



COLLAGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**Transactional Sex with “Sugar Daddies” among Female
Preparatory Students: HIV Risk Assessment in Hawassa Town,
SNNPR, Ethiopia**

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TRANSACTIONAL SEX WITH “SUGAR DADDIES” AMONG FEMALE
PREPARATORY STUDENTS: HIV RISK ASSESSMENT IN HAWASSA
TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

PLWHIV	People Living With HIV/AIDS
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
AOR	Adjusted Odds Ratio
COR	Crude Odds Ratio
SNNPR	South Nation Nationality People Representative
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and practice

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ABSTRACT

Transactional sex among female students with old men is one of the major factors that fuel the spread of HIV and AIDS due to extended sexual network. In Ethiopia, though various studies had been conducted to assess the sexual behavior of female students, there is still a paucity of researches that address transactional sex among young females with older men.

The main aim of the study was to assess the magnitude and factors associate transactional sex with “sugar daddies” in relation with HIV/AIDS. A cross-sectional study using mixed method was conducted among 620 female students in Hawassa town, SNNPR, Ethiopia from September 2010 to May 2011. Students were selected randomly from 5 preparatory schools and a snow-ball sampling technique was used to interview 10 female students involved in transactional sex with “sugar daddies” for the qualitative study.

The findings of this study indicated that about a fifth, 130 (21%) of female preparatory students were sexually active and 71 (11.5%) have been involved in sexual relation with “sugar daddies”. Gaining financial benefit was the commonest reason for the relation with older men as mentioned by 56 (78.9%) girls. Among those who reported to have been engaged in sexual relation with “sugar daddies”, 56 (78.9%) girls had sexual partner other than of older men concurrently and most of them were with young employees, 31 (43.7%) followed by students, 17 (23.9%). Sixty six (93%) of respondents who date “sugar daddies” had multiple sexual partners sequentially and of them only 22.7% used condom consistently. Girls who were in older age group [AOR (95% CI) = 6.87 (3.48-13.58)], who had lost both parents [AOR (95% CI) =2.99 (1.14-7.84)], with less economic status [AOR (95% CI) 25.41 (7.80-82.76)], who chewed Khat [AOR (95% CI) = 5.8 (2.1-15.77)] and consumed alcohol [AOR (95% CI) =6.9 (3.7-12.78)] were more likely to had sexual relation with “sugar daddies” than their counterparts.

This study indicated that, female students in Hawassa Town were not only engaged in transactional sex with older men but also having concurrent or serial sexual partnership with young people too. This sexual network suggests that, other girls/boys who are not in transactional sex are also vulnerable to HIV. Therefore, HIV prevention programs should focus in transactional sex among female students to halt the transmission of HIV among generation.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to WHO AIDS Epidemic Updated Report of 2008, an estimated 33.4 million are PLWHIV worldwide. There were 2.7 million new infections with 1.9 million (70.4 %) of these occurring in sub-Saharan Africa. In the same year 2.0 million people died of AIDS-related illnesses worldwide among these nearly three-quarter (1.4 million) in sub-Saharan Africa (1). Ethiopia is one of the Africa countries highly affected by the pandemic. According to EDHS 2005 an estimated 1.4 million were living with HIV/AIDS (2).

HIV infection and AIDS mortality affect primarily young people and the most productive segments of population. Among newly HIV infected population in sub-Saharan Africa in 2007, 40% accounts for age group 15–24 years, with the majority of those infections (60 %) occurring in young girls (3). The chance of getting HIV/AIDS among young females is increasing with time than men in same age group (4). In Ethiopia, HIV/AIDS prevalence is almost double in young female than young men which are higher than what has been previously assumed situation (2).

As different research findings suggest sexual relationship of young females with higher age and economic difference called as sugar daddy is believed to be one factor to fuel the spread of HIV infection and it is becoming common practice (5-7). This primarily relates with unsafe sex and multiple sexual partner. (3, 5, 8-10)

Surprisingly, analysis of the 12 African countries young women's in-school status does not emerge as an important factor. However, because of reverse causality, in-school status may be associated with transactional sex mostly with sugar daddies like if a young woman is using the gifts and money obtained through transactional sex to support her education and other cost (7). The extent of practicing sexual relation among young females with sugar daddies is more prevalent in urban than rural areas (11, 12)

Since older men had much sexual experience than younger, probability of getting HIV infection in this group is high. Those older men who had sexual relation with young females can increase the chance of HIV infection among girls and even beyond them due to sexual network in whole

generation. Because of this one of MGD, decreases prevalence of HIV/AIDS, may not be achieved. Girls who had sexual relation with sugar daddies not only at risk of getting HIV infection but also get unwanted pregnancy which may leads to unsafe abortion and finally to high maternal death (MDG5). On the other hand unwanted pregnancy may end up with bearing HIV infected child which can increase infant and child mortality rate (MDG4).

Hawassa is one of the most popular urban resort areas in Ethiopia visited by many foreigners and nationals tourists. This put young girls at risk where older men in most of the cases short time residents or tourists offer sexual relation with young girls in exchange for money.

Even though there are researches in Ethiopia focuses on the sexual behaviors, little is known about the link between HIV/AIDS and the separate components of transaction sex with “sugar daddies” among young female students. This research is envisaged to fill the gap on female students who experience sexual relation with older men. The reason why this research held at preparatory school level is that ability of negotiating safe sex practice is relatively less as compared to higher institution students due to educational and age difference and it also helps to save the young generation as early as possible.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pre-marital sexual intercourse is becoming common among adolescents and youth females with the mean age difference of 5.5 years with their sexual partner. Fourteen percent are involved to a partner with an age difference of at least 10 years (7).

Behavioral science researches agreed that, abstinence from sex before marriage and delay of sexual debut are among the important strategies that helps to reduce spread of HIV especially among youth. In contrast as some studies done in Ethiopia revealed that premarital sex is becoming common among young people, in Agaro 25% for both sex, Addis Ababa 38% and in some of African countries also has such practice, in Uganda 52%, Tanzania 54% for both sex and Zambia 60% (13-17). As 2000 and 2005 Ethiopian demographic health survey revealed 1st age of sex among women were 16 years (2). This also supports the research done in Bahir dar 16.9 years and southern Ethiopia 17.0 years (18, 19). 15.7% of respondents in 2005 EDHS women had sexual experience before the age 15 years (2).

Magnitude of transactional sex with “sugar daddies”:

Research conducted in countries with high HIV prevalence particularly in sub-Saharan Africa has shown that transactional sex is a significant contributor HIV among females through heterosexual transmission (5, 6, 8, 9, 20). Study done in South Africa revealed that from the sample of 600 grades 11 and 12 urban schoolgirls about 25% have been involved in relationships with older men (21) . The studies in sub-Saharan Africa have revealed that young women were reported they often cannot insist on safe sex practices if doing so would put risk of their economic goals in the relationship (6, 11, 20, 22)

Multiple sexual partners and other HIV risk behavior

The practice of multiple sexual partners is among the major predisposing factors for the transmission of HIV/AIDS (23). There is substantial evidence indicating that young women engage in sexual relationships with young men as well as older men either sequentially or concurrently. As the study done in Addis Ababa, despite there was a practice of multiple sexual partners there were only 13.2% use condom consistently (24). They do this for a variety of

reasons including the financial and material support they expect and receive from sugar daddies and enjoyment with boys of same age (5, 11).

In qualitative study of 51 adolescents in Dar es Salaam, Silberschmidt and Rasch found that 25% of girls had more than one sexual partner. Some of them were actually planning to find one more partner in order to increase their financial resources. The girls in Dar es Salaam claimed to have had an average of 2.7 sexual partners. Females in-depth interview participant in same research described that they can have someone but a single person does not give everything what they need (8). The same finding was identified on Study done in the United States of America (20).

It is believed that knowledge on HIV/AIDS should translate in to safe sexual behaviors so as to prevent and control the dissemination among target population and to the community at large in long run. Unprotected sexual intercourse is one of the major risk factor that predisposes individuals to HIV/AIDS (25) . Unprotected sex is practicing among youths as the study done in Uganda and Benin, 34% for each had condom use consistently (26, 27). The qualitative study in Kenya also revealed that the young women who had been involved in transactional sex with older men prefer other need above the risk of HIV infection (22).

A study over 8000 men in Botswana found that as age of sexual partnership increases by a year there was a 28% increase in the odds of having unprotected sex and HIV infection (28). A study from sub-Saharan Africa has revealed by supporting the result identified in Botswana (5). A finding in urban Kenya indicated that partnerships involving age differences of 10 years and above were noted to be significantly less likely to have involved condom use at last sexual intercourse than no age difference or older female partner (odds ratio 0.5) (6) and it is also supported by the study done in Guinea (29). The research done in Uganda (OR=0.46) revealed that the probability of condom use among female respondents who had sex with older men low as compared to girls who had sex with younger men (30). Qualitative study done in Ghana also explored among young girls there were inconsistent condom use while had transactional sex with older men. (31). As age of the women increases, the probability of having older partner increase (32). Another study from Ghana revealed that partnerships other than older men were more likely to have condom use at last sexual intercourse (odds ratios, 2.6) (33). The finding in

Kisumu also identified that as age difference wider and amounts of money/material exchange increases lowest probabilities of condom use were identified. Even in these partnerships women were reluctant to raise questions about infidelity for fear of losing their partner's financial support (5, 6, 8, 34). A qualitative study from Sukuma, northern Tanzania indicated that most men who give money to their lovers don't agree to use condoms (35). In a review of both quantitative and qualitative studies in sub-saharan countries Luke also concluded that age and economic involved sex in young women not allow to have safe sex practice (5).

Overall, association was found between the value of the gift transfer and the likelihood of safe sex; that is the larger the gift; the less likely safer sex would be practiced (6).

Reasons and factors associated with transactional sex with “sugar daddies”

I- Economic gain

Findings from a survey across Mwanza Region suggest that young men had more economic opportunities than young women (62% v. 38%) (35). Poverty is one of the reasons for young girls to be involved in sex at an early age. They consider sexual relation in exchange for money as survival strategies and other livelihood opportunities. The commonly stated statement by those girls is "*I love him because he gives me money*". It is quite clear if they don't get the money and other benefits do not engage on it merely for sexual satisfaction (5, 9, 11, 20).

A study from U.S. on transaction sex indicated that one-third of respondents reported staying in a relationship as long as economic need are satisfied, with no selection criteria (20). The exchange of sex for money or gifts in sub-Saharan Africa has been widely reported due to women's poverty and economic dependence (9, 36). As the study done in different African countries the main reason to had sex with older men is to get money/material gain. The finding revealed in western Uganda that 85% of respondents had sex with older men for the sake of money/material gain (37). The result is also in agreement with the studies done in Kenya 78% and South Africa 80% (21, 38). In south-western Uganda, secondary school girls reported that they had sex with sugar daddies to fulfill the necessary thing which is not affordable by their parents otherwise they will go to stop the relationship (37). The same result with the above statement was identified on females' focus group discussion held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (8). Another study

done in urban Kenya on sugar daddy stereotype indicated that about three-quarters of partnerships involved some material assistance and average duration of staying as partnerships with sugar daddies was around one year (6, 11).

Study done in South Africa revealed that among those who had transactional sex with older men approximately 80% were motivated to material gain (21). A literature suggested that young people living in families and households experiencing economic hardship, divorce or both are at increased risk of HIV/AIDS in relation with behavioral problems (11).

II- Fun & peer pressure

Developing sexual relationship with “sugar daddies” for fun and peer pressure is the second most cited reason considered as modernity, especially in urban setting. For these girls, relationships with older men is not about meeting subsistence needs, but rather about acquiring a ‘top up’ that help them to be smart in peers’ eyes (5, 8, 9, 12, 39, 40).

Analysis of a qualitative study by Nkosana and Rosenthal on the determinants of sexual relationships, a 17-year-old girl said that *‘It’s all about peer pressure, we compete with the type of cell phone we have, hair styles, type of vehicle our sexual partner drive, and the amount of money they give’* (41). An ethnographic study of young women's motivations to be involved on sexual relation with older men in rural northern Tanzanian indicated that girls think that if they involve on such sexual relationship they become clean and dress smarter which otherwise would not have been fulfilled by their parents (9). Another qualitative study in Swaziland indicated that majority of young females like cell phones and if someone came to them and said to have sex they are willing enough if they get money because as they said they just simply have sex and then get cell phone (39). In southern Uganda and in Mozambique secondary school girls were reported to exchange sex even those who can afford to buy necessary things just to be similar with their friend and perceived themselves to be active decision-makers and modern empowered women (12, 40). Similar stories were reported from Sukuma , in rural northern Tanzania(9).

Another reason is that young men who have female friends had act intermediaries in negotiation sexual relationship with “sugar daddies” by taking money from them as the study identified in northern Tanzania(9).

III- For safe life

In South Africa , young women often viewed older men in much preference as ‘safe’ partners because they appear to be less risk-taking, more stable and more responsible (22). As the study done in Southern Africa and Mozambique, some girls entered into sexual relation with old men hoping to get marriage. A preferred husband was one who had wealth so as they consider old people are more serious and better potential marriage partners than same age. Some of the females consider older men are better able to satisfy them sexually because they are more patient and tender (21, 40).

Sexual relation with “sugar daddies” and gender based violence

One of the important points which should be addressed with regard to girls’ sexual engagement with old men is the extent and occurrence of sexual violence. It is much known from studies that sexual violence is prevalent and it could be sexual or physical abuse of young girls in transactional sex relationships. There is evidence throughout the world that young girls experience forced sexual relationships which is often associated with the ‘sugar papas’ practice (11, 42).

Threats were generally made if the girls go back and break the promise/agreement to have sex in return for a gift. A qualitative study conducted in Tanzania found that ‘sugar daddies’ hit girls if they refuse sex when offered a small amount of money than agreed (9). An association between gender-based violence and transactional sex has also been documented in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (8).

This study explored the context of sexual relationship of female students with ‘sugar daddies’, their risky sexual behaviors, the sexual networking among young boys as well as girls and other old men in relation with the spread of HIV/AIDS. The implications of these findings also will be used for programmers working on HIV transmission & prevention in young population group and the generation as a whole.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

3.1. General Objective

- To identify magnitude and factors associated with transactional sex with “sugar daddies” among female preparatory students in relation to HIV risk behavior in Hawassa Town, SNNPR Ethiopia.

