



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY
DEPARTEMENT OF MIDWIFEY POST GRADUATE PROGRAM**

**IMPACT OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM USE
ON YOUTHS' RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA, 2023: A QUALITATIVE STUDY.**

PRINCIPAL INVESTGATOR: Helina Birhanu (BSc)

**A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED TO ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, SCHOOL OF NURSING AND
MIDWIFERY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN MATERNITY AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH NURSING.**

JUNE, 2023

ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA

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By: Helina Birhanu (BSc)

Advisors; Jembere Tesfaye (MSc, Assistant Professor)

Haweni Adugna (MSc, Assistant Professor)

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ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA

APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINATION

This thesis by Helina Birhanu is accepted in its present form by the board of examiners as satisfying thesis requirement for the degree of masters in maternity and reproductive health nursing.

Internal Examiner:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Rank	Signature	Date

External Examiner:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Rank	Signature	Date

Research Advisors:

Jembere Tesfaye (MSc, Assistant Professor)	_____	_____	
Name	Rank	Signature	Date

Haweni Adugna (MSc, Assistant Professor)	_____	_____	
Name	Rank	Signature	Date

Department Head:

Endalew Gemechu (PhD)	_____	_____	
Name	Rank	Signature	Date

DECLARATION

Letter of declaration

By my signature below, I declare and affirm that this is entirely that this thesis is my original work. I have followed all ethical principles of scholarship in the preparation, data collection, data analysis, and completion of this thesis. All scholarly matter that is included in the thesis has been given recognition through citation. I affirm that I have cited and referenced all sources used in this document. Every effort has been made to avoid plagiarism in the preparation of this thesis. This thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for graduate degree from the Addis Ababa University, College of Health Sciences, School of Allied Health Sciences, Department of Nursing and Midwifery. It has never been presented and submitted in a whole or in part, in this or any other university for the award of degree, diploma or other qualification certificates.

Student:

Name: Helina Birhanu Signature: _____ Date: _____

Research Advisors:

1. Jembere Tesfaye (MSc, Assistant Professor) _____

Name	Rank	Signature	Date
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2. Haweni Adugna (MSc, Assistant Professor) _____

Name	Rank	Signature	Date
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONOMYS

AAU	Addis Ababa university
EDHS	Ethiopian demographic health survey
HIV	Human immune virus
MOH	Ministry of Health
PI	Principal Investigator
RH	Reproductive health
SDGs	Sustainable development goals
SEM	Sexually explicit material
SMN	Social media network
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UCAA	University college of Addis Ababa
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
WHO	World health organization
WWW	World Wide Web

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ABSTRACT

Background: Any sexual activity that raises one's risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI), such as HIV, or of having an unintended pregnancy is considered risky. Health and social consequences can result from exposure to sexual content. A significant wellspring of this openness is the social media (SM) platforms, which are broadly utilized by youths. The internet has multiplied how young person's access information on any subject matter including sexual contents.

Objectives: To explore the influence of internet platform use on youths' risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa university students, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2023.

Methods: A qualitative method, phenomenological study design was employed in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Information was retrieved from participants selected using a snowball purposive sampling technique through open ended in-depth interview and key informant interview in Addis Ababa University selected campus and using a topic guide which is initially based on a review of literature until saturation reached. The Data was analyzed in thematic analysis approach.

Result: The results of this study showed that, internet and social media platform usage has its own influence on risky sexual behavior both negatively and positively; providing inaccurate information, exposure to Sexual Explicit Media, predispose to early sexual initiation, leading to skewed perception on risky sexual behavior also behavioral change and to the positive side it is seen as a source of sexual information which the youth students couldn't get from their surroundings.

Conclusion: The results of this study show that there were several internet-related issues that influence students' risky sexual behavior at Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia. The young participants in this study spoke about a variety of negative effects of internet use on their sexual lives. Measures should be taken by concerned body to dispel or at least to reduce these negative impact and have a proper use of this platform in a fruitful way.

Key words: Internet and social media use, Youth, Risky sexual behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

There are currently 1.2 billion young people in the world, or 16% of the population. The quantity of youth is expected to increment by 7% to generally 1.3 billion by 2030. This period is regarded as a stage of transition from dependence in childhood to independence in adulthood (1). The Unified Countries (UN) characterizes "youth" for measurable purposes as anybody between the ages of 15 and 24, notwithstanding some other class sanctioned by member states (1, 2). According to the Ethiopian Ministry of Youth and Sports, they are individuals aged 15 to 29 which comprise one-third of Ethiopia's population (3,4).

Any sexual activity that raises the likelihood of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or having an unintended pregnancy is considered risky. Having multiple sexual partners, using condoms inconsistently, having sex while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and initiating sex before the age of 18 are all examples of this (5,6). Having multiple sexual partners and having unprotected sex are strongly linked to this risk.

Youths participate in activities like smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs, and having unprotected sexual relations because they are adventurous by nature. As a result, bad habits develop that might eventually lead to risky sexual behaviors (7). 50% of STI cases reported worldwide are in young people. According to the UN Program on HIV/AIDS, teenagers between the ages of 15 and 24 made up 42% of all new HIV infections, and almost 80% of them reside in sub-Saharan Africa (8, 9). The greatest reported prevalence of STIs, 60% of new HIV infections, and around half of all HIV-positive people are all among Ethiopians between the ages of 15 and 24 (10). Additionally, the median age at which a man and woman have their first sexual encounter is 16.6 and 21.2 years old, respectively, while 62% of women and 17% of men initiate before the age of 18, as opposed to 24% of women and 2% of men who begin before the age of 15 (11).

Human relationships which is vital are sustained via communication. Since its introduction in the 1990s, internet has noticeably altered communication, business, and so on (12). In 2022, 69% of the world's population (4.9 billion) actively uses internet, of which 852 million or 71% of world's youth make up the majority. Also 29.83 million in Ethiopian context (13,14). When we say Social

Media Networks (SMN) they are websites where users can create a profile about themselves and communicate with others, share photos, videos at a certain time, on forums (12).

There is no doubting that the onset of a technology has an impact on human life, both positive and negative. It enables communication with anyone on the globe simple and affordable. But it is undeniable that it has a lot of undesirable consequences (15). Access to SMN increase youth's willingness to take health risks. Youths are showing their sexual habits on SMN sites. In turn, this make risky conduct seem more appealing to the them which profoundly affect their life (16).

The media is now becoming "superior peer" and a starting point for youths that influences their sexual behavior. Regardless of a kind of media they consume, adolescents frequently see fictional characters and tend to imitate their behavior (17). There is evidence that youth's sexual socialization (process through which young assimilate the ideas, values, information, and attitudes towards sexuality of their society) is significantly influenced by exposure to sexual content in medias (18). The fact that there are no restrictions or controls on the types of information that may be distributed through media, as well as on who actually views the information, makes media challenging.

These days, youths in most part of the world are increasingly accessing the internet and this multiplied access to information on variety of topics. Besides use of internet and social media has many advantages for example it is playing a crucial role as a source of healthful information. But it also comes with a number of drawbacks, including the threat of depression, time wastage, online harassment, addiction, and exposure to sexually explicit material (SEM), particularly among youths. Sadly, more than any other kind of advertising among youths, the internet has helped publicize sex-related concerns because of technology-induced anonymity (19,20).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Since the 1990s, researchers have been studying how social media affects young people's sexual behavior. Their attention is piqued and the quick expansion of the internet and related online activities is a result of having unlimited access to the internet and the infinite services that are offered on the internet. i.e., adolescent and youth's sexual knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, which might be just as critical as their relations with family, and friends. For instance, a study involving more than 17,000 young adults and adolescents in three Asian nations revealed that 45 to 80% of the participants learnt about sexuality via the media, mainly the internet (21,22).

In accordance with this, a research looking at how drug use is portrayed on Twitter found that 54% of tweets about marijuana and alcohol use were normalized, while 87% of tweets connected to hookahs supported or depicted hookah usage as a regular or ordinary activity (23). A study in America on school-aged adolescents found that those who had used alcohol or other drugs during their sexual encounter were having a higher probability to be engaged in a number of sexual relations throughout their lives or in the previous three months, and to have been exposed to SEMs online. Adolescents who frequently visit SEMs score more sexually permissive than those who have never been exposed (24,25).

Regrettably, the manner that young people interact with and use SEM has substantially altered as a result of the recent advancements in internet-enabled technology in African nations (26). According to a study on 400 undergraduate students conducted in the Nigerian frequent internet use for accessing sexual content was found to be a predictor of risky sexual behavior, such as having multiple sexual partners, no or inconsistent condom use, alcohol use during sexual activity, and early sexual initiation (27). Students who were exposed to SEM were 2 times as likely to engage in risky sexual activity as those who were never exposed, according to a cross-sectional research done among normal undergraduate students at Ambo University in Ethiopia (28).

Due to their unsafe habits, youths in poor nations like Ethiopia have been adversely targeted by issues with reproductive health. These health issues are prevalent in places with a large young population, including universities (29).

Lack of proper knowledge about sexual and reproductive health concerns is one of the factors that exposes youth to risks for reproductive health. Youths come to SMN for knowledge about sexual norms because there isn't much readily accessible information about sexual activity for them. They

may also use this site as a sexual super-peer who encourages dangerous sexual behavior. This enables the media to influence juvenile sexual behavior in a substantial way (22,30).

Furthermore, because they are no longer under supervision of their family's university students are more susceptible to any influence. Because of this, it may be easier for them to spend a lot of time on SMN sites for SEM, and self-promotion. The provision of free internet services in universities also makes it easier for students to get the content they want. Therefore, doing this study is mandated by the nature of university students' lives.

Little has been done, as was previously said, to address the problem of media influence on youths' sexual behavior. Parents, as well as governments and other stakeholders, did not consider how the internet affected youth's sexual behavior. Given the prior, it is evident that research should be conducted on how youth's internet and social media use affect their sexual behavior in order to identify problems and offer solutions to particular questions, such as whether internet usage has an impact on youth's risky sexual behavior, whether they use it to get sexuality-related information or not and if they exercise what they have heard and seen.

Numerous studies indicated that risky sexual behavior was influenced by the internet. But the majority of the study originates from abroad. Nationwide researchers have studied risky sexual behavior in connection to a range of predictor variables, including as the impact of family, peer pressure, and others. Quantitative study has also been done on the link between sexual behavior and social media use in Addis Ababa's secondary schools as well as the association between SEM exposure and sexual behavior at one of the universities. Nowadays access to internet is highly increasing as well the young society is becoming more and more dependent on the Internet for everything, including sexual issue. As far as the researcher is aware, no studies have attempted to link the effect of the internet usage on youth's sexual behavior qualitatively in the study area. This study aims to bridge the study setting, design and knowledge gap left by previous research about the impact of internet platform and SMN usage in influencing risky sexual behavior among young people.

