

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH



**ASSESSMENT OF ALCOHOL USE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS
AMONG LOCAL DRINK SELLERS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB-CITY,
ADDIS ABABA**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AOR:	Adjusted odds ratio
BSS:	Behavioral surveillance Survey
EDHS:	Ethiopian demographic and health survey
FSWs:	Female sex workers
HIV:	Human immunodeficiency virus
OR:	Odds ratio
RH:	Reproductive health
STDs:	Sexually transmitted diseases
UNAIDS:	United Nations program on AIDS
UVS:	Unprotected vaginal sex
VCT:	Voluntary counseling and testing
WHO:	World health organization

ABSTRACT

Introduction

AIDS continues to be a major global health priority. The number of people living with HIV is still growing worldwide reaching an estimated 33.3 million in 2009. Slightly more than half are women. Patterns of alcohol consumption prevail in countries with the most severe HIV epidemics. Hazardous alcohol use is often assumed mainly to affect men, but women are harmed in large numbers by alcohol use: either their own or that of their partner. Women are at risk of alcohol-related sexual risk behavior in several ways. Women who sell alcohol are at increased risk of drinking alcohol themselves, engaging in unprotected sex with their clients, and HIV infection.

Objective

The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence of alcohol use and its association with risky sexual behaviors among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa.

Method

A cross sectional study was conducted among 698 women engaged in selling local alcohol drinks in Addis Ketema sub-city Addis Ababa. The sample size was calculated using single population proportion formula and multistage cluster sampling technique was used. The data were collected through standardized questionnaire by trained data collectors. Respondents were assessed by socio demographic variables, type, amount and frequency of alcohol use and also risky sexual behaviors and bivariate and multivariate analysis were used to assess the association between these variables. Logistic regression was used to control confounding variables.

Results

The prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers was found to be 33.3%. About 72(41%) of the respondents drink alcohol on a daily basis, while 46(26.4%) drink alcohol twice a week and 56(32.2%) drink alcohol once a week or less and the type of alcoholic drink that majority 133(59.1%) of the study participants used was “Tela”. Five hundred sixty six (82.4%) of the respondents had initiated sexual intercourse, out of which 85(15%) had sex with non regular partner and 29.7% didn’t use condom the last time they had sex with non regular partner. About 71(13.0%) of respondents reported that they had received gift or money in exchange for sex. Alcohol drinking was found to be associated with monthly personal income of 100 birr or more and being divorced. Having 3 or more drinks at one time was associated with having had sex with non regular partner and also with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex. Drinking alcohol daily and twice a week was also associated with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex. Considering types of alcoholic drink, drinking beer was found to be positively associated with having had sex with non regular partner. Condom use at last sex was higher among those who ever drink alcohol, had primary and above level of education and those who were never married.

Conclusions

HIV prevention programs for local drink sellers should recognize that alcohol use may be an important indicator of risk for HIV infection and AIDS through its association with risky sexual behaviors.

INTRODUCTION

AIDS continues to be a major global health priority. The number of people living with HIV is still growing worldwide reaching an estimated 33.3 million in 2009. Slightly more than half of all people living with HIV are women and girls. The number of people newly infected with HIV in 2009 was 2.6 million and there were a total of 1.8 million AIDS related deaths. Since the beginning of the epidemics, almost 60 million people have been infected with HIV and 25 million people have died of HIV related causes. In 2009, the global adult prevalence (15 - 49) was 0.8 (1).

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most heavily affected by HIV worldwide, accounting for over two thirds (68%) of all people living with HIV and for nearly three quarters (72%) of AIDS related deaths in 2009. An estimated 1.8 million people were newly infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa in 2009; bringing to 22.5 million the number of people living with HIV and 1.3 million the number of AIDS related deaths. The number of children living with HIV in the region in 2009 was 2.3 million (1).

Ethiopia is one of the sub-Saharan African countries with high HIV prevalence. According to single point HIV prevalence estimate by Ministry of Health, the adult HIV prevalence in 2009 was 2.3 and estimated to be 2.4 in 2010. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated to be 1,116,216 in 2009 out of which 658,843 are females (2). Even though HIV prevalence tends to be higher in urban settings than in rural areas, Ethiopia has the most pronounced difference in HIV prevalence where urban dwellers are eight times more likely to be HIV infected than people living in rural areas (1).

Substance use and HIV/AIDS are interrelated due to the effect of drugs on human behavior. According to a research done among US high school students, the prevalence of sexual risk behaviors was least among students who reported no substance use, increased among students who used alcohol or cigarettes, and was greatest among students who used marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs. Students who reported no substance use were least likely to report having had sexual intercourse, having had four or more sex partners and not having used a condom at last sexual intercourse (3).

Alcohol has long been recognized as an important contributor to illness and injury, accounting for 4% of the global burden of disease. Yet alcohol remains conspicuously absent from the larger field of research and programming in HIV and substance use. Perhaps because of its very ubiquity, alcohol use remains an easily overlooked backdrop of HIV epidemics worldwide.

Patterns of hazardous alcohol consumption prevail in countries with the most severe HIV epidemics (4).

Hazardous alcohol use is often assumed mainly to affect men, but women are harmed in large numbers by alcohol use; either their own or that of their partner. Women are at risk of alcohol-related sexual risk behavior in several ways. Women who sell and serve alcohol in bars, hotels, and other venues are at increased risk of drinking alcohol themselves, engaging in unprotected sex with their clients, and HIV infection (4).

