

**SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE, ADDISABABA
UNIVERSITY**



**PORNOGRAPHIC CONSUMPTION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH SEXUAL DEBUT
AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF GULELE SUB-CITY, ADDIS ABABA,
ETHIOPIA.**

BY DAWIT ERMIAS

**A RESEARCH PAPER TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE, ADDISABABA UNIVERSITY FOR THE PARTIAL
REQUIREMENT OF MASTERS DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

JUNE 2015

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

As thesis research advisor, I hereby certify that I have read and evaluate this thesis prepared under my guidance by Dawit Ermias entitled Pornographic consumption and its association with sexual debut among high school students of Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2015. I recommended that it be submitted as fulfilling the thesis requirement.

_____ Major Advisor	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ Co Advisor	_____ Signature	_____ Date

As member of the Board of Examiners of the MPH thesis open defense examination, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Dawit Ermias and examined the candidate. We recommended that the thesis be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement for the Degree of Masters of Public Health. Approved by the examining board

_____ Chairperson	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ Internal Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ External Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date

Final approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon the submission of final copy of the thesis to council of graduate studies (CGS) through the department or school graduate committee (DGC or SGC) of the candidate.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my heart full gratitude to my advisors Dr. Mitike Molla and Mr. Muluken Gizaw for their unreserved, invaluable and constructive comments and continuous support from first step up to culmination of this thesis work.

Most importantly I am grateful to thank the administration unit of school of public health of Addis Ababa university, Gullele Sub-City educational office, Enat comprehensive and preparatory school, Elishaday Holly Savior School, Medianialem preparatory school, Lazarist school, Kechene Debre selam high school and Yekatit 12 preparatory school and all students participated in both quantitative and qualitative phases of this study.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	8
1 Introduction and background.....	9
1.2 Problem statement	12
2 Literature review.....	13
2.1 Pornographic exposure, consumption and associated factors	13
2.2 Sexual debut and associated factors.....	17
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	20
3 Objectives.....	21
3.1 General objective.....	21
3.2 Specific objectives	21
4 Methods.....	22
4.1 study area	22
4.2. Study Design	22
4.3. Source population	22
4.4. Study Population	22
Inclusion and exclusion criteria.....	23
4.5. Sample Size.....	23
4.6. Sampling Procedure.....	24
4.7. Data Collection Methods	25
4.8. Data Quality	25
4.9. Data Management and Analysis	26
4.10. Ethical Consideration.....	26
4.11. Variables	27
4.12. Operational Definitions	27
4.13. Dissemination of the Results	28
5. Result.....	30
5.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics	29
5.2 PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSURE, CONSUMPTION AND RELATED FACTORS.	31
5.3 ATTITUDE, SUBJECTIVE NORMS AND SELF EFFICACY TO PORNOGRAPHY	35

5.4 SEXUAL DEBUT AND RELATED FINDINGS.....	37
5.5 Why Do They Watch Pornography?.....	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
6 Discussions.....	43
7. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	46
8 CONCLUSION.....	47
9 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
10 REFERENCES.....	49
ANNEX 1- Information Sheet	50
ANNEX 2. Consent Form.....	51
ANNEX 3. Survey Questionnaire (English and Amharic version).....	51
Annex4 Focus group discussion leading and proving tools.....	65
Codes and Categories	67

List of Tables and figures

Table1 The proportion and number of sampled students from respective schools of Gullele sub city Addis Ababa Ethiopia.....	25
Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents by sex in high Schools of Gulele Sub-City Addis Ababa,Ethiopia,may2015.....	31
Table 3 Students’ attitude towards pornography Gulele sub city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia may 2015.....	36
Table4 subjective norm and self efficacy on pornography, Gulele Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia June 2015.....	37
Table 5 Associations between socio demographic and pornographic encountered variables and sexual debut.....	41
Table6 logistic regression model between early sexual debut and pornographic consumption.....	42
Table8 FGD participants’ profile-----	68
Table 9: The theme, categories and codes identified from the quantitative and qualitative data-----	69
Fig. 1 sources of knowledge of pornography in Gulele Sub City Addis Ababa, Ethiopia June 2015.....	32
Fig.2 With whom respondents watch pornographic materials in Gulele sub-city high schools Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 2015.....	33
Fig. 3 Relationship to first sexual partner, Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa,, Ethiopia. May 2015.....	38
Fig 4 The reason to have sexual debut, Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. May 2015.....	39
Fig. 5 Number of sexual partners’ students ever had sex with, Gullele sub-city Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.....	39

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AOR	Adjusted odds ratio
C.I	Confidence Interval
COR	Crude odds ratio
FGD	Focus group discussion
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
STDs	Sexually transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

Background Pornography is usually defined as any materials that are intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal. Several research findings argue that exposure to pornography promotes early engagement in sexual activities. There is no recent similar study conducted in Ethiopia context.

Objective To assess pornographic consumption, the reason for consumption and its association with sexual debut among high school students of Gulele Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Methods: A mixed-method approach was used and a total of 806 randomly selected students were participated in the cross-sectional survey of quantitative phase. For the qualitative data 36 students participated in six focus group discussions. SPSS version 20 was used to analyze quantitative data and Open Code software was used to code and categorize the qualitative data and content analysis was used.

Result

Majority of students 569(72.5%) were exposed at least once while 368(47%) consumed (used pornographic materials repeatedly). More male consumed pornography compared to female students. Students who used pornography were in higher proportion of reported not to have used condoms and have multiple sexual partners. Pornographic consumers were found to be 6 times more likely to have sexual debut compared to non users [AOR (95% CI) 6.2(3.7-10.5)]. The qualitative study indicated that students consumed pornography to get information and experience about sexuality.

Conclusion and recommendation

Higher exposure and consumption of pornographic materials were significantly associated with sexual debut and high proportion of students who consumed pornography having risky sexual behavior. Promotion of open discussion and school based sexual education could inform youth about their sexuality and reproductive health. Establishing legal framework to control expansion of pornography is an important intervention in developing countries where a large proportion of the population is dominated by young people.

1 Introduction and background

The world is home to 1.8 billion young people (10-24), and nine out of ten young people live in less developed countries. Worldwide, the burdens of disability premature death due to sexual and reproductive health problem are enormous and growing. Unsafe sex is the second most important cause of morbidity or untimely mortality among the world poorest populations and the ninth most important cause in developed countries[1-3].

Each day half a million young people are infected with sexually transmitted diseases and one in ten abortion worldwide occurring among a women age 15-19, more than 4.4 million women in this age group have an abortion every year, and 40% of these abortion take place in unsafe condition[2, 3].

The majority of women undergoing unsafe abortion are under 24 years of age and the rates are particularly high across Africa. Among the 3.2 million unsafe abortions in women aged 15–19 years old globally, almost 50 per cent are in the Africa region. More than one-quarter of unsafe abortion are among African teenagers (age between 15-19) a higher proportion than in any other world region and in sub Saharan Africa unsafe abortion is responsible for between 10-50 percent of all maternal death[4, 5].

According to latest estimates, among 5 million young people ages between 15-24 livings with HIV, nearly 76% of youth people live in sub-Saharan Africa living 2.6 million young people aged 15–24 living with HIV in Eastern and Southern Africa. In Ethiopia the youth segment of population constitute about 19.9% of total populations and the rate of STD and prevalence of HIV were found to be 1.3% and 0.325% respectively [5-8].

The young are the future of society, but they are also very much its present and their healthy sexual development is a question that is answered within the context of the individual, family, community, society and culture over time. Unfortunately, parents, health workers, and teachers themselves also often lack such information, or do not feel comfortable communicating sexuality. As a result, young people tend to enter in to sexual relationship without the necessary knowledge or skills to negotiate for their own sexual health. This circumstance is enhancing youth exposure to mass-media and internet for the purpose of their sexual information demand [9-12].

Early sexual debut increases young peoples' risk for unwanted pregnancy, infection with HIV and other STIs. Youth who begin early sexual activity are more likely to have high-risk sex or multiple partners and are less likely to use condoms and in Ethiopia most common reason youth gave for not using a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner was because they trusted their partners[13].

Pornography is defined as any materials (video, pictures, magazines, textual messages, games ...etc) that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal[14]. Research has shown that mass media, particularly the Internet, is one of the most popular channels through which young people encounter with pornography[12, 15].

Studies pointed out that the reasons young people access sexually explicit materials (pornography) on internet are as varied as the youth themselves. However, research has identified some key motivations: More common reasons are Curiosity, Sexual arousal, and information/Education and to Develop Sexual Skills and Sexual Confidence [16]. Overall, sexual curiosity is normal and natural and trying to find accurate information about various aspects of sexuality, sexual health, and relationship is healthy but all sources are not created equal when it comes to educating youth about sexual health and healthy relationships. The type of sexually explicit material that young people are exposed to online remains unclear, but there is a wide and diverse selection of sexually explicit material available on the Internet, and much of it is available for free. Depictions of sexual acts are portrayed through still photographs, live webcams, and recorded movies [17].

Pornography is an industry of multi billions of dollars. Every second, 3075.64 dollar is being spent on pornography, 28258 internet users are viewing pornography, and 372 internet users are typing adult search terms in to search engines and every 39 minutes a new pornographic video is being created in the United States. A total of 4.2 million web sites contain pornography that is 12% of total websites, there are 100,000 websites that offer child pornography and 1 of 7 youth report being solicited for sex on the internet[18, 19].

In Africa also the pornographic sector taken off due to growing internet coverage and also most governments are not really interested in curbing. By 2010 the pornographic expense in South Africa is

said to be \$8.9 million, which is biggest in Africa. In Nigeria also there is an African adult online porn network with more than 39000 members and an average of 7000 unique visitors daily[20].

The social cost of pornography is also increasing unlike at any other time in history, pornography is now available and consumed widely in the society, due in large part to the internet. No one remains untouched by it. Internet pornography is historically unique not only because of its ubiquity but also because of its nature, especially in two respects: its potential addictiveness and its increasing realism[21].

Young people can be exposed to pornographic material either deliberately or accidentally, and the distinction between these two paths is critical in understanding young people's encounters with pornography. First, they may deliberately seek and view sexually explicit materials. They seek such material for a variety of reasons including curiosity, interest in sexual and reproductive health, and a desire for sexual arousal and stimulation[12]

1.2 Problem statement

By consuming pornography youths see women's/men's bodies and male female sexual activity since pornography mostly centers on it. In watching typical pornographic video they are also exposed to series of scenarios including kissing, sexual touching, masturbation, and vaginal intercourses and also double penetrations where two men simultaneously have vaginal and anal intercourse [12].

There is reason to posit that the consumption of pornography does a lot of harm to youth. pornography promotes early engagement in sexual activities and contributes to the contraction of sexually transmitted diseases(STDs), heightened level of rape cases coupled with teenage pregnancy and other reproductive health problems resulting from unprotected sexual intercourse[22].

According to Ethiopian herald magazine By June 2013 there were more than 23 million mobile phone subscribers and more than 4 million internet subscribers registered in the country[23]. According to Google trend report Ethiopia was among the leading countries searching the word "sex" on Google, 4th in 2012 report and 2nd in searching the word "sex video" 2013 Google trend report[24, 25].

Despite becoming among low internet access and low coverage of populations using internet service in Ethiopia it is questionable and needs special focus for such myths and now a days it is also common to see the reflections of pornographic encounter like the paintings and pictures of nudes on the wall of public and school toilets, on school chairs and classroom walls...etc.

Previous research done in Ethiopia mainly investigated sexually explicit materials and other behavioral factors as predictor of sexual activity[26]. There is no similar research which explains and explores pornography among high schools where fire aged adolescents and youths were highly prevalent and the findings would be basement for evidence based decision making.

2 Literature review

2.1 Pornographic exposure, consumption and associated factors

Several studies conducted in western world pointed out that there is high exposure and consumption of pornographic materials among youths. Pornography is defined as any material that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal. A study conducted in Sweden on use of Pornography and its Associations with Sexual Experiences, Lifestyles and Health among Adolescents, among the boys, 96% (n=453) admitted to having consumed pornography. The participants were categorized into three groups according to the frequency of consumption. Ten percent of the boys were categorized as frequent users (daily consumption), 63% as average users (a few times every month or every week) and 27% as non frequent users (a few times a year, less frequently or never). In the comparison between frequent users and average and non frequent users, a higher percentage of frequent users reported: experience of sex with a friend more than 10 times, greater interest in sex and pornography, use of alcohol in the past 12 months, spending more time at the computer, peer relationship problems, obesity, and watching pornography more than wanted compared with their peers.[18]

Another cross-sectional study conducted among group of Swedish high school students on experience of and attitude towards pornography, as many as 86% of the students (n=603) had ever consumed pornography (more men, 98%, than women 72%, $p < 0.001$)(13 old). Exposure to pornography is not always wanted for example exposure to internet pornography may be deliberate or accidental and this have been proved by the survey conducted in Australia, 84% of boys and 60% of girls have been exposed accidentally to sex sites on the internet[12]. And it was found that certain youth seemed to be more vulnerable to unwanted exposure and interpersonal victimization and significant depression(OR: 1.4; 95% CI: 1,1-1.8) [27]

Concerning gender variability to pornographic consumption study conducted in Israel found that gender was most important variable affecting pornographic consumption and boys were more likely than girls to report high level of pornographic consumption(beta=0.429). In addition adolescents attending secular school proved more likely to report seeking pornographic materials than those attending religious school. likewise the study found that social bonding are significant as well(the lower the commitment to the family and the lower the support of pro-social attitude, low school attachments the higher is the likelihood of seeking pornographic materials on the internet.)[28]

In the study targeted to examine the role of gender, religiosity, sexual activity, and sexual knowledge in predicting attitudes toward controversial aspects of sexuality among Turkish university students. Attitudes toward Pornography gender, attendance to religious services (never and monthly), and sexual activity were the significant predictors of attitudes toward pornography. Importance of religion (not important and some important) and sexual knowledge did not significantly predict the attitudes toward pornography. Hence, sexually active male participants, who never or monthly attended religious services, had more liberal attitudes toward pornography[29].