1.3 Significance of study

This study is specifically anticipated to be pertinent for young university students as it will assist them understand the repercussions of abusing the internet and social media platforms. They will only be assisted in taking the proper action in relation to their sexual conduct as it relates to the usage of the internet and social media platforms. Additionally, it will increase awareness among university and college staff members (teachers and other responsible individuals) to develop specific procedures that serve to mitigate, if not completely prevent, the problem that students confront as a result of social media usage.

Along with, it would benefit Parents in raising awareness of the degree to which their children are exposed to various websites and in facilitating an open dialogue beginning at a young age, as well as MOE (the ministry of education), MOH (the ministry of health), and NGOs, particularly for those who wish to work on the development of youth, in designing and monitoring intervention programs to control risky behavior indirectly. As a result, it could be used as an input for their organizational plan.

Since it is, at least to the knowledge of the current researcher, a baseline work on this topic in the study area, other people might use it as a stepping stone for further investigation and a different perspective on the issue. As a result, more issues and potential solutions would be identified.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

First of all, the term "youth" is clearly defined from the purpose of the study and from other perspectives, and it also emphasizes the nature of the Internet platform. Risky sexual behavior is also explained and the relationship with the use of Internet and social media is seen in terms of socio-demographic and biological background, sociocultural background and higher risk-taking behavior of youths and finally out of which conceptual framework have been developed.

2.2 Youth: Definition and its concept

The majority of those surveyed believe that youth is a period of transition from the dependency of childhood and adolescence to adulthood's freedom, even if youth has diverse implications in different perspectives, organizations, and locations. Therefore, youth is a category that is more adaptable than other established age groups. Age is the easiest way to classify this group, especially in terms of schooling.

Youth is best understood as a time when we become conscious of our interdependence as members of a society, according to United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). various international organizations and nations define youth according to various ages. For instance, the World Health Organization and the United Nations classified "youth" as those between the ages of 15 and 24 (1,31).

Youth, according to the WHO, is a time of transition from infancy to maturity, marked by numerous physical, psychological, and social changes. The body grows in both size and ability to reproduce before becoming more clearly characterized sexually. The mind also develops and becomes more complex, increasing its capacity for abstract thought, foresight, and self-control as well as its environmental awareness. From the aforementioned criteria, it can be concluded that youth represents a significant turning point in one's life (31).

A person between the ages of 15 and 35 is considered a "youth" by the African Union Commission in its "African Youth Charter." Additionally, it is defined as being between the ages of 15 and 30 or 35 in some sub-Saharan African nations (32). Also in 2014 Ethiopian National youth policy the term "youth" is defined as those aged 15 to 29 years (4).

2.3 Social Media: An Overview of Definitions and its nature

In 1994, an online media environment in Tokyo known as Matisse coined the term "social media" (SM). The development and introduction of the initial SM platforms took place during these early years of the commercial Internet. The quick ascent in the quantity of SM stages and dynamic clients over the long haul has prompted it being one of the most notable Web applications (33).

Social media, according to Obar and Wildman's study, are computer-based tools that enable the exchange of knowledge, viewpoints, career objectives, and other kinds of expression through online communities and networks (34). The interactive media age, as opposed to the broadcast media age, is characterized in another research by Manning as including social media as a new kind of media that incorporates interactive engagement. Mobile social media, on the other hand, refers to the usage of social media on portable electronic devices like smartphones and tablets (35).

Using web-based technologies, desktop computers, and mobile technologies (such as smartphones and tablet computers), social media is an enhanced form of communication that enables individuals, communities, and organizations to share, collaborate, discuss, and alter or pre-create. Make a platform that is interactive for user-generated content. Online content may be produced by you. Electronic mail (email), text messaging, blogs, message boards, connection sites, social networking sites, gaming, and entertainment are examples of social media platforms (35,36).

In 2021, Facebook will have 2,740,000,000 users worldwide, followed by YouTube with 2,291,000,000 users and WhatsApp with 2,000,000,000 users, according to statistics provided by statistica. Weixin/WeChat, Instagram, and Tiktok are some additional widely used social media platforms (37). Currently, WhatsApp is the most popular mobile messaging service worldwide (38). And with about 6.9 million users as of November 2022, Facebook was the most widely used social networking site in Ethiopia. Following with about 6.5 million accounts was Messenger. In contrast, with just around 826,500 and 666,900 members, respectively, among the Ethiopian population, LinkedIn and Instagram were less popular (39).

The majority of youths and adolescents utilize social media sites, according to a poll conducted in the USA (40). Getting in touch with friends, watching SEM, watching movies, and discussing topics like politics, economy, and religion are among the top motivations for adolescents to use social media, according to a different survey conducted in Nigeria (19).

Internet addiction has grown to be a significant issue for young people as a result of the Internet's increasing popularity and accessibility. Addiction to social media, online SEM, and particularly online gaming all fall under this category. Because of the extreme amount of time spent on screens, addiction causes kids to be less sociable and can have a harmful impact on the body and mind (41).

If we look at the nature of social media in an article on internet Addiction and Dopamine Driven Feedback, it is noted that dopamine (chemical that helps us feel pleasure as part of the brain's reward system) is stimulated unpredictably, by small amounts of data and through reward hints pretty much the exact terms of social media. The study found that tweeting was more difficult to resist than smoking or drinking because of the strength of dopamine's pull. A similar form of the dopamine loop experienced by drug addicts, the social media dopamine loop, is described (42).

2.4 Risky sexual behavior of youths

According to the WHO report, unprotected sex is the second-biggest contributor to health risk in terms of disease burden among young people, due to their under-use of contraceptives and condoms. Their humble or dynamic demeanor makes them open to unsafe sex behaviors. In developing countries, risky sexual behavior among adolescents and young people has been identified as a major health, social and demographic problem (43).

The term "sexually risky behavior" refers to conduct that may result in STDs or unintended pregnancies. Having many partners for sex, not using condoms or inconsistent use of condoms, experiencing sex before the age of 18, and engaging in sexual activity while under the influence of drugs or alcohol are a few instances of hazardous sexual conduct that is frequent among young college students (5,44).

Risky sexual behavior was linked to a number of social and behavioral characteristics, including binge drinking, smoking, mental health issues, living away from parents, and being male, according to a study of university students in nine Asian countries. Female students were significantly more likely than male students in this study to report unsafe sex (45). The use of condoms reduces male sexual satisfaction, and 62% of participants engaged in unprotected sexual activity, according to a cross-sectional study of sexual practices and related features among students at Bahir Dar University (46).

In Ethiopia, 10,218 individuals from 18 research were subjected to a systematic review and meta-analysis that revealed the prevalence of hazardous sexual activity ranged from 23.3% to 60.9%. According to this meta-analysis, 41.62% of college and university students have engaged in Risky sexual activities. People who watch SEM online are five times more likely to engage in these activities than those who don't (47).

According to studies conducted among undergraduate students at the University of Gondar in Ethiopia and secondary and preparatory school students in Aksum town, the overall incidence of hazardous sexual activity was 19.6% and 44.0%, respectively. More than half (53.6%) of the participants in the second study who had sex in the past had never used a condom. 48.5 percent of respondents said they had multiple sexual relationships (48,49).

The majority of youths engage in sexual activity during adolescence, according to WHO report. Youth are engaged and sexually experienced, according to numerous studies. According to a study done between 2008 and 2018 on 49,716 female youths in 12 East African countries, the prevalence of early sexual start was 21.14% (50). Another study found that the average age of first having sex was 17.6 years among college students in southwest Ethiopia. About 17.9% of the individuals had had early sexual initiation, and 45.6% had more than one sexual partner (51)

The research mentioned above shown how many young people in Africa, especially Ethiopia, participate in sexual activity even as early as adolescence. Early sexual start was shown to be substantially correlated with sexual category, drug usage, exposure to SEM online, and awareness of STDs (51). As a result, the age at first sexual contact is a highly important predictor of exposure to the risk of both pregnancy and STIs. As a result, there are more than 2.5 million unsafe abortions performed on young people each year and at least 100 million STI. Adolescent and young mothers give birth to 15.9 million children each year, and maternal mortality makes for 15% of all fatalities among young women (52). Also, a portion of the burden of STI cases falls on Ethiopian youth.

2.5 The impact of Internet and Social Media on youths' risky sexual behavior

Social media are neither necessarily good nor evil, like other forms of media. The kind, frequency, and intent of SNM usage all affect its effects. It is true that using social media by teenagers can have both positive and negative effects. According to researchers, there is a considerable connection between youngsters' use of social media and their sexual conduct. The majority of study participants in the qualitative research conducted in Morocco believed that media (television,

the Internet, and other social media) has a detrimental effect in boosting students' unsafe sexual practices by depicting teenage characters in many sexual relationships. Additionally, several participants concurred that contemporary technologies, such cellphones and computers, made it simpler for students to engage in hazardous sexual activity by promoting communication and "sexting" at a young age via social media and by giving a wide range of SEM (53).

Also another studies in 2016 and 2017 discovered a strong correlation between engaging in sexually immoral behavior and viewing pornographic content online. Teenagers who engage in sexual misbehavior are influenced by advertisements from the mass media, whether they are electronic (including the internet) or print. The study also found that the samples were drawn to pornographic and sexy commercials (54,55).

According to Baumgartner et al., a study was conducted to ascertain the link between adolescents' risky sexual online behavior, like looking for someone to have sex with or talk to, posting or providing sexually suggestive or explicit images or videos, and sending someone their phone number and address (56). Also in the qualitative research conducted by Loss discovered that 30 students' 5851 Facebook "posts" (comments, profile texts, photos, etc.) demonstrate how they portray themselves to their online peer audience in an endearing manner. Facebook users frequently equated hazardous activity with desirable qualities like success or social interaction (57).

A study experiment that was conducted in Nairobi, Kenya claims, late childhood and teens aged 9 to 19 saw 57% of internet porn, and 77% of the 1,501 questioned adolescents aged 14 to 19 reported receiving sexual messages electronically (58).

Concerning our nation, a study conducted in 2018 on 403 university students at Ambo University found that 55% and 52% of the students had been exposed to SEM throughout their lives and in the year prior to the data collection period, respectively. Most pupils have put what they have learned from SEM into practice (28). In addition, a cross-sectional study of 1016 adolescents in Addis Ababa who regularly attend preparatory schools revealed that 51.7% of the participants watched pornographic content via SNM like the internet, video, films, and video clips. The majority of the participants (86.1%) also engaged in sexual activity (59) and according to the study done by Lioul B, among in-school youth in Addis Ababa the percentages of those who have ever read or seen sexually explicit texts and films were 65.3% and 69.5%, respectively. Being male,

using alcohol and Khat, having a good attitude about SEM, and having had sexual experience all enhanced the likelihood of frequent exposure to sexual explicit movies, (60).