3.2. Specific Objective

- To measure the magnitude of transactional sex with “sugar daddies” among female preparatory students.
- To explore factors associated with transactional sex with “sugar daddies” among female preparatory students.
- To assess HIV risk behaviors of female preparatory students involved on transactional sex with “sugar daddies”.
- To explore the contexts and reasons of female preparatory students involved in transactional sex with “sugar daddies”.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Study Area

The study was done in Hawassa City Administration, SNNPR, which is situated 275 Kms away from Addis Ababa. Altitude of Hawassa Town is 1600m above sea level. According to the Ethiopian 2007 census, the total population of Hawassa city was 259,803. Among those 126,166 were males and 133,637 females. The total number of adolescent and youth in the age group of 15-24 was estimated to be around 50,063 (43). Hawassa town has 4 public and 15 private high schools from these, 2 public and 6 private schools have preparatory class with the total of 2,205 students. Hawassa is one of the most popular resort areas in Ethiopia visited by many foreigners and national tourists.

4.2. Study Design and Period

The study design was a cross-sectional quantitative survey mixed with qualitative method from September 2010 to May 2011.

4.3. Study Population

Quantitative study

The study population was all preparatory students in five selected schools of Hawassa town for 2010/11 academic year.

4.4. Sample Population

Quantitative study

The sampled population was those girls who were selected randomly from five selected preparatory schools.

Qualitative study

Young female preparatory students who have been engage on transactional sex with “sugar daddies”.

4.5. Sample Size Determination

The sample size for quantitative study is calculated using the following assumptions:

Assumption: - 95% level of confidence

- 5% margin of error

Based on the above assumptions the actual sample size for the study is compute employing the formula for single population proportion:

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

Where, n= Sample size

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ = Critical value = 1.96

P= Prevalence of transaction sex with “sugar daddies” among grade 11 and 12 (preparatory) female students among the whole students = 25 % (21)

d= Precision (marginal error) = 0.05

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.25*0.75)}{(0.05)^2} = 288$$

Design effect = 2

Thus by adding 10% for possible non-response rate, a total sample size was 634.

4.6. Sampling Procedures

Quantitative study

Study samples were taken from list of students identified from five randomly selected preparatory schools (Tabor, Addis Ketema, Dehub academy, Adventist and BNB). The list of all female preparatory students among the selected schools was secured for a sampling frame. The 634 samples were distributed for five preparatory schools proportionally to their number of students. After proportionally allocating the required sample size to each schools, list of the students was prepared according to alphabetical order; first the letter of the class and then the name of the students. Following this a random of 634 female students were selected from the sampling frame randomly (Figure 1).

Qualitative study

Study participants for in-depth interview were selected using non-probabilistic snowball sampling techniques (with recommendation) based on different phases. At the beginning the key informant who was involved and acting as intermediates were identified. Secondly, volunteer participant who identified through recommendation were involved in the study.

Diagrammatic presentation of sampling procedure for the study participants

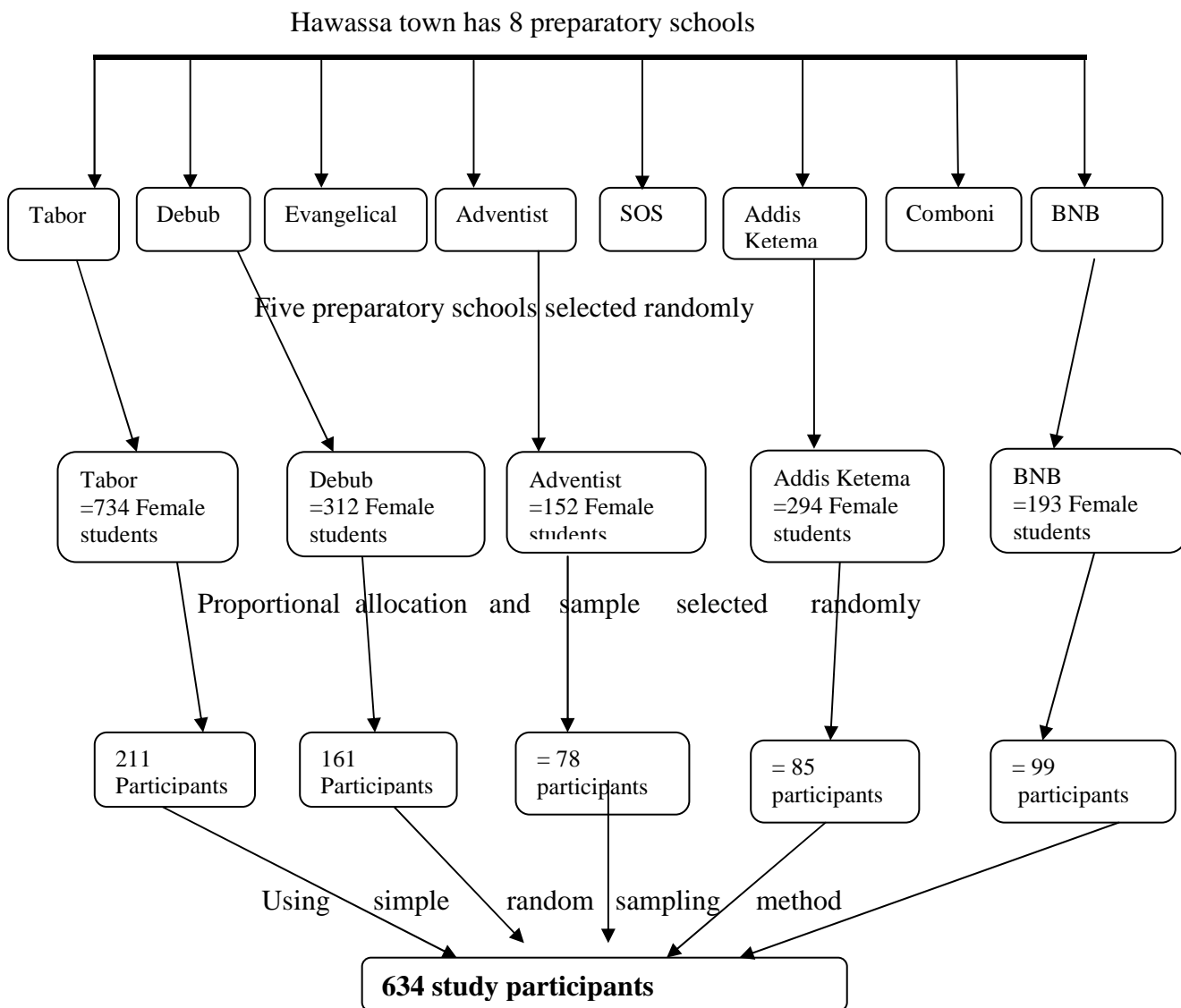


Fig. 1: Diagrammatic presentation of sampling procedure for the selection of study participants among female preparatory students in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia.

4.7. Data Collection Procedure and Tools

Quantitative study

Data for the quantitative section was collected using a structured Amharic questionnaire. Standard questionnaires which address health behavior was adopted from other related behavioral studies and developed according to the need of this research. The questionnaire was initially prepared in English and then translated in to Amharic by principal investigator. The Amharic version was again translated back to English by one of MPH student to check for consistency of meaning and more than 99% was consistent. The translated Amharic questionnaire was pre-tested prior to the actual data collection on 32 (5% of the total sample size) respondents from one of unselected preparatory school (Evangelical preparatory school) in Hawassa Town.

Ten health science diploma graduate data collectors and two supervisors with first degree in health science were recruited from Hawassa town. Only female data collectors were preferred to make study subjects relatively comfortable while responding to some sensitive sexual behavior questions. Two day training was given for data collectors and supervisors on how to collect the data and other related procedures by the principal investigator. The data was collected using self-administrative questionnaire.

Continuous follow up and supervision was made by supervisors and the principal investigator throughout the data collection period. The actual data collection in each school was accomplished with in one day to minimize possible information contamination.

Qualitative study

A total of 10 in-depth interviews were conducted among respondents involved on transactional sex with “sugar daddies” using snow ball sampling technique. The index informant was communicated first to include other study participants. In-depth interview was held until saturation and the average time taken was 60 minutes. A semi-structured open ended topic guide was used to facilitate the discussion and all interviews were collected by principal investigator. Each in-depth interview was tape recorded, transcribed, translated and finally summarized for

write up. The themes in the topic guide were mainly related to: transactional sex of young female preparatory students with “sugar daddies” in relation to HIV sexual networking and other risky behaviors.

4.8. Data Quality Management

Quantitative data

To assure data quality, enumerators who are experienced in data collection were recruited. Two day training was given both for data collectors and supervisors on how to collect the data and other related procedure by the principal investigator. Moreover, questionnaire was pre-tested and necessary amendment was made. The pre-test was done among Hawassa female preparatory students of Evangelical school, which was not included for the study as a sample. During the pre-test the questionnaire was assessed for its clarity, understandability, completeness and reliability. The sensitivity of the subject matter and pattern of response were also assessed. The collected data was reviewed and checked for completeness and consistency by supervisors and principal investigator at the spot during the field work. Data was cleaned using Epi info version 3.5.1 and corrected accordingly.

Qualitative data

Since the issue is very sensitive the in-depth interview were conducted by the principal investigator to maintain the sex match and to collect the necessary information based on the research question. The flow of information was controlled by allotting specific time for each question. Participants were inquired to give a genuine response by explaining the purpose and importance of the study, assuring confidentiality of the information and creating trust and relationship. To develop free discussion and make it more interesting with the participant, silent place that could provide maximum privacy was selected and the interview was held other than of school time. To make the data reliable the transcription was checked by another MPH student who was doing a research in Hawassa town and differences were discussed and agreed upon.

4.9. Data Processing and Analysis

Quantitative data

The quantitative data were entered in to EPI-INFO version 3.5.1 and analyzed using SPSS version 16.0. Frequencies, proportion and summary statistics were used to describe the study population in relation to relevant variables. Odds ratio was computed to assess statistical association and its significance was assured using 95% confidence interval and P-value.

Bivariate analysis was employed to examine the relationship between the dependent variable and selected independent variables. Those variables with observed association were further entered into logistic regression model to control for confounders.

Qualitative data

The tape-recorded and notes which was obtained from in-depth interview was familiarized through reviewing, reading and listening. The data were then be transcribed to a word processing document. The transcribed data were translated into English by the investigator. The translated data were saved in a text format and transported to Open Code software and analyzed using content analysis. The data were coded in different codes and 9 categories were developed then one general theme constituted (Table 7).

4.10. Study Variables

Independent variables

- Socio-demographic characteristics
- Non- sexual risk behavior: substance abuse
- Cognitive factors: Knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Dependent variables

- Risky sexual behaviors: practicing transactional sex with “sugar daddies”.

4.11. Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was secured from the ethical committee of School of Public Health, Research and Ethics Committee of Addis Ababa University. Official permission was obtained from Hawassa City Administration, Education Bureau. Each schools and respondents were informed

about the purpose of the study and data were collected after obtaining verbal consent from each participant. Respondents were allowed to refuse or discontinue at any time and they were informed that there is no risk because of their discontinuity. Information was recorded anonymously and confidentiality of information was assured throughout the study period. Moreover, the study participants were compensated for transport and time lost at the end of the discussion.

4.12. Operational Definition and Measurement

- *Transaction sex*- is having heterosexual intercourse in exchange for money and/or material goods.
- *Intermediater*- an individuals close to either the male pursuer or the woman being sought which encouraged the girl/woman to like a particular man and facilitated him giving her gifts.
- *A sugar daddy* - is the name given to elder men having sexual relationships with young girls in exchange for money and/or material goods and favorable treatment. The respondents who had sexual experience were asked two questions (closed and open question). Students who ever had sex with partner at least 20 years age gap considered as involved in sexual relationship with “sugar daddies”.
- *Sexual violence*- any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting not limited to home and work.
- *Unsafe sex* - any penetrative sexual intercourse without condom use with any partner other than of marital partner.
- *Multiple sexual partners* - having more than one sexual partner concurrently or sequentially.
- *Regular sexual partner – non-* cohabitating sexual partner can be married/live-in without legal marriage.
- *Casual partner* – any partner other than marital, commercial or regular partner.
- *Consistent condom use* - use of condom in every act of penetrative sexual intercourse except sex with marital partner.

- *Knowledge about HIV prevention or transmission* – respondents who answered at least the three ways of HIV prevention (abstinence, be faithful for one-to-one relation, Condom use and avoid contaminated blood transfusion) or transmission (Unsafe sex, Sharing sharp material, Contaminated blood transmission and MTCT) correctly with no misconception were considered as knowledgeable.
- *Good comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS* – a person responded at least the three main HIV prevention methods: abstinence, one-to-one sexual partnership and consistency condom use and no misunderstanding about HIV/AIDS.

5. RESULT

A total of 620 female preparatory students completed the questionnaire with 97.8% response rate. The non-responses were related to absenteeism (n=10), discontinued school (n=2) after they were included in the sampling frame and the rest were not willing to participate in the study before they got detail information about the research (n=2). However, there was no socio-demographic difference between those who participate and those who did not which was checked from the list of their demographic information. Moreover there are insignificant numbers than actually participated. Ten in-depth interviews were conducted among girls who date “sugar daddies” (Table 1)

Table- 1 Profile of qualitative interview preparatory students in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia, May 2011

Respondents	Age	Grade	School
1	17	11	Public
2	21	11	Private
3	21	12	Private
4	18	11	Public
5	24	12	Public
6	16	12	Public
7	17	12	Public
8	22	11	Public
9	20	12	Public
10	20	12	Private

5.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

The majority of the study participants, 545 (87.9%) were in the age group 15-19 years with a mean age of 18.11 (SD±1.28) years. The proportion of Orthodox religion followers 281(45.3%) were almost the same as Protestants religion followers 279 (45%) and the vast majority were never-married, 612 (98.7%). A highly significant number, 488 (78.7%) of the respondents' parent were married and 475 (76.6%) of the respondents' family residence town were Hawassa.

Most of the respondents, 300 (48.4 %) had 5 and above siblings with the mean of 4.62 (SD±2.37) and the mean birth order of the respondents were 3.47 with 245 (39.5%) reported a birth order higher than the mean. About two-third, 418 (67.4%) and 439 (70.8) of the study subjects were living with their family and their perceived family economic status was middle income compared to the community they are living in respectively (Table 2).