Overall, older youth are more than twice as likely as younger youth to report an intentional pornographic exposure (i.e., 20% of youth between 14 and 17 years of age, versus 8% of youth between the ages of 10 and 13). Among older youth, online exposures are favored over traditional venues, whereas younger youth report traditional exposures more frequently than those found on the Internet. Males were significantly more likely to report pornography seeking than females. Indeed, boys were more than 7 times as likely to report online seeking ($p < .001$) and 4 times as likely to report offline-only seeking ($p < .001$) as compared to otherwise similar females. Older youth also were significantly more likely to report intentional exposure[30].

Another study conducted in Sweden on Young people's attitudes toward and relations to pornography in Goteborg, a large proportion of young men have positive attitudes toward pornography. The study identified three groups of youth people, the porno enthusiasts group has positive attitudes toward pornography and does not feel that it is degrading or that it should be censored or forbidden. It is also highly likely that the young women who have positive attitudes toward pornography differ markedly from other young women. A large proportion of the young women in the study are opposed to pornography, feel it is degrading and believe that these kinds of pictures and films should be forbidden. In this connection, 37 percent of the young men feel that pornography is degrading[31].

Concerning Pornography, Religion, and the Happiness Gap: a study on Does Pornography Impact the Actively Religious Differently? The reported happiness gap is largest for those groups that have the strongest attitudes against pornography use, with results even going in the opposite direction (though not statistically significant) for those groups that have the weakest opposition to pornography use. The results suggest that while reported pornography consumption is correlated with lower levels of reported happiness on average, this relationship is the strongest among individuals who regularly attend a religious denomination with strong attitudes against the use of pornography. While men are much more likely to

report using pornography, the relationship between church attendance, pornography use, and happiness is similar for both men and women[32].

Numerous studies conducted in different regions of Africa also pointed out the magnitude of pornographic consumption and many other associated factors among African youths, A study in Kenya on Prevalence and Factors contributing to Pornography viewing among Male Students in selected Universities in Kenya Most of the respondents (81%) were in the age bracket of 20 to 24 years and in their second and first year of study (62%). 16.7 % of the respondents were highly exposed to pornographic images found in magazines, videos, television, computers and internet. The SEM materials were used to: satisfy curiosity (48%), seek for knowledge and information about sexuality (43%) and for entertainment purposes (43%). 42% of the participants further indicated that they get information about sexual relationships through watching sexual explicit materials. The age of first exposure to SEM of the respondent was viewed as crucial as it is likely to influence individual's sexual development. The age of first exposure to SEM among the respondents was highest between ages 16-18 years (32%) followed by 13-15 years (30%)[33].

Another investigation of student's attitude and effects on pornography in South Africa found that a 53.69% majority of respondents believe that viewers of pornography are not able to control their impulses. On the other hand 46.3% of the respondents believe that viewers of pornography can control their impulses. This finding may suggest that respondents associate viewing of porn as a lack of self-control. A further 31% Male and 18% Female number of participants admitted to trying out or practicing some of the sexual acts viewed in videos, within days of viewing the content. A 50.25% of respondents believe that viewing of pornography does not lead to feelings of shame. It is possible that more religious/spiritually/morally orientated students are more prone to feelings of shame when and if they consume pornography because it is associated with wrongdoing and even evil. The majority 60.59% of respondents believe that viewing pornography promotes promiscuity. However 39.4% of respondents disagree on this belief. The possible reason for this difference on the religion variable could be the fact that some pornographic movies depict one person, usually a female engaging in sexual intercourse with more than one male. A 50.5% of respondents feel that pornography interferes with the academic performance of students, whereas 49.5% of the respondents feel that pornography does not affect the academic performance of students[34].

Another qualitative study conducted on "The Impact of Pornography on Adolescent Males' Sexual Behavior in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, found that for most study participants that mass media plays a major role in influencing them to sexually harass girls, specifically television because that is where they watch movies (romantic movies)[35].

A study conducted in Ghana on Youth and Pornography indicated that out of the 200 respondents, 194 representing 97% had used pornographic materials. They used pornographic materials daily, weekly, monthly and once in a while. A total of 194, 180, 120 and 158 respondents simultaneously ticked that they had accessed pornographic materials from internet sources, smart phones, magazines and compact discs, respectively. A total of 180 representing 90% pointed out that the usage of pornographic materials as addictive. All respondents indicated that the usage of pornography has effects on their behavior, attitudes and moral foundations. 100% argued that pornography promotes early engagement in sexual activity, It contributes to the heightened level of teenage pregnancy and rape(97.5%), It is time consuming (93%), It causes and enhances Masturbation (75%). The entire respondents representing 100% pointed out that educating the youth on the negative repercussions of pornography will be an appropriate approach to solve the issue[22].

It is also found that the exposure to pornographic materials in Ethiopia was significant, a cross-sectional study conducted in Addis Ababa among in school youth students had found 784 (97.6%) of all respondents were aware of the existence of sexually explicit materials. The majority of students (69.52%) exposed to sexually explicit materials and exposure to sexually explicit books, messages, higher among males compared to females. Video rental was the major source of sexually explicit movie(64%) followed by sharing among friends(34.6%) and watching it was alone among females (41,25%) and with same sex friends in case of males (57.58%) Access to SEM was deemed 'very easy' by 77.1% and 'difficult' to 'impossible' by only 9% out of 782 respondents. Having a positive attitude towards the existence of SEM increased the odds of frequent exposure to SE films by seven fold with COR of 7.24 (95%C.I. =4.87, 10.78) and being sexually active by nearly eight times with COR 7.69 (95%C.I. =4.93, 12.00).Out of 782 respondents 22.89% had positive attitude (strongly agree/agree) towards the existence of sexually explicit materials while 52.31% had negative attitude (strongly disagree/disagree) to the presence of such materials. The majority, (72.15%) believed that SEM are able to alter sexual characteristics, while (14.15%) did not agree. Eighty five percent wished to learn the benefits and harm of being exposed to

such materials either from their teachers or from their family. Accessibility of these materials to the whole public is disapproved by then majority, 526(67.2%). Having a positive attitude towards the existence of SEM increased the odds of frequent exposure to SE films by seven fold with COR of 7.24 (95%C.I. =4.87, 10.78) and being sexually active by nearly eight times with COR 7.69 (95%C.I. =4.93, 12.00).[26]

2.2 Sexual debut and associated factors

Several studies conducted in Africa assessed factors associated and correlated with sexual debut. A qualitative study done among Kismayu youths of Kenya investigated that, Majorities of the respondents reported that they had had sex. Of them, 37% of boys and 59% of girls had their first sexual intercourse at age of 15 or younger. Of sexually active adolescents over half of boys indicated having 3 to 5 partners, over half of girls reported having had 2 to 3 partners and among boys about a third reported more than 10 girl friends. A third of the youth interviewed reported porn video shows either from personal attendance or as an influence on youth sexuality , some also reported watching a porn at home or at the home of friends and some reported having practicing what they observed.[36]

Another study conducted in Namibia on Factors that Influence Attitudes and Sexual Behavior among Constituency Youth Workers in Oshana Region, have found that sexual activity within the last three months 76%(n=61) respondents reported sexual activity. Among them 43% reported as they knew their regular primary sexual partner over a month before they had sex with them. And among total respondents 58% reported have multiple sexual partner outside their regular during the three months this further implied that risky sexual behavior is high among the youths. [37]

The study conducted in Kenya among secondary school found, those reported to having engaged in sexual intercourse were 21.2% of males and 3.2 % females. Those had reported have engaged in sexual intercourse were 21.2% of males and 3.2% of females which have implied male adolescents are more likely than their female counterparts to have engaged in sexual behavior and the likelihood of the behavior was different among different economic background (the practice was higher among those who came from unemployed and business class). The finding also reveals that 16.1% of boy and 4.6% girl students reported for consuming pornography. [38]

Another study conducted in Kenya on Factors associated with sexual activity among high-school students in Nairobi found that young people living with one or both parents are less likely to engage in sexual intercourse than those living with other non-relatives such as friends (OR_{unadj} ¼ 0.41; 95% CI, 0.23e0.76; p ¼ 0.004 for females and OR_{unadj} ¼ 0.54; 95% CI, 0.36e0.80; p ¼ 0.002 for males). Males professing low religiosity had significantly greater odds of sexual activity than those professing high religiosity[39].

Another study conducted in eastern Ethiopia on Pre-marital sexual debut and it's associated factors among in-school adolescents About one in four, 686 (24.8%) never married in-school adolescents reported premarital sexual debut; significantly more males (28.8%) than females (14.7%) reported premarital sexual debut (p<0.001). The age at pre-marital sexual debut ranged from 13 to 19 years, and the mean was 15.6 (1.7). Males had lower (15.5 years) mean age at pre-marital sexual debut compared to females (16.0 years) (p = 0.03). Respondents who perceived themselves to have low self-educational rank were almost two-times more likely to engage in pre-marital sexual intercourse compared to those who perceived themselves to have top rank (Adjusted OR and [95% CI] =1.89 [1.07– 3.34]). The respondents who were living alone during high school education were more likely to report pre-marital sexual debut, compared to living with parents/relatives (Adjusted OR and [95% CI] =1.32 [1.03–1.70])[40].

Another study conducted in north west Ethiopia on Premarital sexual practices and its predictors among in-school youths of shendi town, Little more than half 426 (51.6%) of the study participants reported to have ever seen pornographic movies or read some pornographic magazines, and it was found that youths who reported watching pornographic movies were about two times more likely to experience premarital sex than those who didn't (AOR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.19, 2.54). Of the total study participants, 157 (19%) reported to have had premarital sexual intercourse at the time of the survey of which 66 (42%) were females. The mean age (±SD) at first sexual intercourse was 16.5 (±1.6) for males and 15.9 (±1.7) for females. The study also found that there was a positive association between age, living arrangement and watching pornographic movies with ever having premarital sex. Youths aged 20 years or more were nearly four times more likely to experience premarital sex compared to younger ones (AOR = 3.79, 95% CI = 2.04,7.02)[41].

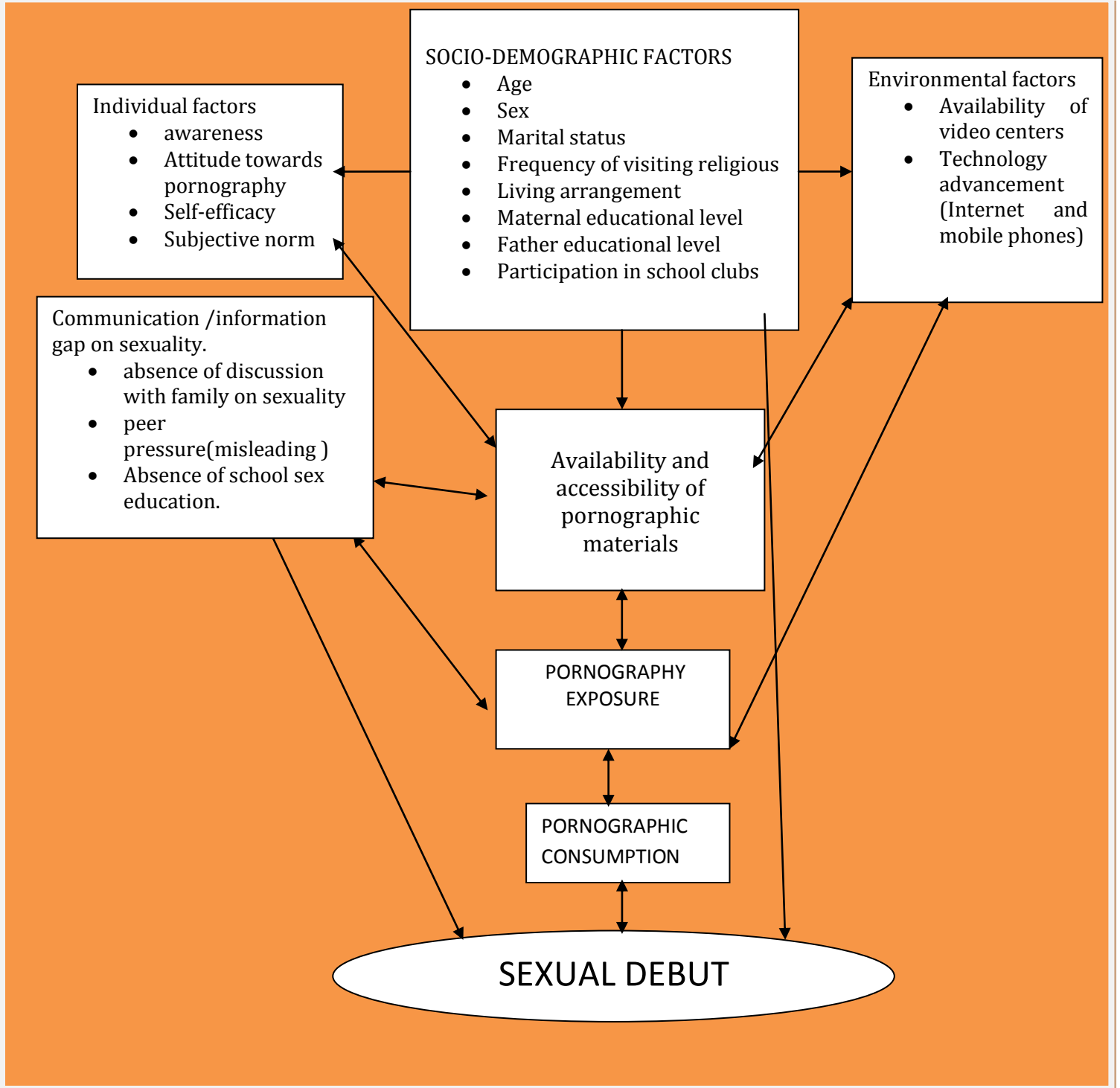
Similar study conducted in Bahir-dar town among unmarried female high school students reported the mean age of sexual debut was 16.46 ± 1.43 years, and 30.8% of unmarried high school female students have incited premarital sexual debut and nearly half (47.2%) of them had more than one sexual partner and two third (64.3%) of them use condom during sexual intercourse. And also the logistic regression done showed that sexual debut was more likely to occur among students watching pornographic video (AOR=10.15, 95% CI, (6.63,15.53) those had peer started pre-marital sexual debut (AOR 2.98, 95%CI :(1.57,5.67)) and students religious services two or more times a week were five times less likely pre marital sexual debut than those attending the service less than two times a week (AOR=0,50, 95% CI(0.28, 0.98) [42]