However, very few research has argued against the strong link between young people's sexual behavior and social media. These studies claim that any sexually explicit music, films, or images have little to no impact on teenage sexual activity. For instance, according to a study conducted in the United States, youths and adolescents use these platforms for a variety of purposes, including political activism, economic gain, communication, and education. The findings also highlight the critical role that social media plays in influencing sexual risk-reduction practices among minority youth by serving as a source of contraception and HIV/STD prevention information (61).

The study's findings also suggest that adolescents could learn a lot about sexuality issues, such sexual health, through online resources, even when society or parents frequently have little to no desiccation with their young children. This viewpoint seems to support the idea that juvenile sexual conduct is positively impacted by internet use. The bulk of current study findings, however, contradict the claim that the internet has no negative consequences on young people's sexual behavior. In order to ensure the validity of this argument, further research is actually necessary. Hopefully, the findings of this study will clarify whether or not such factors significantly influence young people's sexual behavior.

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework for this paper was created after researching the pertinent literature, as shown in Figure 1. Socio demographic & biological background (Sex, age, cultural norms & laws and academic year) assumed to be a risk preventive also have a direct link with behavioral factor (High risk-taking behavior) and socio-cultural background (lack of parent-child discussion, Poor school sexual education, less focused mass media, Lack of access to youth friendly RH service & education for youths, Easy accessibility of internet service) and this two associated with Internet usage (attractive nature of internet platform, high attachment, usage to access sexual information, exposure to SEM). Internet and social media usage is assumed to have an impact on risky sexual behavior also presented to be risk-protective. High risk-taking behavior and Socio-cultural factors by themselves can play a role in acquiring Risky sexual behavior. This study will examine how social media usage influence risky sexual behavior.

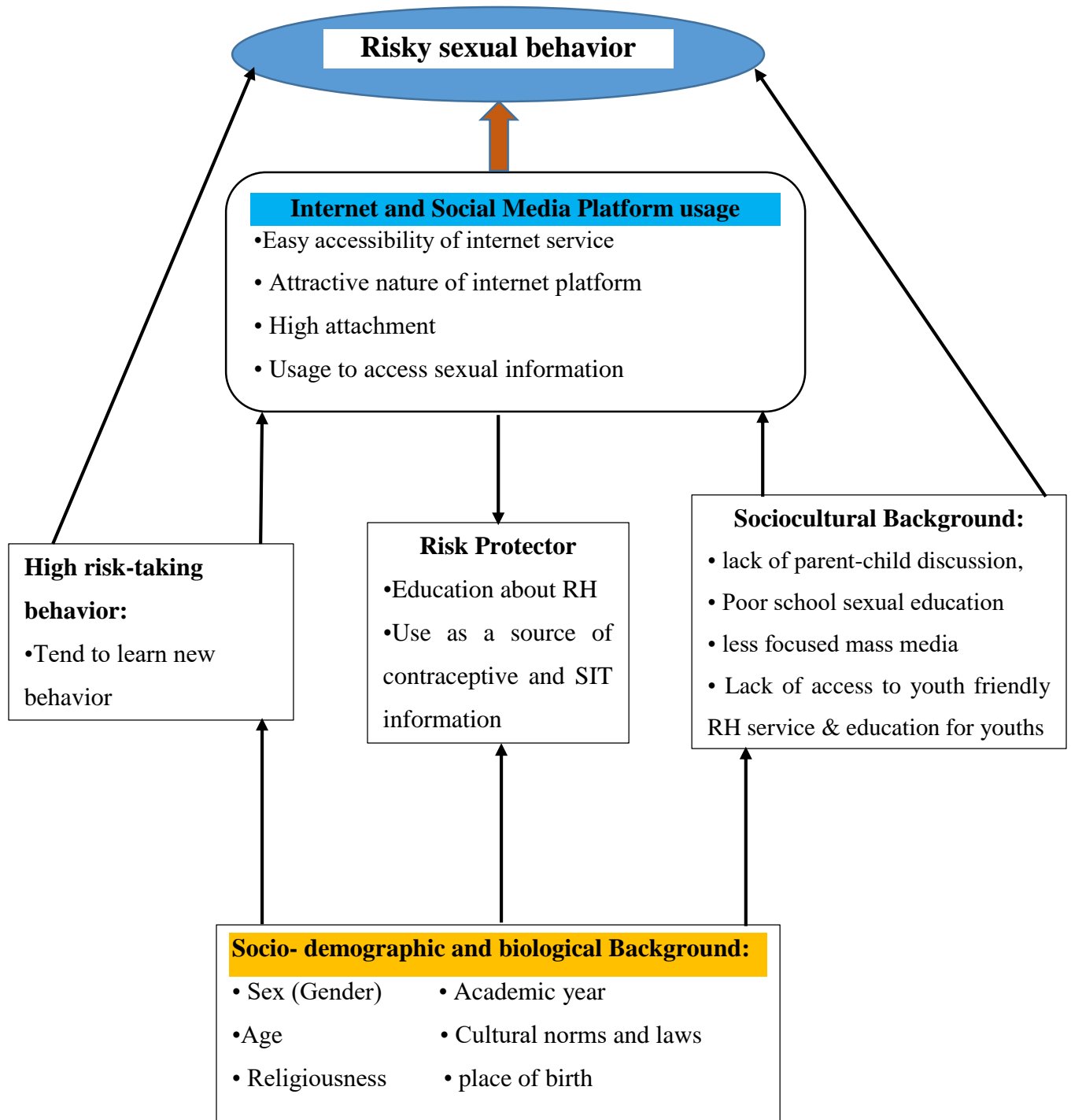


Figure 1: Conceptual frame work constructed from literature review on impact of internet and social media usage on youths’ risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia 2023 (60).

3. OBJECTIVE

3.1 General objective

To explore the impact of internet and social media platform use on youths' risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa university students, 2023.

3.2 Specific objectives

- ✚ To explore the positive effect of Internet platform for youths' sexual behavior.
- ✚ To explore the undesirable effect of Internet platform for youths' sexual behavior.
- ✚ To identify different Sociodemographic background among youth student's related to patterns of internet usage.
- ✚ To explore students Internet usage to access sexual information.

4. METHODS

4.1 The Study Setting

The research was carried out at Addis Ababa University (AAU) in Addis Ababa, the nation's capital. AAU, formerly known as the University College of Addis Ababa (UCAA), is Ethiopia's oldest and largest higher education and research institution. AAU has long been recognized as the top institution for teaching, learning, research, and community service.

AAU launched in 1950 with a highest enrolment of 33 students and at present flaunts 48,673 students (33,940 undergraduates, 13,000 masters', and 1,733 PhD students). The university across its 15 campuses offers 70 undergraduate programs and 293 graduate programs (72 PhD and 221 Masters) and variety of health sciences specialties. There are currently ten colleges, four teaching and research institutions, and six research institutes that mainly conduct research at the university. There are 55 departments, 12 centers, 12 schools, and 2 teaching hospitals contained within these academic institutions. Female students make up 33% of the institution's total enrollment. Student clinics and counseling services are available in all 15 campuses (62). Regular undergraduate students reside on campus, away from their families and in close proximity to their peers. The investigation was carried out in two colleges at Addis Ababa University that were specifically chosen.

4.2 Study Design and Period

A qualitative, phenomenological study design was employed from February 23 to March 20, 2023. The rationale behind using this research design is that, it is the design of choice when a straight forward explanation of a phenomenon is anticipated and where a general idea or a specific question is found but there is no adequate preexisting paradigm with which to study it, or little is known or written about a certain issue (63).

4.3 Study Participant

The study involved Undergraduate Students at Addis Ababa University selected campuses and key informants such as counselors working in the student counseling centers found in the two selected campuses who had long years' experience on providing counseling service for students, health care professionals in the student clinics of selected campuses, and AAU Student union president.

4.4 Eligibility Criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion

- Students who are aged 18-29.
- Students who use internet and social media using any device.
- Counselors who had 5 years and more experience on providing student counselling service
- Nurses who had 3 years and more experience working in student clinic of AAU.

4.5 Sampling Technique and Procedure

Among all campuses of Addis Ababa university, 2 campuses namely college of social sciences, Sidist Kilo Campus and Institution of technology, Amist Kilo Campus are selected purposely because high variety of students are there. A total of 20 participants in the in-depth interviews, and 5 key informant interview was included and sampling was determined by the level of saturation during the data collection. A purposive sampling procedure was used for the selection of the sampling units i.e. students who meet the inclusion criteria and able to provide detail information and Key informants. During selection of students, variation in age, sex, academic year, department and internet use were considered and for key informants working experience on service provision for students was taken as a selection criterion.

4.6 Operational Definition

- ✚ **Youth:** those from the ages of 18–29
- ✚ **Internet platform:** A device connected to the internet through which the user can access and participate in many networked sites, including social media sites.
- ✚ **Social media:** websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking including Facebook, YouTube, twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Telegram, TikTok, WhatsApp.
- ✚ **Active internet user:** A student who uses any internet platform at least for 3 hours per day
- ✚ **Sexually active:** a student who have Sexual intercourse or coitus or copulation (sexual activity involving the insertion and thrusting of the male penis into the female vagina for sexual pleasure, reproduction, or both) at least once up to the study period.
- ✚ **Risky Sexual behavior:** A behavior that is associated with increased likelihood of acquiring STIs including HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy; when sexually active students practice at least one of the following, (5)

- **Multiple sexual partners;** Having more than one sexual partner within a specify period until the study period,
- **Early initiation of sex** (sexual debut at the age < 18 years old),
- **Inconsistent use of condom** (inconsistent/fail to use condom at least ones during sexual intercourse until the study period),
- **Sex with commercial sex workers** at least once until the study period
- **Sex under the influence of alcohol or substances.**

4.7 Data Collection Tools and procedure

The Data collection was conducted by the principal investigator with research assistant, a BSc midwife, who has previously participated in data collection in another study and he was trained prior to data collection. In-depth interview and Key informant interview was carried out in which it was scheduled with the students and during the students' break time i.e. weekend and after class in a way that won't interfere with the class schedules. The data was collected until saturation is reached using a topic guide to outline the open-ended questions, initially adapted from different literature (8,19).