Table 2- Socio-demographic characteristics of female preparatory students in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia, May 2011. (n=620)

Variables	Frequency (percent)
Age	545 (87.9)
15-19	75(12.1)
20-24	
Religion	281(45.3)
Orthodox	279(45.0)
Protestant	29(4.7)
Muslim	13(2.1)
Catholic	18(2.9)
Others	
Student's Marital status	
Never- married	612(98.7)
Married/ Co-habitant	7 (1.1)
Divorced	1(0.2)
Parents marital status	
Married and in union	488(78.7)
Divorced	49(7.9)
Widowed	60(9.7)
Mother and father died	23(3.7)
Currently live with	
Husband/cohabitate	8(1.3)
Within families	567 (91.4)
Alone/friends	45 (7.3)
Number of siblings	
Less than 2 siblings	42(6.8)
2-4 siblings	383(61.8)
Above 4 siblings	195(31.4)
Birth order	
Less than 1 birth order	265(42.7)
2-4 birth order	179(28.9)
Above 4 birth order	176(28.4)
Perceived family's economic status as responded by participants	
Poor	81 (13.1)
Middle	439 (70.8)
Rich	100 (16.1)
Family's resident place	
Hawassa	475 (76.6)
Outside Hawassa	145 (23.4)

5.2. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Almost all of the respondents, 619 (99.8%) ever heard at least one way of HIV transmission. Among those who mentioned at least one mode of transmission, 99.4% mentioned unsafe sex practice followed by 554 (89.4%) sharing contaminated sharp materials. On the other hand, 58 (9.8%) respondents believed that HIV can be transmitted either by sharing household utensils or insect bite or both (Table 3).

Almost all, 618 (99.7%) respondents knew at least one method of HIV prevention. Of them, 395 (63.7%) believed that condom can prevent HIV. Most of respondents, 582 (93.9%) believed that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS and 93 (15%) students believed that their past behavior can predispose them to HIV. Only 272 (43.9%) of respondents have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (know ABC prevention methods: Abstinence, be faithful for on-to-one relation, condom use consistently and no misconception about HIV prevention and transmission). A third of the participants, 233(37.6%) believe that there is cure for HIV/AIDS and 76 (12.5%) are responded as GOD can cure HIV by doing miracle (Table 3).

Table 3- HIV knowledge and perception of female preparatory Students in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia May 2011 (n=620).

Variables	Frequency (percent)
Mode of HIV transmission	
Unsafe sex	616 (99.4)
Sharing sharp material	554 (89.4)
Contaminated blood transmission	485 (78.2)
MTCT	476 (76.8)
Sharing home materials	47 (7.6)
Insect bite	30 (4.8)
Availability of treatment to cure HIV	
Yes	233 (37.6)
No	387 (62.4)
HIV prevention method	
Abstinence	445 (71.8)
One-to-one relation	461 (74.4)
Consistence condom use	395 (63.7)
Avoid contaminated blood transmission	329 (53.1)
Perception about a health looking person can have HIV	
Yes	582 (93.9)
No	38 (6.1)
Previous HIV risk behavior	
Yes	93 (15.0)
No	527 (85.0)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	
Good	272 (43.9)
Poor	348 (56.1)

5.3. Sexual behavior

5.3.1. Relationships:

Regarding the presence of sexual partner, 343 (55.3%) students ever had a boy friend with the mean number of 2.36 in their life time. Of them majorities, 259 (75.5%) students currently have a boy friend with the mean of 1.2. Among respondents who ever had a boyfriend, 121 (35.3%) had at least 10 years age gap with their first partner and average time they stayed were 425 days (one year and 60 days).

5.3.2. Sexual activity:

About a fifth of all preparatory female students in this study, 130 (21%) reported to have had sexual intercourse prior to the survey with the mean age of first sexual experience 16.58 (± 1.71) years old. Of those who were sexually active, 46 (35.4%) had their first sex before the age of 18 while 14 (10.8%) had their sexual debut before they were 15 years of age. The minimum age of first sexual debut was 10 years and 128 (98.5%) respondents had their first sex with a partner who was older to them by at least one year gap.

From the total respondents who were sexually active, majority had sex with their regular non-cohabit partner (80.8 %) followed by client paid for sex (10.8%).

5.4. Magnitude of transactional sex with “sugar daddies”

From the total respondents (n=620), 71(11.5%) have been involved in transactional sex with older men while among sexually active respondents there were 54.6% and 116 (21.1 %) had intention to have it (Figure 2 and 3). More than half, 328 (52.9%) of the respondents had at least one school friend who had experienced sexual relationship with sugar daddies.

I- Trends and way of getting “sugar daddies” around the school

Participants from the in-depth interview revealed that transactional sex with “sugar daddies” is a common phenomenon where young female students actively seek partners who are willing to spend money on them. The findings suggested that there is a common place to meet with older men/ “sugar daddies”.

Several female participants described that the “sugar daddies” use different strategies to attract female students. The most common strategy is that they come and wait around the school and ask girls for place or person down town by acting as a new person for the town. So, they meet them in that ways, exchange phone numbers and fix an appointment to have some drink and have fun in downtown. One of the respondents said that they have group that they go out of the class together by showing up for attendance only and go out to meet “sugar daddies”. Different respondents mentioned different occasions on how they started sexual relation. One of the respondents explained her first day occasion as:

“There is one friend of mine whom I love her most she doesn’t wear what she wears today in the next day. . . . she took me to her house and told me her little secrets about how she earns the money. . . . she is the one that arranged the reason to go out of home and took the responsibility to bring the sugar daddies for me. Then she called me to my customer to go. She ordered beer both for her and me. I hadn’t drunk beer before so I was so tired that day. After that, I don’t know where he took me and what he did. I woke up naked. . . . I was scared. I cried. I didn’t have any sex experience before I met a sugar daddy. That was my first time. I took phone from him and called my friend. . . .Then we left home together.” (Respondent 1, Table 1).

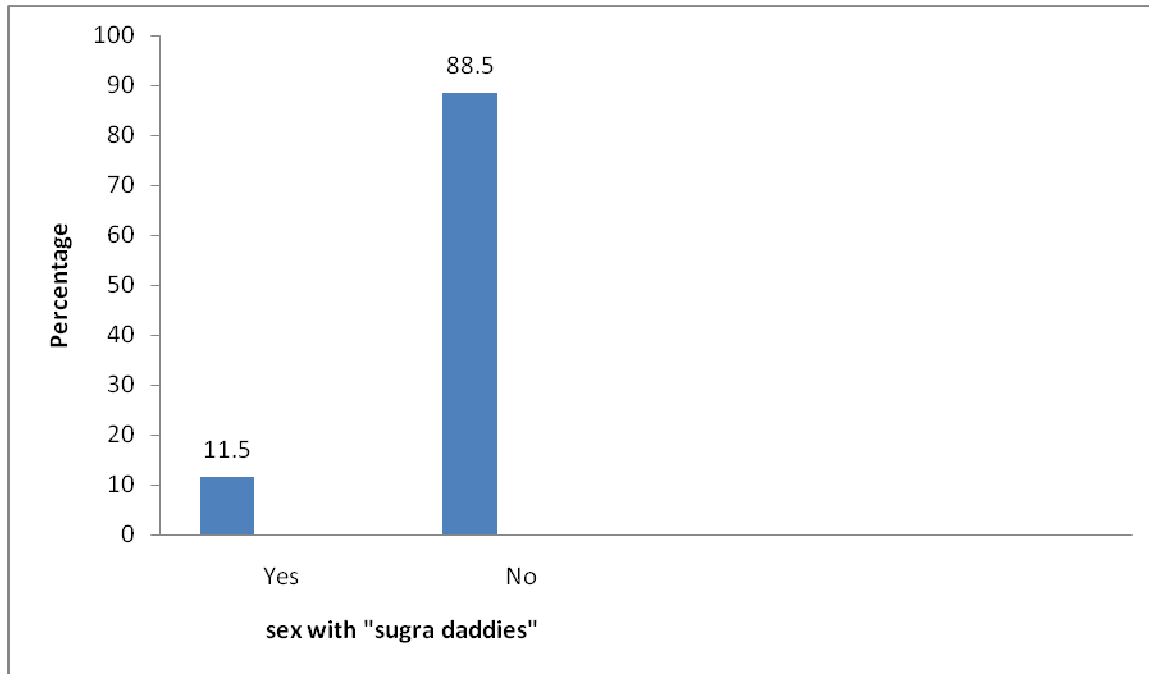


Fig 2- Percentage of preparatory school girls having transactional sex with sugar daddies in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia May 2011(n=620).

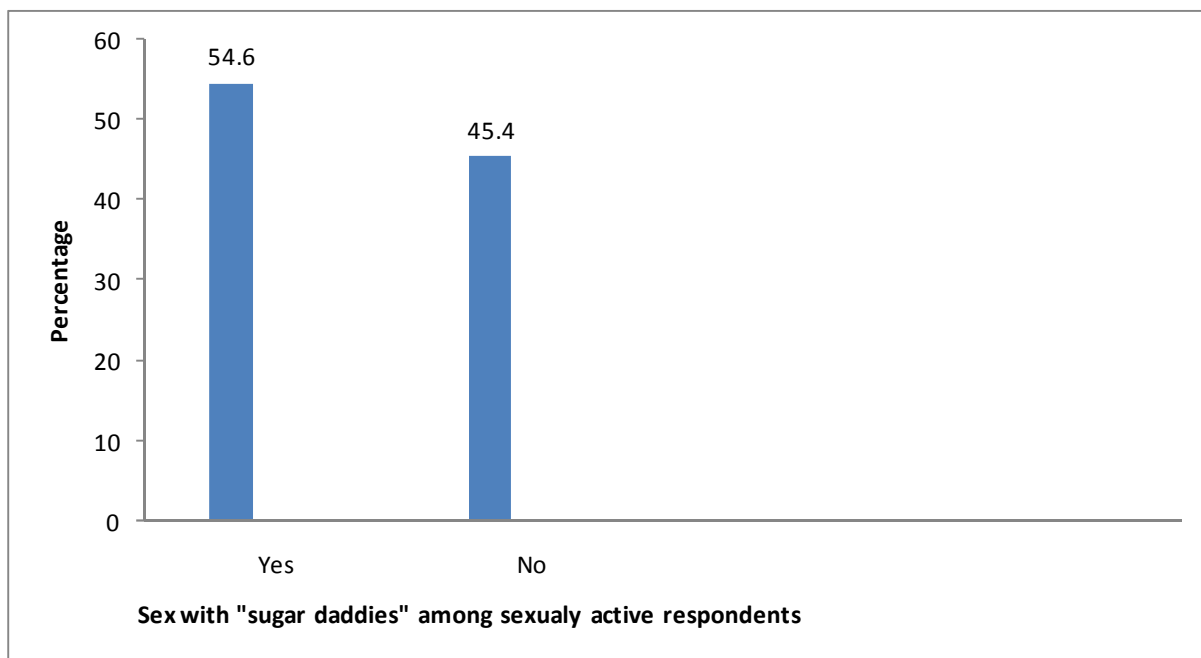


Fig 3- Percentage of transactional sex with sugar daddies among sexually active female preparatory students in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia May 2011 (n=130).

5.5. Sexual network and other risky behavior in transactional sex with “sugar daddies”

5.5.1 - Sexual networking/Multiple sexual partnership

Among sexually active respondents with “sugar daddies”, 93% sequentially had experience of multiple sexual partners with an average duration of 105 days staying as a partnership. Among the respondents who engaged on sexual relationship with “sugar daddies”, 56 (78.9%) had partner other than of “sugar daddies” concurrently. Most of their partners were young men who are gainfully employed, 31 (43.7%) followed by students, 17 (23.9%) and 8 (11.3%) had both young employee and students concurrently. Of those only 5 (8.9%) respondents’ partner were aware of their girlfriends’ sexual experience with sugar daddies (Figure 4).

II. Having more than one sexual partner

When the participants asked about the duration of transactional relationship with older men, most agreed that these types of relationship generally do not last long. Relationship with older men is usually short-lived.

“You know what sometimes we get used to one person and then are familiar with him, that cases bring the situation to avoid condom. And I personally don’t want to stick to one person. With regard to getting money, it is okay to change guys. And even if he is rich, I don’t like one person.In fact, I don’t have a fixed boyfriend but sometimes I go out with students. But it is not a fixed one and they know it very well. We do it because we know each other.” (Respondent 3, table 1)

Many young women have concurrent relationship with older men and fixed boyfriend among same age partners.

“. . . .Yeah, I have a boy friend. He is a third year university student. He is the one that I am serious with.....we do sex without condom. For instance, recently he came here to say goodbye as he was going to Addis Ababa to see his family. At that time, we both didn’t have condom, so we did sex without.” (Respondent 6, table 1)

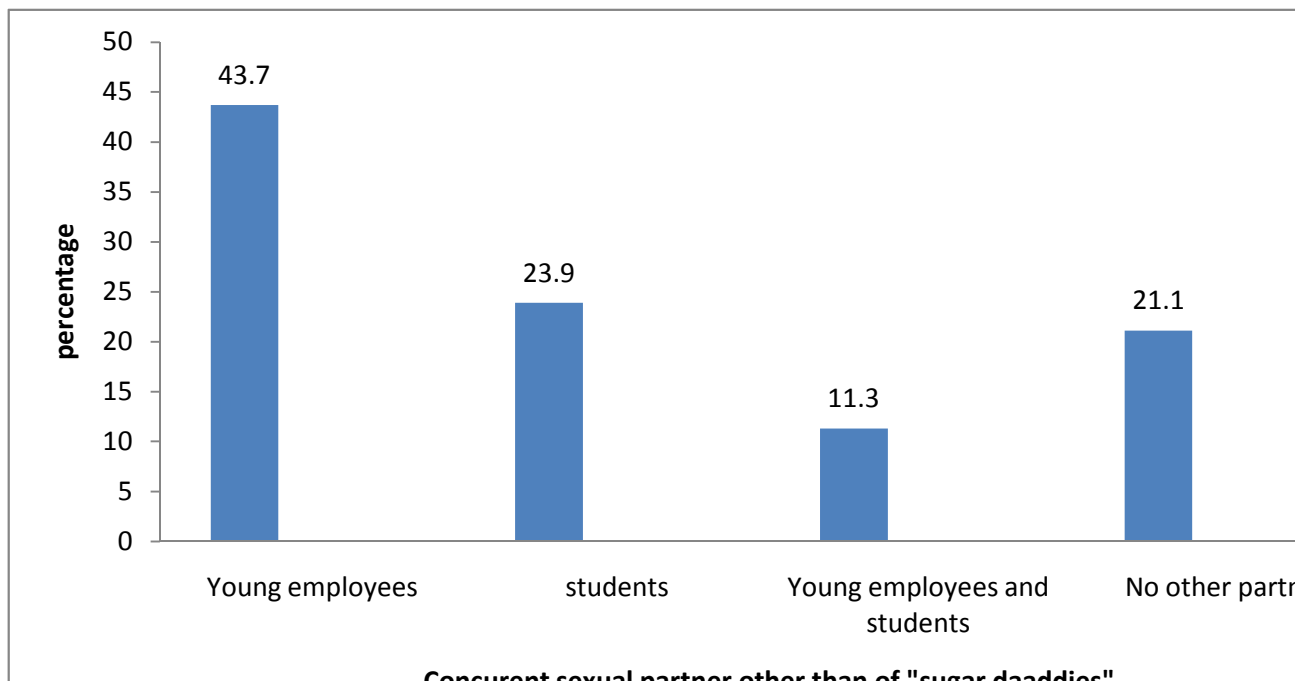


Fig 4- Percentage of type of sexual partners other than of sugar daddies among respondents who have been involved in transactional sex with sugar daddies in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia, May 2011(n=71)

5.5.2. Condom use

Among sexually active students, only 24 (18.5%) use condom consistently and 37 (28.5%) never used at all. The main reasons mentioned were trust of their sexual partner 44 (48.9%) followed by partner disagreement 29 (32.2%).