In Ethiopia according to a study done on epidemiology of alcohol dependence and problem drinking, in Butajira twenty-three percent (n=2445) of the respondent admitted that they currently drink alcohol and the overall prevalence for problem drinking was found to be 3.7%. The prevalence among urban dwellers was 2.4% and it was 4.0 % among rural dwellers. Widowed and divorced were more likely to be problem drinkers. In Addis Ababa 2.7% of respondents fulfill the definition of problem drinking, increased with increasing age. On the other hand, there was a statistically significant negative trend in the association with educational level, decreasing with increasing educational attainment (5, 6).

The rationale behind this study is that, there is a high risk of alcohol use among local drink sellers which may predispose them to high risk sexual behaviors. But this problem is usually overlooked. And data about the prevalence of alcohol use and its association with risky sexual behaviors on the target populations is limited.

The purpose of this study is to assess the prevalence of alcohol use and examine the nature of the relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behavior within a population at elevated risk of infection with HIV, local drink sellers in Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa.

Therefore, this study will fill the research gap on the area and will be applicable on the policy making and program implementation regarding HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Magnitude of HIV/AIDS

According to UNAIDS/WHO estimate the total number of people living with HIV in 2008 was more than 20% higher than the number in 2000, and the prevalence was roughly threefold higher than in 1990. The total number of women (aged 15 and above) living with HIV was 15.7 million in 2008. There were over 7400 new HIV infections per day in 2008 and more than 97% are in low and middle income countries. About 6200 are in adults aged 15 and above of whom almost 48% are among women. In 2008 alone around 430,000 children were born with HIV, bringing to 2.1 million the total number of children under 15 living with HIV (1).

In sub-Saharan Africa the adult HIV prevalence is 5.2% and more than 14 million children in sub-Saharan Africa had lost one or both parents to AIDS. Women and girls continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV in sub-Saharan Africa. Throughout the region, women account for 60% of all HIV infections (1).

In Ethiopia the total number of new HIV infections in 2009 was 131,145 out of which the majorities (75,391) were females. There were also a total of 14,140 annual HIV positive births and 44,751 AIDS related deaths in 2009 (2).

Substance Use and Risky Sexual Behaviors

The use of alcohol or drugs in conjunction with sex is commonly believed to lead to sexual risk taking, but empirical studies of the associations between substance use and high-risk sexual behaviors have yielded contradictory findings (7). Studies have found that alcohol or drug use is positively associated with, is not related to, and inhibits high-risk sexual behavior. The inconsistency of findings may be due in part to differences in the types of substances and HIV-related risk behaviors examined, the study approaches chosen and their methodological rigor, and characteristics of the populations studied (7).

Studies of the use of substances during discrete sexual events (e.g., last sexual encounter), which can determine whether substance use and sexual activity are temporally paired, have been termed “event specific studies”. These types of studies have also yielded conflicting findings, including: no differences in condom use in sexual events involving and not involving substance use;

increased prevalence of intoxication during sex in “unsafe” encounters, and negative relationships between intoxication and communication about condom use and planning of the first sexual experience (7).

According to a study done on Substance use and HIV related sexual behaviors among US high school students, nearly 9 of 10 (88.1%) students reported having had a drink of alcohol at least once during their lifetime, and 72.0% reported having taken at least one or two puffs of a cigarette during their lifetime. More than half (54.2%) the students reported ever having had sexual intercourse, and 19.1% reported having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during their lifetime. Among students who reported ever having sexual intercourse, 53.6% did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (3).

Compared with students who reported no substance use, those who used marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs were more likely to report ever having had sexual intercourse, having had four or more sex partners, and not having used a condom at last sexual intercourse. Students who used only alcohol or cigarettes had smaller but still significant increases in the likelihood of ever having had sexual intercourse and having had four or more sex partners, but they were not different from those who reported no substance use in their use of condoms at last sexual intercourse (3).

A study on Substance use and risky sexual behavior among homeless and run away youth reported that, approximately three quarters of respondents had ever used alcohol and marijuana, 16% had used crack cocaine, nearly one third had used hallucinogens, 7% had used heroin, and only 4% had used needles (7). Those who ever used each substance were more likely than those who had not used to have had sex with casual or onetime partners. Frequency of condom use has the weakest (and sometimes non significant) correlations with the substance use measures (7).

In Ethiopia a case control study on the association between substance abuse and HIV infection among people visiting HIV testing and counseling centers in Addis Ababa revealed that age of 25 years and above, ever use of “hard” drugs, ever drinking alcohol and khat chewing were positively and significantly associated with HIV seropositivity (8).

Alcohol Use and Risky Sexual Behaviors

Empirical research exploring the causal linkage of alcohol use to high risk sexual behavior has yielded mixed findings among college students and other at-risk populations. Global association studies that focus on overall patterns of alcohol use and high-risk sexual practices suggest a positive association between drinking and sexual risk behavior. In contrast, event level studies that link alcohol use to sexual activity for specific encounters often show no difference in condom use for drinking versus non-drinking encounters. Finding from event level study on alcohol use, partner type and risky sexual behavior shows that 47% of participants who drank prior to sex engaged in unprotected vaginal sex, whereas among participants who reported no alcohol use, 35% engaged in unprotected vaginal sex (9).

Experimental study showed that administration of alcohol caused greater intentions to engage in unprotected sex and impairment of skills in negotiating safer sex, both of which are determinants of safer sexual health behavior (10). In a study among African American women most of those who reported having multiple sexual partners were found among the high/heavy drinkers (37%). The greatest percentages of those who reported being non monogamous or in a non monogamous relationship were found in the high/heavy drinkers (67%). The high/heavy drinkers also reported increased rates of high-risk sexual behavior (being non monogamous or with a non monogamous partner and inconsistent condom use). With the exception of not using a condom consistently, the low drinkers/abstainers reported decreased rates across all categories of risky sexual behavior, and the high/heavy drinkers reported increased rates (11).