Another study conducted in west Gojam zone, on sexual risk behavior of in school youths, Interviewees were asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse with an individual of the Opposite sex, and 73 (23.2%) said they had. Disaggregated by sex, 55 (25.0%) of males had had sex compared to 18 (19.4%) of females and more than half (53.7%) of sexually experienced students reported that their first sexual partner was a boy/girl friend. It was pointed out that students claimed having had peer pressure to engage in premarital sex were more likely to report sexual activity. [43]

The Ethiopian health and demographic survey EDHS 2011 found that Eleven percent of young women and 1 percent of young men had had sexual intercourse before age 15; 39 percent of young women and 13 percent of young men had had sex before age 18. Among young women the older age cohorts are more likely to have had sex before age 15 or age 18 than those who reached those age milestones more recently. Ever-married young women are much more likely than never-married young women to have had sexual intercourse before age 15 or 18. Twenty-six and 64 percent of ever-married young women had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 18, respectively, compared with less than 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively, of never-married women. Education has an inverse relationship with sexual debut. Young women with no schooling are considerably more likely than those who go to school to have had sex by age 15 (26 percent compared with 7 percent or less). Variation in young men's sexual debut across background characteristics are small, except for variation associated with marital status. Like women, ever-married young men are much more likely than never-married men to have had sexual intercourse before age [8]

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual frame work of this study illustrates pornographic consumption and other possible factors related to sexual debut.



3 Objectives

3.1 General objective

To assess pornographic consumption, the reason for consumption and its association with sexual debut among high school students of Gulele sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3.2 Specific objectives

- To assess the magnitude of pornographic consumption among high school students
- To assess factors related to pornographic exposure and consumption
- To assess the association between pornographic consumption and sexual debut among high school students
- To explore the reason behind pornographic consumption

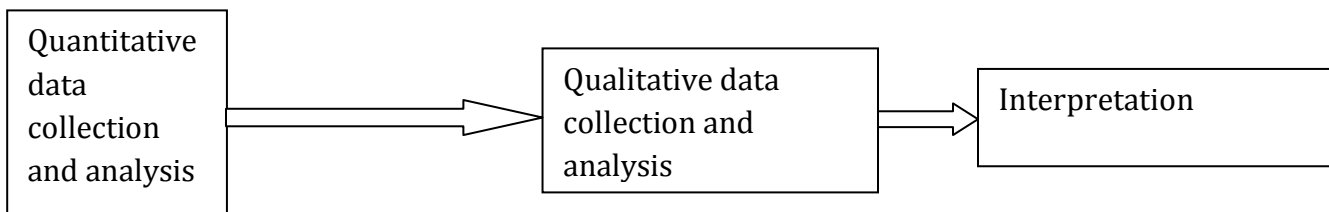
4 Methods

4.1 study area

The study was conducted in Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Gulele sub-city is located in the northern suburb of the city near mountain Entoto and it borders with the districts of Kolfe Keranio, Addis Ketema, Arada and Yeka sub-cities. Gulele has ten administrative districts with total area of 30.18 km². Based on the 2007 National Census, the projected population for the year 2014/2015 was 319471. There are a total of 15 high schools, amongst 7 were government owned and 8 were owned by private. The total number of students in the academic year 2014/2015 were 12964 among this 5934 were male and 7030 were female students. According to the sub city trade and industry office there were 153 legal video rental and 46 internet centers registered in the sub city.

4.2. Study Design

A Mixed method study (QUANT-qual) was conducted among high school youths, from January-March 2015. A cross-sectional survey involving randomly selected 806 students was carried out in the first phase of the study. Sequentially after identifying potential factors the qualitative research was conducted using focus group (FGD) to explore the factors that need more investigation.



4.3. Source population

All students attending class in high school at Gulele sub-city Addis Ababa

4.4. Study Population

Randomly selected students from six schools (public and private high schools) who are studying in the grade 9 up to 12 in the academic year of 2014/2015 in Gulele Sub-city, Addis Ababa.

For the qualitative phase the students who did not participated in the quantitative phase and members of school clubs were selected. In each school one focus group discussion (either male or female groups) was conducted.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Schools with grades 9 up to 12, or between 9 and 12
- Those who were Willing to participate in the study
- Schools with highest proportion of students

Exclusion Criteria

The following categories of schools/students were excluded from the study.

- Schools and students unwilling to participate in the study
- Foreign community schools
- Individual students who were not able to complete the questionnaire without assistance such as those who have visual impairment

4.5. Sample Size

4.5.1 Quantitative

The sample size for the study was calculated by considering:-

- Confidence interval 95%, ($Z \alpha/2=1.96$),
- Power 80%,
- design effect 2,
- Margin of error 5%.
- P or the unknown magnitude (prevalence) of pornographic consumption, 50% prevalence will be taken to get the largest sample size.
- Five percent allowance for non-response rate was considered.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= (Z \alpha/2)^2 P (1-P) / (D)^2 \\ &= (1.96)^2 0.5(1-0.5) / (0.05)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

η = sample size

P= prevalence of exposure to sexually explicit materials=50%

D= margin of error between the sample and the population=0.05

$Z \alpha/2$ = critical value at 95% confidence level of certainty (1.96)

The calculated sample size= 384 and non response rate (5%) =38, (384+19=403)

Design effect= 2, (403*2=806)

Sample size was $n = 806$

Eligible school club members who are not participated in the quantitative phase were selected and in each school one focus group discussion were carried out.

4.6. Sampling Procedure

A two-stage sampling was used to select the study subjects. First from 15 high schools available in the sub city, 6 schools that fulfill the inclusion criteria were taken as a primary sampling unit (PSU) considering the available resource.

Then from each of the 6 schools all sections of grade 9, 10, 11 and 12 were separately enlisted by their respective sections and from each section samples were selected by using systematic sampling using their roll number as sampling frame. Total numbers of samples in each school were selected based on proportional distribution of samples considering total number of students in each school. (Figure2.)

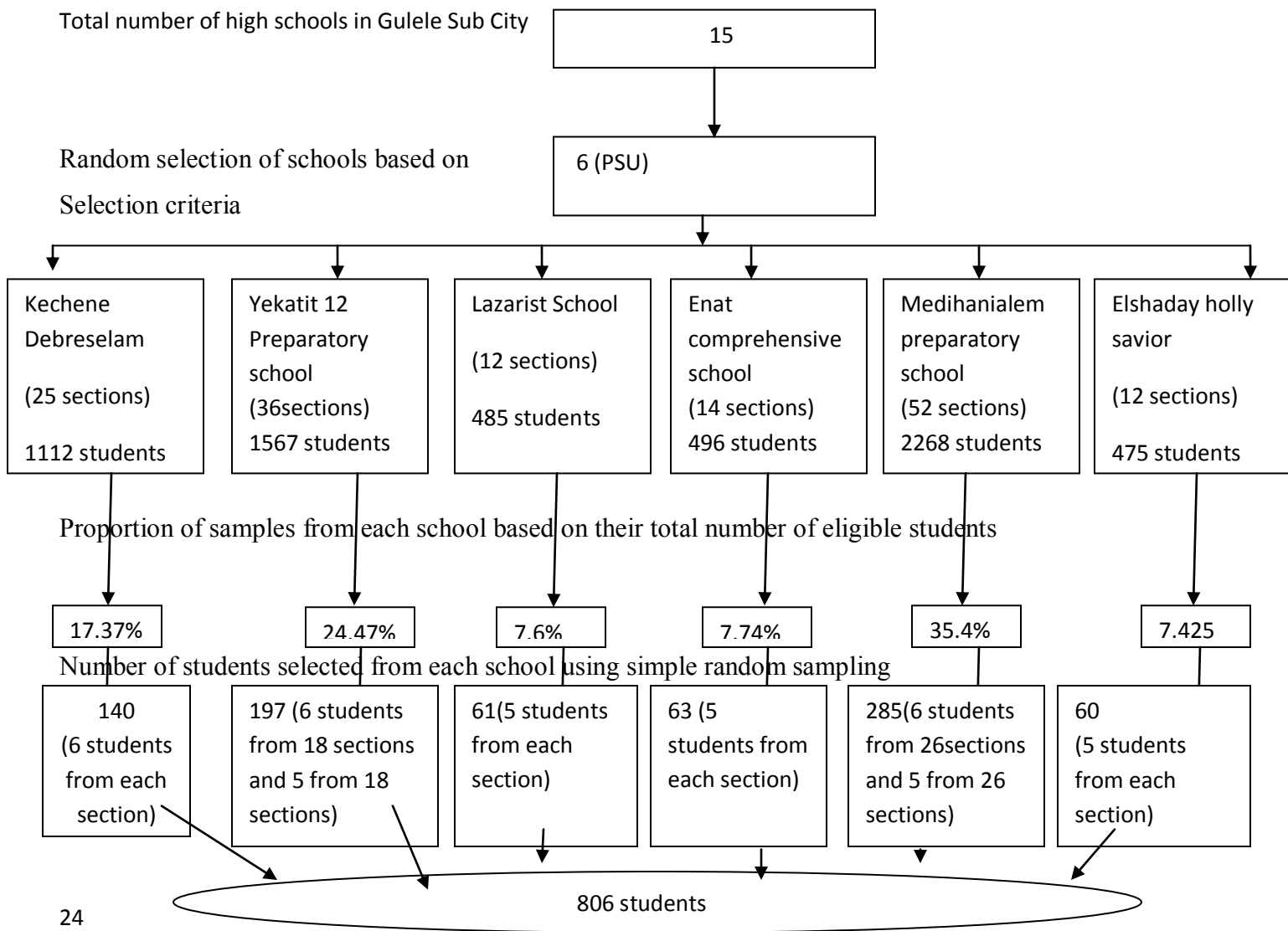


Fig2 schematic presentation of sampling procedure

For the qualitative study, 36 participated in this study. Comprising of both male (n=18) and female (n=18) students where each group comprises of six students

4.7. Data Collection Methods

Instrument: The aim of the quantitative phase was to determine the magnitude of pornographic consumption and its association with sexual debut among high school youths. Closed and open-ended self-administered questionnaires were prepared in English by reviewing relevant literatures on the subject to ensure reliability. Then it was translated and administered in Amharic. The instrument was Pre-tested in a school which was not selected for the study before the final administration of the questionnaire. The qualitative phase was designed for deeper understanding of the phenomena and to explore why youths consume pornography.

Data Collection Process

Quantitative: two supervisors (Bsc holders in health science) and six data collectors (Diploma holders with experience of data collection) were recruited and acquired enough knowledge through half a day training and discussion on the data collection technique by the principal investigator. The schools were communicated and pre-test was done in the week before the data collection. Actual data collection was conducted from January to March 2015.

Qualitative

FGDs were conducted by the principal investigator and trained facilitators (BA holders in sociology), and FGDs were tape recorded to avoid the memory lapse.

4.8. Data Quality

To assure quality of the data the following measures were undertaken: A brief orientation session about the whole purpose of the research project was arranged for all students.

- The questionnaire was developed by reviewing relevant literatures on the subject to ensure reliability.

- In the qualitative study the students expressed their feelings and ideas openly about their experiences of pornography. Their statements were without shame, embarrassment, or hesitancy, and the atmosphere was playful and humorous. Hence trust worthiness of the data was maintained
- The questionnaire was pre-tested and modified where necessary.
- Probing questions were asked to reduce error arising from respondents' memory lapse.
- Data collectors and supervisors were trained on data collection technique.
- Informed and surprise supervision was made during the data collection process.
- Each completed questionnaire were checked immediately after return from Interview to ascertain all the questions have been answered consistently
- The information entered was rechecked in 10% of randomly selected subjects

4.9. Data Management and Analysis

Data was entered and cleaned using SPSS version 20 statistical package. Descriptive statically analysis such as frequencies, proportions, as well as mean and standard deviation were used to present the data and Univariate analysis, Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression models was used to check crude and independent effect of variables by using Odds Ratio with a 95% Confidence Interval (C.I.) respectively , p-value less than 0.05 was taken as statistically significant.

- From total respondents students who are aware of the existence of pornographic materials were selected for the analysis of outcome variables.
- In Bivariate analysis those variables with p value less than or equal to 0.2 were re entered to check confounding effects.

Qualitative data was transcribed and the analysis was carried out using open code and content analysis was made to code and categorize the data.

4.10. Ethical Consideration

The sensitivity of this study was not lost in all research protocols. All needed research activities were carried out with great care. The following sound ethical considerations were used as a guiding principle.