Among sexually active respondents with sugar daddies, 65 (91.5%) had experience of condom use, of whom only 14 (19.7%) were found to use condom consistently and about three-quarters (64.8%) were not used condom in the last sex. From respondents who had more than one sexual partners at a time only 22.7% use condom consistently. The two most common reasons mentioned by the respondents for not using condom with older men were partner disagreement 36 (69.2%) and trust 12 (23.1%) (Figure 5)

Similarly, of the 71 students who reported to have sex with sugar daddies, 19 (26.8%) did not negotiate to use condom and the two main reasons reported were to get more money (55.6%) and scared of asking condom use as they will be ere of angry with them (33.4 %). As reported by the survey participants, sexual violence is a common event practiced by sugar daddies which account to 55 (77.5%). The most common type of violence was forced sex without condom and around 41 (74.5%) of the respondents faced it at least once in their sexual life. This was also confirmed in the in-depth interview as presented below:

III. Condom use and negotiation power

Most of the study participants agreed that inconsistent condom use remains common while having sex with older men. As majority of respondents explained older men enjoy having sex without condom very much and some even said that they trust those girls who have sex with older men. When they come-up to such situations, it is hard to win those men with power. They actually try to convince them but still a lot of occasions that they failed. One of the informants explained the situation as follows:

“. . . Most of them don't want to use condom. Their reason is that as they get tired quickly, it doesn't give them comfort but still we try to convince them. . . .If they try to use force, it is obvious that we can't win them so we don't have any choice than begging them. And there are times that you fail to convince them. There are guys that don't want to understand us.” (Respondent 3, table 1)

Several participants explained that even if they recognize there is a high risk of getting HIV infection while participating in transactional sex with older men, they are often not having a potential to negotiate condom use. Reasons mentioned for not use condom includes that older men dislike it, older men believe that it reduce sexual pleasure and men often dominant position in relationship by refusing condom use and sometimes there is also accusing younger partners of not trusting them.

“Once, a guy called me from his hotel room. When I went, the person I found was not the one I expected. He greeted me and told me to switch off my phone. I agreed and did as he told

me. Then he started telling me we are going to do without condom. I told him that I would leave otherwise. He told me a lot of senseless things and tried to convince me. When I saw that I can't convince him back, we did it without condom.” (Respondent 1, table 1)

All of the respondents heard about female condom but most of them not used it and some of them not even seen before. As indicated by one of the interviewee, female condom is not comfortable to use:

“ . . . One of our friends tried to use it but ended up with it getting stuck. We took her to hospital to get it out. . . . It doesn't guarantee anything. As there is quite force during sex, it either gets in or gets out, it fails. None of my friends use it. Moreover, you can't find female condoms everywhere.” (Respondent 4, table 1)

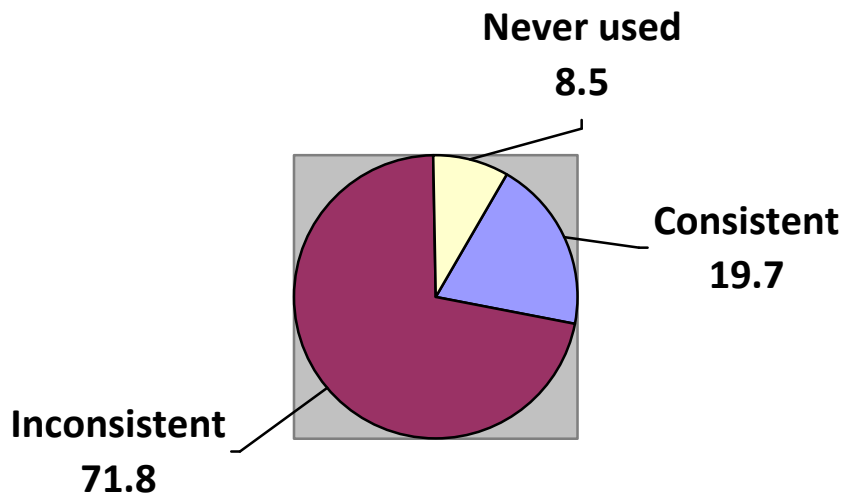


Fig 5. Percentage of condom use while had sex with “sugar daddies” among female preparatory student who have been involved in transactional sex with “sugar daddies” in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia, May 2011(n=71)

5.5.3. Substance use

Out of 620 respondents, 155 (25%) use at least one type of substances. Of them 154 (99.35%) drunk alcohol and 34 (21.94%) respondents chew chat. From the total participants, 16 (2.6%) and 12(1.9%) students reported to use shisha and smoke cigarettes respectively. Among respondents who had sex with older men, 20 (28.2%) respondents never used any types of substance before while 51 (71.8%) were alcohol drinker and 22 (31.0%) chew chat (Figure 6).

IV. Substance use is the common practice

As respondents explained sugar daddies wants to get them really drunk which gives the nerve to talk to them and forget the age gap and it also helps that gives them a freedom to talk to older partners as they like. So as they do all this with the power of the drink. All of respondent drink alcohol and some of them also use substances other than alcohol.

“Drinking spirits, chewing chat and smoking cigarettes are the common ones. There are some more like Shisha The reason why we use substances is it avoids fear. It gives us strength to do hardcore” (Respondent 4, table 1)

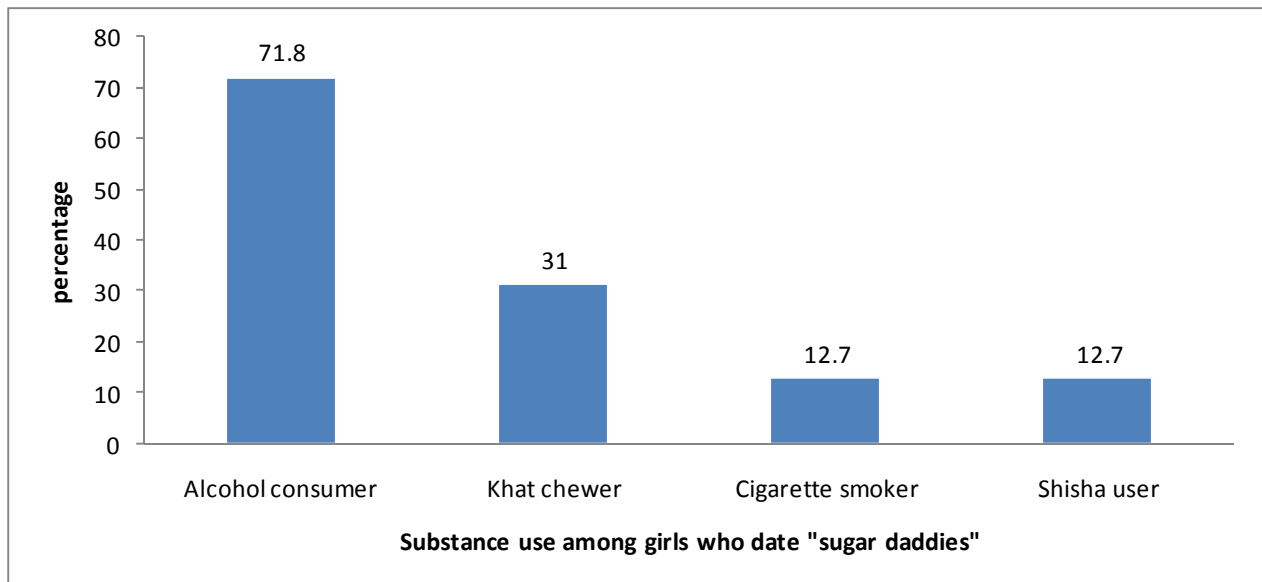


Fig 6. Percentage of substance use among female preparatory student who have been involved in transactional sex with sugar daddies in Hawassa Town, SNNPR, June 2011(n=71)

5.6. Factors associate transitional sex with “sugar daddies”

On statistical tests to assess the association of socio-demographic variables with the practice of sexual relation with “sugar daddies”; age of the students, religion and perceived economic status showed statistically significant association. Those who were in the age group 20-24 years old were about seven times [AOR (95% CI) = 6.87 (3.48-13.58)] more likely to be involve in transactional sex with “sugar daddies” than their 15-19 years counterparts. Orthodox religion followers were about three times more likely had sex with “sugar daddies” than protestant religion followers [AOR (95% CI) = 3.03 (1.65-5.55)]. Other socio-demographic data had no significant association (Table 4, 6).

Similarly those respondents’ whose both parents have died were about three times more likely to be involved on sexual relationship with older men as compared to students who have both of their parents [AOR (95% CI) =2.99 (1.14-7.84)]. Respondents who were a member of middle income family have twenty five times odds of involving in transactional sex with older men than rich family [AOR (95% CI) 25.41 (7.80-82.76)]. On the other hand, birth order, number of siblings and family residence had no significance association (Table 4, 6).

Alcohol consumption and chewing chat showed significant associations with sexual relationship with older men while shisha and cigarette smoker were associated in crude OR but had no significant associated on adjusted OR. Respondents who drink alcohol about seven times had chance to had sex with sugar daddies as compared to non-drinker [AOR (95% CI) = 6.9 (3.7-12.78)] and respondents who chew chat were about six times odds to had sexual relation with sugar daddies than non-chewer [AOR (95% CI) = (2.06-15.90)] (Table 5, 6).

Among respondents who had sexual relationship with older men, 69 (97.2 %) know the three HIV prevention methods (Abstinence, faithful one-to-one relation and condom use). Sexual relationship with “sugar daddies” showed no statistically significant association with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (Table 5, 6). The qualitative study also supports the findings from the survey and presented in the following categories:

V. HIV risk perception

Despite the advantages young female students associate with transactional sex with older men, participants admitted that such partnership carry substantial risks. The majority of respondents understand they are practicing risky sexual behavior when it comes to HIV/AIDS but their current benefits outweigh the risk of acquiring HIV.

“Of course, this work is so risky that it will expose to HIV. There is one friend of us that is already exposed to the disease. But, she still does her business but doesn’t tell them that she is a victim.” (Respondent 4, table 1)

Most of participants noted that they do not know their older partners’ sexual histories and not assess the risk that accompanies such relationship.

Table 4 - Comparison of socio-demographic factors with sexual relationship with sugar daddies” among female preparatory students in Hawassa town, SNNPR, Ethiopia May 2011 (n=620).

Variables	Sex with ‘sugar daddies’		Crude OR (95% CI)
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Age in years			
15-19 years	42 (7.7)	503 (92.3)	1
20-24 years	29 (38.7)	46 (61.3)	7.55 (4.31-13.24)**
Religion			
Protestant	17 (6.1)	262 (9.9)	1
Muslim	2 (6.9)	27 (93.1)	1.14 (0.25-5.21)
Orthodox	46 (16.4)	235(83.6)	3.02 (1.68-5.41)**
Catholic	3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	4.62 (1.16-18.34)*
Others	3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	3.08 (0.81-11.69)
Number of siblings			
<2 siblings	7 (16.7)	35 (83.3)	1
2-4 siblings	40 (14.4)	238 (85.6)	0.84 (0.35-2.02)
>4 siblings	24 (8.0)	276 (92.0)	0.44 (0.18-1.08)
Birth orders			
<2 nd order	20 (13.7)	126 (86.3)	1
2-4 th order	38 (12.8)	260 (87.2)	0.92(0.52-1.65)
>4 th order	13 (7.4)	163 (92.6)	0.50 (0.24-1.05)
Parents’ marital status			
Married in union	54 (11.1)	434 (88.9)	1
Divorced	4 (8.2)	45 (91.8)	0.71 (0.25-2.06)
Widowed single	5 (8.3)	55 (91.7)	0.73 (0.28-1.91)
Loss of both parents	8 (34.8)	15 (65.2)	4.29 (1.74-10.58)*
Family’s resident town			
Hawassa	55 (11.6)	420 (88.4)	1
Outside Hawassa	16 (11.0)	129 (89.0)	1.0 (0.59-1.91)
Perceive economic status			
Poor	43 (53.1)	38 (46.9)	1.39 (0.47-4.09)
Medium	24 (5.5)	415 (94.5)	27.2 (9.12 - 80.88)**
Rich	4 (4.0)	96 (96.0)	1
Currently live with			
Husband/cohabitate	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	1
Within families	57 (10.1)	510 (89.9)	0.34 (0.07-1.7)
Alone/friends	12 (26.7)	33 (73.3)	1.09 (0.19-6.16)

**=P<0.001

*=P<0.05

Table 5 - Factors associate transactional sexual relationship with older men among female preparatory students in Hawassa town, SNNPR Ethiopia May 2011(n=620).

Variables	Sex with 'sugar daddies'		Crude OR (95 % CI)
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Alcohol consumption			
Yes	51(76.9)	103 (23.1)	11.04 (6.31-19.33)**
No	20 (4.3)	446 (95.7)	1
Chew Chat			
Yes	22 (64.7)	12 (35.3)	20.09 (9.38-43.04)**
No	49 (8.4)	537 (91.6)	1
Cigarette smoker			
Yes	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	26.42 (6.97-100.17)**
No	62 (10.2)	546(89.8)	1
Shisha			
Yes	9(56.3)	7 (43.7)	11.24 (4.05-31.24)**
No	62 (10.3)	542 (89.7)	1
Knowledge HIV prevention			
At least three methods	57 (11.1)	455 (88.9)	1
Below three methods	14 (13]	94 (87)	1.2 (0.64-2.22)
HIV transmission			
At least three ways	39 (11.6)	296 (88.4)	1
Below three ways	32 (11.2)	253 (88.8)	0.96 (0.63-1.71)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS			
Good	28 (10.3)	245 (89.7)	1
Poor	43 (12.4)	304 (87.6)	1.24 (0.75-2.05)

**=P<0.001

*=P<0.05

Table 6 – Multivariate analysis on factors associated with transactional sexual relationship with older men among female preparatory students in Hawassa town, SNNPR Ethiopia May 2011 (n=620).