In order to provide the interviewees as much privacy as possible, the time and location were chosen depending on their convenience. The interview was conducted in a separate room located in the student clinic. A pilot study was done with two participants who met the inclusion criteria prior to the start of the research interviews. According to the pilot interviews, the interviewing procedure and the interview questions were changed. And because the major objective was to determine whether the study questions would evoke sufficient answers, the findings were not included in the main research. Written and audio notes were recorded during the sessions with the participants' consent. All the interviews were conducted in Amharic and last about between 40-60 minutes and those who couldn't talk efficiently was excluded.

4.8 Trustworthiness of a data

The degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and procedures employed to assure a study's quality and the accuracy, truthfulness, or reliability of its conclusions is referred to as a study's degree of trustworthiness. The four criteria for confirming trustworthiness which comprises credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability was addressed.

- **Credibility**

The investigator and data collectors arrived at the research site one week before to the actual data collection to become familiar with the study environment and build relationships with the appropriate individuals in the university student clinic and counseling center. Additionally, the investigator maintained long-term relationships with the study site and participants, which reduced data manipulation and allowed to develop understanding of the context of the research. During the interview, the investigator also employed an audio recorder and field notes. After the investigator gave them the written interviews, some participants were additionally asked to assess whether the extracted codes were consistent with their viewpoints and past experiences. Finally, there were no discrepancies between the participant data and the developed codes.

- **Transferability**

The researcher gave a detailed account of the research background, methods, participants, and final report to guarantee transferability. In order to increase the variety of in-depth conclusions drawn from specifically chosen participants, purposeful sampling is also utilized to concentrate on persons who might provide rich information regarding the subjects under inquiry.

- **Dependability**

It was accomplished by keeping audio recordings of participant interviews, verbatim transcriptions of the notes made during the interviews, and notes taken for cross-checking the process. All data collection tools, raw data, analysis codes, and conclusions were also sent to researchers who were not involved in the research for an external audit. Additionally, pertinent and closely connected literatures backed the study's findings and analysis.

- **Confirmability**

By carefully going through the interview transcripts, comparing the codes with the raw data, and again comparing the findings with the opinions of the participants, it was made sure that reflexivity was maintained and that the investigators' own opinions did not influence the research data.

4.9 Data Processing and Analysis

The socio-demographic details of the subjects were compiled using descriptive graphs. The six stages the researcher took were part of a methodical approach:

Step 1: Verbatim transcription; in this step, the principal investigator translated the audio recordings of one-on-one and key informant interviews verbatim from Amharic to English before importing them into the qualitative data analysis program Atlas ti 9. **Step 2:** Coding; the data was then arranged in a meaningful and orderly manner.

Stage 3: Generating themes. In this stage, the researcher reviews the codes to ensure that they are clear and consistent. **Step 3:** Combining many codes into a single theme.

Step 4: Analyzing the topics. The researcher evaluated the themes for their suitability and accuracy as data representations.

Step 5: The researcher presented the themes and categories of the data in after interpreting the coded data. The whole list of topics was identified and specified in this stage.

Step 6: The researcher documented the data analysis. Lastly, excerpts from respondents' perspectives were used to support the study's arguments.

4.10 Ethical Considerations

The Research and Ethical Review Committee of the School of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa University granted approval for the study. To achieve full cooperation from the study participants, the aim (purpose) and benefits of the study were thoroughly explained to them. Written informed consent for participation as well as verbal consent for audio recording were acquired from each participant. Participants in the research gave their consent voluntarily. The rights of candidates who did not want to participate and those who wished to put off their participation were maintained. The raw data that were collected were kept safe and confidential, the names of the participants were not written in the study records, and the data were reported in a way that did not link the participants to the information in order to protect the participants' rights to anonymity and confidentiality.

4.11 Dissemination Plan of the Study Findings

The research's final results will be presented and submitted to the department of midwifery at Addis Ababa University's school of nursing and midwifery. Finally, efforts will be made to publish the study findings in recognized national and/or international publications. The results will also be presented in workshops and seminars.

5. RESULT

The results of this study are reported in two parts. Individual sociodemographic information about each participant is provided in the first section, and the themes, subthemes, and codes that emerged in the second section are discussed.

5.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Participants

A total of 25 people participated in this study, including 20 students, whose mean age was 22 years (range, 18 to 26 years), and five key informants, including two nurses, two student counselors, and one officer from the Gender and HIV/AIDS Directorate of AAU with a working track record ranging from 3 to 18 years. Table 1 below provides an overview of the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Background Information of Undergraduate Students at Addis Ababa University selected campuses, 2023

Socio-demographic characteristics	category	Frequency
Age	18-22 years	12
	23-26 years	8
Sex	Male	11
	Female	9
Marital status	Married	1
	Unmarried	19
Place of residence	Urban	14
	Rural	6
Academic year	1 st year	4
	2 nd year	5
	3 rd year	8
	4 th year	3
College	College of social science	12
	Institution of technology	8

5.2 Emerged Themes

An analysis of the data from key informant interviews and in-depth student interviews revealed four themes. The topics were found to be in-depth descriptions of how the usage of social media and the internet has affected young people's hazardous sexual conduct among students at Addis Ababa University. The themes, together with their accompanying sub-themes and cods, are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Themes, sub-themes, and codes identified through interviews of undergraduate students and key informants about impact of internet and social media platform use on youths' risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa University, 2023.

Theme	Sub-theme	Code names
Patterns of Internet Platforms usage and risky sexual behavior	Nature and purpose of internet	Attractive and Catchy nature
		Easy accessibility
		Confidential way to get any information
		Having all in one purpose
	Online communication and relationships	Nature of online communication
		Sexting and Sharing private information
Choice for online friends		
Unfavorable impacts of the internet on risky sexual behavior	Sexual information on the internet	Internet being the main source of sexual information
		Misleading information
	Exposure to SEM and risky sexual behavior	Pornography videos addiction
		SEM and early sexual initiation
		SEM and homosexuality
		SEM and skewed perception on risky sexual behavior
		SEM and Multiple sexual partner
Behavioral change		
Beneficial impacts of Internet use on Risky Sexual Behavior	Internet and sexual education	Sexual and RH lessons and positive side of SEM

Socio- demographic, cultural & natural Backgrounds and Internet use	Natural, Environmental and sociodemographic background	High risk taking nature of youth
		Place of birth
		Academic year
		Risk protectors
		Lack of sexual information (from parents or school)
		Poor access to youth friendly RH service and education
	Individual insight	Attitudes towards the meaning of risky sexual behavior

THEME 1. PATTERNS OF INTERNET PLATFORM USAGE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR.

Most interviewed students and key informants frequently mentioned, nature of internet and students pattern of internet usage has an undesirable impact on risky sexual behavior. Under this main theme Nature and purpose of internet and Online communication and relationships are grouped as sub-themes.

Sub-theme 1. Nature and Purpose of Internet

Most of the study participants revealed that the generation we are living in is highly attached to the internet to perform daily activities and spend long time on it starting from early age. And this will expose the youth to be dependent on it in daily life and increase exposure to sexual explicit Medias and because of the attractive nature of the internet most of the young generation is starting using it in early age before reaching the age of reasoning. And this could lead to different things that could make the young generation to practice risky sexual behavior.

They have mentioned that internet use at early age is making them vulnerable to get in touch with sexual contents which is leading to acquire risky behaviors because we cannot we cannot resist the interesting nature of the Internet at that early age.

“It has been many years since I started using the internet, around 8/9 years, I was not old enough to distinguish between good and bad, so I was joyful to see everything about sex like pornography video.” (interview 13, 26 years old male).

The students mentioned about the spread of smart phone which make internet easily accessible for any purpose and they say in addition to smart phone it's becoming easier to get access to the internet through any electronic device including televisions, and its easy accessibility exposing them to search any information from the internet including sexual information.

“It was not difficult to open an account. If you have a phone and a SIM card, that's all that's needed then after I got internet access, I used to download and watch pornography on my phone which I previously used to watch through CD.” (interview 3, 22 years old male).

Some study participant explained that internet is a very confidential way to get any information. As we all know it is a taboo to ask about sexual issue and internet create a free and confidential way to get information about it, so many of the participants go to internet for sexual information rather than asking any other person around them.

“...moreover, it is very easy to find any kind of information and it is kept confidential. we can get any kind of information we want without anyone knowing what we are looking at and judging us, because of this I prefer looking for sexual things on the internet rather than asking my mom or my sister.” (interview 10, 22 years old female).

Study participants explained that their phone is becoming a place to get everything in one lot. So they choose to complete every step of their life at that place without going to others, and they reveal that spending much time finding for other things could expose them slowly to get into sexual explicit contents without their need

“... because we get education information through that, and I use chatgpt to get all thing in one, so I spend much time on the internet and sometimes I come across what you call sexual explicit media, not by myself, but by chance...it brings me things I don't need like a naked woman....” (Interview 5, 19 years old male).

Sub Theme 2. Online Communication and Relationships

This study revealed that as the students have believed communication on social media with different people could have its own impact on having risky sexual behavior according to the type of communication they are having. Some study participant mentioned that the social media platform is an easy way to talk sexual issue without shame also let them have romantic relationship with more than one person, furthermore it could create a way to have sex without knowing someone's health status.

“.... it's not just with one person, there will be many people you talk to. It is difficult to date many people in person and there is no time, but the internet expands this possibility. So the internet has made me have a romantic relationship with a lot of people through social media communication.”
(interview 20, 22years old male).

“...also can establish a romantic relationship online, and it pushes you to talk about sexual matters without shame and become more comfortable when we are communicating online than in person I mean it is embarrassing to talk about extraneous things in person there are more sexual concerns in our interactions with many individual” **(interview 10, 22 years old female)**

Most students mention the current situation of online chat which is becoming more embracing and sharing private information through internet is affecting females more than male.

“We have started doing many of the things that we consider physically embarrassing on the Internet, even chat sex is becoming common.... **(Interview 6, 23 years old male).**

“I used to talk to a lot of women before, even talked about sexual things. 'Do you have a boyfriend?', 'Are you a virgin?', 'Have you ever had sex?' I used to use words like that...”
(interview 3, 22 years old male).

“...if I am into her, I often talk about sexual issues and share nude photos. But I feel that this is not right, because simply sharing a matter that should be private with someone we don't know opens the way for the people to be under their control by threatening us with the secret we have with them. And this kind of thing is more harmful to female” **(interview 9, 20 years old male).**

THEME 2. UNFAVORABLE IMPACTS OF THE INTERNET ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Under unfavorable impacts of the internet on risky sexual behavior, Sexual information on the internet and exposure to SEM were the two sub-themes with their codes of Internet being the main source of sexual information, Misleading information, Pornography videos addiction, SEM and early sexual initiation, SEM and homosexuality, SEM and skewed perception on risky sexual behavior, SEM & Multiple sexual partner and behavioral change respectively. Many study findings put the negative impact of internet on risky sexual behavior of youths also in this study almost all participants believe that internet has a role in having risky sexual behavior.