- Ethical clearance was obtained from the Addis Ababa University prior to the study
- A formal letter was written from Addis Ababa University to all the concerned Authorities were communicated through the process.
- Permission was secured at all levels, before the start of the study

- Each individual above 18 were presented with information sheet and consent paper which was prepared in Amharic for those participants less than 18 years of age consent paper were sent to their family a day prior to the data collection to let their Childs to be involved in the study.
- The right to withdraw from the study was respected.
- Responses were anonymous and kept confidential.
- FGD participants were presented with the consent paper and argued before recording their voices

4.11. Variables

Dependent Variables

- Sexual debut

Independent Variables

- Socio economic and demographic characteristics: sex, age, school grades , religious group, living arrangement, parents educational status, income of parents,
- Pornographic exposure
- pornographic consumption
- attitude to pornography
- self efficacy
- subjective norm
- Open discussion with family
- Having boy/girlfriend

4.12. Operational Definitions

Sexual debut_____first sexual intercourse

Early sexual debut_____refers to the first sexual activity which occurs before the age of 18,

Pornography_____refers to any materials (video, pictures textual ...etc) that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal“

Multiple sexual partners_____ Having two or more sexual partners

Positive attitude_____ expressions disfavor pornography and strongly agree/agree to stated attitude questions

Subjective norm positive _____ The perceived social pressures related to pornography and strongly agree/agree to stated questions of pornography consumption to stated questions

Self-efficacy positive _____ is the strength and of one's belief in his/her ability to prevent pornographic encounter and strongly agree/agree to questions related to self and peer pressure

Pornographic consumption _____ repeated watching of pornographic materials

4.13. Dissemination of the Results

The finding reports after being defended at Addis Ababa University was submitted to the School of Public Health and responsible government offices. Similarly also be communicated in scientific conferences and will be sent for publication to a relevant scientific journals.

5 RESULTS

A total of 806 sampled students participated in the quantitative phase of the study, among which 785 filled the questionnaire and the response rate was 97.4%. The result was presented by mixing quantitative finding with the qualitative research findings with statements and appropriate quotes.

5.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics

Of the 785 respondents, 594(75.67%) were from three government schools and 191 (24.33%) were selected from three private schools. Among them, 360 (45.86%) were males and 425(54.14%) females with the male to female sex ratio 1:1.2. The mean age of the respondents was 17.47 years (SD±1.59). Regarding students grade, 327(41.66%) are from grade 11 and 221(28.16%), 136(17.32%) and 101(12.86%) of the participants were from 12th, 10th and 9th grades respectively. With the exception of very few (0.5%) of the subjects, who were married, nearly all students at the time of survey were never married (99.5%). Most students 612(78%) were Orthodox Christian religion followers.

The majority 598(76.18%) of the students live with both of their parents and slightly over a quarter (28.3%) of the fathers of the students were reported to complete above high school educational level where as 151(19.3%) of their mothers had completed secondary level education. Six hundred twenty two (79.2%) of the students perceived that they are from medium economic status.

About 234(29.8%) of the students participate in different school clubs. Among this 67(28.6%) participated in charity club followed by reproductive health clubs 56(24%). (Table 1)

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, Gulele Sub-City Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 2015

variables	Frequency	Percent
Sex(N=785)		
Male	360	45.9
Female	425	54.1
Age group(N=785)		
<15	8	1.5
15-19	737	93.4
20-24	35	4.4
Above 24	5	0.7
Religion (N=785)		
Orthodox	612	78
Muslim	93	11.85
Protestant	67	8.5
others	13	1.65
Grade(N=785)		
9 th	101	12.8
10 th	136	17.32
11 th	327	41.66
12 th	221	28.16
Type of school(N=785)		
Government	594	75.67
Private	191	24.33
Marital status(N=785)		
Never married	781	99.5
Married	4	0.5
Living arrangement(N=785)		
With both parents	598	76.17
With single parent	149	19
With Relatives	25	3
Others*	13	1.83
Students perception of family economic status(N=785)		
Poor	81	10.3
Medium	622	79.2
Rich	39	5
I don't know	43	5.5
School club participation(N=785)		
Yes	234	29.8
no	551	70.2

*Variation of the sample size is due to missing values

Others* (alone, with friends)

4.2 PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSURE, CONSUMPTION AND RELATED FACTORS.

Six hundred ninety six (88.7%) of all respondents were knowledgeable about the existence of pornographic materials defined in the study. Internet is the major source of pornographic knowledge 517(65.9%) followed by films and music clips and pornographic movies 373(47.5%) and 316(40.25%) respectively.

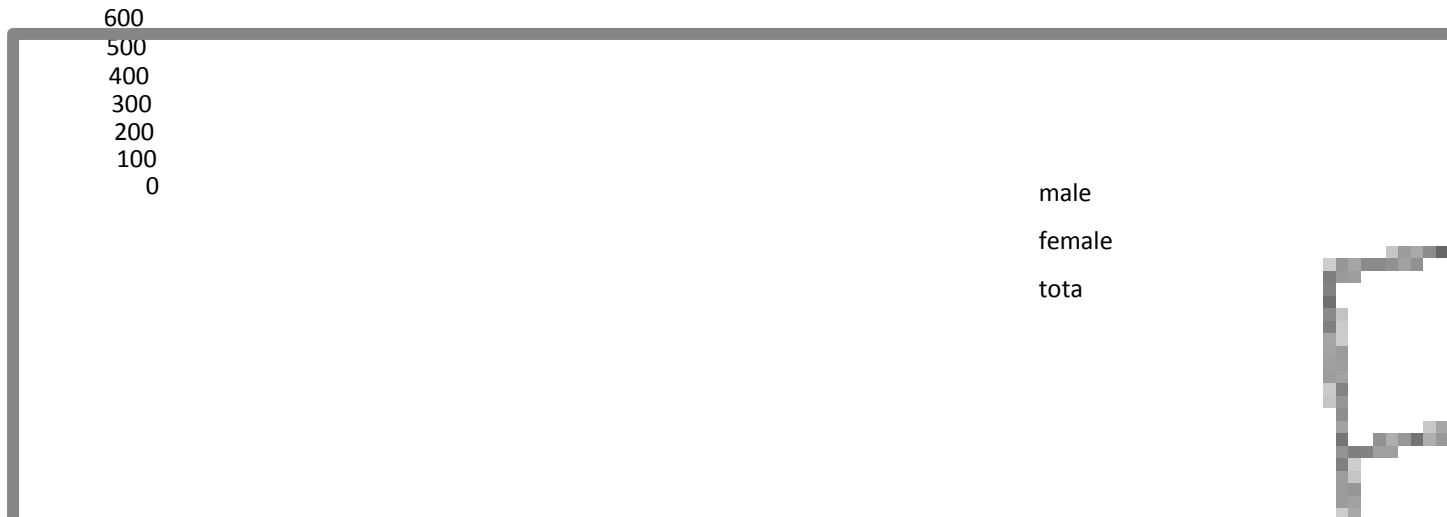


Fig. 1 sources of knowledge of pornography in Gulele Sub City Addis Ababa, Ethiopia June 2015*

The focus group discussion supports the quantitative finding where, all participants reported that they had come into contact with pornography and were knowledgeable about its existence. Internet and mobile phones were mentioned as their major point of contact with pornography.

A Female participant, age 18, 11th grade student reported as follows

”...Yes I know it and it is common whether you want it or not. I have seen it on my older brother phone while he left it at home for charging battery.....”

About 569 (72.5 %) respondents were exposed to pornographic materials and the mean age of exposure was 14.77(SD± 2.084). The highest proportion of exposures 361(63.6%) described their incident of exposure as accidental/unwanted.

Three hundred sixty eight (47%) respondents had consumed pornography. the rate of Pornographic consumption (repeated exposure to pornographic materials) is highest among males 228(61.7%) compared

to females 140(38.3%). Similarly the proportion of consumption is highest among accidentally/unwanted exposures 201(55%) compared to deliberately exposed students.

Similarly about 93(16.3%) of pornography exposed respondents tried to practice what they have seen on pornographic materials among this 90(96.8) were pornographic consumers.

Concerning pornographic consumption frequency majority of the respondents 283(78%) consumed occasionally and followed by daily basis and others.

Regardless of their exposure and consumption majority of the respondents saw such materials with their friends 299 (53%) followed by alone 213 (37.8%). (Fig. 2)



Fig.2 with whom respondents watch pornographic materials in Gulele sub-city high schools Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 2015

The qualitative study also suggested pornography is common among young people

“...it is unquestionable and mainly common among youngsters; because of the fact we are eager to see such new things which is also sensitive too. Thanks to technology it is easily assessable on internet when you simply type “sex picture” or “sex film” thousands of downloadable pictures and films will be displayed on your mobile screen and what you have to do is simply pressing the download button...”
by(C2) Female, 18 years old, 11th grade student.

Concerning the source of exposure and consumption of pornographic materials the majority of the respondents 407(71.5%) seen such events on internet, and about 360 (63.3%), 283(49.7%) of exposed students used mobile phones and videos CDs respectively as source of pornographic methods.

Respondents also asked about sources of video CDs, mobile phones and the internet access, majority of the exposed /consumed respondents used their friends phone 206(57.2%) and the highest proportion of respondents used video CDs 110(39%) watched in the video showing centers in their locality, and also internet was the major source of pornography where all consumers encountered with such materials either on mobile internet applications or by using internet centers.

In addition to quantitatively described pornographic materials and sources students pointed out completely different form of exposure that exists in their locality. This issue was initially raised from a male FGD as follows:-

“It is common in our locality that open sex was practiced by older youth around the fences, buildings and bushes when it darks in the evenings believing that nobody sees them. What was worst is children and adolescents are watching what was happening there by hiding around. It is common that when they found couples coming they start calling their friends “hey everybody get ready they are coming “” by group (A3) 18 years old, male, 11th grade student.

Nearly half 276(48.5%) of exposed respondents considered pornographic materials as addictive and regarding the potential effects of pornography about 268(47%) of exposed respondents faced difficulties in their life due to pornography among this 203(34%) thinking about sex almost all the time and feeling high motivation of practicing sex, 190(31.7%) of them faced depression and intrapersonal victimization ,124(20.7%) practicing self gratification/masturbation/ and the proportion of loosing focus(reluctant) on education, time loss on searching pornography was 164(27.2%) and 152(25.4%) respectively. And also about 9(1.5%) of them visited commercial sex workers.

In the FGDs it was stressed on the existing effects they are experiencing.

“Young people become addictive gradually and what follow was they lose their focus and think about the series of actions occurring on pornographic films. They even not interested to actively follow their teachers in the class room”. By group (E1) female, 17 years of age, 9th grade student.

In addition to this another male group stressed that

“After watching pornographic films some of them visit commercial sex workers if they have money to pay otherwise they choose to gratify themselves and practice masturbation.” By group (A5) male, 19years of age, 12th grade student.

What if suddenly exposed to pornography? Among all respondents about 516(66%) replied “I will block it”, 244(31.24%) were “I see it” and about 21(2.7%) were responded others such as it depends on the situation "where and with whom I am”.

Accessibility of pornographic materials is easy for majority of the participants 548(70%) followed by I don't know 185(23.6%), difficult 31(4%) and impossible to find 19(2.4%).

Concerning sources of information on sex and sexuality majority of the respondents 288(36.8%) were reported they got from friends, 116(21.23%) from mass-media, 89(11.4%) from schools and followed by health institutions 147(19%) and mass-media 119(15.4%).

Regarding sex education in schools only 237(30%) of the 785 respondents were reported taken education related to sex at school and concerning open discussion with parents and family members nearly a quarter 192(24.5%) were discussed on sex and sexuality issues.

Four hundred eighty six (62%) of respondents have mobile phone working internet applications and among this about 93(19%) have pornographic materials in their phone at the time of the survey.

Four hundred seventy 470(60%) of the total respondents were users of social media (facebook). Among this 324(69%) of were encountered with pornography on facebook.

4.3 ATTITUDE, SUBJECTIVE NORMS AND SELF EFFICACY TO PORNOGRAPHY

For stated positive and negative statements concerning pornography students expressed their arguments accordingly. About 9.7% of them have positive attitude and 69.6% have negative attitude for existence of pornographic materials to build confidence to have sex and 20.8% of respondents keep neutral. (table3)

Table 3 students' attitude towards pornography Gulele sub city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia June 2015

Attitudinal statements	Frequency	Percentage
Existence of pornographic material is important because it teaches students to build confidence to have sex		
Positive attitude	79	9.7%
Neutral	163	20.8%
Negative attitude	546	69.6%
Existence of pornographic material is harmful because it promotes violence		
Positive attitude	568	72.5%
Neutral	101	13%
Negative attitude	114	14.6%
High school students should access pornographic material to learn skills of having sex		
Positive attitude	118	15.1%
Neutral	123	15.7%
Negative attitude	542	69.2%
High school youth should not watch pornography because it leads them to promiscuity(N=780)		
Positive attitude	529	67.7%
Neutral	106	13.6%
Negative attitude	146	18.7%
Watching pornography affects students academic performance(N=785)		

Positive attitude	556	70.8%
Neutral	114	14.5%
Negative attitude	115	14.6%
Family/teachers should tell about the effects and benefits of pornography(N=785)		
Positive attitude	611	77.8%
Neutral	81	10.3%
Negative attitude	93	11.8%

Regarding respondent Subjective norm and self efficacy on pornography, about 80% of respondents perceives external (religion bonded) pressure to pornography and 77.8% participants replied that they have ability to say no to pornography. (table4)

Table4 high school students'' subjective norm and self efficacy on pornography, Gulele Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia June 2015

Subjective norm	Frequency	Percentage
Watching/consuming pornography is against my religious beliefs		
Positive	626	79.9%
Neutral	67	8.5%
Negative	91	11.6%
My friends did not pressure me to consume pornography		
Positive	350	44.7%
Neutral	136	17.4%
Negative	297	37.9%
Self efficacy		
I can able to say no to pornographic materials		
Positive	611	77.8%
Neutral	100	12.8%
Negative	74	9.4%

4.4 SEXUAL DEBUT AND RELATED FINDINGS

Three hundred forty five (44%) of the respondents ever had boy/girlfriend and a quarter of respondents 190(24.2%) had sexual debut and among this 148(78.3%) were ever had sex before the age of 18 which were considered as early as defined in this study and about 42(21.7%) had sex at the age of 18 or greater.