Existing research indicates that alcohol use and certain types of sexual behavior co vary. Not only does the likelihood that an individual has ever drunk alcohol predict the likelihood he or she has ever had sex, but level of alcohol involvement also predicts level of sexual involvement (12). Equally strong evidence suggests that drinking in a potentially sexual situation (e.g., on a date) is associated with an increased probability of intercourse on that occasion and that drinking prior to intercourse is associated with risky partner choice as well as with decreased risk discussion on that occasion (12).

In contrast to the relatively clear-cut results linking alcohol use to increased participation in indiscriminate sexual behaviors (especially having casual sex), studies examining the link

between drinking proximal to intercourse and decreased protective behaviors (i.e. condom and birth control use) reveal a weaker link (12). At the same time, beliefs about the effects of alcohol on risky sexual behavior also appear to play an important role. Indeed, overwhelming evidence indicates that people believe that alcohol causally promotes risky sexual behaviors. These beliefs, in turn, have been shown to promote drinking in sexual or potentially sexual situations and (in the absence of actual alcohol) to elicit disinhibited sexual behavior consistent with individually held expectancies in laboratory studies (13).

A study among Massachusetts Adolescents indicate that sixteen percent of adolescents who said they had sex after drinking reported using condoms less often after drinking than when not drinking and 25 percent of adolescents who said they had sex after drug use reported using condoms less often after using drugs (13).

In Ethiopia a study done on khat and alcohol use and risky sexual behavior among in-school and out-off school youth reported that daily Khat intake is associated with unprotected sex. There is also a significant and linear association between alcohol intake and unprotected sex with those using alcohol daily having a threefold increased odds compared to those not using it. Khat use is strongly associated with initiation of sexual activity with four-fold increased odds in both daily and weekly users (14).

According to Ethiopian BSS 2002, overall, 79% of the FSWs had consumed drinks containing alcohol in the previous four weeks. This subgroup of respondents was asked about the frequency of their drinking; 72% of them reported regular alcohol use and about 33% reported that they drank alcohol every day. More than half (56.1%) of the regular alcohol users were based in hotels or bars, 36% of them were home-based and the rest (7.9%) were street-based (15).

According to EDHS 2005, Sexual intercourse when one or both partners are under the influence of alcohol is more likely to be unplanned than otherwise, and the partners are less likely to use condoms (16).

OBJECTIVES

General Objective

To assess the prevalence of alcohol use and its association with risky sexual behaviors among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa

Specific Objectives

- ❖ To determine the prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa
- ❖ To identify the type, amount and frequency of alcohol use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa
- ❖ To assess the prevalence of risky sexual behaviors among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa
- ❖ To assess the association between alcohol use and risky sexual behavior among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa

METHODS

Study area

This study was conducted in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa. Addis Ketema sub city is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa which consist of 10 woredas and 28 sub-woredas. Addis Ketema sub-city has high number of slum areas in it and it is the departure point for the high way transport system across the country. It is also the sub-city with the largest market „Merkato“ where a lot of local drink sellers and buyers are located. Due to the social disadvantage in these slum areas the population is vulnerable to several health risk behaviors.

Study design

Cross-Sectional study design was employed.

Study population

Local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa.

Sample size

The sample size was calculated by using the single proportion formula:
$$n = \frac{z^2 \alpha / 2^2 (pq)}{d^2}$$

By taking degree of precision (d) = 5% (0.05), $\alpha = 0.05$ and

By taking p = percentage who have had sexual intercourse before 18 yrs among women A.A (from EDHS 2005) = 16.3%, then the sample size will be **209.55**

By taking p = Condom use at last sexual intercourse among men A.A (from EDHS 2005) = 75%, then the sample size will be **280.96**

By taking p = condom use at last higher-risk sex (last sex with non regular partner) among women in A.A (from EDHS 2005) = 34.9%, then the sample size was **348.97** (Condom use at last higher-risk sex was used because it is the variable that gives the highest sample size)

Since Multi stage cluster sampling technique was used the sample size was multiplied by two (design effect)

Then the total sample size was **698**

Sampling procedures

Addis Ketema sub-city has 10 woredas and 28 sub-woredas. By clustering the sub-city directionally (North, South, East, West and central) 5 woredas (1 woreda from each cluster) was selected randomly. Woredas 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 were selected from south, west, north, east and central clusters respectively. These five woredas have 13 sub woredas. All local drink sellers in these sub woredas were selected until the sample size (698) was fulfilled. (Refer the Annex for figure on sampling procedure)

Data collection procedures

Data were collected by using structured questionnaire that was pre tested in Kolfe Keraneo sub-city before the actual data collection and eleven data collectors (who were diploma nurse graduates) and two supervisors (Bsc public health graduates) were participated to collect the data that were trained on the procedure for two days.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: women aged 18 and above who own or employed temporarily or permanently in a place where local drinks are sold in the study area were included.

Exclusion criteria: Women aged less than 18 and those who were not volunteers to participate in the study were excluded.

Study Variables

Dependent Variables: Risky sexual behaviors (Number of sexual partner(s), Non use of condom at last sexual intercourse (for extramarital sex), receiving gift or money in exchange for sex, sex with casual partner(s))

Independent Variables: Socio-demographic variables (Age, Sex, Marital Status, Residence, Ethnicity), Socio-economic variable (income), and Alcohol use (Type, Amount, and Frequency)

Defining variables

Study participants were assessed on their knowledge about the use of condoms, types of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and HIV transmission and prevention methods. Respondents were designated as knowledgeable in that specific situation if they mentioned three uses of condoms correctly, four types of STDs included in the questionnaire correctly, four methods of HIV transmission and four methods of HIV prevention correctly.