Sub- Theme 1. Sexual Information On the Internet

Findings of this study shows most of students nowadays are choosing internet as a main source of sexual information over any one or any place that could give tem such information. And this is causing them to get misinformation that cannot be supported with scientific evidence.

In spite of the fact that youths can get any sexual information from health centers or youth friendly RH centers, participants of this study have mentioned internet is being used as the only and main source of this sexual information because of the lack of access to this facility and being afraid to talk about sexual issue with a person.

“I mainly use the internet mostly google to find such information. As we are young, we have many questions about sex; So, when there is something that is not clear to me or something that I am curious about, I search on the internet” (interview 7, 20 years old female).

Other participant continuous to explain her believes as because she not getting any information from her family and couldn't rely on the information she is getting from her friends she prefers to seek information from google:

“My family used to give me advice when I reached puberty, but I don't talk to them to get information about sexual issue details. Even with my friends, sometimes we talk about things, but we don't share that much I also didn't believe what they told me. So I use the internet when I'm looking for sexual information” (interview 14, 19 years old female)

The other problem that students reveal they are facing is when they try to get sexual information from the internet it could give them wrong information and lead to risky sexual information.

“.... there are many internet posts that provide sexual education. However even for that we cannot get scientific evidence. Because nowadays it is becoming common for anyone to post anything on the internet without their knowledge and skills. Therefore, it is impossible to say that what we consider nice is fully beneficial.” (interview 4, 23 years old male).

Other participant mentioned that the information from internet is not satisfactory and enough for the question he is having about sexual issue.

“Lots of times when we try to find sexual information from google, we will not find satisfactory answers and cannot rely on them, even sometimes I have seen many funny things which are completely wrong....” (interview 13, 26 years old male).

Sub-Theme 2. Exposure to SEM and Risky Sexual Behavior

The second sub-theme created under the main theme of Unfavorable impacts of the internet on risky sexual behavior. Participant's response concerning SEM, coded as pornography video, SEM and early sexual initiation, SEM and homosexuality, SEM and skewed perception on risky sexual behavior, SEM & multiple sexual partner and Behavioral change & SEM.

Usually, when we talk about sexually explicit media, the first thing that comes to mind is pornography. In this study participants talk a lot about this pornography videos and their unpleasant effects to youth's life.

Another very dangerous and bad sexual content is pornography. I have experienced it too. I search to see it purposely, not just by chance (interview 2, 24 years old male).

Additionally, another participant also shared their own experience with pornography addiction:

“It was like an addiction, it made me depressed, I hated studying, and I hated myself so much; It was just causing me a lot of damage” (interview 6, 23 years old male).

“At first, it was my friends who suggested me to start watching pornography. And in time I became addicted to pornography. I was often alone to see it, so I felt lonely and depressed” (interview 13, 26 years old male).

Another idea raised by the participants is that pornography and other SEM can lead us to become sexually active at an early age.

“I started having sex at the age of 14 and the pornography videos I used to watch at that influenced me well to start sex at that age. I mean, I started having sex in order to apply what I have seen there in the pornography videos” (interview 8, 22 years old male).

A 20-year-old female student tried to relate SEM and early sexual initiation.

“Being exposed to pornography and other sexually explicit can lead us to engage in sexual intercourse before we are old enough to try what we have seen” (interview 18, 20 years old female).

Participants also mention the majority of SEM members appear to be in favor of homosexuality, which is abhorrent and disgraceful in our society and this makes it possible for the younger generation to experience them. The following statement is taken from a key informant with 9 years of work experience.

“Another thing is that these videos (pornography) available on the Internet encourage and support homosexuality, which are very shameful and condemned in our country, so that the next generation will accept this activity easily and their minds will get used to it, and they are taking the youth into the abyss” (interview 7, 20 years old female).

In addition to the disadvantages of SEM mentioned above, the participants of the study stated that it distorted their understanding of risky sexual behavior.

“...in many such videos, you don't usually see them using a condom, and thinking that this action might have a different satisfaction, I convinced my girlfriend not to use a condom, so we had sex without a condom” (interview 17, 21 years old male).

“...by the time I was watching pornography previously, my desire for sexual intercourse increased. Since I didn't have a girlfriend to fulfill my sexual desire, and I was too shy to approach and talk to women, I went to prostitutes and did what I wanted; In fact, my first sex was with a prostitute” (interview 20, 22 years old male).

Another thing is that the study participants explained how this SEM makes youths to enter into sexual relations with many people.

“It makes us dissatisfied in our current sexual lives by comparing our present sexual partner with the person we see in the video which leads us have more sex partners, in search of the sort of sex we see in videos” (interview 18, 20 years old female).

In addition, the participants of the study noticed that these posts with sexual content on the Internet are taking the youth to inappropriate behavior changes for example sexual assaulting.

“We will be pushed to act badly as we transition from computer screens to the actual world. For instance, if a man sees a woman online acting inappropriately, nude, or engaging in any other sexual behavior, he will feel lust and will proceed to abuse any woman he comes across, even a child.” (Interview 5, 19 years old male).

THEME 3. BENEFICIAL IMPACTS OF INTERNET USE ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sub-Theme 1. Internet and Sexual Education

Participants believed that sexual information is essential because it's a natural thing and they believe in revealing sexual issue. So the internet is used as a good source of sexual info also using as a source of RH education.

Although internet has its own undesirable effects on having risky sexual behavior because of lack of sexual information in the school as well as from parents many of the students are using internet as a first line source of sexual education it's becoming a good source of RH information such as contraceptive and SIT information.

“... we cannot classify them as bad in the same category, that is, I believe that sometimes there are posts that give us information about things we do not know, for example, about the use of condoms, unwanted pregnancy and what kinds of things we should apply to make our sexual life better” (interview 6, 23 years old male).

Another male participant also mentioned that we can get information about STD and how to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

“I don't think that sexual issue is something that we should hide or suppress because it is a natural thing and we got a natural desire to know about it, I easily choose the place where I can get as

much information as I want, and the perfect place for this is the Internet. For example, there are sexual content internet posts that teach about diseases transmitted by sexual intercourse, how to prevent unwanted pregnancy and the use of contraceptives” (interview 9, 20 years old male).

Although the majority of participants demonstrated the detrimental effects of SEM, some of them made an effort to express their beliefs on the advantages of this explicit online content.

“I support watching some things for the sake of knowledge, even pornography video itself has its own positive side. For example, if a person who is new to sexual intercourse watches these videos, it means that it will not be that difficult for him in his first sexual intercourse” (interview 15, 22 years old female).

THEME 4. NATURAL, SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC & CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS AND INTERNET USE

Another element of the relationship between students' social, cultural, and biological backgrounds and internet and social media use and hazardous sexual behavior in youth was mentioned by many of the participants. They highlight a few of the aspects from the aforementioned backgrounds that may affect the way people use the internet and how it impacts risky sexual behavior.

Sub- Theme 1 Natural, Environmental and sociodemographic background

Under this sub theme Age and High risk taking nature of youth were formed as codes. And the impact of the two contexts on youth's internet use and risky sexual behavior is well defined in this section.

Some respondents had believed that the age group that they are in is the main aspect related to patterns of internet use and its impact on risky sexual behavior of youths.

“.....when you are young, the sexual urge increases a lot, so our use of the Internet becomes more focused on that sexual contents, and it is the time we will become eager to see any kind of things that talk about sexual issues” (interview 7, 20 years old female).

A student counselor with 9 years working experience in student counseling center elaborate this by relating it to the changes that come at a young age:

“I suppose reason age is one of the factors which means being youth. This is the time when they become bold and can't hold back their sexual urges, so they are attracted to everything that is talked, seen and done about sex. And the internet, by its very nature, is able to hold people's attention, so it easily controlling youth's life” (interview 2, Student counselor).

The other part of sociodemographic background in this study found was the area where the students came from. A number of participants in this finding witnessed that often, students from rural areas do not have a bad experience with the Internet.

“I also think that the environment we come from is one of the defining factors. Most of the time, students from the countryside are very respectful of their faith and culture and are not offended by the sexual content we see on the internet” (interview 13, 26 years old male).

In addition, the same study participants described most students who grow up in urban area are more vulnerable to SEM and undesirable internet usage.

“If we look at children who grew up in the city, we are particularly susceptible to this since we were given the freedom to explore everything” (Interview 13, 26 years old male).

A nurse in the student clinic with 12 years' work experience also strengthened this aspect by saying that: *“many times students from rural area are less likely to come for service regarding sexual issues” (interview 1, Nurse).*

This research finding shows, the role of academic year of the students have its own factor on risky sexual behavior related with internet use.

“.... freshman students are more vulnerable than senior students. Before entering university, we will have a low chance of getting free internet like here, and because we were under family control, have a low chance of watching pornography. When we first came here, we were more vulnerable because we were free from family control, had access to the unlimited Internet and were immature. However, as we get into the 2nd year and beyond, our vulnerability decreases as we become older, our cognitive abilities increase and we got many other things to keep us busy” (interview 2, 24 years old male).

Almost all participants agreed that being highly attached to our religion could be protective from all we were explaining about the negative effects of internet on risky sexual behavior.

“...religion is one that protects us from this evil. Any religion does not support what we have been talking about so far, in fact even they are against pre-marital sexual intercourse. Therefore, a person who respects his religion will not be vulnerable to such inappropriate acts and will be protected” (interview 11, 18 years old male).

And one male participant shared his own experience how religion help him to get out of inappropriate internet use.

“My only escape from the bad world I was in was my religion. When I was addicted to pornography, I tried many things to get out of that addiction, but what really worked for me was being attached to religion” (interview 6, 23 years old male).

Participants also state cultural norms and values as they have a protective role:

“... our faith, culture and social values take the first place. I believe that a person who grows up properly learning and respecting Ethiopian culture will refrain from inappropriate sexual behavior and inappropriate use of the Internet” (interview 7, 20 years old female).

In our culture it's a taboo discuss about sexual issue with parents or siblings and parents are always Keeping sexual issue as a secret. This has its own consequence which lead us to seek information from internet and end up falling into explicit material.

“...in our country, children and parents do not talk about sexual issues, it is considered shameful. I have never discussed such things with the family. The fact that it was kept so secret and hidden made me want to know more about it. Therefore, it made me depend on the internet to learn more about sexual issues. I think I wouldn't have been like this if they had talked to me a little more clearly about sexual issue” (interview 1, 21 years old male).