The mean age sexual debut was 16.49(S.D±2.023), slight variation were observed by gender and it was found 16.05(S.D±2.355) for male and 16.94(S.D±1.501) for female. The sexual debut was deliberate for 155(77%) of the respondents and exposure to pornographic materials influenced their decision to have sex debut of 130(64.67%) respondents.

In the discussion sub titled as pornography and sexual debut they were argued that pornography was the stimulant for sexual arousal.

“...An addicted child aged 11 and he was found practicing what he has watched on his young sister aged 3. He was ordering her do like this; kiss like this... fortunately his mother arrived and managed before the danger occurs.....”

By (C3) female, 18years old, 11th grade

And in the male group discussion it they described

“After being stimulated they become blind they don't want to think about the consequences”.

By (F6) male, 18 years of age, 10th grade student.

Regarding the relationship to first sexual partner about 81(40.5%) were boy/girlfriend, 70(35%) were friends, 23(11.67%) causal and about 7(3.6%) were commercial sex workers.

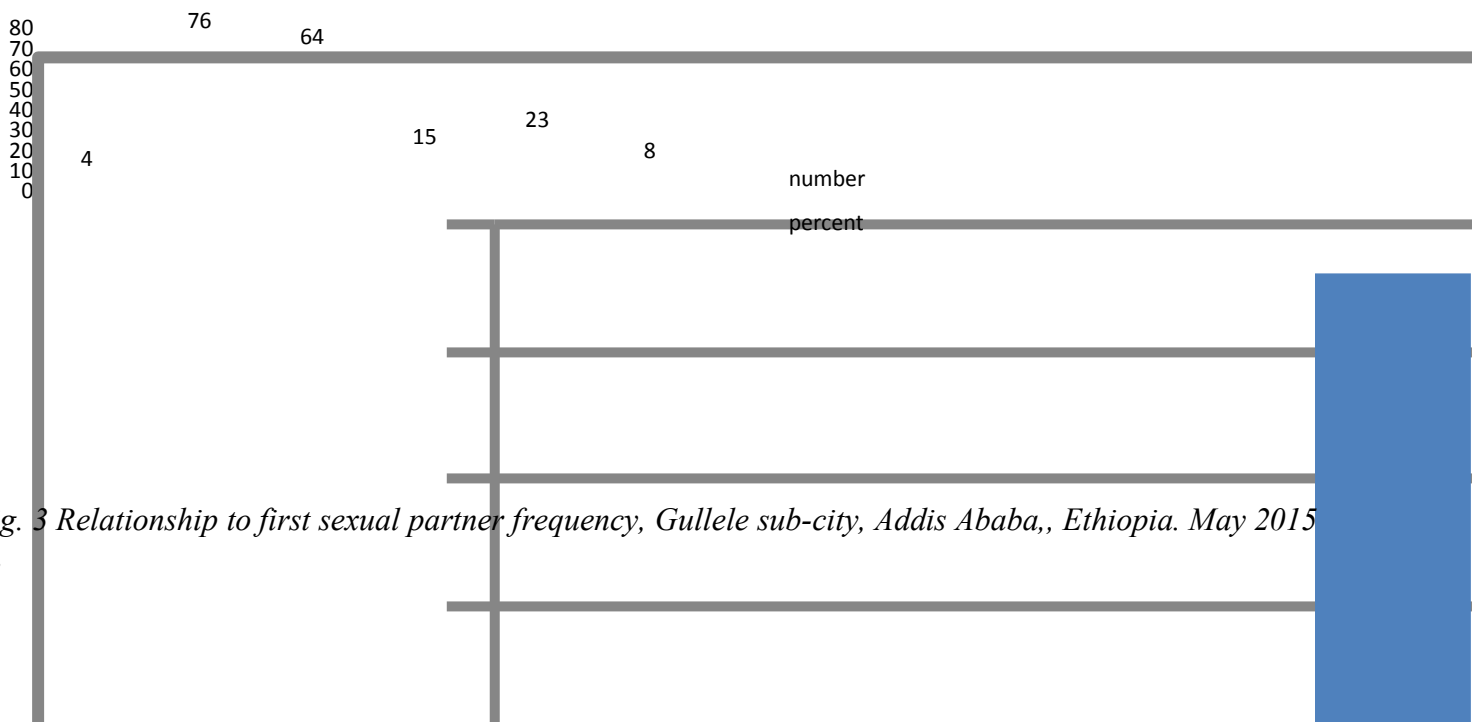


Fig. 3 Relationship to first sexual partner frequency, Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa,, Ethiopia. May 2015

Concerning the reason to have sex majority 93(49.2%) was falling in love, followed by strong desire to have sex 69(35.5%). (Fig4)

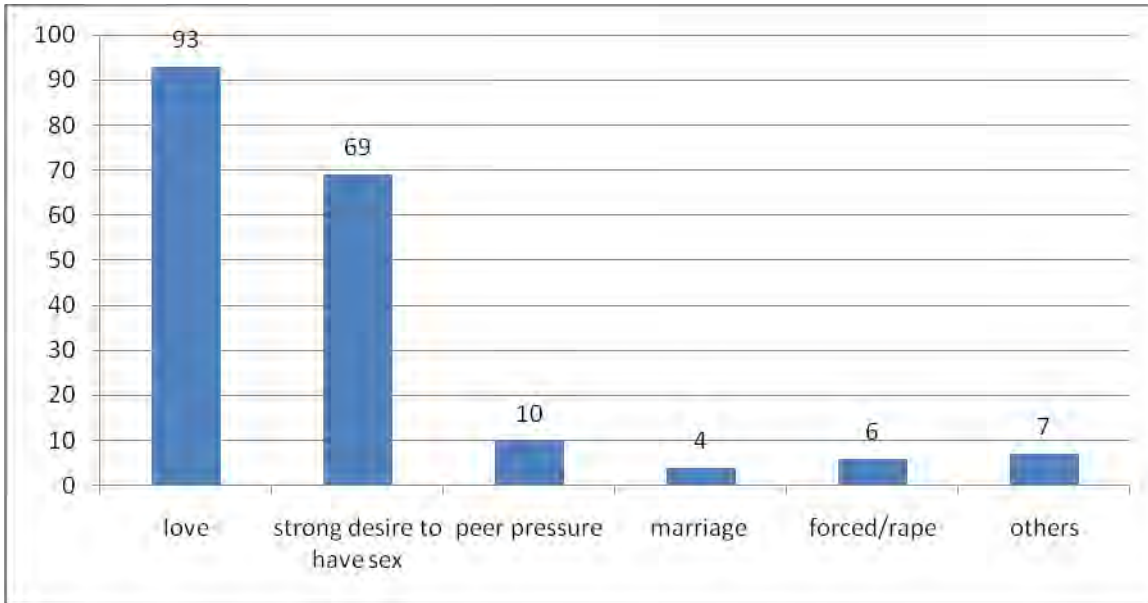


Fig 4 frequency of the reason to have sexual debut, Gullele sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. June 2015

About 123 (64.7%) had sex with only one partner 67(35.3%) had sex with more than one partner (fig 5). among students had sex with multiple partner 59(88%) were pornographic consumers.

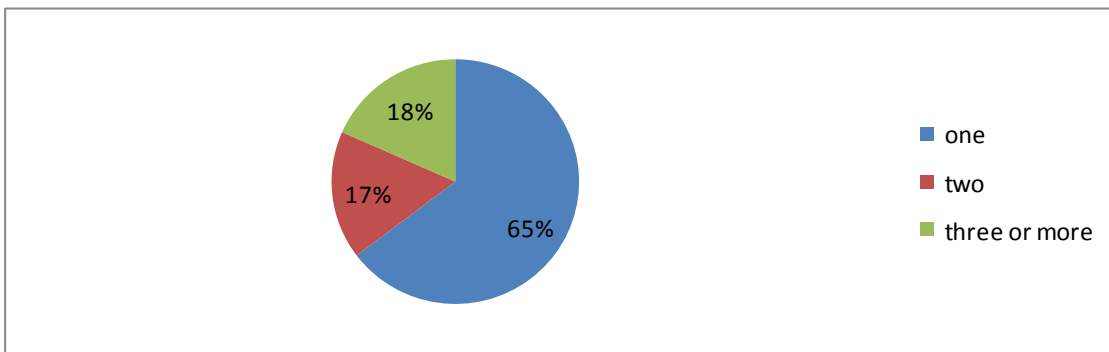


Fig. 5 proportion of Number of sexual partners' students ever had sex with, Gullele sub-city Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 2015

About one hundred thirty six (68%) of the respondents were the ever used condom. Among 62 never used in their sexual debut 44(71%) were pornographic consumers and the frequency of condom utilization was

always whenever they had sex for 75(56%), sometimes 44(32.8%) and about 117(87.3%) were used condom in their last sexual debut.

Pornography and risky sexual behavior

In the final argument all participants regardless of gender stressed that pornography is predisposing factor for risky sexual activities such as early sexual debut, having multiple sexual partner, failure in using protective measures such as proper and consistent condom use and family planning methods.

“Majority of pornographic materials not promote safe sex. While watching pornography we observe different fashions styles postures...etc. Through repeated exposure a boy may find his girl friend not attractive and he may look for another girl the next day. Similarly there may be inconvenience in sharing sexual pleasure among couples this may leads girls to seek another men”. By (F1) male, 10th grade, age 17

In addition to this in another male group they quoted a story

“A boy whom I know in person found guilty and sentenced to jail due to his criminal act. he found extremely aroused sexually after watching porno film in the video showing center when he returns home he found a lonely girl going somewhere for her personal issue and he tried to convince her to have sex with him but she refused finally he forced her and her to bush nearby and he raped her forcefully even without using any protective measures. Finally she reported to the police office immediately and he was arrested for his criminal act and such events are common now in the city” By (A6) male, 19years of age, 12th grade.

Binary and Multivariate logistic regression analysis was made to see the associations between variables. Among socio demographic variables sexual debut has no association ($p>0.05$) with students' current grade, living arrangement and family educational status and some characteristics lost their significance in the multivariate analysis. Students in age group (14-19) were less likely to have sexual debut AOR 95%CI 0.24(0.1-0.5), in addition female students and those who belonging to rich family were also less likely to have sexual debut with AOR (95%CI) 0.65(0.4-0.98) and 0.34(0.12-0.92) respectively. Significant association were observed between sexual debut and pornographic consumption and Pornographic consumers were found six times more likely to have sexual debut compared to non users AOR (95% CI)

6.2(3.7-10.5) and similarly odds of having sexual debut is 3 times more likely for those who had boy/girlfriend compared to those do not have AOR (95% CI) 3.01(2.0-4.2). (table4)

Table 4 Associations between socio demographic and pornographic encountered variables and sexual debut. June 2015

variables	Sexual debut		COR(95% C.I)	AOR(95% C.I)
	Yes	No		
Sex				
Male	95	265	1.00	
Female	95	330	1.124(0.898-1.73)	0.65(0.398-0.98)*
Age group				
14-19	168	577	0.24(0.13-0.46)	0.24(0.11-0.53)*
20-24	22	18	1.000	
School type				
Government	156	438	1.00	
Private	34	157	1.65(1.09-2.48)	0.97(0.57-1.65)
Perception of family economic status				
Poor	18	63	1.00	
Medium	146	476	0.93(0.52-1.64)	
Rich	13	26	0.57 (0.25-1.3)	0.34(0.12-0.92)*
I don't know	13	30	0.66(0.28-1.5)	
Pornographic consumption				
Yes	156	210	5.7(3.5-9.2)	6.2(3.7-10.5)*
No	24	178	1.00	
Ever had boy/girlfriend				
Yes	128	217	3.6(2.482-5.51)	3.01(2.0-4.2)*
No	62	377	1.00	

- *Significant association

4.6 Why Do Students Watch Pornography?

1) Pornography as the source of information.

The discussions illustrated that pornography as a source of information was critically reviewed by the students.

*“it is obvious and clear the exposure was to see what female sexual organ looks like what happen during sex , how do they act that, what is the feeling ...are the reasons we want know at the beginning
“By(A4)male,19 years of age, 12th grade student.*

2 Pornography as a source of experience.

Great majority participant reported learning how to have sex by watching pornography. Specifically, they reported that from pornography they had learned sexual positions,

*“couples mainly see such things to know different sex positions and also the men partner may see to develop skill if there are inconveniences exist in terms of sharing sexual pleasure among the couples”
By(C4), Female, 18 years of age, 10th grade*

Likewise in the male focus group discussion it was described as

*“... As it is observable when they had sex when he comes over her, when they do sitting on the chair....
And the one who practice missionary needs to know the other positions. So youths used to see such things
in the films and that is the reason behind.”*

By (F1) Male, 18 years of age, 10th grade student.

3 Pornography as a stimulus for sexual arousal.

The third function of pornography was as a stimulus for sexual arousal.

*“...to enjoy and make them happy to gratify their strong sexual desire. If they get the opportunity they had sex with females if not they masturbate themselves. After ejaculating the feel free and get satisfied. “ by
(B3) male, age 18, 11th grade student*

Similarly in another male group they described

*“.....while watching it is normal physiological process that the feeling riches its climax within 5 minutes
and after ejaculation we get relief....”*

By (F2) Male, 19years of age, 10th grade student.

4 Peer pressure.

Finally they described peers are powerful influencers in all matters. Among the groups they discussed as *“I think peer pressure is one of the factors which enforces youths to pornography, I have seen such a miracle when he doing like this while she feeling that bla bla bla the replay what they have seen on films, social media like facebook and whatsapp (internet).”* By (D3) female, 18 years of age, 11th grade

5 Discussions

The findings indicated that 569(72.5%) were exposed to pornography, 368(48%) consumed pornographic materials and about 190(24.2%) of students ever had sexual debut. pornographic consumption predisposes adolescents and youth to have sexual debut and risky sexual behaviors. students consume pornography for various reasons, such as need for information and experience about sexuality are among some of the discussed reasons among the groups.