Variables	Sex with sugar daddies		Adjusted OR (95% CI)
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Age in years			
15-19 years	42 (7.7)	503 (92.3)	1
20-24 years	29 (38.7)	46 (61.3)	4.82 (2.41-10.35)**
Religion			
Protestant	17 (6.1)	262 (9.9)	1
Muslim	2 (6.9)	27 (93.1)	1.31 (0.28-6.11)
Orthodox	46 (16.4)	235(83.6)	3.03 (1.65-5.55)**
Catholic	3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	3.63 (0.83-15.85)
Others	3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	3.74 (0.96-14.56)
Parents' marital status			
Married in union	54 (11.1)	434 (88.9)	1
Divorced	4 (8.2)	45 (91.8)	0.55 (0.19-1.63)
Widowed single	5 (8.3)	55 (91.7)	0.54 (0.20-1.46)
Lost both parents	8 (34.8)	15 (65.2)	2.99 (1.14-7.84)*
Perceive economic status			
Poor	43 (53.1)	38 (46.9)	1.09 (0.35-3.42)
Medium	24 (5.5)	415 (94.5)	25.41 (7.80-82.76)**
Rich	4 (4.0)	96 (96.0)	1
Alcohol consumption			
Yes	51(76.9)	103 (23.1)	6.9 (3.7-12.78)**
No	20 (4.3)	446 (95.7)	1
Chew Chat			
Yes	22 (64.7)	12 (35.3)	5.8 (2.1-15.77)**
No	49 (8.4)	537 (91.6)	1
Cigarette smoker			
Yes	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	4.94 (0.87-27.98)
No	62 (10.2)	546(89.8)	1
Shisha			
Yes	22 (64.7)	12 (35.3)	0.38 (0.07-2.02)
No	49 (8.4)	537(91.6)	1

**=P<0.001

*=P<0.05

5.7. Context and reason of transactional sex with “sugar daddies”

As students who date “sugar daddies” estimated about older men socio-demographic data, among 71 students’ sugar daddies 26 (36.6%) had more than an estimated average age of 55.35 years old and all of them had at least double age difference with their sexual partner. More than half of sugar daddies were married which accounts 37 (52.9%).

Fifty nine (83.1%) respondents’ older sexual partners were rich estimated economic status as compared to the community and there were no poor as estimated by the respondents. Similar explanations were given from the qualitative study informants under the following category:

VI. Characteristics of “sugar daddies”

Most of interviewed participants remarked that usually what they say sugar daddies are of age greater than 50 years old and have much money, when compared to the community. Even when they pay for others, they see those managing big moneys and expend a lot when they have fun so judged as rich person. All of respondents mentioned that they actually don’t care where they get the money. What they do care is to secure their earnings. Almost all interviewers indicated that most of the time sugar daddies are married people.

Among the seventy one respondents who claimed to have had sex with sugar daddies, 78.9% reasoned out to get money and/or gift. On the other hand, all of them taken money and/or materials from sugar daddies in exchange for sex. Fifty seven (80.3%) respondents taken money from sugar daddies in their last sexual encounter followed by received jewelries which accounts 54 (76.1%). Girls use the money they get from the sugar daddies to buy clothes, shoes, jewelries, and only small proportion (9.3%) used for school fees. This is also supported by the in-depth interviews as indicated in the category below.

VII. Reason to have older sexual partners

Students participated in the interview recognized that older partners come in many varieties, but primary motivation or incentive for engaging in sexual relationship with older men is financial gain so they have some money to spend on them. As most of respondents responded because young men of their own age are usually still at school, have difficulty obtaining money

themselves and most of them approach for free sexual favor. The amount of money a young female students expects from sugar daddies could be as little as birr 120 (US \$ \approx 7) or as much as birr 500 (US \$ \approx 28) (according to current status). One of the qualitative study participants indicated the situation as follows:

“The family thinks that we need only pen and exercise book to learn. But we need to get everything that the rich students have. They just give us money for that and they don’t give us money for transportation. On top of that, we want to have fun as a young girl. So, we don’t care that he is sugar daddy, what we see is his money. You may wonder that a sugar daddy takes us not to small pensions, he takes us to the fanciest places in the town.” (Respondent 5, table 1)

A couple of the respondents said that they like older men very much for transactional sex because they understand their problem and feel sympathy and as they said there are only some sugar daddies that want rough sex but younger want to do it as they see in adult movies. Majority of participated female students who have had sexual relation with older men mentioned peer pressure as a significant motivating factor for engaging in transactional sex with older men. Some girls noted that they face peer pressure to enter in to sexual relationships & seeks emotional support from them.

“It is known that your family does not fulfill all the things you want to have. When you see your friends look nice, they may wear Thailand trouser or “kariya suri” you also want to have one. The other thing is that sometimes your friends may say ‘what happened to you? Please don’t kill your time just use it and have money’ these things initiate you In some occasions your friends may ask you to eat food from restaurant in group in this case if you don’t have money you feel ashamed. One thing what I want is I don’t want to be separated from my friends. So what can I do? My best option will be having transactional sex and get enough money.” (Respondent 3, table 1)

VIII. Purposes to spend received money

Most of interviewed participants remarked that young women use money received from older partner to obtain luxurious items for themselves. Some explained that although some young

women have legitimate financial income to impress their peers and enjoy luxuries such as clothing, jewelry, cosmetics, go to expensive restaurants and others that they can't otherwise afford or that their parents refuse to or can't provide. Almost all participants mentioned that they use the received money to share with their friends that need money, ate food and had fun.

“At a time where I got 300 birr, I bought two bodies, shoes and a pair of trousers. As we want to look good, we change bodies daily with the money we get. Now, the price of clothes is getting high, so we save the money and latter buy clothes hence looking good. There are a lot that we can do with the money we earn. For example we want to buy body lotion, deodorant, jewelries, etc.” (Respondent 3, table 1)

5.8. Family's awareness in transactional sex with “sugar daddies”

Most of the respondents' family not has awareness about their daughters' sexual activity. Among those who had sugar daddy partner only 8 (11.3%) of their parents know their transactional sexual relationship with older men.

IX. Families awareness about the students' sexual relation with older men

Almost all of the interviewees' explained that families don't see them on the act and they don't do such things in their village. They act as quite descent around the Village. Sometimes even they may hear the family gossiping about other people's daughters. Some of respondents reported that they skip school attendance to meet their partners at the appointment place or they come and pick them up without parents' knowledge. A few said that they tell their parents that they are attending library or doing assignment or in their girl friends' home when they have, in fact, arranged to meet older partners.

“They may hear some rumors which have no proof. There was time that my dad used to hear some rumors from the neighbors. When he asked, ‘...they say they saw you downtown’, I yelled back saying ‘What were they themselves doing out there? Don't you trust me?’ I convinced him so. You joke about it and it is over. One thing that one should take care of is not to behave at home as one does outside. One should be obedient at home in order to be trustworthy. You can make your family to defend you.” (Respondent 4, table 1)

Table 7. Codes and categories identified in the qualitative analysis of preparatory students

Categories	Codes
1. Magnitude and way of practicing transactional sex with older men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Acceptability • Becoming common • Get on street • Looking for victims • Pre-planned
2. HIV risk perception and transactional sex with older men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No history of every one • Insist for unsafe sex are victims • Easily expose for HIV/risky practice
3. Multiple sexual partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrent younger boyfriend • Sequential sugar daddy partner • Fixed young boyfriend
4. Condom use and negotiation power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't use for young boyfriends • Inconsistent • Difficult to convince older men • Bagging for condom use • Older men dislike condom • Deliberately break the condom • Develop trust
5. Substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol consumption • Addict to chat • Smoke cigarette • Use Shisha • Make fearless and strength for hardcore
6. Features of sugar daddies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich Lots of money/ Pay big money • Married • Double age difference
7. Context and reason for sex with “sugar daddies” partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to get everything • School fees • Secure earning /more money • Not ask the family • Gives a relieve • Sympathy, generous • Use to buy top-up
8. Families awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not see /secretly • Out of village • Quite descent • Convince them • Private room • Obedient at home • Trustworthy

6. DISCUSSION

Focusing among preparatory female students' in Hawassa town, this thesis attempts to provide some insight on the sexual relationship with sugar daddies, the reason and extent of female preparatory students' involvement on transactional sex with sugar daddies in relation with HIV risk. The study found out that female preparatory students who date "sugar daddies" are at risk of getting HIV which is related to their risky sexual behavior. The use of condoms when having sex either with older men or other partners is limited as a result of powerlessness to negotiate from the part of the girls and trust from the part of other partners and older men too. Furthermore, their sexual network with other school mates and young men put the generation at risk of HIV.

As different behavioral science researchers agreed that, abstinence from sex before marriage and delay of sexual debut are among the importance strategies that help to reduce spread of HIV especially among youth. However, in this study, 130 (21%) of the female preparatory students reported to ever had sex and 35.4% of them had their first sex before the age of 18 years. This rate is almost similar with studies done in Agaro where 25% of the school youth of both sexes and 38% of the youth in Addis Ababa had sex before the age of 18 years (13, 14). The mean and median age at first sexual debut in this study is 16.58 (± 1.71) and 17 years respectively. The mean finding is in agreement with EDHS 2005 (16.1), Bahir dar (16.9) and Southern Ethiopia (17.0 years) (2, 18, 19).

The evidence appeared to validate the concept that "sugar daddy" relationships are becoming widespread. In this study 71 students (11.5%) had been involved in sexual relation with older men and the qualitative result also explored the ideas in similarly. This finding is relatively lower prevalence than study done in South Africa among grade 11 and 12 female students, 25% (21). This finding may be underestimated due to cultural influences that stigmatizes girls' having sex before marriage especially those do it for financial or material benefits.

Age of respondents had a significant association with sexual relation with older men. As age of respondents increase the practice of sexual contact with sugar daddies increase. Respondents in age group 20-24 years older was approximately seven times most likely to be involved in such sexual relation as compared to age group 15-19 years. From the young respondents 38.7% of

students had sugar daddy sexual partner. This finding is not much far from study done in rural region, Tanzania, which accounted 24% (9). Economic problem is also other factor for involvement of female students' transactional sex with older men (5) . Students from perceived rich family were less likely to be involved on transactional sex than either middle or poor families. Surveys done in sub-Saharan, Northern Tanzania and U.S.A Africa also support our findings where family's income has an association with sex with older men (5, 9, 20).

The main reason mentioned by those students involved in sexual relation with sugar daddies were exchange of money and/or material gifts. Our qualitative study also supports this finding. Similar studies done in South Africa 80%, Uganda 85% and Kenya 78% (21, 37, 38) also find the same results where girls date older men for financial or material benefits. Qualitative studies done in USA and Tanzania also revealed that female doesn't engage on transactional sex without money/other material benefit (5, 9, 20). The second reason to have sex with older men was peer pressure which is also supported by the research done in South Africa among grade 11 and 12 students (21).

However, the money derived from having sex with older men was not used for school fee seldom but to buy clothes, shoes, and jewelries. Studies from South Western Uganda also ported the same (37). Qualitative data of this thesis revealed most of respondents who practice transactional sex with older men use the money they received in exchange for sex to get top-up which is also supported by the qualitative research done in USA and Tanzania considered as modernity and being competitive and smart among peers is the reason to be involved in transactional sex (5, 9, 11, 20)

Other than of the result identified in the study done in Southern Africa and Mozambique, no one of respondents had sexual relationship with older men for the sake of marriage. The reason may be in this specific study the focus was on only in-school young preparatory girls where interest for marriage is low (21, 40).

Many literatures suggested that both the number and types of sexual partners either positively or negatively influence risk of individual for acquisition of HIV/AIDS. The practice of multiple

sexual partners is among the major predisposing factors for the transmission of HIV infection (23). On the average our respondents indicated that they have more than two sexual partners in their lifetime which are comparable with 2.7 done in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This is worse among girls who reported to have sex with older men reported to date more than 5 people in their lifetime. Compared to their age, this huge, however is expected as this type of relation is not long lasting as they date several men to get more financial benefit in exchange (8). As other qualitative studies have done in Tanzania and US, this research identified as having multiple sexual partners concurrently or sequentially is common trend among respondents had sex with older men for more financial or material support (8, 20).

Around 35% of respondents had more than one sexual partner at a time and they do this for financial/material support they receive from sugar daddies. This finding is supported by the study done in Dares salaam, 25% of respondents had more than one sexual partner at a time (8). The average duration of staying as a partnership with older partner was 105 days which is less than study done in urban Kenya which was one year and in agreement with study done in Soweto, South Africa which were 90 days (6).

Unprotected sexual intercourse is one of the major risk factor that predispose individuals to HIV/AIDS (25). In this study from the total of seventy one sexually active respondents with older men, only 14 (19.7%) were used condom consistently. In other words nearly four-fifth (80.5) of female students who practiced sex with older men didn't use condom at all or use inconsistently. This finding is lower than studies in Uganda and Benin (both 34%) (26, 27). Despite the high rate of multiple sexual relationships, only 22.7% of the students with a positive history of multiple sexual relationships used condom consistently. This figure is higher than a study done in Addis Ababa 13.2% (24).

A significant association exists between large age gap and unsafe sex practice. Odds of condom use decrease for those who had ten or more year older partner compared with those partners fewer than ten years. In this study those respondents who had more than ten years gap were noted to be significantly less likely to have involved in condom use at last sexual intercourse

(OR=0.18) than had partner less than ten years gap. This finding is in agreement with the study done in Kenya (OR=0.5) (6).

Regarding condom use at last sex, respondents who had been involved in sexual relation with older men were less likely to use condom in the last sex (OR =0.25). Qualitative finding of this study also explored among most of interviewees there were inconsistent condom use while had transactional sex with older men. This finding is also in agreement with studies done in Ghana (31). As other studies have identified in Sub-Saharan country, urban Kenya, Dar es salaam and in Soweto, qualitative data findings revealed that transactional sex with older men increases lowest probability of condom use (5, 6, 8, 34)

It is believed that knowledge on HIV/AIDS should translate in to safe sexual behaviors so as to prevent and control the dissemination among target population and to the community at large in long run. In this study finding, transactional sex with older men had no significant association with good and poor comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge. By supporting the above finding the qualitative study in Kenya also revealed that the young women who had been involved in transactional sex with older men rank other need above the risk of HIV infection (22).

In general, most of identified determinant factors were found to be supported by different studies that were conducted in the country as well as worldwide. The main reason why the female students have sexual relationship with sugar daddies is to get financial and material gain from them. Even though the respondents get money they use it to buy luxurious thing which is not necessary for survival.

7. STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

7.1. Strength

- The use of quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection enables us to have an in-depth understanding of the subject matter.
- High response rate.

7.2. Limitations

- As sexual initiation before marriage is a taboo in the study area students may under report their sexual activity.
- There may be a possibility of recall bias among girls who date sugar daddies, as they do the activity frequently
- Since the data are cross-sectional, the direction of casual relationship between dependent and independent variables can't always be determined.
- Because of respondents who date "sugar daddies" are small in number as compared to their counterpart it can't always be determine the result of internal comparison among them.

8. CONCLUSSION

From this study we can conclude that girls in Hawassa town specifically young preparatory students and young men who had sex with girls dating sugar daddies and their other partner are at risk of HIV. Transactional sex, concurrent multiple sexual partnership, inconsistent or no condom use and substance abuse were the predisposing factors. Taking the limitation in to consideration, it is possible to conclude that:-

- Transactional sex with older men is being practiced among female preparatory students in Hawassa town. It is also demonstrated that young women were not victims but actively seek older partner who can provide them with luxuries and financial support.
- Among respondents who consume alcohol, chat chewer, orthodox religion followers, and both parents died were more likely practice transactional sex with sugar daddies.
- Respondents who reported perceived economic status as rich as compared to the community were less likely to practice the transactional sex with older men than middle and poor families.
- The main reason proposed by respondents those involved in sexual relation with older men were need of money/material gain and peer groups.
- Most (nine-tenth) of the respondents who had been involved in sexual relation with older men had more than one sexual partner concurrently or sequentially. Money/material gift expectations were main reasons for them having more than one partner.
- Despite the high level of knowledge on HIV, only few proportion of female preparatory students consistently use condom while have sexual relationship with older men and majority of them agreed that the money/materials they derive from sugar daddies often outweigh the cost of contracting HIV. This may imply that relatively good knowledge about HIV/AIDS alone is not sufficient enough to bring behavioral change in the study population.

9. RECOMMENDATION

Findings from this study indicate that female preparatory students are practicing risky sexual behaviors that demands both short and long term investigations. Therefore, based on the main findings the following recommendations are forwarded:

- The families need to develop open discussion with their daughters about their educational and sexual life.
- The schools need to develop collaboration with the students' families to develop program on controlling transactional sex, discuss problems among the peers and use positive role models to encourage students to seek safer alternatives for transactional sex and increases girls' sense of self worth.
- Community campaign should be mounted to encourage condom use and safe sex practice with in transactional sex with older men and to increase girls' skill for negotiating condom use with all types of partners.
- Programs designed to reduce sexual risk of young people need to account for the transactional nature of sexual relationship with older men and main focus should be given for sugar daddies to practice safe sex with young girls.
- HIV risk behaviors are high among these types of relationship and there is a need for comprehensive prevention programs that address policy issues for girls and also programs that targeted on safe sex practice among young men and innocent girls to control risky sexual network.
- Advocacy should be done on knowledge, attitude and practice of female condom and make it accessible for use.
- Potential long-term interventions including improving girls' education and empowering them for present and future financial independence could be linked and expanded.
- Household poverty alleviation as a long term intervention, because poverty is the whole mark of HIV/AIDS.
- National level or large scale survey, like the Ethiopian behavioral surveillance survey and other related survey should consider the transactional sex.
- Further research to identify vulnerable groups in transactional sex with "sugar daddies" among the population who are at risk to be involved on sexual network.

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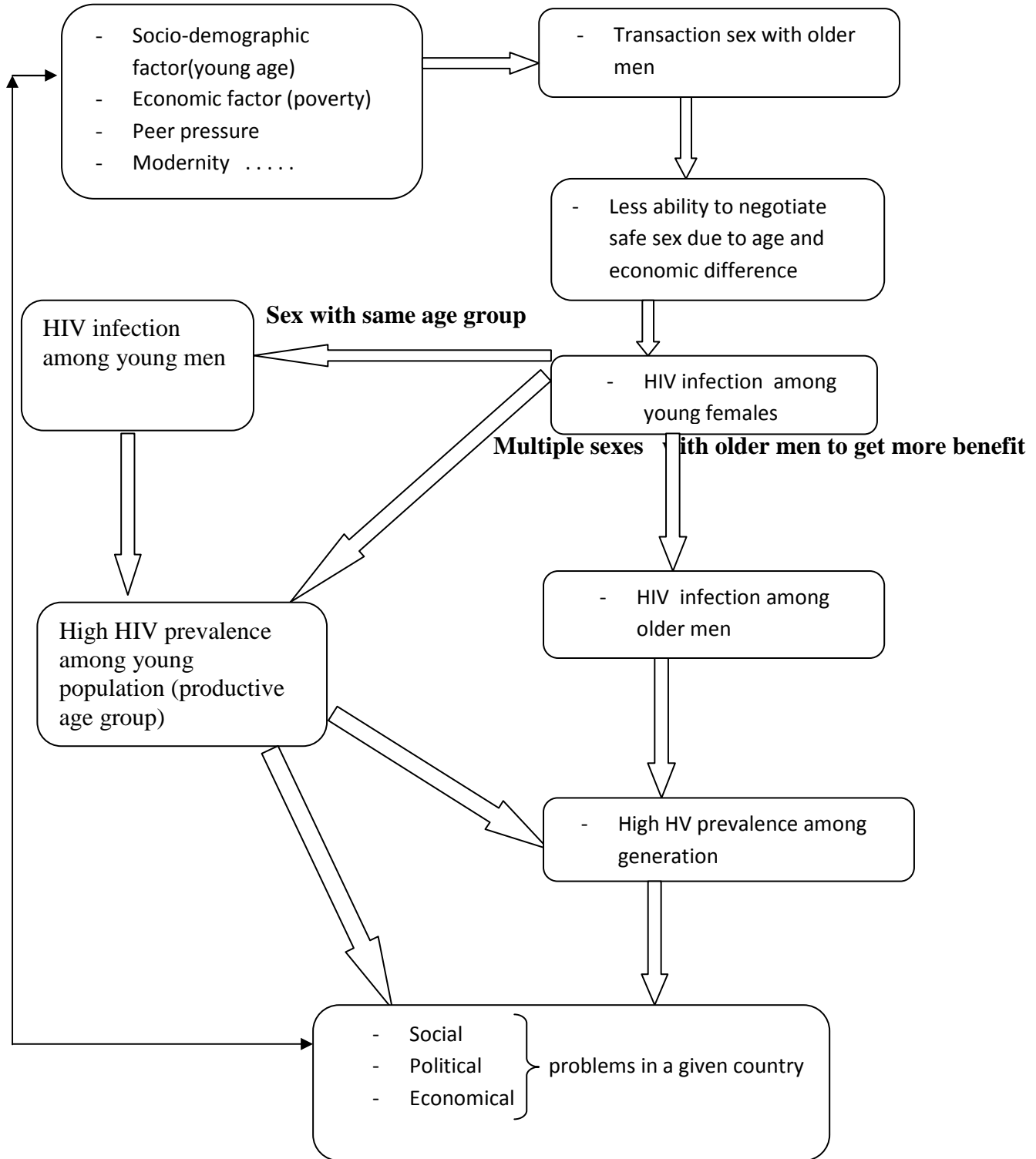
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11. ANNEX

ANNEX I- Conceptual frame work for transactional sex with older men.



ANNEX II. - Informed consent

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ I am from Addis Ababa University Faculty of Medicine graduate class. I would like to talk to you about your experiences.

[Procedure]: If you agree to participate in the study, I will have a personal interview with you covering questions about yourself and related experiences, opinions and practices. I do anticipate asking you to spare a substantial amount of time. The interview will take about 60-90 minute.

[Benefits & Risks]: The information you give me will assist to establish and improve programs in this area. There is no risk because of your participation in this study but some of the questions I ask may be upsetting to you, or you may be marginalized as a result of participating in this study. On the other hand, the benefit of your participation is that you will contribute useful information to public health managers so they provide programs related to HIV/AIDS among female students in Ethiopia.

[Possibility of withdrawal or declining specific questions]: Your opinions and experiences are important. I want you to be honest and truthful in answering our questions. Some of the questions I will ask might be intrusive, personal and perhaps distasteful. Your participation is completely voluntary. You may ask me to stop discussions if you are uncomfortable, or you may also decline to answer any single question. In case of distasteful questions that you are willing to answer, I do request you to answer honestly, because it is important that I have complete and honest responses to questions.

[Confidentiality]: The interviews/discussions are strictly confidential so your responses will not be shared with anyone. Your name will not appear on any of my notes or any of the reports.

[Compensation]: you will be paid back for time lost and transport cost at the end of the discussion otherwise you will not be charged nor will you be paid for your participation in the study.

[Offer to answer questions]: I can answer any questions you may have. If I don't have the information you require, I will tell you so and, if you wish, I will try to get an answer for you.

If you are agreed with information:-

Signature _____ Name (Optional) _____ Date _____

ANNEX III – Structured English questionnaire

The study team is from Addis Ababa University, School of Public Health. This study is being conducted among Hawassa female preparatory students. The purpose of the study is to learn about experience of female preparatory students with regard to transaction sex with older men in Hawassa Town. As a method of the study, you are selected to participate in the study randomly. Your participation in this study is completely voluntary and not associated with any kind of compensation. There is also no risk as a result of your participation in this study. There is no direct benefit from your participation, but information you give us will help to design HIV risk reduction strategies among female students. If you are willing to participate on the study we would like to thank you for your genuine responses in advance.

Thank you for allowing us to share your time.

PART I- Personal identification and information		
In this part, you are requested to respond the questions asked in the left side of the table about personal information. Select only one response from stated choice in the right side of the table for each question.		
NO.	Questions	Alternative responses
101.	How old are you?	_____ (age in years, last birth day celebration)
102.	What is your religion?	1= Orthodox____ 2= Protestant ____ 3= Muslim ____ 4= Catholic ____ 5= Others (specify)_____
103.	How many numbers of siblings do you have?	_____
104.	Your birth order among your siblings.	_____
105.	What is your current marital status?	1= Never marred____ 2= Married(in union)_____

		3= Cohabitation (living together without union)____ 4= Separated ____ 5= Divorced____ 6= Widowed____
106.	Your parent's marital status?	1= Married ____ 2= Separated____ 3=Divorced____ 4= Widowed____
107.	Where is your parent's permanent residence place?	_____ (town)
108.	With whom do you live now?	1= With parents__ 2= Uncle/aunt__ 3= Grand parents 4= Friends 5= Other relatives 6= Non relatives 7= Alone 8= Other (specify)_____
109.	How do you evaluate the economic status of your family as compare to your neighbors in the community?	1= Very rich____ 2= Rich ____ 3= Medium____ 4= Poor____ 5= Very Poor____

PART II - knowledge, Attitude and practice on HIV/AIDS

In this part, you are requested to respond questions asked in the left side of the table which focus on knowledge, attitude and practice about HIV/AIDS. You can select more than one response at a time among stated options in the right side of the table.

No.	Questions	Alternative responses
201.	What are the ways in which a person can be infected by HIV?	1= unprotected sexual intercourse ____ 2= By sharing sharp materials ____

		3=Mother to child _____ 4=Sharing food utensils _____ 5=Transfusion of infected blood _____ 6= By insect bites _____ 7=Other specify _____ 8= I do not know _____
202.	Is there a cure for AIDS?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____ 3= I don't know _____
203.	What can a healthy person do to prevention HIV/AIDS?	1= Abstinence _____ 2= Having one uninfected faithful sexual partner _____ 3= Correct and consistent condom use _____ 4= Avoiding direct contact with contaminated blood _____ 5= consistent use of bed net _____ 6= Others (specify) _____
204.	Can a healthy looking person be infected with HIV?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____
205.	Do you perceive that you are exposed to HIV/AIDS?	1= Yes ____ 2= No ____ 3= May be ____

PART III – Substance use and sexual behavior

In this part, you are requested to respond questions asked in the left side of the table about sexual and other behaviors. You can select more than one response at a time among stated options in the right side of the table.

No.	Questions	Alternative responses	
301	Have you ever used the following	Yes	No
	Chew chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Drink alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	substance?	Smoke cigarette <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
		Shisha <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
		Other substance (specify) _____										
302	Have you ever been drunk?	1= Yes, always 2=Yes, sometimes 3=Never										
303	Have you ever had a boy friend?	1= Yes___ 2= No ____										
304	How many sexual partners did you have in your life time?	_____ (number)										
305	How many partners do you have currently?	_____ (number)										
306	At what age did you 1 st have sexual intercourse?	_____ (in full year)										
307	If you have more than one partner currently, would you mention your relation with at least two of them on the boxes indicated in the right side?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Partner I</th> <th>Partner II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner</td> <td>1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2=Regular/non-cohabit partner</td> <td>2=Regular/non-cohabit partner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3=casual contact</td> <td>3=casual contact</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4=Client who paid for sex</td> <td>4=Client who paid for sex</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Partner I	Partner II	1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner	1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner	2=Regular/non-cohabit partner	2=Regular/non-cohabit partner	3=casual contact	3=casual contact	4=Client who paid for sex	4=Client who paid for sex
Partner I	Partner II											
1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner	1=regular/spouse/cohabit partner											
2=Regular/non-cohabit partner	2=Regular/non-cohabit partner											
3=casual contact	3=casual contact											
4=Client who paid for sex	4=Client who paid for sex											
308	How old was your 1 st sexual partner? (if not sure, estimate)	_____ (in full year)										
309	It is becoming common to have more than one partner concurrently among girls, have you ever had multiple partners at same time?	1= Yes 2=No										

310	<p>For how long time did you stayed with each of them? (if you have only one partner write the period only on partner I</p> <p>(Record in months or days)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Partner I</i></p> <p>_____ Month</p> <p>_____ Days</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Partner II</i></p> <p>_____ Month</p> <p>_____ Days</p>
311	<p>How old is your current partner?</p> <p>(If not sure, estimate)</p>	<p>_____Age (full completed years)</p>	
312	<p>How often did you use condom with your current partner(s)?</p>	<p>1=Always_____</p> <p>2=Sometimes_____</p> <p>3=Never _____(GO TO Q 315)</p>	
313	<p>The last time you had sexual intercourse with your partner(s), did you use condoms?</p>	<p>1=Yes_____</p> <p>2=No _____ (GO TO Q 316)</p>	
314	<p>If you used condom in the last sexual intercourse, who initiated using the condom?</p>	<p>1=Myself_____</p> <p>2=My partner____</p> <p>3= Mutual decision____</p>	
315	<p>If you do not use condom what is the reason?</p>	<p>1= Partner refused</p> <p>2= I refused</p> <p>3= Better payment</p> <p>4= I trust/know my partner</p> <p>5= Condom was not available</p> <p>6= Under influence of alcohol or <input type="checkbox"/>rugs</p> <p>7= Using other contraceptive</p> <p>8= I never be infected by HIV</p> <p>Other specify_____</p>	
316	<p>The last time you had sex; did you receive money or gifts?</p> <p>IF YES, STATE VALUE</p>	<p>1= Yes in birr _____</p> <p>2= Yes in kind _____</p> <p>3= No_____ (Go to Q 318)</p>	