Data Analysis procedures

The collected data was entered using Epi-Info version 3.5.1 and analysis was done using EPI-info version 3.5.1 and SPSS version 13.0 software. Proportions, percentages, and graphs were used for description as appropriate. Odds ratio with confidence intervals were computed to assess the presence and degree of association between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors. P-Value of 0.05 was set as a cut-off point for the significance of the association between dependent and independent variables. Logistic regression was used to control confounding variables.

Data quality management

Questionnaire was designed carefully in English and was translated first into Amharic and back translated to English to assure its consistency. The questionnaire was pretested in a similar setting before its administration. Supervision and spot checking was conducted by supervisors and principal investigator. Errors during data collection were corrected timely and double entry of the data was carried out.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from Addis Ababa University College of Health Sciences School of Public Health Research and Ethical Committee. Official letters were written from school of public health to Addis Ketema sub-city administration office. Each individual was informed about the aim of the study and possible benefit of the study and informed consent was obtained from each respondents. The confidentiality of the study was kept because name of the respondents were not appeared on the questionnaire. Health education about substance abuse and HIV/AIDS was given for the respondents after interview.

Operational definitions

- **Ever drink Alcohol:** use of alcohol in lifetime irrespective of the amount, type and frequency of alcohol use

- **Regular Alcohol use:** Use of alcohol at least once a week amongst those who ever drunk alcohol

- **Hazardous alcohol use:** Alcohol use which can bring health, economic, psychological or social damage

- **Problem drinking:** Indicated by two or more positive responses to the CAGE questionnaire (CAGE is an acronym derived from four questions: (i) Have you ever thought you should cut down on your drinking? (ii) Have you ever been annoyed by other peoples' criticism of your drinking? (iii) Have you ever felt guilty about your drinking? (iv) Have you ever had an early morning drink (eye opener) to steady your nerves?)
- **Hard drugs:** Substances such as cocaine, heroin, etc, which are under the international control and produced, trafficked and consumed illicitly
- **Risky sexual behaviors:** Having unprotected sexual intercourse (sex without using condom), having multiple sexual partner, receiving gift or money in exchange for sex, sex with casual partner(casual sex)
- **Alcohol:** A colorless liquid, produced by the fermentation of sugar or starch, that is the intoxicating agent in fermented drinks and can be classified as Beer(fermented for a short time with 1-6% of alcohol content), Wine(long fermentation with 9-16% of alcohol content) and Spirit(unsweetened, distilled alcoholic beverages with at least 20% of alcohol content)
- **Local drinks:** alcoholic drinks which are prepared and sold locally specifically „areke“, „tej“, and „tella“
- **Local drink sellers:** Women who own or employed either temporarily or permanently in a place where local drinks like “areke”, “teje”, or “tella” are sold.
- **Slum areas:** an overcrowded area where people live in a very poor housing conditions and low socio economic status

RESULTS

A total of 698 local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa were included in the study and 687 of them had completed the interview making the response rate 98.4%. All of the respondents were females and majority of them 276(40.2%) were in the age group 40 – 80. The median age was 30. About 260(37.8%) of the respondents have no education at all and majority of them 611(88.9%) were Ortodox religion followers. Ethnically, 334(48.6%) of the respondents were from Amhara ethnic group followed by Oromo 209(30.4%). Only 17.4% of the respondents have monthly personal income of three hundred birr or above and almost half (49.1%) have total family monthly income of three hundred birr or above. Two hundred twenty eight (33.2%) of the study participants were married and 201(29.3%) were never married.

Table 1: Socio demographic characteristics of local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city Addis Ababa, 2011

Characteristics	No	Percent
Age (in years)		
15 – 25	173	25.2
26 – 39	238	34.6
40 – 80	276	40.2
Current marital status		
Married	228	33.2
Never married	201	29.3
Divorced	89	13.0
Widowed	169	24.6
Level of education		
No education	260	37.8
Read and write	159	23.1
Primary	183	26.6
Secondary and above	85	12.4
Religion		
No religion	17	2.5
Ortodox	611	88.9
Protestant	20	2.9
Muslim	39	5.7
Ethnic Group		
Amhara	334	48.6
Oromo	209	30.4
Tigray	83	12.1
Gurage	61	8.9
Monthly personal income (in birr)		
< 100	151	34.1
100 – 299	215	48.5
>= 300	77	17.4
Total family monthly income (in birr)		
< 100	66	19.5
100 – 299	106	31.4
>= 300	166	49.1

The mean and median age at first marriage was 18.5 and 18.0 respectively, and the mean and median age at first sexual intercourse was 18.1 and 18.0 respectively.

The overall prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city was found to be 229(33.3%).

