- 106.	Haalafuudhaafi heerumaa	1. Hinfuune/heerumne2. Kan fuudhe/heerume3. Addaanbahe

G- 107.	Hojii	1. Hojiimootummaa 2. Hojiidhuunfaa 3. Daldalaa 4. Qonnaanbulaa 5. HaadhaManaa 6. Hin qabu 7. kan birrati
G-108	Gaiji'aa	-----QarshiiIthiopiattini

kutaa^{faa} gaffilleisportii taphaa abbaacarraatin wollin wolloqabatan

Qajelchaa : Taphaacarra armaangadii keessa ajirenya akekeessati isa kam taphateebekta akkasumas yero me qafii .hunafuudebbiitokko qofadebbisii.

G- 111	Guyyaatokko keessatyooxiqqatetaphacarraatiifcarratiifma alaqahamamibaasta	3. Taphacarraagonkumaahintap hadhu
		4. 100-1000 ETB
		5. 10 < ETB
		6. 1000 > 10,000 ETB
		7. 10 < 100 ETB
		6. 10,000 < ETB
G- 112	Rakkootaphacarraataphaachumaatiike essanamniqabujiru	1. Abbaafihaatikoo staphacarraanitaphatau
		1. Abbaan kootaphacarraanitaphata
		1. Haatikootaphacarraanitaphati
		2. Isnlamaanubaayyeehintaphatan
G- 113	Yerootaphacarraataphatumoo'atamtey eroobiraanimooadhajetteirradeddebiin taphachuu	1. Gonkumaa
		2. Yerootokkotokkooyooxiqaatewalakkayerooittif udhata
		3. Yeroobaayyeeisartifixa
		4. Yeroohundaaisartifixa

G-114	taphaa abba carra kana mallaqanniimoo'aajettantaphaatanigaruumoo'amtaaniiniibektuu?	1. Hintaphaadhuu
		2 .Eyyaniyeroowolkaairratifixaa
		2. Eyyaaniyeroobayy'eefii
G-115	Taphacarraayerootaphatturakkoonnarragahajetteeyaddeebektaa?	1. miti
		2. eyyeenammitiyeroo,duraamalee
		3. eyyeen
G-116	taphacarraamayaddeoltaphatteebektaa?	1. eyyee
		2. lakkii
G-117	.taphacarraa kana yerootaphattunamoonnisirrattijibbuu?qeequu?	1. eyyeen
		2. lakkii
G-118	Taphacarrataphattu kana keessattihaalaititaphattu fi waansimudateirrattigabbiteebektaa?	1. eyyeen
		2. lakkii
G-119	taphacarraa kana dhaabuufyaalteeosoosiimilkaayiiinhafeeraa?	1. eyyeen
		2. lakkii
G-120	Yerootaphacarrataphattu qarshiiittintaphaatuufimallattoleetaphaaca raamattiikee ,hiriyootee fi namotaajirenyaakee keesaatiibarbachiisoota'aandhooksitebekta?	1. eyyeen
		2. miti
G-	.Akkataaqarshiiittinto'aatuunamootaawollinniimari'aataa?	1. eyyeen

12 1		
		2. mitii
G- 12 2	Yooeyyaanjeteegaffii #12 qarshiinamootawollinmari'aateekawateesaniitaphacaraairraolchite ejirta?	1. eyyeen
		2. mitti
G- 12 3	Sabbabitaphacarrairraakanka'eeqarshiiliiqefatee osso hindebbisinhafertaa?	1. Eyyeen
		2. Mitti
G- 12 4	yeroohojiikeeykn mana barumsakeetaphaacaraairraatiiniidabarsitaa ?	1. Eyyeen
		2. Mitti
G- 12 5	Taphaacaraataphachuufimallaqaaniiliqeftaa?	1. Eyyeen
		2. Mitti
G- 12 6	Yooeyyaanjeteegaaffii # 125enyuun irraaliqefatee ?	a. mallaaqaa mana irraa
		b. hadhaa mana kooirraa
		c. namootanatiidhiyatanirraa
		d. bankii,campanyiiykn union liqiikenanirraa
		e. cardiiliqiiirraa
		f. dhaalamallaqakeeirraaliqefachuu
		g. Aksiyinootaa fi bondiwaanii addaaddaairraaliqefachuu
		h. Qabbenyadhunfaa fi

		mattiirraliqefachuu
		i. . Qabbenyadhunfaa fi mattiirraliqefachuu
		j. akkaontiikeirraaliqefachuu
		j. akkontiiliqiikeirraliqefachuu

Kutaa5^{faa}: gaaffileefayyadamaaraadawwanaddaaaddaafi amalootaisaanwaalqabatan

Ajaja5: gaaffileenarmaangadiiwaa'eefaayyadamaaraadotaaddaaddaati. deebiisirriiwaa'ee

fayyadamummaaraadota addaaddaahirmaataandeebisefiladhu.