317	How do you use the money	1= Used it for school material 2= Used it to support my family 3= Used it to buy items or dress 4= Used it to buy cell phone or music playing items If other specify _____
318	Have you ever been physically/ Psychologically abused by this partner?	1=Yes____ 2=No____(GO TO Q.320)
319	How did he abuse you?	1=Forced me to have sex with him____ 2= Forced me not to use condom____ 3= Forced me to take little money____ 4= Forced me not to stop the relation____ 5=Forced me not to tell our sexual relation to others ____ 6=He insulted me____ 7=Other(specify)_____
320	Do you have will to stop sexual relation with each of your partner at any time?	1=Yes_____ 2=No_____

PART IV-Sexual relation with sugar daddies

In this part, you are requested to respond questions in the left side of the table which focus on sexual partner of older men with female students in exchange of money/materials. You can select more than one response at a time among stated options in the right side of table

No.	Questions	Alternative responses
401.	Have you heard about sugar daddy?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____
402.	Have you ever been or are you currently involved in sexual relationship with sugar daddies'?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____ (GO TO Q.422.)
403.	How do you evaluate economic status of	1= Very richest ____

	your recent sugar daddy partner as compared to the community?	2= Rich _____ 3= Medium _____ 4= Poor person _____ 5= Very poor person _____
404.	What is your recent sugar daddy's marital status?	1=Married 2=Never married 3=Divorced 4=Widowed
405.	What is your reason to be involved on sexual relationship with sugar daddies?	1= To get money _____. 2= To get material support _____. 3= Peer pressure _____. 4= Just for fun/modernity _____. 5= Because of love _____. 6= To be married _____. 7= He forced me to be his girl friend _____. 8= If other specify _____
406.	It is common for men to give women gifts or money. What did you receive from sugar daddy in last year?	1= Money _____. 2= Material needed for school____ 3= Cell phone____ 4= Cloths and shoes ____ 5= Jewelries_____. 6= Cosmetics _____. 7= If other specify_____
407.	Do you use condom while having sex with sugar daddies?	1= Always_____.(GO TO 409) 2= Sometimes_____. 3= Never at all _____.
408.	If you use condom sometimes or no: why do not you use condom consistently?	1= Not accessible _____. 2= I don't like condom_____. 3= My partner doesn't want it _____.

		4= When I taken alcohol/drugs____. 5= I trust my partner____ 6=I don't trust condom____ 7= If others specify _____.
409.	Did you use condom during your last sexual contact with sugar daddies?	1= Yes____. 2= No _____. 3= Do not remember_____.
410.	When your partner was not willing to use condom, did you try to negotiate with him?	1= Yes____. 2= No _____.
411.	If you don't tried to negotiate with him: what is the reason?	1= It put my benefit at risk____. 2= He may get angry on me____ 3= I afraid him ____ 4= Others specify_____.
412.	Sexual violence is common among girls. Have you ever faced such a problem from sugar daddy?	1= Yes ____ 2= No ____ (GO TO Q 414)
413.	How did he abuse you?	1=Forced me to have sex with him____ 2= Forced me not to use condom____ 3= Forced me to take little money____ 4= Forced me not to stop the relation____ 5=Forced me not to tell our sexual relation to others ____ 6=He insulted me____ 7=Other(specify)_____
414.	Do you want more sugar daddy partners?	1= Yes ____ 2=No____ 3= Not sure____
415.	If your answer for Q 414 is yes: why do you want more?	1= To get more money____ 2= To get more material 3= To be in same standard with my friends____

		4= If other reason specify _____
416.	If you don't get money/gifts from sugar daddy do you stop the relationship?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____
417.	Do you have sexual partner other than sugar daddies?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____ (GO TO Q 421)
418.	If you have sexual partner other than sugar daddy, Who is your partner?	1= Student 2= Employed youth 3= Both Student and employed youth
419.	Does your partner know about your sexual relationship with sugar daddy?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____ 3= I am not sure _____
420.	Do you share the gift/money you taken from sugar daddy to your partner?	1= Yes 2= No
421.	Do your parents/ people you live with know about your sexual relation with sugar daddies?	1= Yes _____ 2= No _____ 3= I am not sure _____
422.	Do you know a girl of your best friend of your school who have a sugar daddy sexual partner?	1= Yes 2= No
423.	If you do not have sugar daddy partner, do you want to have one?	1= Yes I am planning _____ 2= No I don't want at all _____ 3= I am not sure _____

This is the end of the questionnaire. We thank you for your willingness.

If you have any questions about this study you can contact through the following address:

-Liyuwork Mitiku E-mail: liyumitiku@gmail.com

Data collector: Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Checked by supervisor: Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

ANNEX IV- Amharic questionnaire

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□□□

የጥናቱ ቡድን የመጣው ከአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ህብረተሰብ ጤና ድህረ-ምረቃ ክፍል ነው። ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው በሐዋሳ ከተማ የመሰናዶ ሴት ተማሪዎች ላይ ነው። የጥናቱ ዓላማ ከመሰናዶ ሴት ተማሪዎች በስነ-ወሲባዊ በተለይም በዕድሜ ከእነርሱ ክፍ ከሚሉ ሰዎች ጋር ባላቸውን ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ዙሪያ ለመማርና ልምድ ለመውሰድ ነው። እንደ ጥናቱ ዘዴ መሰረት እርሶ ከተማሪዎች በአጋጣሚ የተመረጡ ሲሆን የእርሶ በጥናቱ ላይ መሳተፍ በፈቃደኝነትና ከጥቅም ጋር ባልተያያዘ መላኩ ነው። እርሶ የሚሰጡን መረጃ ፍፁም በሚስጢር የሚያዝ ነው። እርሶ በጥናቱ ላይ በመሳተፍዎ የሚደርስዎት ምንም ጉዳት የለም። የእርሶ መሳተፍ ለእርሶ ቀጥተኛ ጥቅም ባይኖረውም የሚሰጡን መረጃ ወደ ፊት ለሚኖረው የወጣት ሴት ተማሪዎች ኤች. አይ. ቪ/ኤድስ መከላከልና መቆጣጠር ላይ ለሚደረገው እንቅስቃሴ የጎላ አስተዋፅኦ አለው። ጥናቱን በማንኛውም ጊዜ የማቋረጥ መብት ያሉት ሲሆን በማቋረጥዎ ሚደርስዎት አንዳችም ችግር አይኖርም። በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ከወሰኑ የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች በትክክልና በግልፅ በመመለስ ለሚያደርጉልን ትብብር ከልብ እናመሰግናለን።

ክፍል 1- ማህበራዊና ስነ-ህዝባዊ መረጃ		
በዚህ ክፍል ከዚህ በታች ባለው ሰንጠረዥ በግራ በኩል የተዘረዘሩትን ጥያቄዎች አንብበው በቀኝ በኩል ካሉት አማራጮች ይምረጡ።እርሶ የመረጡትን መልስ ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ፊት ለፊት ባለው አነስተኛ ሰንጠረዥ ላይ የ“X” ምልክት ያድርጉበት። ለዚህ ክፍል ለአንድ ጥያቄ አንድ መልስ ብቻ ይስጡ።		
ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልስ
1.1	ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነው?	_____ ዓመት (በቅርቡ ያከበሩትን)
1.2	ሃይማኖትዎ ምንድን ነው?	<input type="checkbox"/> ኦርቶዶክስ <input type="checkbox"/> ፕሮቴስታንት <input type="checkbox"/> ሙስሊም <input type="checkbox"/> ካቶሊክ ሌላ(ይግለፁ)_____
1.3	በጠቅላላው ምን ያህል ወንድምና እህት አልዎት?	_____
1.4	እርስዎ ለቤተሰብዎ ስንተኛ ልጅ ነዎት?	_____

1.5	በአሁን ወቅት የትዳር ሁኔታዎ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አግባብ አላውቅም <input type="checkbox"/> ባለትዳር <input type="checkbox"/> አላገባሁም ግን ከወንድ ጓደኛዬ ጋር አብሬ የምኖር <input type="checkbox"/> ተፋትቻለሁ <input type="checkbox"/> ባለቤቴ በህይወት የለም
1.6	የወላጅዎ የትዳር ሁኔታ?	<input type="checkbox"/> የተለያዩ ግን በህግ ያልተወሰነ <input type="checkbox"/> በህግ ውሳኔ የተለያዩ <input type="checkbox"/> ባል/ሚስት በህይወት የሌሉ <input type="checkbox"/> በጋብቻ አብረው የሚኖሩ <input type="checkbox"/> እናትም አባትም በህይወት የሉም
1.7	ቤተሰብዎ በቋሚነት የሚኖሩበት ከተማ?	_____ ከተማ
1.8	አሁን ከማን ጋር ነው የሚኖሩት?	<input type="checkbox"/> ከወላጆቹ ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ከአክስት/አጎት ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ከአያቶቹ ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ከጓደኞቹ ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ከሌሎች ዘመዶች ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ዘመድ ካልሆኑ ሰዎች ጋር <input type="checkbox"/> ባቻዬን ሌላ (ይግለፁ) _____
1.9	የቤተሰብዎ የኑሮ ደረጃ ከህብረተሰቡ/ከጎረቤትዎ ጋር ሲነፃፀር ከሚከተሉት በየትኛው ይከፍሉታል?	<input type="checkbox"/> በጣም ድሃ ናቸው <input type="checkbox"/> ድሃ ናቸው <input type="checkbox"/> መካከለኛ ናቸው <input type="checkbox"/> ሀብታም ናቸው <input type="checkbox"/> በጣም ሀብታም ናቸው

ክፍል 2-የኤች. አይ. ቪ/ኤድስ የእውቀት፣ የግንዛቤና የተግባር መጠይቅ

በዚህ ክፍል ከዚህ በታች ባለው ሰንጠረዥ በግራ በኩል የተዘረዘሩትን ጥያቄዎች አንብበው በቀኝ በኩል ካሉት አማራጮች ይምረጡ። እርሶ የመረጡትን መልስ ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ፊት ለፊት ባለው አነስተኛ ሰንጠረዥ ላይ የ“X” ምልክት ያድርጉበት። ለአንድ ጥያቄ ከአንድ በላይ መልስ መመለስ ይችላሉ።

ተ.ቁ.	መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልስ
2.1	<p>አንድ ሰው በምን አይነት መንገድ በኤች. አይ. ቪ ሊጠቃ ይችላል? (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ይቻላል)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ልቅ በሆነ ግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ስለታማ ዕቃዎችን በጋራ በመጠቀም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> በተበከለ ደም ልገሳ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ከእናት ወደ ልጅ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> የቤት እቃዎችን በጋራ በመጠቀም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> በትናንሽ ነፍሳት ንክሻ</p> <p>ሌላ(ይግለፁ)_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> አላውቅም</p>
2.2	<p>ኤድስን መፈወሻ መድሃኒት አለ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> አዎ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> የለውም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም</p>
2.3	<p>አንድ በኤች. አይ. ቪ/ኤድስ ያልተያዘ ሰው እንዴት ከበሽታው እራሱን መከላከል ይችላል?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ከግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት በመታቀብ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> በአንድ ጤነኛ ሰው በመወሰን</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ኮንዶም ሁሌና በአግባቡ በመጠቀም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ከተበከለ ደም ጋር ቀጥተኛ ግንኙነት ባለማድረግ</p> <p>ሌላ(ይግለፁ)_____</p>
2.4	<p>ሲታይ ጤነኛ የሚመስል ሰው ኤች. አይ. ቪ/ኤድስ ሊኖርበት ይችላል?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> አዎ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> አይችልም</p>
2.5	<p>ለኤች. አይ. ቪ/ኤድስ ተጋልጫለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> አዎ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> አልተጋለጥኩም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ሊሆን ይችላል</p>

3.9	የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ፈፅመው ያውቃሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አላውቅም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.22)		
3.10	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ያደረጉት በስንት እድሜዎ ነው?	_____ (በዓመት ይግለፁ)		
3.11	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የፈፅመው ሰው እድሜ ምን ያህል ይሆናል? (ካላወቁ በግምት ይጻፉ)	_____ በዓመት		
3.12	በዕድሜዎ በነበሮት የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት እርሶ ትልቅ ነው የሚሉት የወንድ ጓደኛዎ በግምት ዕድሜው ምን ያህል ይሆናል?	_____ (በዓመት)		
3.13	በቅርብ ከነበሮት የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ቢያንስ ሁለቱን (2) የወንድ ጓደኛዎ በሚመለከት ከአያንዳንዱ ጋር ያሉት ህብረት እንዴት ይገልፁታል? (አንድ ብቻ ካሉት የአንዱን ብቻ ይሙሉ)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 1</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 2</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 1</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው	<p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 2</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው
<p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 1</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው	<p style="text-align: center;">ከጓደኛ 2</p> <input type="checkbox"/> አብሮኝ የሚኖር ጓደኛዬ/ባለቤት <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ነው ግን አብሮኝ አይኖርም <input type="checkbox"/> ድንገት ያገኘሁት ሰው ነው <input type="checkbox"/> በገንዘብ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት የሚፈፅም ሰው			
3.14	የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ሲፈፅሙ ኮንዶም ይጠቀማሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ሁልጊዜ <input type="checkbox"/> አንዳንዴ <input type="checkbox"/> ተጠቅመን አናውቅም		
3.15	በቅርብ ጊዜ በነበርዎት የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ኮንዶም ተጠቅመዋል?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አልተጠቀምንም (ወደ ጥያቄ 3.17 ይለፉ)		
3.16	በቅርብ ጊዜ በነበርዎት የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ኮንዶም ከተጠቀሙ ሃሳቡን ያቀረበው ማን ነው?	<input type="checkbox"/> እኔ <input type="checkbox"/> የወንድ ጓደኛዬ <input type="checkbox"/> ሁለታችንም		
3.17	በቅርብ ጊዜ በነበርዎት የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ኮንዶም ካልተጠቀሙ ምክንያቶች ምን ነበር?	<input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ስላልተስማማ <input type="checkbox"/> እኔ ስላልፈለኩኝ <input type="checkbox"/> የተሻለ ገንዘብ ስለማላገኝ <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬን ስለማምነው <input type="checkbox"/> ኮንዶም ስላልነበረ <input type="checkbox"/> ጠጥቼ/ዕዕ ወስጄ ስለነበር <input type="checkbox"/> ሌላ የርግዝና መከላከያ ዘዴ ስለተጠቀምኩ <input type="checkbox"/> ኤች.አይ.ቪ ስለማንያዝ ሌላ (ይግለፁ) _____		