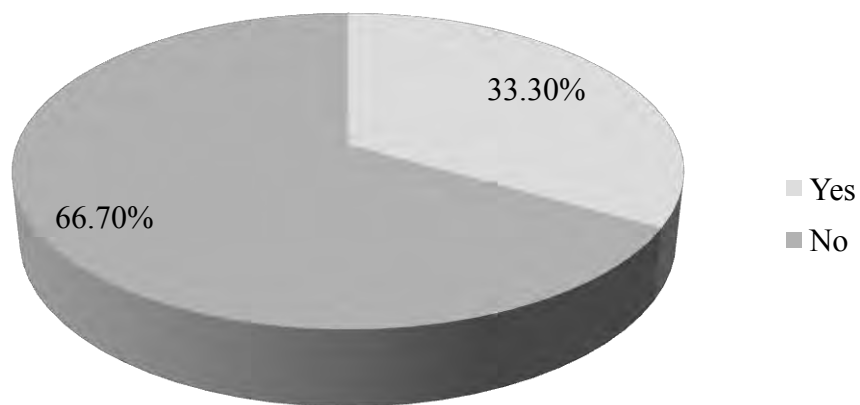


Figure 1: Prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Out of the total respondents, about 77.1% of the study participants drank alcohol in the past one month and out of them 72(41.4%) drank alcohol on a daily basis, while 46(26.4%) drank alcohol twice a week and 56(32.2%) drank alcohol once a week or less.

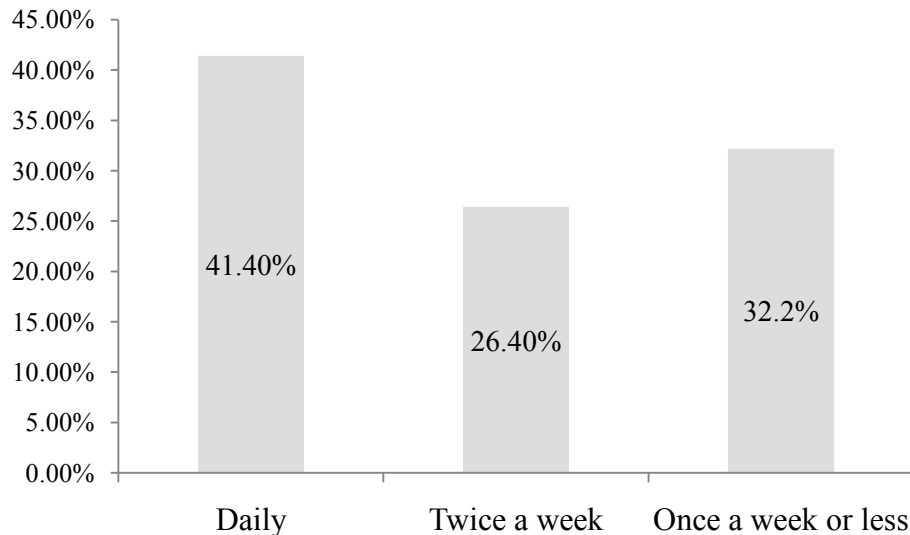


Figure 2: The frequency of alcohol use in the past one month among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Out of the respondents who ever drank alcohol, majority 73.7% had 1-2 drinks at one time (using local measurement unit) and about 26.3% had 3 or more drinks at one time.

The type of alcohol drink that majority (59.1%) of the study participants used was “Tela”, followed by “Areke” and Beer with 38.7% and 31.1%, respectively. Only about 6.1% of the respondents had ever used substances other than alcohol. Thirty three (5.9%) of the total respondents chew “khat”, 20(3.6%) used “Shisha” and 15(2.7%) used cigarette.

Table 2: Type of alcohol drink used by local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Type of alcohol drink	Frequency	Percent
Tela	133	59.1
Areke	87	38.7
Beer	70	31.1
Draught	49	21.8
Teje	10	4.4

Five hundred sixty six (82.4%) of the respondents had initiated sexual intercourse, of which 75(35.2%) reported that they ever drank alcohol and had sexual intercourse while 45(52.3%) drank alcohol the last time they had sexual intercourse.

The overall prevalence of condom use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city was found to be 157(24.5%) and the prevalence of condom use at last sex was 113(52.1%)

Majority of the respondents 294(52.2%) have a regular sexual partner, but only 76(23.5%) of them use condom at last sex with regular sexual partner. Forty four (58.7%) of the study participants used condom with their regular sexual partner by joint decision and 17(22.7%) suggest condom use themselves but only 11(14.7%) of them use condom by their partner suggestion.

Study participants who do not use condom at last sex with their regular sexual partner were asked about the reason not to use condom. Majority of them 101(42.1%) do not use condom because they used other contraceptives and 36(15.0%) do not use because they don't like to use condom.

Frequency of condom use with regular sexual partner was also assessed and majority of the respondents 183(60.4%) never use condom with their regular sexual partner, 67(22.1%) of them use sometime and only 38(12.5%) of them use every time.

While 85(15.0%) of the respondents had sex with non regular partner, 64(70.3%) of them used condom the last time they had sex with non regular partner, but 27(29.7%) of them didn't use and 39(61.9%) of respondents who use condom suggest condom use by themselves. And 71(13.0%) of the respondents reported that they have received gift or money in exchange for sex.

The main reasons given by the study participants not to use condom at last sex with non regular partner were use of other contraceptives (22.6%) and not think of it (22.6%). Majority of the respondents 51(59.3%) used condom every time while they have sex with non regular partner, but about 18(20.9%) of them never use.