Participants also said in addition to parents having an open conversation with their children they have to control children's everyday movement.

Also if parents couldn't shape their child's behavior then internet will perform their task in an unpleasant way and one of the student from the study participant mentioned that in the following statement: *“I don't think ignorance about sex is a sign of politeness. Even if our families hide about sexual issues, they should think that when we reach puberty, nature itself will push us towards it. If our parents do not inform us, we go to the internet or to our friends to ask. At that time, if the*

family does not give us understanding, it means that the internet can shape our sexual behavior in the way it wants. So we are going in a bad direction, because our parents are not informing us about sexuality in the way they want and the way the culture allows” (interview 3, 22 years old male)

The finding of this study tells that in the universities there is decreased access to get a RH service facility to get RH information;

“Another thing is that getting the right information from institutions like schools or reproductive education institutions is one of the things that can save us. But this reproductive health education cannot be properly obtained even here at the university. Even if there is, the education is not being given properly to the students” (interview 14, 19 years old female).

A key informant from gender office also elaborates this idea with the following idea: *In addition, because of there is a limitation to access sexual information from health facilities or any other facilities, so they simply choose to ask and understand on the Internet (interview 5, Gender officer).*

Sub- Theme 2. Individual insight

Under this sub-theme the student’s interpretation to the meaning of risky sexual behavior is defined related to internet use. While some study participants are having a clear and precise perception about consistency of condom use, early sexual initiation and other predictors of risky sexual behavior some others have skewed view about them, and SEM on the internet are playing a role in acquiring an insight like this on risky sexual behaviors.

“.... exposure to pornography and other sexually explicit posts on the Internet at this time can lead us to engage in sexual intercourse before we are old enough to try what we have seen, make our perception of condom use skewed and makes us unhappy with our sex life” (interview 12, 19 years old female).

Some students even not only having slanted view on risky sexual behavior, they even perform some of the practices that are kept as risky.

6. DISCUSSION

Having a clear understanding of how young university undergraduate students use the internet and social media to engage in risky sexual behavior can assist to avoid negative effects and make the most of positive ones.

Exploratory qualitative study was conducted to explore impact of internet and social media platform use on risky sexual behavior of youth students in Addis Ababa university. The study had identified impact of internet use on youths' risky sexual behavior in four organized themes: patterns of internet platforms usage and risky sexual behavior, beneficial impacts of internet use on risky sexual behavior, unfavorable impacts of the internet on risky sexual behavior, socio-demographic, cultural & natural backgrounds and Internet use.

According to the findings of this study, impact of internet and social media use on youths' risky sexual behavior appears to be associated with the nature and purpose of internet. Which is related to the attractive nature and easy accessibility of internet platforms and the way it gives us information is very confidential also could lead youths to fall in to its trap. In contrast to many other ways of getting sexual information it is the one which is free from any judgment from anyone and youths can get any information from internet without any limit and internet addiction has grown to be a significant issue for young people as a result of the Internet's increasing popularity and accessibility according to the Manning J and other researches (35,41,42). There is evidence that youth's sexual socialization (process through which young assimilate the ideas, values, information, and attitudes towards sexuality of their society) is influenced by exposure to sexual content in medias. The fact that there are no restrictions or controls on the types of information that may be distributed through media, as well as on who actually views the information, makes media challenging (18,22).

Participants in this study also strongly agreed that online communication and relationships by itself (starting from its nature and by creating to have open and unlimited communication with others) is causing youths to get into different sexual behaviors which are risky. This issue has created a comfortable environment to share private information, pictures and videos which is leading youths to be tied up and controlled by others using the secret information they have shared. This is consistent with a number of international studies, particularly those conducted in developed nations, which found that new technologies, such as smartphones and computers, make it simpler

for students to engage in risky sexual behavior by facilitating communication and "sexting" at a young age via social media. The other undesirable effect of internet use is creating online relation with a person whose background is unknown and who could have sexual relation with many partners or a carrier to any STD. And this view is consistent with a study conducted by Baumgartner et al. to establish the link between adolescents' risky sexual online behavior, like looking for someone to have sex with, posting or providing sexually suggestive or explicit images or videos, and sending one's phone number and address to someone (53,57,56).

The finding of this study also indicate the negative influence of internet usage through a sexual explicit content it is having and also that the internet is giving misleading and wrong information about sexual matters leading to many problems such as early sexual initiation (25,27,51). This insight is supported by many researches; a study at Ambo University, most of the participant university students had been exposed to SEM and most pupils have put what they have learned from SEM into practice (15,28,60). In addition, in a study in preparatory schools from the participants who watched pornographic content via social media network like the internet, video, films, and video clips, most of the participants engaged in sexual activity (59).

A result of this study also found that, exposure of this sexual explicit materials on the internet would have long term effect such as addiction and other behavioral changes. Many students reported as it would lead to become unsatisfied with their current sexual relation and have more than one sexual partner in search of satisfaction. Similar studies found that youths who have been exposed to pornography videos are more likely to have skewed assumption about using condom, having multiple sexual partner and also go through struggles to get out of pornography addiction (19,27,41,60). For example, a qualitative research done in Morocco, most study participants agreed on the negative role of media (television, the Internet, and other social media) in increasing student risky sexual behaviors by showing adolescent characters with multiple sexual relationships (53).

A positive impact that internet usage is having on risky sexual behavior was one of the emerging idea in this study. Study participants reflect their ideas about acquiring sexual and RH relate information and education from the internet. In addition, they also extend this idea to the positive impacts of SEM in giving an insight for first sexual intercourse. The same as the above idea given by the participants of the study the following studies also claim that any sexually explicit music, films, or images have little to no impact on teenage sexual activity. For instance, according to a

study conducted in the United States, youths and adolescents use these platforms for a variety of purposes, including political activism, economic gain, communication, and education. The findings also highlight the critical role that social media plays in influencing sexual risk-reduction practices among minority youth by serving as a source of contraception and HIV/STD prevention information (61). Additionally, those study findings imply that adolescents may learn a lot about sexuality concerns, such as sexual health, from internet services, even when society or parents often have little to no desiccation with their children. This perspective appears to support the notion that internet use has a beneficial effect on youth's sexual behavior.

Findings of this study revealed that there are social, natural individual and cultural circumstances which can influence youth's internet use in a way that lead to acquire risky sexual behavior including risk taking nature of youth, place of birth, academic year, religion, lack of sexual information, poor access to youth friendly RH service and education and the like.

According to respondents, some sociodemographic backgrounds, such as adherence to religious beliefs and cultural norms and values, might act as risk shields. This finding was consistent with research suggesting that religion may aid to both prevent and restrain the use of pornography. As an illustration, one study discovered that those who identify as religious and/or theologically conservative have less exposure than others to pornography (16). Also some respondent in the current study mentioned that lack of parent-child discussion on sexual issues could have influence on searching for sexual issues online which is in line with different researches (22,30). The research done by Kunkel D show the lack of discussion of parents with their child makes the consequence of the internet worst (18).

The other thing that came from the finding of this study mentioned above is high risk taking behavior which is influencing risky sexual behavior of youths in step with internet usage. One study supported this as it revealed access to SMN increase youth's willingness to take health risks. Youths are showing their sexual habits on SMN sites. In turn, this make risky conduct seem more appealing to them which profoundly affect their life (16,27,53).

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

Strength

Undergraduate university students are currently suffering from improper and perverted internet usage and being exposed to risky sexual behavior, making them the exact owners of the case. Additionally, the key informants' intimate knowledge of students' lives, combined with the fact that the study's participants (students) represented a range of ages, sexes, and academic years, as well as the key informants having different positions in their workplaces, contributed to the high quality of the results, which supported the case's ongoing concern.,

Limitation

The finding of this study can only be applied to similar contexts and locations because it is a qualitative study. The fact that this study was limited to Addis Ababa University students should not be overlooked; however, more emphasis should be placed on the necessity of including students from other universities where there is a lack of youth-friendly reproductive health services and education, as well as a lack of awareness of appropriate internet and social media usage.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMONDATION

7.1 Conclusion

The results of this study show that there were several internet-related issues that affected students' risky sexual behavior at Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia. The young participants in this study spoke about a variety of negative effects of internet use on their sexual lives, including the internet's provision of inaccurate information about sexual issues, exposure to SEM that causes them to have skewed perceptions of various aspects of risky sexual behavior, as well as multiple sexual partners. They also mentioned some natural, sociodemographic, and environmental factors that may have exposed them to the aforementioned issue. Some of the interviewees also stated how the internet may help safeguard youth by providing them with sexual health information that they cannot get from their parents, schools, or other organizations. The majority of these impacts of social media and internet usage were thematized as patterns of internet platform use and risky sexual behavior; positive effects of internet use on risky sexual behavior; adverse impacts of internet use on risky sexual behavior; socio-demographic, cultural & biological backgrounds and internet use.

7.2 Recommendation

To AAU

Being at the center of the issue, AAU should try to solve the problem as much as possible by conducting a wide and ongoing awareness program for the students and facilitate the provision of youth friendly reproductive health service in the university. Also, in collaboration with the university's ICT office, an attractive sexual information provider software or mobile RH application could be developed in addition the student's use of WIFI should be controlled scientifically proven sexual information should be provided.

To researchers:

As the impact of internet and social media on youth's risky sexual behavior is an emerging problem and nowadays spreading to the teenagers and adolescents, this study may not address all the impact of internet on youth's life; consequently, further researches need be done to explore additional problem it is causing.

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ANNEX I

ENGLISH VERSION

Information Sheet for In-depth Interview

Greetings, Dear Respondent! My name is _____, and I serve as a data collector for the study that Helina Birhanu, a graduate student at the Addis Ababa University School of Nursing and Midwifery, is doing on a campus that she has chosen. A portion of the requirements for the master's degree in maternity and reproductive health nursing will be met through this study. This study's primary goal is to explore the impact of internet platform use on youths' risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa university students. Now you are being selected by chance to participate in the study for **Individual in-depth interview**. Your participation is based on your interest. You have right to say '**YES**' or '**NO**' for the participation, also to withdraw from the study at any time for any reason. You have **no benefit or risk** for your participation in the study. Now we'll have an in-depth interview which will last about 45minutes and if you give a permission I will record audio during the interview. To keep the confidentiality of your information your name is not included. Also the information is used only for purpose of the study and not given for any one. Your active participation and interest has great role for success of study.

Please feel free to contact the primary investigator at any time with cell phone number: +251941495959 or email: helinabirhanu921@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns regarding the study.