wa'eefayyadamaa			
G-127	Arraadoolearmaangadikeessaaji''ootasadaandarbankessaatii hagaminfayyadamataa?	lakkii	Eyyen
	1. omishaatamboos(sigarraa, tamboolanfatamuu,.fi knf)	0	1
	2. dhugaatalkooli (biraa,wayinni,fi knf.)	0	1
	3. kannabisi(mariwaana,hashish fi knf.)	0	1
	4. arraddanamadadamaqasuu (caatii,fiknf.)	0	1
	5. qorrichahiriba(valiyemii, knf.)	0	1
	6. kan biro		

Kutaa4ffaa: SafaraofittiamanamummaaRoosenberg(Rosenbergsself-esteem scale)

Armaangadittikantarreeffamanhimootaisinwaa'eekeessanilaalchiseemaaltuakkaisinitti

dhagahamuagarsiisanidha. Himmtakanneenwaliinhagamakkawaliigaltanguutaa.

Koodii	Qabiyyee(himoota)	Baay'ee waliin gala	Waliin gala	Walii hingalu	Baay'ee waliihin galu
G-129	Akkawalii galaatti an ofitti gammadaadha	1	2	3	4
G-130	Yerootokkotokkoanguutumattinama	4	3	2	1

G-131	Dandeettiigaggaariihedduakkanqabutu	1	2	3	4
G-132	Wantootagaraagaraanamootabirootiin walqixabareecheehojjechuunan danda'a	1	2	3	4
G-133	Wantanittiinboonubaay'eeakkanhin	4	3	2	1
G-134	Ani dhugummattifaay idamaleessa akkanta'etunattidhaga'ama	4	3	2	1
G-135	Yooxiqqaateannamootabiroonwalqixa gatiqabeessaakkanta'etunatti dhaga'ama	1	2	3	4
G-136	Kana caalaaofiikoofotuunkabaja qabaadheejedheenhawwa	4	3	2	1

G-137	Akkawalii galaatti ani nama dadhabaadhaa ta'uu kootunatti dhaga'ama	4	3	2	1
	Waa'eekoofilaalchagaariinqaba	1	2	3	4

Kutaa 5ffa : **GaaffileWalqunnamti**hawaasummaa fi nannoowollinwolliqabtaan (Environmental and social related questions)

S.NO	Gaffillee	Debbii
138	Taphaaisportibeting kanaf internatiigahaaniiargataa?	1.Eyyanii 2. Mitti
139	Taphaaisportibetingkanafibirroo isa salphatiniigataa?	1.Eyyanii 2. Mitti
140	Wa'etaphaaisportibeting kana yeroobeksifamuudhageessebektaa?	1.Eyyaani 2. mitti
141	If your answer is Yes, from what Gaffiigubatifyooeyyani Q#140maali irradhaggeessan ?	1.Dstv irraa2. raadioirraa 3.gazexaa irraa4.kan birroo
142	Taphaaisportibetingi kana akkaegaltaanifihiriyoonikeesaandhibbaanisiniirraangahaniruu?	1.eyyaan2.mitti
143	Wa'etaphaaisoprtibetingkamnahiriyoootakeewollinmar'ataa?	1 Eyyaani2. mitti

Kuta 6ffa : Ilallchaanamoniisportiibettingifiiqaban (Attitude towards betting scale(ATBs))

Ajajaa : Gaffilee

Armaangadittitarreeffamanhimootaisinwaa'eekeessanilaalchiseemaaltuakkaisinittidhagahamuagarsiisan idha. Himootakanneenwaliinhagamakkawaliigaltanguuta.

S. N O		Irratti walii gala	Baayyeir rattiwalii gala	Na ilal latu	Irrattiwali ihingalu	Baayyeirratti waliihingalu
Q. 14 7	Namoonniyeroofedhannittimirgataphaabb aacarraataphachuuniqabu					
Q. 14 8	yeroammaa kana taphniabbaacarraanamootaafcarraabayyee uumeejira					
Q. 14 9	taphniispoortiibeetiingi yeroammaafaayii dahinqabu.					
Q. 15 0	namoonibaayyeentaphaispoortiiabbaacar raahubannoomaleeirattihirmaatu.					
Q. 15 1	taphniispoortiiabbaacarraakunjireenyamaa tiifmiidhaaniqaba					
Q. 15 2	yeroomadalaamutaphniispoortiiabbaacarr aumatanaannoofgaariidha					
Q. 15 3	taphniispoortiiabbaacarraajireenyanifooyy essa					
Q. 15 4	waliintaanetaphaispoortiiabbaacarraa kana baballiifnegariidha					