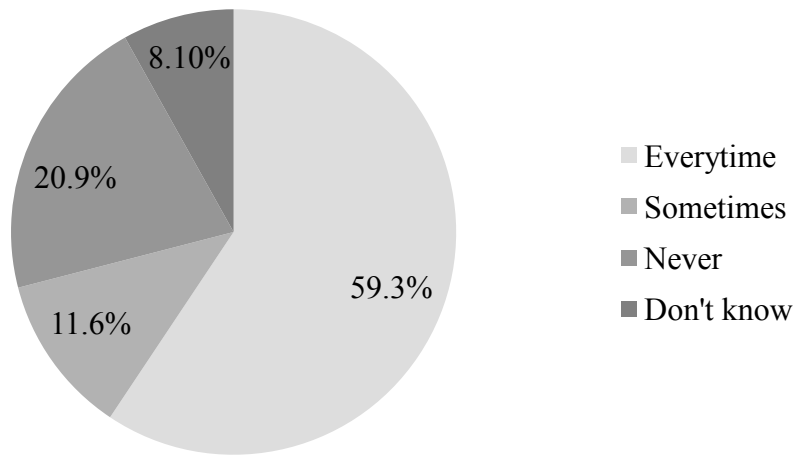


Figure 3: Frequency of condom use with non regular sexual partner in the past one year of local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

One hundred ninety one (27.8%) of respondents answered the three use of condom correctly and 78(11.4%) of respondent knew four types of STDs included in the questionnaire. Only 37(5.4%) and 43(6.3%) of respondent correctly answered four methods of HIV transmission and four methods of HIV prevention respectively.

Table 3: Knowledge assessment of study participants on use of condom, types of STDs, HIV transmission and prevention methods

Have knowledge on	Frequency	Percent
Use of condom		
Yes	191	27.8
No	496	72.2
Types of STDs		
Yes	78	11.4
No	609	88.6
HIV transmission		
Yes	37	5.4
No	650	94.6
HIV prevention		
Yes	43	6.3
No	644	93.7

Drinking alcohol was found to be associated significantly with religion, ethnicity, monthly personal income and current marital status in bivariate analysis, however only current marital status and monthly personal income were found to be associated in logistic regression after controlling for possible confounding variables.

Table 4: Determinant of alcohol use among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Variables	Ever drink alcohol		COR(95% CI)	AOR(95% CI)
	Yes	No		
Monthly personal income				
< 100	33	118	1.00	1.00
100 – 299	70	145	1.73 (1.06-2.79)	2.02(1.22 – 3.36)
>= 300	39	38	3.67 (2.03-6.62)	4.73(2.49 – 8.99)
Religion				
No religion	10	10	1.00	1.00
Ortodox	208	403	0.36 (0.13-0.96)	0.43(0.14 – 1.30)
Protestant	15	12	0.46(0.12-1.74)	0.305(0.05 – 1.68)
Muslim	10	36	0.05(0.01-0.26)	0.00(0.00)
Current marital status				
Married	62	166	1.00	1.00
Never married	57	144	1.06 (0.69-1.61)	1.11(0.64 – 1.92)
Divorced	49	40	3.28 (1.97-5.45)	2.68(1.28 – 5.57)
Widowed	61	108	1.51 (0.98-2.32)	1.75(0.98 – 3.11)
Ethnicity				
Amhara	112	222	2.57(1.25-5.25)	2.49(0.85 – 7.32)
Oromo	74	135	2.79(1.34-5.82)	2.43(0.81 – 7.26)
Tigray	33	50	3.36(1.5 – 7.55)	3.15(0.97 – 10.21)
Gurage	10	51	1.00	1.00

Table 5: Determinants of ever having had sex with non regular partner among local drink sellers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Variables	Ever had sex with non regular partner		COR(95 % CI)	AOR(95% CI)
	Yes	No		
Frequency of drinking				
Daily	33	37	5.86(2.32 – 14.75)	2.25(0.48 – 10.45)
Twice a week	14	29	3.17(1.14 – 8.79)	2.78(0.42 – 18.4)
Once a week or less	10	46	1.00	1.00
No of drinks at one time				
1-2 drinks	29	114	1.00	1.00
>=3 drinks	27	23	4.61(2.31 – 9.19)	3.54(1.08 – 11.6)
Ever drink alcohol and have sex				
Yes	45	30	10.12(5.03 – 20.38)	3.46(0.32 – 36.5)
No	16	108	1.00	1.00
Drink alcohol at last sex				
Yes	33	12	6.64(2.58 – 17.0)	2.75(0.84 – 9.03)
No	12	29	1.00	1.00

The odds of condom use at last sex were 2.45(1.27 – 4.72) times higher among those who ever drink alcohol as compared to those who never drink alcohol and also 2.46(1.08 - 5.55) and 4.71(1.54 – 14.3) times higher among those who have primary and secondary or above level of education, respectively, as compared to those with no education. Those who were never married has 4.66(2.15 – 10.11) times higher chance of using condom at last sex and those who were widowed were less likely to use condom at last sex as compared to those who were married.

Table 6: Determinants of condom use at last sex among local drink sellers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2011

Variables	Condom use at last sex		COR(95% CI)	AOR(95% CI)
	Yes	No		
Ever drink alcohol				
Yes	60	36	2.13(2.23 – 1.23)	2.45(1.27 – 4.72)
No	53	68	1.00	1.00
Level of education				
No education	30	44	1.00	1.00
Read and write	28	29	1.41(0.70 – 2.84)	1.58(0.69 – 3.63)
Primary	35	24	2.13(1.06 – 4.29)	2.46(1.08 – 5.55)
Secondary and above	20	10	4.19(1.57 – 11.14)	4.71(1.54 – 14.3)
Age group				
15 – 25	32	25	1.60(0.77 – 3.29)	0.66(0.27 – 1.62)
26 – 39	53	44	1.50(0.79 – 2.84)	1.04(0.45 – 2.37)
40 -80	28	35	1.00	1.00
Current marital status				
Married	24	38	1.00	1.00
Never married	60	18	5.27(2.53 – 11.0)	4.66(2.15 – 10.11)
Divorced	24	21	1.81(0.83 – 3.93)	1.75(0.75 – 4.09)
Widowed	10	27	0.29(0.09 – 0.86)	0.26(0.08 – 0.85)