Information Sheet for Key Informant Interview

Greetings, Dear Respondent! My name is _____, and I serve as a data collector for the study that Helina Birhanu, a graduate student at the Addis Ababa University School of Nursing and Midwifery, is doing on a campus that she has chosen. A portion of the requirements for the master's degree in maternity and reproductive health nursing will be met through this study. This study's primary goal is to explore the impact of internet platform use on youths' risky sexual behavior in Addis Ababa university students. Now you are being selected by chance to participate in the study as **Key informant**. Your participation is based on your interest. You have right to say '**YES**' or '**NO**' for the participation, also to withdraw from the study at any time for any reason. You have **no benefit or risk** for your participation in the study. Now we'll have a key informant interview which will last about 45minutes and if you give a permission I will record audio during the interview. To keep the confidentiality of your information I am not including your name. Also the information is used only for purpose of the study and not given for any one. Your active participation and interest has great role for success of study.

Please feel free to contact the primary investigator at any time with cell phone number: +251941495959 or email: helinabirhanu921@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns regarding the study.

Informed Consent Form for In-depth Interview

I have read, listened, and comprehended the information sheet outlining the objectives of this research and its significance. I've had the opportunity to ask inquiries and get responses. I am aware that I can opt out of this research at any time and that it will be completely acceptable for me to do so while the data is being gathered. I am aware that if I decide not to continue participating in the study, all data pertaining to me will be deleted. I consent to participating in the research's in-depth interview.

Could I carry on the interview?

Yes Continue the interview

No Stop and thank the respondent

Code _____

Participant's signature _____ Date _____

Data collector's name _____ Signature _____

Date _____

Thank you!

Informed Consent Form for Key Informant Interview

I have read, listened, and comprehended the information sheet outlining the objectives of this research and its significance. I've had the opportunity to ask inquiries and get responses. I am aware that I can opt out of this research at any time and that it will be completely acceptable for me to do so while the data is being gathered. I am aware that if I decide not to continue participating in the study, all data pertaining to me will be deleted. I consent to participate in this study as a Key Informant.

May I continue the interview?

Yes Continue the interview

No Stop and thank the respondent

Code _____

Role in the university _____

Participant's signature _____ Date _____

Data collector's name _____ Signature _____

Date _____

Thank you!

Interview Guide for In-depth Interview

Part –I: Socio-demographic Characteristics

S.No	Question	Possible Response
1	Age	
2	Sex	A. Male B. Female
3	Place of birth	A. Rural B. Urban
4	Marital status	A. Married B. Unmarried C. Divorced/ Separated D. Widow E. Other_____
5	Academic year	A. First year B. Second year C. Third year D. Fourth year E. Fifth year
6	Department	

Part II: Open Ended in-depth interview guide

1. Do you have access to Internet and social media? What was your age when you first introduced yourself with any internet platform including social media? And what kind of instrument are you using to access Internet as well as social media?
2. What kind of platforms do you use most of the time? How do you use them? How much time do you spend on internet and social media? And what is your reason for using internet and Social media?
3. What do you share online? How do you decide what to share and with whom?
4. Where do you get information about sexual issues? How do you decide the kind of sexual activity that you want?

5. What is your definition of safe and risky sexual behavior?
6. Have you ever had sexual intercourse? What was your age at first sexual intercourse?
7. What do you think about online sexual communication, sharing sexual texts or images, learning about sex online? Do you think internet and social media have advantage to get sexual information (are they useful to get positive sexual education)? Have you ever access online sexual or Reproductive health education for yourself?
8. Do you currently have a sexual partner(s)? Have you ever had more than one sexual partner at a time? In addition, have you ever had Sex with commercial sex workers or sex with a person who have multiple sexual partner? Ever sexual information from internet lead you to engage in the above activities?
9. How consistent is your condom use during sex? Have you ever had a sexually transmitted infection?
10. What kind of relationship do you have with a person you meet online? Have you ever been in romantic or sexual relation with someone who you know only from social media and your experience of using dating apps? How do online and offline romantic relationships differ?
11. Have you ever exposed to or access any sexually explicit material on the internet and social media and how often? Besides do you ever practice or imagine to practice what you see online? What is your attitude about this sexual material on the internet? What do you think The Consequences of Viewing SEM on the internet?
12. Do you think that **your age group's high risk taking nature** as well as your **socio demographic** (sex, age, academic year, attachment to their religion, marital status and cultural norms & laws) and **socio cultural** (lack of parent-child discussion, Poor school sexual education, less focused mass media, Lack of access to youth friendly RH service & education, Easy accessibility of internet service) background have their own effect on acquiring risky sexual behavior?
13. Finally, what impact do you personally think internet and social media use has on engaging in risky sexual behavior? In what situation and how?

Interview Guide for Key Informant

1. How long have you been working here as a students' counselor?
2. Have you ever encountered a student who had a problem with the Internet usage or risky sexual behavior? That is, if there is a student who came to you for counseling who has experienced a change in his sexual behavior related to the use of the Internet or has been exposed to dangerous sexual behavior?
3. How would you describe the relationship between students' Internet use and risky sexual behavior?
4. Do you consider that **high risk taking nature of youths** as well as **socio demographic** (sex, age, academic year, attachment to their religion, marital status and cultural norms & laws) and **socio cultural** (lack of parent-child discussion, Poor school sexual education, less focused mass media, Lack of access to youth friendly RH service & education, Easy accessibility of internet service) background of the students have their own impact on acquiring risky sexual behavior?
5. Do you believe that **internet and social media usage** can have protective effect for the exposure of risky sexual behavior of youths? In what way?

ANNEX II

AMHARIC VERSION

የመረጃ ቅፅ ለጥልቅ ቃለ ምልልስ

ሰላም ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ! እኛ (ህሊና ብርሃኑ እና _____) በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ነርሲንግ እና ሚድዋይሪ ትምህርት ክፍል የድህረ ምረቃ ዲግሪዎን በመማር ላይ ያለችው ህሊና ብርሃኑ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በተመረጡ ካምፓሶች ለምትሰራው ጥናት መረጃ እየሰበሰብን ነው። ይህ ጥናት የሚካሄደው በወሊድ እና በሥነ ተዋልዶ ጤና ነርሲንግ የማስተርስ ዲግሪዎን በከፊል ለማሟላት ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ የኢንተርኔት ፕላትፎርም አጠቃቀም በወጣቶች አደገኛ የወሲብ ባህሪ ላይ ያለውን ተጽእኖ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ላይ ለመዳሰስ ነው። አሁን በጥናቱ የግለሰብ ጥልቅ ቃለ መጠይቅ ላይ ለመሳተፍ በአጋጣሚ ተመርጠዋል ። የእርስዎ ተሳትፎ በእርስዎ ፍላጎት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ለተሳትፎ ‘አዎ’ ወይም ‘አይ’ የማለት፣ እንዲሁም በማንኛውም ጊዜ ከጥናቱ የመውጣት መብት አልዎት። በጥናቱ ውስጥ ለሚያደርጉት ተሳትፎ ምንም ጥቅም ወይም ስጋት የለዎትም። አሁን ወደ 45 ደቂቃ አካባቢ የሚቆይ ጥልቅ ቃለ ምልልስ እናደርጋለን እና ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ድምፅ እቀዳለሁ። የመረጃዎን ምስጢራዊነት ለመጠበቅ ስምዎ አልተካተተም። እንዲሁም መረጃው ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል እና ለማንም አይሰጥም። የእርስዎ ንቁ ተሳትፎ እና ፍላጎት ለጥናት ስኬት ትልቅ ሚና አለው።

ስለ ጥናቱ ወይም አካሄዶቹ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ጥያቄ ወይም ግልጽ ያልሆነ ሀሳብ ካለ፣ ከዋናው መርማሪ ጋር በሞባይል ስልክ ቁጥር +251941495959 ወይም በኢሜል አድራሻ: helinabirhanu921@gmail.com ከመጠየቅ አያመንቱ።

ለቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ መጠይቅ የመረጃ ቅፅ

ሰላም ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ! እኛ (ህሊና ብርሃኑ እና _____) በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ነርሲንግ እና ሚድዋይሪ ትምህርት ክፍል የድህረ ምረቃ ዲግሪዎን በመማር ላይ ያለችው ህሊና ብርሃኑ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በተመረጡ ካምፓሶች ለምትሰራው ጥናት መረጃ እየሰበሰብን ነው። ይህ ጥናት የሚካሄደው በወሊድ እና በሥነ ተዋልዶ ጤና ነርሲንግ የማስተርስ ዲግሪዎን በከፊል ለማሟላት ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ የኢንተርኔት ፕላትፎርም አጠቃቀም በወጣቶች አደገኛ የወሲብ ባህሪ ላይ ያለውን ተጽእኖ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ላይ ለመዳሰስ ነው። አሁን እንደ **ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ** በመሆን በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ በአጋጣሚ ተመርጠዋል ። የእርስዎ ተሳትፎ በእርስዎ ፍላጎት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ለተሳትፎ ‘አዎ’ ወይም ‘አይ’ የማለት፣ እንዲሁም በማንኛውም ጊዜ ከጥናቱ የመውጣት መብት አለህ። በጥናቱ ውስጥ ለሚያደርጉት ተሳትፎ ምንም ጥቅም ወይም ስጋት የለዎትም። አሁን ወደ 45 ደቂቃ አካባቢ የሚቆይ ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ መጠይቅ ይኖረናል እና ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ድምፅ እቀዳለሁ። የመረጃዎን ምስጢራዊነት ለመጠበቅ ስምዎ አልተካተተም። እንዲሁም መረጃው ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል እና ለማንም አይሰጥም። የእርስዎ ንቁ ተሳትፎ እና ፍላጎት ለጥናት ስኬት ትልቅ ሚና አለው።

ስለ ጥናቱ ወይም አካሄዶቹ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ጥያቄ ወይም ግልጽ ያልሆነ ሀሳብ ካለ፣ ከዋናው መርማሪ ጋር በሞባይል ስልክ ቁጥር +251941495959 ወይም በኢሜል አድራሻ: helinabirhanu921@gmail.com ከመጠየቅ አያመንቱ።

በመረጃ የተደገፈ የስምምነት ቅጽ ለጥልቅ ቃለ መጠይቅ

በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ምን እንደሚሆን እና ለምን አስፈላጊ እንደሆነ የሚነግረኝን የመረጃ ወረቀቱን አንብቤ/ሰምቼ ተረድቻለሁ እንዲሁም ጥያቄዎችን መጠየቅ እና መልስ ማግኘት ችያለሁ። መረጃው በሚሰበሰብበት ጊዜ፣ በፈለኩበት ጊዜ የዚህ ጥናት አካል መሆኔን ማቆም እንደምችል እና ይህን በደርግ ፍጹም ችግር እንደማይኖረው ተረድቻለሁ። የጥናቱ አካል መሆኔን ካቆምኩ ስለ እኔ ያለኝ መረጃ ሁሉ እንደሚጣል ተረድቻለሁ። ስለዚህም በዚህ ጥናት **ጥልቅ ቃለ መጠይቅ** ላይ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ።።።

ቃለ መጠይቁን ልቀጥል?