In response to ever exposure to pornography the study finding 569(72.5%) is higher than a similar study conducted 2008, on sexually explicit materials in Addis Ababa which is (69.52%) [26]. The mobile technology advancement, expansion of internet based social media networks and the open sex practiced in the unexpected places might increased the exposure of adolescent since it was repeatedly discussed among the groups also.

Concerning consumption of pornographic materials the study found about 368 (48%) which is almost half compare to the study done in Ghana where 97% had used pornographic materials. [22]. this finding was higher than a study conducted among Kenya secondary school students where 16.1% of males 4.6% female students consumed pornography[38]. Despite the variations in technology and the way studies operational zed the subject the proportion of consumptions were higher for males compared to females in reviewed several studies [26, 28, 31], including this finding. The variations by gender of this study possibly due to higher number of possibly existing pornographic sources through which males can access easily than females.

Internet and Mobile phones were the major source of pornographic exposure and consumption among the participated students in this study by 407(71.5%) and 360(63.3%) respectively which is lower than the study of Ghana youths (90%) [22]. Among the study participants high accessibility of mobile phones working internet and also sharing pornographic materials with friends is higher due to this the students who have no mobile phone may easily access such materials from their friends.

Concerning exposure to pornography the study found that highest proportion of respondents 361(63.6%) were exposed accidentally/unwanted which is supportive to Australian institute discussion paper [12], and also this study found more than half 272(58.5%) of exposed respondents were consider pornographic materials as addictive which is less than similar study conducted on Ghana youths (90%)[22], the

variation is may be difference in number of samples and level of exposure among studied groups. It was discussed in groups adolescents exposed simply accidentally or due to their peer pressure and they become addictive which is supported by a study conducted in south Africa found about 56.69% youths reported they are unable to control their impulses after consumption[34]. In addition to this cultural sensitivity of pornographic materials and observed higher desire to know sexuality among youngsters may aggravate repeated exposure and addictiveness since higher proportion 55% of consumers were accidentally/unwontedly exposed to pornography at the beginning. Regarding condom use, the proportion of ever condom users in this study was 68%.However, 75% used it consistently. A proportion is higher than previous study [26] this finding indicates that unprotected sex is more common to a level that seeks sustained intervention specifically among pornographic consumers since they account the highest proportion (71%) among non users.

Association between pornographic consumption and sexual debut was highly significant in this study and consumers were found 7 times more likely to have sexual debut compared to non users AOR (95% CI) 6.62(3.94-11.14), in the similar study it was COR 5.28, (95% C.I. =2.53, 11.01) [26] the variation of odds possibly may be due to difference of study time since predictive factors didn't remain constant.

Similarly this was higher than a study conducted among in school youths in shendi town, north west Ethiopia,which found reported watching pornographic movies were about two times more likely to experience premarital sex than those who didn't (AOR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.19, 2.54) [41]. The finding possibly indicates that living in cities may increase the level of association between sexual debut and pornographic consumption.

Among 66 ever had sex with multiple sexual partners 59(89.4%) were pornographic consumers and also among 93 ever practiced what they have watched on pornographic materials 90(96.8%) were pornographic consumers. This implies Pornographic consumers may at risk of unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, unsafe abortion, and related psycho social problems.

Open sex practices and lack of percussion measures that makes pornographic materials easily available for underage groups were common in residential and school environment which can be powerful source of encounter with pornography may increase the occurrence deviant (unhealthy) behaviors among successive generation.

Finally the finding also highlighted that student's used pornography as an instructional resource: they see pornography to learn how to have sex; to arise sexual desire, to cope up with their friends some of which are similar previous finding [16]. Overall, sexual curiosity is normal and natural among young people and the finding indicates that there is huge discrepancy in availability of preferable sexual education sources for students.

7. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Strengths

- This thesis used mixed method in which findings were explained and explored in detail.
- This paper pioneers in assessing the magnitude of pornography with sexual debut among high school students by reproducing some of the tools from studies done elsewhere into the Ethiopian context,
- It applied pre-tested questionnaire and triangulated of quantitative findings with qualitative findings.

Limitations

- The study is based on self report where some items missing (the extent of missing items of individual questionnaire ranges from 0.05% to 4.6%).
- Lack of similar studies in Ethiopian context to validate the tools,
- Causal inferences can never be drawn out of the findings since the study involves across-sectional one.

8 CONCLUSION

Majority of the high school students were found to be exposed for pornographic materials and significant association was drawn between pornographic consumption and sexual debut.

Lack of open discussion with parents and age specified sexual education programs leading youths to expose to pornography for their demand of knowledge on sexuality and experience which intern may leads to promiscuity, and psychological dependency

The internet and available Social media (face book) on it increased the level of exposure and consumption of pornographic materials among youngsters and youths since high proportions were subscribers of such media.

The proportion of risky sexual behavior and the tendency of practicing what was watched on pornographic materials was higher among pornographic consumers.

Open sex practices and easily accessible pornographic materials promote unhealthy behavior among young people.

9 RECOMENDATIONS

Promotion of open discussion with family since they are powerful primary socializing institutions which were helpful in building the confidence of students

Promotion of formal sex education and peer education in schools so that the youth can get the right information from preferred sources of information.

Reducing and possibly blocking accessibility of pornographic materials available on social media so as to prevent unwonted exposure among youngsters which is also against societal values and health.

Decreasing and possibly blocking accessibility of pornographic materials for underage through effective legal measures and supportive policies at higher levels to safeguard the huge proportion of the nation and providing with textual and visual references on sexual activity that depict responsible sexual behavior.

Establishing youth centered counseling centers to solve the problems of young generation who are now suffering from pornographic addiction and related unhealthy behaviors.

The local community and responsible government bodies should work together to prevent open sex practices in the community.

10 REFERENCES

1. Anna Glasier and A. Metin Gulmezoglu, Executive Summary of Lancet Sexual and Reproductive Health Series, Family care international.
2. UNPFA. The state of world population. 2014; Available from:www.unfpa.org.
3. Population Reference Bureau, unsafe abortion facts and figures, WHO 2005.
4. UNESCO, young people today time to act now. 2013.
5. UNICEF, opportunity in crisis: preventing HIV from early adolescence to young adulthood. new york:UNICEF 2011. 2011.
7. CIA World Factbook. Ethiopian demographic profile 2014; Available from: <http://www.indexmundi.com>.
8. Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011. 2012: p. 216-222.
9. Margaret E. Greene, et al., sexual & reproductive health policies for a youthful world, in IN THIS GENERATION. 2002, Population Action International.
10. WHO, Defining sexual health, in report of technical consultation on sexual health 28-30 january 2002, Geneva. 2006: Geneva.
11. world youth report, youth and health issue. 2003.
12. Michael Flood and Clive Hamilton, youth and pornography in Australia evidence on the extent of exposure and likely effects. February 2003.
13. FHI and USAID Youth Net Assessment Team, Assessment of Youth Reproductive Health Programs in Ethiopia . 2004.
14. Michael C.Rea, What is Pornography. 2001.
15. Griffiths, M., Excessive Internet use: implications for sexual behavior, *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*. 2000. vol. 3, no. 4, .
16. Miranda A.H, et al., Basically... porn is everywhere”. 2013.
17. Erika Owen , L.K.G.P. EdM, and A Guide to Teaching about Sexually Explicit Content Online: The Basics
18. Magdalena Mattebo, use of pornography and its associations with sexual experiences, lifestyles and health among adolescents.
19. internet-filter-reviews.com/internet-pornography-statistics.html, internet pornography statistics-Top Ten reviews.
20. Published on the root <http://www.theroot.com>, The root Article.
21. Mary Eberstadt and Mary Anne Layden, The social cost of pornography the Witherspoon Institute. 2010.
22. George Anderson Jnr and Joseph Oppong, Youth and Pornography in Ghana: An Ethical Perspective. 2014. African journal of reproductive health Vol. 4.
23. The Ethiopian Herald, Ethiopian telecommunication development. 2013.
24. The daily mirror, Google trend report www.dailymirror.lk/News/40692-si-tops-google-2013-sex-search-list.html <<http://www.dailymirror.lk/News/40692-si-tops-google-2013-sex-search-list.html>>. 2013.
25. Google. Google trend report, searching sex video on google. 2013; Available from: www.Ethiopianopinion.com/ethiopia-is-no-2-in-sex-video-searches-on-google-in-the-world/ <<http://www.Ethiopianopinion.com/ethiopia-is-no-2-in-sex-video-searches-on-google-in-the-world/>>
26. Lioul, B. assessment of exposure to sexually explicit materials and other factors as predictors of sexual activity among in- school youths in Addis Ababa. 2008, MPH thesis.
27. Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchell PhD, and David Finkelhor PhD, unwanted and wanted exposure to online pornography in a national sample of youth internet users. 2007.

28. Mesch, G.S., Social Bonds and Internet Pornographic Exposure among Adolescents
29. Zeynep Hatipog˘lu Su˘mer, Gender, Religiosity, Sexual Activity, Sexual Knowledge, and Attitudes Toward Controversial Aspects of Sexuality. 2014.
30. Michele L. Ybarra Ph.D and Kimberly J. Mitchell Ph.D, Exposure to Internet Pornography among Children and Adolescents: ANational Survey. 2005. Volume 8, Number 5, 2005.
31. HAMMARÉN, T.J.A.N., Hegemonic Masculinity and Pornography: Young people’s attitudes toward and relations to pornography 2007.
32. Richard Patterson and Joseph Price, Pornography, Religion, and the Happiness Gap: Does Pornography Impact the Actively Religious Differently? 2012.
33. Ann Wamathai, M.A.M.S., Margaret Mwenje, Prevalence and Factors contributing to Pornography viewing among Male Students in selected Universities in Kenya.
- .
34. Mfanufikile Muziwandile Ndlala, An investigation of student’s attitude and effects on pornography 2012.
35. J.G. Kheswa, The Impact of Pornography on Adolescent Males’ Sexual Behaviour in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. A Qualitative Study. 2014.
36. Carolyn Njue, H.A.V.a.P.R., porno video shows, local brew and transactional sex among youth in kisumu, Kenya. 2012.
37. Olusheyi O Lawoyin and Ruth M Kanthula, Factors that Influence Attitudes and Sexual Behavior among Constituency Youth Workers in Oshana Region, Namibia. 2010.
38. Habil Ferd Otanga Phd Student, Family, Peer and Protective Factors Related to Sex Behavior among Urban Adolescents in Secondary Schools in Mombasa Country, cost province, Kenya. 2013. Vol. 1 No. 5
39. Caroline W Kabiru and Pamela Orpinas, Factors associated with sexual activity among high-school students in Nairobi, Kenya. 2008.
40. Lemessa Oljira, Yemane Berhane, and Alemayehu Worku, Pre-marital sexual debut and its associated factors among in-school adolescents in eastern Ethiopia. 2012.
41. Alemayehu Bogale and Assefa Seme, Premarital sexual practices and its predictors among in-school youths of shendi town, west Gojjam zone, North Western Ethiopia. 2014.
42. Yeshalem Mulugeta and Yemane Berhane, Factors associated with pre-marital sexual debut among unmarried high school female students in bahir Dar town, Ethiopia: cross- sectional study.
43. Anemaw, A., Assessment of sexual risk behaviours of in-school youth: effect of living arrangement of students; West Gojam zone, Amhara regional state, Ethiopia. 2009.

ANNEX 1- Information Sheet

Hello!

I am a member of a survey team from Addis Ababa University, School of Public Health. I am working on a thesis research project. I am asking the responses of the high school students about their pornographic consumption, sexual debut and other associated factors. Pornography is refers to any materials (video, pictures textual ...etc) that is intended to produce or has the effect of producing sexual arousal. They include erotic and sexual act materials which get released through internet, Print media, VCDs, music videos, and video games. The finding of the study will be used to develop need based information materials for the youth and to further Recommend enrich youth sexual and reproductive health programs.

Here, I am going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find it difficult to answer. Your name will not be written on this questionnaire, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you provide. You do not have to answer any question that you don't want to answer, and you may end to participate in the study any time you want to. However, your honest responses to these questions will help us to better understand sexual behavior of the youth. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. It will take about 20 minutes to answer the questions. Nevertheless, if you don't want to participate in the study please leave the format upside down on the table and remain in your seat until others finish filling the questionnaire.