Table 7: Association of receiving gift or money in exchange for sex with alcohol intake among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city Addis Ababa, 2011

Variables	Ever receive gift or money in exchange for sex		COR (95% CI)	AOR(95% CI)
	Yes	No		
Drank in the past one month				
Yes	55	109	3.11 (1.23-7.82)	2.89(1.10 – 6.52)
No	10	37	1.00	1.00
Frequency of drinking				
Daily	34	35	7.44(2.81 – 19.7)	6.34(2.23 – 18.0)
Twice a week	14	30	3.57(1.23 – 10.3)	3.37(1.09 – 10.39)
Once a week or less	10	46	1.00	1.00
No of drinks at one time				
1-2 drinks	27	115	1.00	1.00
>= 3 drinks	28	22	5.42 (2.69-10.89)	5.29(2.35 – 11.90)

Considering types of alcoholic drink, drinking beer and draught were significantly associated with having had sex with non regular partner with COR 6.09 (3.18-11.6) and 4.46 (2.22-8.97) respectively in bivariate analyses. But in multivariate analysis, only drinking beer was found to be significantly associated with having had sex with non regular partner with AOR 4.42 (2.15 – 9.09).

Table 8: Association of sex with non regular partner with types of alcoholic drinks among local drink sellers in Addis Ketema sub-city Addis Ababa, 2011

Type of alcoholic drink	Ever had sex with non regular partner		COR (95% CI)	AOR(95% CI)
	Yes	No		
Areke				
Yes	25	59	1.00 (0.54-1.81)	1.477(0.709-3.078)
No	38	89		
Teje				
Yes	5	4	3.10 (0.8-11.96)	3.133(0.706-13.914)
No	58	144		
Tela				
Yes	24	102	0.28 (0.15-0.51)	0.506(0.245-1.047)
No	39	46		
Beer				
Yes	37	28	6.09 (3.18-11.6)	4.426(2.155-9.091)
No	26	120		
Draught				
Yes	25	19	4.46 (2.22-8.97)	2.215(0.904-5.425)
No	38	129		

DISCUSSION

This study showed that the overall prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers was 33.3% which is higher as compared to a research done on the epidemiology of problem drinking in Butajira which revealed that 23.4% of the respondents drank alcohol (6). This might be because local drink sellers are more exposed to alcohol drinking than the rest of the population due to the nature of their job.

In this study, 77.1% of the study participants drank alcohol in the past one month which is similar to Ethiopian BSS 2000 which indicated that in a similar group of population (FSWs), 79% of them drank alcohol in previous four weeks (15). Considering frequency of drinking, in our study 72(41.4%) drank alcohol on a daily basis, while 46(26.4%) drank alcohol twice a week and 56(32.2%) drank alcohol once a week or less. In Ethiopian BSS 2000, 72% of them reported regular alcohol use and about 33% reported that they drank alcohol every day (15).

The type alcoholic drink that majority (59.1%) of the study participants used was “Tela”, followed by “Areke” and Beer with 38.7% and 31.1% respectively. This is consistent with another study on substance use and HIV which revealed that Majority of the cases 71 (56.8%) has drank “Tela” a locally available form of drink followed by beer and draught 68 (54.4%) and 41 (32.8%), respectively (6).

Alcohol intake and the amount of alcohol taken were associated with having sex with non regular partners but were not associated with using condom at last sex. This result supports finding from event level study of alcohol use, partner type and risky sexual behaviors which revealed that unprotected vaginal sex was just as likely for non-drinking events as for events involving alcohol use. However, for sexual encounters involving a non-steady partner, alcohol consumption was associated with an increase in unprotected vaginal sex, whereas rates of UVS did not vary by drinking status for encounters involving a steady partner (9).

Studies examining the link between alcohol and risky sex at the global level typically ask participants about their overall involvement in some high-risk behavior and their overall frequency and quantity of alcohol use. Studies using this approach have generally found strong relationships between alcohol use and indiscriminate behaviors, but inconsistent ones between alcohol use and protective behaviors (14).

In this study, the odds of condom use at last sex were 2.45(1.27 – 4.72) times higher among those who ever drink alcohol as compared to those who never drink alcohol and also 2.46(1.08 - 5.55) and 4.71(1.54 – 14.3) times higher among those who have primary and secondary or above level of education respectively as compared to those with no education. Those who were never married has 4.66(2.15 – 10.11) higher chance of using condom at last sex as compared to married, while being widowed was protective for use of condom at last sex. Study on alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors among college students and youth also reported more condom use among those who drank (14).

According to a study done on Substance use and HIV related sexual behaviors among US high school students, students who used only alcohol or cigarettes had smaller but still significant increases in the likelihood of ever having had sexual intercourse and having had four or more sex partners, but they were not different from those who reported no substance use in their use of condoms at last sexual intercourse (3).

Event level studies that link alcohol use to sexual activity for specific encounters often show no difference in condom use for drinking versus non-drinking encounters. Finding from event level study on alcohol use, partner type and risky sexual behavior shows that 47% of participants who drank prior to sex engaged in Unprotected Vaginal Sex, whereas among participants who reported no alcohol use, 35% engaged in Unprotected Vaginal Sex (9).

In this study, having 3 or more drinks at one time was associated with sex with non regular partner and also with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex. Having had drunk in the past one month, drinking alcohol daily and twice a week were also associated with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex.