አዎ ቃለ መጠይቁን ይቀጥሉ

አይ አቁም እና ምላሽ ሰጪውን አመስግን።

ኮድ _____

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____

የመረጃ ሰብሳቢው ስም _____ ፊርማ _____

ቀን _____

በመረጃ የተደገፈ የስምምነት ቅጽ ለቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ መጠይቅ

በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ምን እንደሚሆን እና ለምን አስፈላጊ እንደሆነ የሚነግረኝን የመረጃ ወረቀቱን አንብቤ/ሰምቼ ተረድቻለሁ እንዲሁም ጥያቄዎችን መጠየቅ እና መልስ ማግኘት ችያለሁ። መረጃው በሚሰበሰብበት ጊዜ፣ በፈለኩበት ጊዜ የዚህ ጥናት አካል መሆኔን ማቆም እንደምችል እና ይህን በደርግ ፍጹም ችግር እንደማይኖረው ተረድቻለሁ። የጥናቱ አካል መሆኔን ካቆምኩ ስለ እኔ ያለኝ መረጃ ሁሉ እንደሚጣል ተረድቻለሁ። ስለዚህም በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ እንደ ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ።።።

ቃለ መጠይቁን ልቀጥል?

አዎ ቃለ መጠይቁን ይቀጥሉ አይ አቁም እና ምላሽ ሰጪውን አመስግን።

ኮድ _____

በዩኒቨርሲቲ ውስጥ ያለው ሚና _____

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____

የመረጃ ሰብሳቢው ስም _____ ፊርማ _____

ቀን _____

አመሰግናለሁ!

የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ ለጥልቅ ቃለ መጠይቅ

ክፍል – I:- ማህበረ-ሕዝብ ባህሪያት

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምላሽ
1	እድሜ	
2	ፆታ	ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
3	የመጡበት አካባቢ	ሀ. ገጠር ለ. ከተማ
4	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	ሀ. ያገባ ለ. ያላገባ ሐ. መበለት መ. የተፋታ/የተለያየ ሠ. ሌላ (ይግለጹ)_____
5	የትምህርት ዘመን	ሀ. የመጀመሪያ አመት ለ. ሁለተኛ ዓመት ሐ. ሦስተኛው ዓመት መ. አራተኛው ዓመት ሠ. አምስተኛው ዓመት
6	የትምህርት ክፍል	

ክፍል II: ክፍት የሆነ ጥልቅ የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ

1. የበይነመረብ እና የማህበራዊ ሚዲያ የማግኘት እድል አለዎት? ማህበራዊ ሚዲያን ጨምሮ ከማንኛውም የኢንተርኔት መድረክ ጋር እራስዎን ሲያስተዋውቁ እድሜዎ ስንት ነበር? እና ኢንተርኔት እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያን ለመጠቀም ምን ዓይነት ኤሌክትሮኒክስ መሳሪያ ነው የሚጠቀሙት?
2. ብዙ ጊዜ የሚጠቀሙት ምን ዓይነት የበይነመረብ መድረኮች ነው? አጠቃቀምህ/ሽ እንዴት ነው? በበይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ያጠፋሉ? እና ኢንተርኔት እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ለምን ዓላማ ትጠቀማሉ?
3. በበይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ላይ ምን ያጋራሉ? ምን እና ለማን እንደሚያጋሩ እንዴት ይወስናሉ?
4. ስለ ወሲባዊ ጉዳይ መረጃ ከየት ታገኛለህ/ሽ? እርስዎ የሚፈልጉትን ዓይነት ወሲባዊ እንቅስቃሴ እንዴት ይወስናሉ?

5. ደህንነቱ የተጠበቀ እና ለአደጋ የሚያጋልጥ ወሲባዊ ባህሪ ለእርስዎ ምንድን ናቸው?
6. የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህ ታውቃለህ? በመጀመሪያ ወሲብ ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነበር? ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽም ዕድሜህ/ሽ ስንት ነበር?
7. በይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ስለ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት፣ ወሲባዊ ፅሁፎችን ወይም ምስሎችን ስለመጋራት፣ ስለ ወሲብ በይነመረብ ላይ ስለመማር ምን ያስባሉ? ኢንተርኔት እና ሶሻል ሚዲያ የወሲብ መረጃን ለማግኘት ጥቅም አላቸው ብለው ያስባሉ (አዎንታዊ የግብረ-ሥጋ ግንኙነት ትምህርት ለማግኘት ይጠቅማሉ ብለው ያስባሉ?) በይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ጠቃሚ የሆነ ጾታዊ ወይም የስነ ተዋልዶ ጤና ትምህርት አግኝተህ ታውቃለህ?
8. በአሁኑ ጊዜ የወሲብ ጓደኛ (ዎች) አለህ? በአንድ ጊዜ ከአንድ በላይ የግብረ ሥጋ ጓደኛ ኖት ታውቃለህ? በተጨማሪም፣ ከግብረ-ሥጋ ግንኙነት ሠራተኞች ጋር ወይንስ ብዙ የወሲብ ጓደኛ ካለው ሰው ጋር የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህ ታውቃለህ? ከበይነመረቡ የተገኘ የወሲብ መረጃ ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ተግባራት ውስጥ እንድትሳተፍ ገፋፍቶሃል?
9. በግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ወቅት የኮንዶም አጠቃቀም ወጥነት እንዴት ነው? በጾታዊ ግንኙነት የሚተላለፍ ኢንፌክሽን ገጥሞህ ያውቃል?
10. በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ከምታገኘው ሰው ጋር ምን አይነት ግንኙነት አለህ? በማህበራዊ ድህረ ገጽ ብቻ ከምታውቀው ሰው ጋር የፍቅር ወይም የግብረ-ሥጋ ግንኙነት ኖሮህ ያውቃል? እና የፍቅር ጓደኝነት መተግበሪያዎች የመጠቀም ልምድ አለህ? በይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ እና ከበይነመረብ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ውጭ የፍቅር ግንኙነቶች እንዴት ይለያያሉ?
11. በበይነ መረብ እና በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ወሲባዊ ግልጽነት ያላቸውን ነገሮች አጋልጦህ ታውቃለህ? እና በየስንት ጊዜው? በተጨማሪም በበይነ መረብ እና በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ የሚያዩትን ለመለማመድ አስበው ወይም ተለምደው ያውቃሉ? በበይነመረብ ላይ ስላለው ስለዚህ ወሲባዊ ይዘት ያለዎት አመለካከት ምንድን ነው? በበይነመረብ ላይ ወሲባዊ ግልጽነት ያለው ሚዲያን የመመልከት መዘዞች ምን ይመስላችኋል?
12. የእድሜ ቡድንዎን ከፍተኛ አደጋን የመጋፈጥ ተፈጥሮ እንዲሁም ማህበራዊ ስነ-ሕዝብ ዳራዎት (ጾታ፣ እድሜ፣ የትምህርት ዘመን፣ ከሃይማኖታቸው ጋር ያለው ትስስር፣ የጋብቻ ሁኔታ እና የባህል ደንቦች እና ህጎች) እና ማህበራዊ ባህላዊ ዳራዎት (የወላጆች እና የልጆች ውይይት እጥረት፣ ደካማ የትምህርት ቤት ወሲባዊ ትምህርት ፣ ብዙም ትኩረት ያለደረገ የመገናኛ ብዙሃን፣ ለወጣቶች ተስማሚ የሆነ የስነ ተዋልዶ ጤና አገልግሎት እና ትምህርት አለማግኘት፣ የኢንተርኔት አገልግሎት ቀላል ተደራሽነት) አደገኛ የወሲብ ባህሪን እንዲኖር የራሳቸው ተጽእኖ አላቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?

13. በመጨረሻም፣ እርስዎ በግል የኢንተርኔት እና የማህበራዊ ሚዲያ አጠቃቀም በአደገኛ ወሲባዊ ባህሪ ላይ ምን ተጽእኖ ይኖረዋል ብለው ያስባሉ? በምን ሁኔታ እና እንዴት?

ለቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጮቻች የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ

1. እዚህ እንደ የተማሪ አማካሪ ምን ያህል ጊዜ እየሰሩ ነው?
2. ከኢንተርኔት አጠቃቀም ጋር በተያያዘ ወይም አደገኛ የሆነ የግብረ-ሥጋ ግንኙነት ችግር ያለበት ተማሪ አጋጥሞህ ታውቃለህ? ማለትም ከኢንተርኔት አጠቃቀሙ ጋር ተያይዞ ወሲባዊ ባህሪው ላይ ያልሆነ ለውጥ ደርሶበት ወይም ለአደገኛ ወሲባዊ ባህሪ ተጋልጦ እናንተ ጋር ለምክር የመጣ ተማሪ ካለ?
3. በተማሪዎች ኢንተርኔት አጠቃቀም እና በአደገኛ ወሲባዊ ባህሪ መካከል ያለውን ግንኙነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
4. የወጣቶች **ከፍተኛ አደጋን የመጋፈጥ ተፈጥሮ**፣ እንዲሁም ማህበራዊ ስነ-ሕዝብ (ጾታ፣ ዕድሜ፣ የትምህርት ዘመን፣ ከሃይማኖታቸው ጋር ያላቸው ትስስር፣ የጋብቻ ሁኔታ እና የባህል ደንቦች እና ህጎች) እና **ማህበረሰባዊ ባህል** (የወላጆች እና የልጆች ውይይት እጥረት፣ ደካማ የትምህርት ቤት ወሲባዊ ትምህርት ፣ ብዙም ትኩረት ያላደረገ የመገናኛ ብዙሃን፣ ለወጣቶች ተስማሚ የሆነ የስነ ተዋልዶ ጤና አገልግሎት እና ትምህርት አለማግኘት፣ የኢንተርኔት አገልግሎት ቀላል ተደራሽነት) የተማሪዎቹ ዳራ አደገኛ የወሲብ ባህሪ ላይ የራሱ ተጽእኖ ይኖረዋል ብለው ያስባሉ?
5. የኢንተርኔት እና የማህበራዊ ሚዲያ አጠቃቀም ለወጣቶች አደገኛ ወሲባዊ ባህሪ ተጋላጭነት መከላከያ ይሆናል ብለው ያምናሉ? በምን መንገድ?