Contact address of principal investigator

Dawit Ermias tel: 0913964936

ANNEX 2. Consent Form

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

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

Yes _____

No _____

ANNEX 2. Survey Questionnaire (English and Amharic version) Addis Ababa University School of Public Health

Survey questionnaire to assess: pornographic consumption and its association with early sexual debut among high school students, Gulele Sub City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Part one socio-demographic characteristic of respondents

S.no	questions	choice	code
1.1	Age	years-----	
1.2	Sex	1) Male 2) Female	
1.3	Religion	1) Orthodox 2) Muslim 3) Protestant 4) Catholic 5) Others(specify).....	
1.4	Which grade are you in?	1) 9 th 2) 10 th 3) 11 th 4) 12 th	
1.5	Average last semester score percent	
1.6	Type of school you are learning in	1) Government 2) Private	
1.7	Marital status	1) Never married 2) Married 3) Living together(cohabited) 4) Widowed 5) Separate	
1.8	Living arrangement	1)With both parents 2)With single parent 3)With relatives 4)With friends 5)Living alone	
1.9	Maternal educational status	1) illiterate 2) read and write 3) elementary 4) secondary 5) high school 6) above high school	
1.10	Father educational status	1) illiterate 2) read and write 3) elementary 4) secondary 5) high school 6) above high school	
1.11	How do you perceive your family economic status?	1. Poor 2. moderate 3. Rich 99. I don't know	
1.12	Do you participate in school clubs	1) Yes 2) No	
1.13	If yes to question no. 1.12 in which club do you participate?	1) Anti AIDS club 2) Reproductive health club 3) Environmental protection club 4) Mini media club 5) Others(specify)-----	

Part two pornographic consumption associated factors			
S.No	Questions	Options	Code
2.1	Do you know the existence of pornographic materials?	1) Yes, 2) No,	
2.2	If yes to question number 2.1 what are the sources of pornographic materials? More than one answer is possible.	1) Internet 2) Video 3) Magazines 4) Games 5) Films and video clips 88)Others(specify)-----	
2.3	Have you ever seen pornographic materials? If no go to 2.18	1) Yes 2) No,	
2.4	At what age did you first see such materials?	Age in year-----	
2.5	When you first saw pornography, was it deliberate?	1) Yes 2) No,	
2.6	Have you ever seen such materials for more than one time? If no go to 2.9	1) Yes 2) no	
2.7	How often do you see pornographic materials	1) Daily 2) once per week 3) once per month 4) Occasionally 88) others specify----- ----	
2.8	What is your main source of pornographic Preference?	1) violent/hardship pornography 2) child pornography 3) adult pornography 4) Romantic Pornography 88) others(specify)-----	
2.9	Have you ever tried to practice what you have watched in the films?	1) Yes 2) no	
2.10	With whom did you watch pornographic materials	1) alone 2) with friends 3) with family member 88) others(specify)-----	
2.11	What is your source of pornographic materials? More than one answer is possible.	1) Mobile phones 2) Video discs 3) Video houses 4) Internet 88) others specify-----	
2.12	If your source of pornography is mobile phone where did you get it?	1) Personal mobile phone 2) From friends phone 3) From family members phone 88) Others(specify)-----	
2.13	If your source of pornography is video discs where did you saw it?	1) At home 2) At video houses 3) At friends home 88) Others(specify)-----	
2.14	If your source of pornography is internet where did you get it	1) Mobile pone 2) Internet centers	

		88) others (specify)-----	
2.15	Do you consider pornographic materials to be addictive?	1) Yes 2) no	
2.16	Do you consider yourself as having been influenced by pornography	1) Yes 2) no	
2.17	What effects do you experienced due to pornographic consumption? Please list them in the space provided	1) ----- ---- 2) ----- ---- 3) ----- ---- 4) ----- ---- 5) ----- ---- 6) ----- ---- 7) ----- ---- 8) ----- ----	
2.18	What is your reaction if you suddenly exposed to pornography?	1) I see it 2) I block it 88) others specify----- ----	
Question 2.19-2.25 Attitudinal questions			
2.19	Possibility of getting pornographic materials	1) Very Easy 2) Very difficult 3) Impossible 99 I don't know	
2.20	Existence of pornographic material is important because it teaches students to build confidence to have sex	1) Strongly agree 1) agree 2) neutral 3) disagree 4) strongly disagree	
2.21	Existence of pornographic material is harmful because it promotes violence	1) Strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.22	High school students should access pornographic material to learn skills on sex	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.23	High school youth should not watch pornography because it leads them to promiscuity	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	

2.24	Watching Pornography affects students academic performance	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.25	Family/teachers should tell about the effects and benefits of pornography	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.26	Frequency of religious place visit	1) Daily 2) Once per week 3) Once per month 4) On specific church days 5) Never visit 88) others(specify)-----	
2.27	Watching/consuming pornography is against my religious beliefs	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.28	My friends did not pressure me to consume pornography	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.29	I can able to say no to pornographic materials	1) strongly agree 2) agree 3) neutral 4) disagree 5) strongly disagree	
2.30	What is your major source of information about sex and sexuality?	1) My parents 2) Other family members 3) Friends/peers 4) Sexual partner 5) school 6) health facilities 7) youth center 8) mass-media 88)others(specify)-----	
2.31	From above listed sources from which source you really like to get information?	-----	
2.32	Have you ever taken sex education (course related to sexual activity) at school?	1) Yes 2) no	
2.33	Have you ever discussed openly on Sexual issues with a family member?	1) Yes 2) no	
2.34	Do you have personal mobile phone that works internet applications?	1) Yes 2) no ,	
2.35	Is there any pornographic film, picture in your phone right know?	1) Yes 2) no	

2.36	If yes to question 2.35 where do you get it?	1) Downloading from internet 2) Sharing via bluetooth 88) Others(specify)	
2.37	Do you have facebook account?	1) yes 2) no	
2.38	If yes to 2.37 how often do you use facebook ?	1) more than one times per day 2) daily 3) weakly 4) occasionally 88) others specify	
2.39	Have you ever encountered with pornography on facebook?	1) yes 2) no	
2.40	If yes to question 2.21 was it deliberate?	1) Yes 2) no	

Part 3 information of sexual debut			
S,NO	QUESTIONS	Options	CODE
3.1	have you ever had boy/girl friend ?	1) yes 2) no	
3.2	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1) Yes 2) No, if no you have finished thank you for your participation.	
3.3	At what age did you first have Sexual intercourse?	age in years_____	
3.4	Is your first sexual activity was deliberate?	1) yes 2) no	
3.5	If yes to question number 2.3, does watching pornographic materials influenced your decisions of having sexual intercourse?	1) Yes 2) no	
3.6	If yes to question number 2.3, have you ever tried to practice what you have watched in the pornographic films?	1) Yes 2) no	
3,7	What is your relationship to the first sexual partner?	1) Husband/wife 2) Girl friend/Boy friend 3) Friend 4) Cohabitant 5) Relative 6) Causal 7) Commercial sex worker	
3.8	What made you have your first Sexual intercourse?	1) Fell in love 2) Had a personal desire 3) Peer pressure 4) I got married 5) I was forced/rape. 6) To get money and gifts 88 Others(specify-----	
3.9	With how many partners did you had sex so far?	1) One	

		2) Two 3) Three or more	
3.10	How many sexual partners did you Have now?	1) One 2) Two 3) Three or more	
3.11	Have you had sex in the last 6 month?	1) Yes 2) no	
3.12	Have you ever used condom	1) Yes 2) no	
3.13	How often did you use condom?	1) Always whenever I had sex 2) Sometimes 3). Once or twice 4) never used	
3.14	In your last sexual intercourse did you used condom?	1) yes 2) no	

THANK YOU

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የህብረሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ቤት

በት/ቤት ወጣቶች ክፍተኛ የወስብ ትዕይንት ላላቸውን ነገሮች የመጋለጥ፣ የመጠቀምና በጾታዊ ህይወት ላይ የሚያስከትላቸው ችግሮች ዙሪያ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ጤና ይስጥልኝ!

ይህ ጥናት የሚጠናው ከአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህብረተሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ቤት

በመጣ የጥናት ቡድን ነው። ጥናቱም የክ/ከተማችን 2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት ወጣቶች በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ዙሪያ ስላላቸው ባህሪ እንዲሁም ክፍተኛ ወሲባዊ ይዘት ላላቸው የመገናኛ ውጤቶች ያላቸውን መጋለጥና ይህም በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ላይ የሚያሳድረውን ተጽዕኖ ለማጥናት ይሞክራል።

በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ክፍትኛ ወሲባዊ ይዘት ላላቸው የመገናኛ ውጤቶች የሚለው ቃል ማንኛውም በኢንተርኔት የሚሰራጨና ለሎች በጽሁፍ በፎቶ ወይም በቃል የሰዎችን የመራቢያ አካላት የሚያጋለጡና ጾታዊ ስሜትን የሚያነቃቁ ማቴሪያሎችን ይመለከታል። እነዚህ ማቴሪያሎች በህትመት በሙዚታ ክሊፖች በቪዲዮ ፊልሞች (SeX Films) በተለያዩ ስዕሎች ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ። ይህ ጥናት በዚህ ጉዳይ ዙሪያ ለማመልከተው አካል አስተያየቶችን ለማቅረብና የወጣቶች ጾታዊ ህይወት በጤናማ መልኩ ለመቅረጽ የሚረዱ ፕሮግራሞችን ለማዘጋጀት ይረዳል።

በመጠይቁ ውስጥ ግላዊ የሆኑ ጥያቄዎች ተካተዋል። ስምዎት በመጠየቁ ላይ አይጻፍም ስለሆነም ማንነትዎ ከሚሰጡት በመረጃ ጋር ተያይዞ የሚቀርብበት መንገድ አይኖርም። ለማንኛውም ጥያቄ የሚሰጡት ምላሽ ጥናቱ ዙሪያ ጥልቅ ግንዛቤ እንዲኖር ያስችላል። በቅድሚያ በጥናቱ ለመሳተፈ በመዘጋጀትዎ ክልብ እናመስግናለን። መጠየቁን ወመሙላት ሃያ ደቂቃ ያህል ይወስዳል።

ለሚያጋጥም ማንኛውም ችግር/ጥያቄ የአጥኝው አድራሻ

ዳዊት ኤርሚያስ ስልክ ቁ 0913964936

በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት;

አዎ-----

አይደለም-----

ከላይ ስለ ጥናቱ የቀረበውን መረጃ አንብቤ በመረዳት ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛነቴን እገልጻለሁ።

(መልስዎት ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉ።)

አዎ-----

አይደለም-----

ክፍል አንድ መሰረታዊ መረጃን የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	መልስ	ኮድ
1.1	ዕድሜ	-----አመት	
1.2	ፆታ	1) ወንድ 2) ሴት	
1.3	ሀይማኖት	1) ኦርቶዶክስ 2) ሙስሊም 3) ፕሮቴስታንት 4) ካቶሊክ 88) ለላ(ይገለጽ-----)	
1.4	አሁን ያሉበት የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1) 9 ^ኛ 2) 10 ^ኛ 3) 11 ^ኛ 4) 12 ^ኛ	
1.5	ያለፈው ሴሚስተር አማክኝ ውጤትህ/ሽ ከመቶ ስንት ነበር;T.C ስንት	
1.6	የሚማሩበት የትምህርት ቤት አይነት?	1) የመንግስት 2) የግል	
1.7	የጋቢቻ ሁኔታ	1) ያላገባ/ች 2) ያገባ/ች 3) አብሮ ጅሪ 4) ለላ(ይገለጽ-----)	
1.8	አሁን የሚኖሩት ከማን ጋር ነው?	1) ከእናትና አባት ጋር 2) ከእናቱ ጋር 3) ከአባቱ ጋር 4) ከዘመድ ጋር 5) ከጓደኛ ጋር 6) ብቻየን	
1.9	የእናት የትምህርት ሁኔታ	1) ያልተማረች 2) ማንበብና መጻፍ 3) አንደኛ ደረጃ 4) ሁለተኛ ደረጃ 5) ከፍተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ 6) ከዚያ በላይ	
1.10	የአባት የትምህርት ሁኔታ	1) ያልተማረ 2) ማንበብና መጻፍ 3) አንደኛ ደረጃ 4) ሁለተኛ ደረጃ 5) ከፍተኛ 2ኛ ደረጃ 6) ከዚያ በላይ	
1.11	በአንተ/አንች አመለካከት የቤተሰብህ/ሽ የኑሮ ደረጃ ምን ይመስላል	1) ድሃ 2) መካከለኛ 3) ሀብታም 99 አላውቅም	
1.12	በትምህርት ቤት ክበባት ትሳተፋለህ/ያለሽ	1) አዎ 2) አልሳተፍም	

1.13	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 1.12 መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በየትኛው ክብብ ነው የምትሰጡት/ፊው	1) ፀራ-ኤድስ ክብብ 2) ስነ-ምግባር ጤና ክብብ 3) የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ክብብ 4) ሚኒ ሚዲያ ክብብ 88) ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀሱ-----
------	---	--

ክፍል 2 ግልፅ ለሆኑ የወስብ ትዕይንት ላላቸው ነገሮች የመጠቀምና ተያያዥ ማረጋገጫ			
ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	መልስ	ኮድ
2.1	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮች (ፍልጦች፣ፎቶዎች...ወዘተ) ስለመኖራቸው ያውቃሉ?	3) አዎ 4) አላውቅም	
2.2	ለጥያቄ ቁ. 2.1 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የሚገኙበትን ምንጭ ከምንድነው? ከአንድ በላይ መልስ መስጠት ይቻላል	1) ከእንቴርነት 2) ከቪዲዮዎች 3) ከጋዜጣ 4) መጫወቻ ጌሞች 5) ከፊልምና ቪዲዮ ክልፖች 88) ሌላ/ይገለፅ-----	
2.3	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮች(ፍልጦችና ምስሎች) ኤተሀ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ለሽ? መልሶ አላውቅም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 2.18 ይህዱ	1) አዎ 2) አላውቅም	
2.4	ለጥያቄ ቁጥ. 2.3 መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ያየህበት/ያየሽበት እድሜህ/ሽ ስንት ነበር	እድሜ በአመት -----	
2.5	ለመጀመሪያ ያየህበት/ሽበት ሁኔታ በራስህ/ሽ ፍላጎት ነበር?	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	
2.6	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮችን ከአንድ ጊዜ በላይ አይተህ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ለሽ? መልሶ አላውቅም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 2.9 ይህዱ	1) አዎ 2) አላውቅም	
2.7	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ተመሳሳይ ይዘት ያላቸውን ነገሮች በምን ያህል ጊዜ ታያለህ/ሽ	1) በየቀኑ 2) በሳምንት አንደ 3) በወር አንደ 4) በአጋጣሚ 88) ሌላ/ይገለፅ-----	
2.8	ምን አይነት የወስብ ትዕይንቶችን ያለባቸውን ማየት ትመርጣለህ/ሽ	1) ሀይል የተቀላቀለበት/ማስገደድ ያለበት 2) ከ18 አመት በታች/ሀፃናት ያሉበት 3) የአዋቂዎች 4) የፍቅር ይዘት ያላቸውን 88) ሌላ ይገለፅ-----	
2.9	በፍልጦች ያየሄውን በተግባር ለመፈፀም ሞክረህ ታውቃለህ	1) አዎ 2) አላውቅም	
2.10	ከማን ጋር ነው አብዛኛውን ጊዜ እነዚህን ትዕይንቶች ያየሄው/ሽው	1) ብቻዬን 2) ከጓደኛ ጋር 3) ከቤተሰብ አባል ጋር 4) ሌላ ይገለፅ-----	
2.11	እንዲህ አይነት ፍልጦችንና ተመሳሳይ ነገሮች የሚታገኘው ከየት ነው?	1) ከሞባይል ስልኮች 2) ከቪዲዮ ስዲዎች 3) ቪዲዮ ከሚያሳዩ ቤቶች 4) ከእንቴርነት 88) ሌላ ይገለፅ-----	
2.12	ግልፅ የሆነ ወሰወሰ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮች የማገኛ ምንጭ ሞባይል ስልክ ከሆነ ከየት ነው ስልኩን ያገኙት	1) በራስ ግለሰብ ስልክ ላይ 2) ከጓደኞች ስልክ 3) ከቤተሰብ አባል ስልክ 88) ሌላ ይገለፅ-----	
2.13	ግልፅ የሆነ ወሰወሰ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮች የማገኛ ምንጭ ቪዲዮ ስዲዎች ከሆነ የት ነው ያየሄው/ሽው	1) በመኞያ ቤቱ ውስጥ 2) ቪዲዮ ቤት	