3.18	በቅርቡ በነበርዎት የግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት ምን ያህል ገንዘብ/ስጦታ ተቀብለዋል? (መጠኑን ይግለጹ)	<p>_____ (ብር)</p> <p>_____ የዕቃው አይነት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ምንም አልተቀበልኩም (ወደ ጥያቄ 3.20 ይለፉ)</p>
3.19	በስጦታነት የተቀበሉትን ገንዘብ/ዕቃ ለምን ለምን ይጠቀሙበታል?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> የተለያዩ ጌጣጌጦችንና ልብሶችን ለመግዛት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ሞባይልና መሰል ኤሌክትሮኒክስን ለመግዛት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ቤተሰቦቼን ለመርዳት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> የትም/ት ቁሳቁስ ለመግዛት</p> <p>ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____</p>
3.20	ከወንድ ጓደኛዎ አካላዊ/ስነ-ልቦናዊ/ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ደርሶብዎት ያውቃል?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> አዎ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> አያውቅም</p>
3.21	አካላዊ/ስነ-ልቦናዊ/ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ደርሶብዎት የምያውቅ ከሆነ በምን አይነት መንገድ?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ግንኙነት እንደናደርግ በማስገደድ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ኮንዶም እንዳንጠቀም በማስገደድ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ትንሽ ብር በመቀበል የግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት እንድንፈፅም በማስገደድ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> የጀመርነውን ግንኙነት ለማንም እንዳልናገር በማስፈራራት</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ስለ ግንኙነታችን ለማንም እንዳልናገር በማስገደድ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> በመምታት</p> <p>ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____</p>

ክፍል 4 - በእድሜ ክፍ ከሚሉ ወንዶች ጋር የሚፈፀም የወሲባዊ ግንኙነትን በተመለከተ

ከዚህ በታች ባለው ሰንጠረዥ በግራ በኩል የተዘረዘሩትን ጥያቄዎች አንብበው በቀኝ በኩል ካሉት አማራጮች ይምረጡ። የመረጡትን መልስ ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ፊት ለፊት ባለው አነስተኛ ሰንጠረዥ ውስጥ የ“X” ምልክት ያድርጉ። እንደ ጥያቄው አይነት ለአንዳንድ ጥያቄዎች ከአንድ በላይ መመለስ ይችላሉ።

ተ.ቁ.	መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልስ
4.1	በእድሜ ክፍሉ በጣም ክፍ (ተለቅ) ከሚል ሰው ጋር የግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት ፈፅመው ያውቃሉ?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> አዎ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> አላውቅም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 4.22 ይለፉ)</p>
4.2	በዕድሜዎ በነበሮት የግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት እርሶ በጣም ትልቅ ነው የሚሉት የወንድ ጓደኛ በግምት ዕድሜው ምን ያህል ይሆናል?	<p>_____ (በዓመት)</p>
4.3	በቅርቡ የገጠሞት ወይም አሁን አብሮት ያለው በእድሜ ክፍሉ በጣም ክፍ የሚለው የወንድ ጓደኛዎ (“ሽግር ዳዲ”) የኢኮኖሚ ደረጃ ከህብረተሰቡ ጋር ሲነፃፀር በየትኛው	<p><input type="checkbox"/> በጣም ሀብታም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ሀብታም</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> መካከለኛ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ድሃ</p>

	ይመድቡታል?	<input type="checkbox"/> በጣም ድሃ
4.4	በቅርቡ የነበርዎት ወይም አሁን ያሉት የ“ሹገር ዳዲ” ጓደኛዎ የትዳር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?	<input type="checkbox"/> አግብተው የማያውቁ <input type="checkbox"/> ያገባ <input type="checkbox"/> ከባለቤታቸው ጋር የተፋቱ <input type="checkbox"/> ባለቤታቸው የሞቱባቸው
4.5	በእድሜ ክእለት በጣም ከፍ ከሚል የወንድ ጓደኛዎ ጋር (“ሹገር ዳዲ”) ግንኙነት እንዲኖርት ምክንያቶ ምንድን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ መምረጥ ይችላሉ)	<input type="checkbox"/> በአንዴ ብዙ ገንዘብ ስለማገኝ <input type="checkbox"/> የተለያዩ ስጦታዎችን ስለማገኝ <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኞቼን አይቼ <input type="checkbox"/> ዘመናዊነት ስለሆነ <input type="checkbox"/> ስለወደድኩት <input type="checkbox"/> ለማግባት ብዬ <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛው እንድሆን ስለስገደደኝ ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____
4.6	ስጦታ/ ገንዘብ ከወንዶች መቀበል የተለመደ ነውና፤ እርሶስ በእድሜ ክእለት በጣም ከፍ ከሚል ሰው ጋር (“ሹገር ዳዲ”) ምን ተቀብለው ያውቃሉ? (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ መምረጥ ይችላሉ)	<input type="checkbox"/> ገንዘብ <input type="checkbox"/> የሞባይል ቀፎ <input type="checkbox"/> ልብስና ጫማ <input type="checkbox"/> ኮስሞቲክስ <input type="checkbox"/> ጌጣ ጌጦች <input type="checkbox"/> የትምህርት መሳሪያ ዕቃዎች ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ምንም ተቀብዬ አላውቅም
4.7	ክእለት በእድሜ በጣም ከፍ ከሚል ሰው ጋር (ከ“ሹገር ዳዲ”) በሚኖርዎት የግብረ-ስጋ ግንኙነት ኮንዶም ይጠቀማሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ሁልጊዜ እንጠቀማለን (ወደ ጥያቄ 4.9 ይለፉ) <input type="checkbox"/> አልፎ አልፎ እንጠቀማለን <input type="checkbox"/> ተጠቅመን አናውቅም
4.8	ኮንዶም አልፎ አልፎ ወይም ተጠቅመው የማያውቁ ከሆነ ምክንያትዎ ምንድን ነው?	<input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬ ስለማይወድ <input type="checkbox"/> እኔ ስለማልወድ <input type="checkbox"/> በቅርብ ስላላገኘን <input type="checkbox"/> ጠጥቼ/ዕዕ ወስጄ ስለነበር <input type="checkbox"/> ጓደኛዬን ስለማምነው <input type="checkbox"/> በኮንዶም ስለማላምን ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____

4.9	በቅርቡ ከ“ሹገር ዳዲ” ጋር በነበርዎ የግብረ-ስጋ ግኑኝነት ኮንዶም ተጠቅመዋል?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አልተጠቀምንም
4.10	በእድሜ ከእርሶ በጣም ከፍ ከሚል የወንድ ጓደኛ (“ሹገር ዳዲ”) ኮንዶም መጠቀም ፈቃደኛ የማይሆኑበት ጊዜ ገጥሞት ያውቃል?	<input type="checkbox"/> ብዙ ጊዜ ይገጥመኛል <input type="checkbox"/> አልፎ አልፎ ይገጥመኛል <input type="checkbox"/> ገጥሞኝ አያውቅም
4.11	በእድሜ ከእርሶ በጣም ከፍ ከሚል የወንድ ጓደኛ (“ሹገር ዳዲ”) ኮንዶም መጠቀም ፈቃደኛ በማይሆኑበት ጊዜ ለማሳመንና ለማስገደድ ሞክረው ያውቃሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አላውቅም
4.12	ከላይ ላለው ለጥያቄ መልሶ ኮንዶም እንድንጠቀም ለማሳመን ሞክራ ወይም አስገድጄ አላውቅም ከሆነ ምክንያቶ ምንድን ነው?	<input type="checkbox"/> የሚሰጠኝ ጥቅም እንዳይቀንስብኝ <input type="checkbox"/> ይቆጣኛል ብዬ ስላሰብኩ <input type="checkbox"/> መጠየቅ ስለምፈራ ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____
4.13	ፆታዊ/ስነ-ልቦናዊ/አካላዊ ጥቃት በሴቶች የተለመደ ነው ፤ እርሶስ ከ“ሹገር ዳዲ” እንዲህ አይነት ጥቃት ደርሶብዎት ያውቃል?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አያውቅም (ወደ ጥያቄ 4.15 ይለፉ)
4.14	ከ“ሹገር ዳዲ” አካላዊ/ስነ-ልቦናዊ/ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ደርሶብዎት የምያውቅ ከሆነ በምን አይነት መንገድ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ግኑኝነት እንድናደርግ በማስገደድ <input type="checkbox"/> ኮንዶም እንዳንጠቀም በማስገደድ <input type="checkbox"/> ትንሽ ብር በመስጠት ግኑኝነት እንድንፈፅም በማስገደድ <input type="checkbox"/> የጀመርነውን ግኑኝነት ለማንም እንዳልናገር በማስፈራራት <input type="checkbox"/> ስለ ግኑኝነታችን ለማንም እንዳልናገር በማስገደድ <input type="checkbox"/> በመምታት ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____
4.15.	አሁን ካሉት የ“ሹገር ዳዲ” ጓደኛ ተጨማሪ እንዲኖሩት ይፈልጋሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አልፈልግም <input type="checkbox"/> እንደሁኔታው
4.16	ተጨማሪ የ“ሹገር ዳዲ” ጓደኛ እንዲኖሩት አቅደው ከሆነ ምክንያቶ ምንድን ነው?	<input type="checkbox"/> ተጨማሪ ገንዘብ ለማግኘት <input type="checkbox"/> ተጨማሪ ስጦታዎችን ለማግኘት <input type="checkbox"/> ከጓደኞቼ ጋር እኩል ለመሆን

		ሌላ(ይግለፁ) _____
4.17	ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ውጪ ሌላ የወንድ ጓደኛ አሎት?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> የለኝም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 421 ይለፉ)
4.18	ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ውጪ ሌላ የወንድ ጓደኛ ካሎት በየትኛው ጎራ ይከፍሉታል?	<input type="checkbox"/> ተማሪ <input type="checkbox"/> ወጣት ሰራተኛ <input type="checkbox"/> ወጣት ስራ የሌለው
4.19	ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ውጪ ያሎት የወንድ ጓደኛ ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጋር ያሎትን ግኑኝነት ያውቃል?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አያውቅም <input type="checkbox"/> ለማወቁ እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም
4.20	ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጓደኛዎ የሚያገኙትን ስጦታ/ገንዘብ ለሌላ የወንድ ጓደኛዎ ያካፍላሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አላካፍለውም
4.21	ቤተሰብዎ ወይም አሁን አብርዎት የሚኖሩት ሰዎች ከ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጋር ያሎትን ግኑኝነት ያውቃሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አያውቁም <input type="checkbox"/> ለማወቃቸው እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም
4.22	እርሶ የ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጓደኛ ኖሮት የማያውቅ ከሆነ በትም/ት ቤት የእርሶ የቅርብ ጓደኛዎ የሆነስ የ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጓደኛ ያለው ያውቃሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አላውቅም
4.23	የ“ሹጉር ዳዲ” ጓደኛ ኖሮት የማያውቅ ከሆነ በጣም በተቸገሩ ወቅት አጋጣሚው ቢገጥሞት ያን ጊዜ ለማለፍ ሲሉ ሊይዙ ይችላሉ?	<input type="checkbox"/> አዎ <input type="checkbox"/> አልይዝም <input type="checkbox"/> እንደሁኔታው

ይህ የመጠይቁ መጨረሻ ነው። ስለሰጡን ትክክለኛና ግልፅ መልስ ከልቤ አመሰግናለሁ!!

ይህን የጥናት ዕሁፍ በተመለከተ ማንኛውም ጥያቄ ካሎት በሚከተለው አድራሻ ሊያገኙን ይችላሉ፤

- አ.-ሜይል- liyumitiku@gmail.com

መጠይቁን ያስጥላው ሰው ስምና ፊርማ _____

የተቆጣጣሪው ስምና ፊርማ _____

ANNEX V- Semi-structured questionnaire for in-depth interview

1. How do you describe the word sugar daddy? (In terms of age, economic status...)
2. Could you describe about your partner 'sugar daddy'? (Age, Economic status, marital status)
3. Describe the trends school and the way how do you get sugar daddies?
 - Entrance to the network
 - Condition(s) in which sexual activities performed (usual Places, time, forced/willingness)
 - Why do you involved on such relation?
4. Benefit
 - It is common for men to give women gifts or money. What did you receive from sugar daddy in last year?
 - Advantage of sexual relationship with sugar daddies than others.
5. Description of sexual and related behavior
 - I. Multiple sexual partnership (other sexual partner, age)
 - II. Unsafe sexual practice
 - Age and economic difference and condom use
 - III. Substance use
 - IV. Family's awareness and other sexual partner knowledge about the relationship with sugar daddies?
6. Describe sexual violence related with sexual relationship.
 - I. Extent of sexual violence in this relationship
 - II. Have you faced such problem?
 - III. Why do sugar daddies do this?
 - IV. If you refuse not to do what has been said by sugar daddies what will be the consequence? How do you cope up it?
7. What is your perception on HIV/AIDS risk related with sexual relationship with sugar daddies?
8. Issue of continuity

Closing

- Summarize the themes discussed.
- Before we end up this discussion, is there anything you would like to add or suggest any body to which I shall talk or other issues you like to rise
- I thank you very much

ANNEX VI. In- depth interview recording sheet

Title of the study – why young preparatory female students have sexual relationship with sugar daddies: HIV/AIDS risk assessment among Hawassa town SNNPR, Ethiopia.

- ❖ Age, school, grade,
 - ❖ Interview identification code: _____
 - ❖ Date: _____
 - ❖ Location: _____
 - ❖ Time started: _____
 - ❖ Time ended: _____
 - ❖ Any other information _____
-

DECLARATION

I, undersigned, declared that this thesis is my original work in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of public health. All the sources of the materials used for this thesis and all people and institutions who gave support for this work are fully acknowledged

Name: Liyuwork Mitiku (BSc. MPH)

Signature: _____

Place of submission: _____

Date of submission: _____

Approval of the primary advisor

This thesis work has been submitted for examination with my approval as university Advisor.

Advisor's name: Dr. Mitike Molla (MPH, PhD)

Signature: _____