		3) በጓደኛ ቤት 88) ሌላ ይገለጹ-----	
2.14	ግልፅ የሆነ ወሰወሰ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮች የማገኛ ምንጭ ኢንቴርኔት ከሆነ ከየት ነው ያየሁ	1) ከሞባይል ስልክ 2) ከኢንቴርኔት ቤት 88) ሌላ ይገለጹ-----	
2.15	እንዲህ አይነት ፍልጦችን መመልከት ሱስ ያስይዛል ብለህ/ሽ ታስባለህ/ሽ	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	
2.16	እንደዚህ አይነት ነገሮችን በማየትህ በራስህ/ሽ ላይ ተፅዕኖ ፈጥብኛል ብለህ ታስባለህ/ሽ	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	
2.17	ግልፅ የሆነ ወሰወሰ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ፊልሞች ማየትህ/መጠቀምህ ምን አይነት ችግር አስከትሎብሃል/ሻል? ያጋጠሙ ችግሮችን በተዘጋጀው ባዶ ቦታ ዘርዘር/ዝሪ	1) ----- 2) ----- 3) ----- 4) -----	
2.18	በአጋጣሚ ለእንደዚህ አይነት ፍልጦችና ተመሳሳይ ነገሮች ብያጋጥምህ/ሽ ምን ታደርጋለህ/ሽ	1) አየዋለው 2) አላየውም/አጠፋዋለው 88) ሌላ ይገለጹ	ሌላ
2.19	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት የሚያሳዩ ነገሮችን ማግኘት ለተማሪዎች	1) በጣም ቀላል ነው 2) በጣም ያስቸግራል 3) እንዲያውም ፈፅሞ ማግኘት አይቻልም 99) አላውቅም	
የአመለካከትን ለመዳሰስ የተዘጋጁ ጥያቄዎች ከጥያቄ 2.20 እስከ 2.25			
2.20	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች መኖር ጥሩ ነው	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.21	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች መኖር ጥሩ አይደለም ምክንያቱም ጥቃትን ስለሚያስፋፋ	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.22	ስለወስብ በቂ ክህሎት እንዲያገኙ የክፍተኛ ሁለተኛ ደረጃና የመሰናዶ ተማሪዎች ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች ማግኘት አለባቸው	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.23	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች ማየት የክፍተኛ ሁለተኛ ደረጃና የመሰናዶ ተማሪዎች ልቅ እንዲሆኑ ስለሚገፋፋ ፈፅሞ ማየት የለባቸውም	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.24	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች መመልከት በተማሪዎችን የትምህርት አፈፃፀም ላይ ተፅዕኖ ይፈጥራል	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.25	ቤተሰብ/ መምህራን ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች ስላላቸው ጥቅምና ጉዳት ለተማሪዎች ማሳወቅ አለባቸው	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.26	ምን ያህል ጊዜ ቤተ-እምነት ትሄዳለህ/ሻ	1) በየቀኑ 2) በሳምንት አንድ ጊዜ 3) በወር አንድ ጊዜ 4) በሀይማኖታዊ በዓላት ጊዜ ብቻ	

		5) ሄጀ አላውቅምበምን 88) ሌል ይጠቀስ-----	
2.27	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮች መመልከትና መጠቀምን እምነቱ አይፈቅድም	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.28	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮችን እንዲጠቀም ጓደኞቹ አይገገፉም	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.29	ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸው/ለሚያሳዩ ነገሮችን አለመጠቀም እችላለው	1) በጣም እስማማለው 2) እስማማለው 3) ምንም አልልም 4) አልስማማም 5) በጣም አልስማማም	
2.30	ስለጾታዊ ግንኙነት(ስለወስብ) በዋናነት መረጃ የሚታገኘው/ኒው ክፍት ነው	1) ከወላጆች 2) ከቤተሰብ አባል 3) ከጓደኛ 4) ከወስብ ጓደኛ 5) ከትምህርት ቤት 6) ከጤና ተቋማት 7) ከወጣቶች ማዕከል 8) ከመገናኛ ብዙሃን 88) ሌል ይጠቀስ-----	
2.31	ከላይ በ2.30 ከተዘረዘሩት የመማሪያ/መረጃ ማግኛ መንገዶች የቱን መንገድ ትመርጣለህ/ጫለሽ(ከተጠቀሱት አማራጮች አንዱን መርጠህ/ሽ ገፍ/ፊ)	-----	
2.32	የጾታዊ ትምህርት(በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ዙሪያ) በትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ ወስደህ ታውቃለህ	1) አዎ 2) አላውቅም	
2.33	ከማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ጋር ስለጾታዊ ግንኙነት በግልፅ ተወያይተህ ታውቃለህ/ሽ	1) አዎ 2) አላውቅም	
2.34	እንቴርነት የሚሰራ የግል ስልክ አለህ/ሽ? መልሶ የለኝም ከሆነ ወደ 2.37 ይህዱ	1) አዎ 2) የለኝም	
2.35	ለጥያቄ ቁ.2.34 መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በአሁኑ ሰዓት የወስብ ፍልም ወይም ተመሳሳይ ፎቶ በስልኩ ውስጥ አለ?	1) አዎ 2) የለም	
2.36	እንዚህን ነገሮች እንደት ነው ያገኘህ/ሽው?	1) ከእንቴርነት ዳውንሎድ በማድረግ 2) በብሉቱዝ በመቀባበል 88) ሌል ይጠቀስ-----	
3.37	የፌስቡክ አካውንት አለህ/ሽ? መልሶ የለኝም ከሆነ ወደ ክፍል 3 ይህዱ	1) አዎ 2) የለኝም	
2.38	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ነው ፌስቡክ የምትጠቀመው/ሚው	1) በቀን ከአንድ ጊዜ በላይ 2) ቤቀኑ 3) በሳምንት አንደ 4) በአጋጣሚ 88) ሌል ይጠቀስ-----	
2.39	በፌስ ቡክ የወስብ ትዕይንት የሚያሳይ ነገር አጋጥሞህ/ሽ ያውቃል?	1) አዎ 2) አላጋተመኝም	
2.40	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ፈልገህ/ሽው ነበር ያየህ/ሽው	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	

ክፍል3 የታዊ ግንኙነትን ባህሪያትን በተመለከተ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቀው

ተቁ	ጥያቄ	መልስ	ክድ
3.1	የሴት ጓደኛ /የወንድ ጓደኛ (girl friend/boy friend) ኖሮህ/ሮሽ ያውቃል?	3) አዎ. 4) አይደለም	
3.2	የታዊ ግንኙነት/ወስብ ፈጽመህ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ሽ?	3) አዎ 4) አላውቅም መልሶ አላውቅም ከሆነ አጠናቀዋል እናመሰግናለን	
3.3	የታዊ ግንኙነት/ወስብ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የፈጸምክበት/ሽበት እድሜ?	በአመት _____	
3.4	የመጀመሪያው የታዊ ግንኙነት/ወስብ ያደረገክበት/ሽበት ሁኔታ በፍላጎት ነበር	3) አዎ 4) አይደለም	
3.5	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 2.3 መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ግልፅ የሆነ የወስብ ትዕይንት ያላቸውን ነገሮች ማየትህ ወስብ በመፈፀም ውሳኔህ/ሽ ላይ ተፅኖ ነበረው?	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	
3.6	ከመጀመሪያ የታዊ ጓደኛ ጋር ያለው ግንኙነት	1) ባል/ምስጥ 2) ወንድ ጓደኛ/ሴት ጓደኛ 3) ጓደኛ 4) አብሮ ኗሪ 5) ዘመድ 6) በአጋጣሚ ካወኩት ሰው/ሴት ጋር 7) ሴተኛ አዳሪ	
3.7	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ወስብ/የታዊ ግንኙነት እንዲትፈፅም/እንዲትፈፅሚ የገፋፋሽ ምንድ ነው?	1) ፍቅር 2) ከፍተኛ ውስጣዊ የወስብ ፍላጎት 3) ጋቢቻ 4) መደፈር/በጉልበት. 5) ገንዘብና ለሎች ጥቅማጥቅም ለማግኘት 8) ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ-----	
3.8	እስካሁን ከስንት የየታዊ ግንኙነት ጓደኛ ጋር ወስብ ፈፀመህል/ሻል?	1) ከአንድ ብቻ 2) ከሁለት 3) ከሶስትና ከዚያ በላይ	
3.9	ባለፈው 6 ወር ውስጥ ወስብ ፈፀመህል/ሻል	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	
3.10	ኮንዶም ተጠቅመህ/ሽ ታቃለህ/ሽ	3) አዎ 4) አላውቅም	
3.11	በምን ያህል ጊዜ ነው የሚትጠቀመው/ሚው?	1) ሁል ጊዜ ወስብ ስፈፅም 2) አንዳንድ ጊዜ 3) አንደ ወይም ሁለቴ 4) ፈፅሞ ተጠቁመ አላውቅም	
3.12	በመጨረሻው ግንኙነት ስትፈፃም ኮንዶም ተጠቅመህ/ሽ ነበር	1) አዎ 2) አይደለም	

አመሰግናለው

Annex4 FGD CONCENT FORM

After understanding the objective of the study

I hereby agree to participate in the FGD and give my voluntary consent to be recorded.

Signature _____

Focus group discussion leading and proving tools

- 1) Can you tell me about pornographic materials?
 - a) What are they?
 - b) Have you ever encountered? How?
- 2) How do you describe the magnitude of pornographic consumption among youths (high school youths)?
 - What is the magnitude?
 - Which age group do you think?
 - How do you describe it by gender?
 - Where do students see such materials?
 - With whom they watch porn materials?
3. Can we discuss about the consequences or benefits of pornographic consumption
 - Benefits
 - Associated with sexual debut
 - Risky sexual behavior
 - Is there any history you know/heard related to such events?
- 3) Why do you think students/youths consume pornography?
 - What is the reason behind?
 - In seek of what?
 - To get what?
 - What anticipate students
- 4) What are the negative effects of pornography among youths? What things are you experiencing among youths/students I n your locality

THANK YOU

Table8 FGD participants' profile

s.no	Group	Group ID	Sex	Age	Grade
1	A	A1	Male	18	12
2		A2	Male	18	11
3		A3	Male	18	11
4		A4	Male	18	11
5		A5	Male	19	12
6		A6	Male	19	12
7	B	B1	Male	17	10
8		B2	Male	17	10
9		B3	Male	18	10
10		B4	Male	18	12
11		B5	Male	18	12
12		B6	Male	17	11
13	C	C1	Female	17	10
14		C2	Female	18	10
15		C3	Female	17	11
16		C4	Female	18	11
17		C5	Female	16	10
18		C6	Female	17	11
19	D	D1	Female	17	12
20		D2	Female	19	12
21		D3	Female	18	11
22		D4	Female	17	10
23		D5	Female	17	11
24		D6	Female	17	11
25	E	E1	Female	18	11
26		E2	Female	17	10
27		E3	Female	17	11
28		E4	Female	18	12
29		E5	Female	18	12
30		E6	Female	18	12
31	F	F1	Male	17	9
32		F2	Male	19	10
33		F3	Male	18	10
34		F4	Male	17	10
35		F5	Male	17	9
36		F6	Male	18	10

Table 9: The theme, categories and codes as identified from the quantitative and qualitative data

Category	Pornography encourages risky and early sexual debut	Common sources of pornography	Youngsters watch pornography for various reasons	Effects of pornography
Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents are eager to watch • Adolescents practice what they see • Promiscuity • Bad perception of virginity • Early sex • Accidental sex • Multiple sexual partner • Sexual arousal • Condom free sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open sex • Internet • Social media • Mobile phone • Video show center • Friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer pressure • Promiscuity • Information source • experience • sexual arousal • for funny • addicted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Lose control • Masturbation • Thinking sex • Depression • Addiction • Thinking pornography • Fear of relationship

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters of Public Health and has not been presented for a degree in this or any other university. All source of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: **Dawit Ermias**

Signature: -----

Place: school of public health, college of health science, Addis Ababa University

Date of submission: 10, June, 2015

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university advisors.

Name of the advisor **Dr. Mitike Molla**

Signature-----

Date -----

Place: school of public health, college of health science, Addis Ababa University