Existing research indicates that alcohol use and certain types of sexual behavior co vary. Not only does the likelihood that an individual has ever drunk alcohol predict the likelihood he or she has ever had sex, but level of alcohol involvement also predicts level of sexual involvement (12).

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Strengths

This study assessed the prevalence of alcohol use and examined the nature of the relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors within a population at elevated risk of infection with HIV.

Limitations

Due to social desirability bias, respondents may not give correct responses for sensitive questions like alcohol use and sexual behaviors. Lack of similar literature in the country to compare findings with was also another limitation of this study.

CONCLUSIONS

This study revealed that the overall prevalence of alcohol use among local drink sellers was higher than other population groups. Majority of them drank alcohol on a daily basis and “Tela” was the common type alcoholic drink used. Even if majority of the study participants have a regular sexual partner, condom use with regular sexual partner was very low and the main reason given not to use condom was use of other contraceptives.

Knowledge on use of condom, types of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV transmission and prevention methods was very low among the study population.

In this study, drinking alcohol was found associated with monthly personal income of 100 birr or more and being divorced. Condom use at last sex was higher among those who had primary or above level of education, those who ever drink alcohol and those who were never married.

Having 3 or more drinks at one time was associated with having had sex with non regular partner and also with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex. Having had drunk in the past one month, drinking alcohol daily and twice a week were also associated with receiving gift or money in exchange for sex. Considering types of alcoholic drink, drinking Beer was associated with having sex with non regular partner.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government and other responsible bodies should design a strategy to control the use of alcohol, which were found to be responsible for risky sexual behaviors.
- HIV prevention programs for local drink sellers should recognize alcohol use as an important indicator of risk for HIV infection and AIDS.
- Much should be done to increase the knowledge of local drink sellers on condom use, types of STDs and HIV transmission and prevention methods.
- There should be strong commitment from government and other responsible bodies to help local drink sellers to change their job for living through different income generating mechanisms.
- There should be adequate access to RH and VCT services in areas where local drink sellers are concentrated.
- Wide range prospective study needs to be conducted to explore the association of alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors in the community in Ethiopia.

ANNEXES

Conceptual frame work of alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors

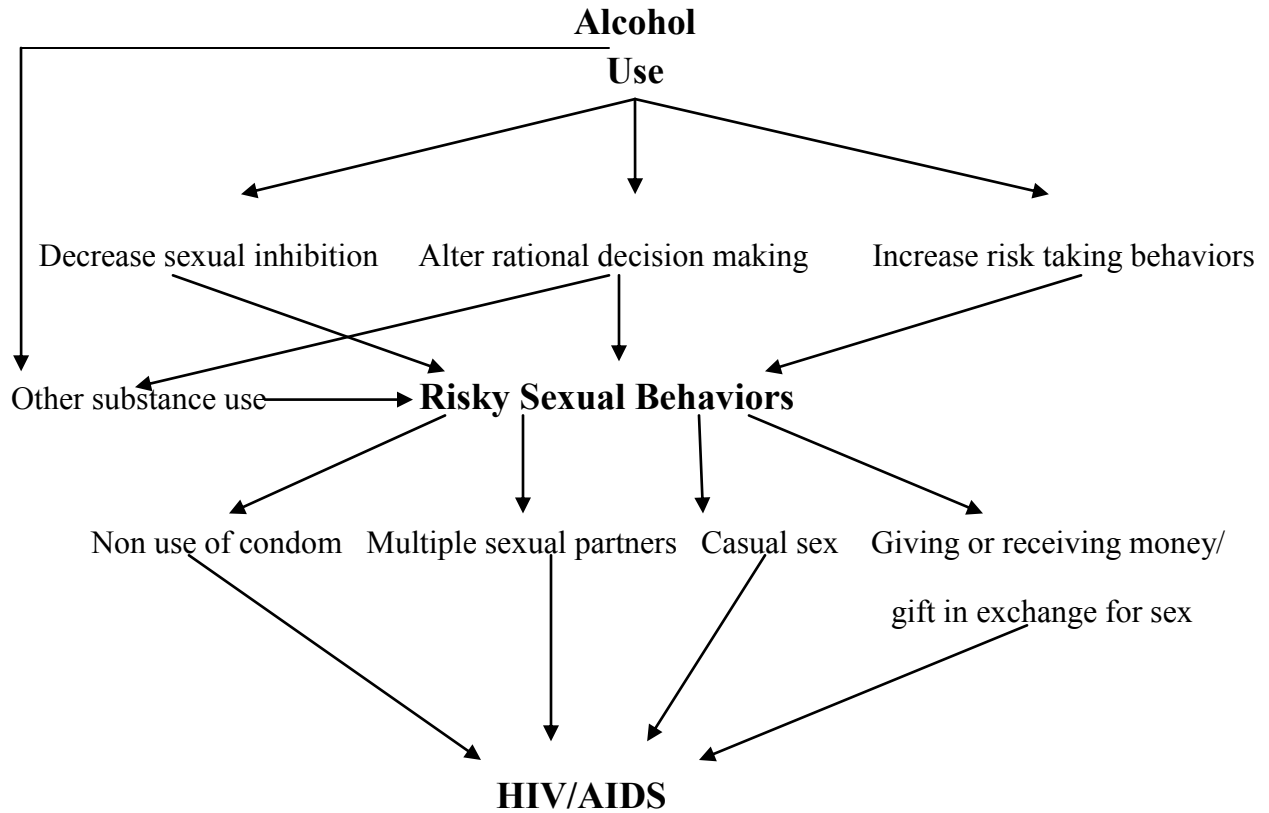


Figure 4: Conceptual frame work of alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors

Sample selection procedure

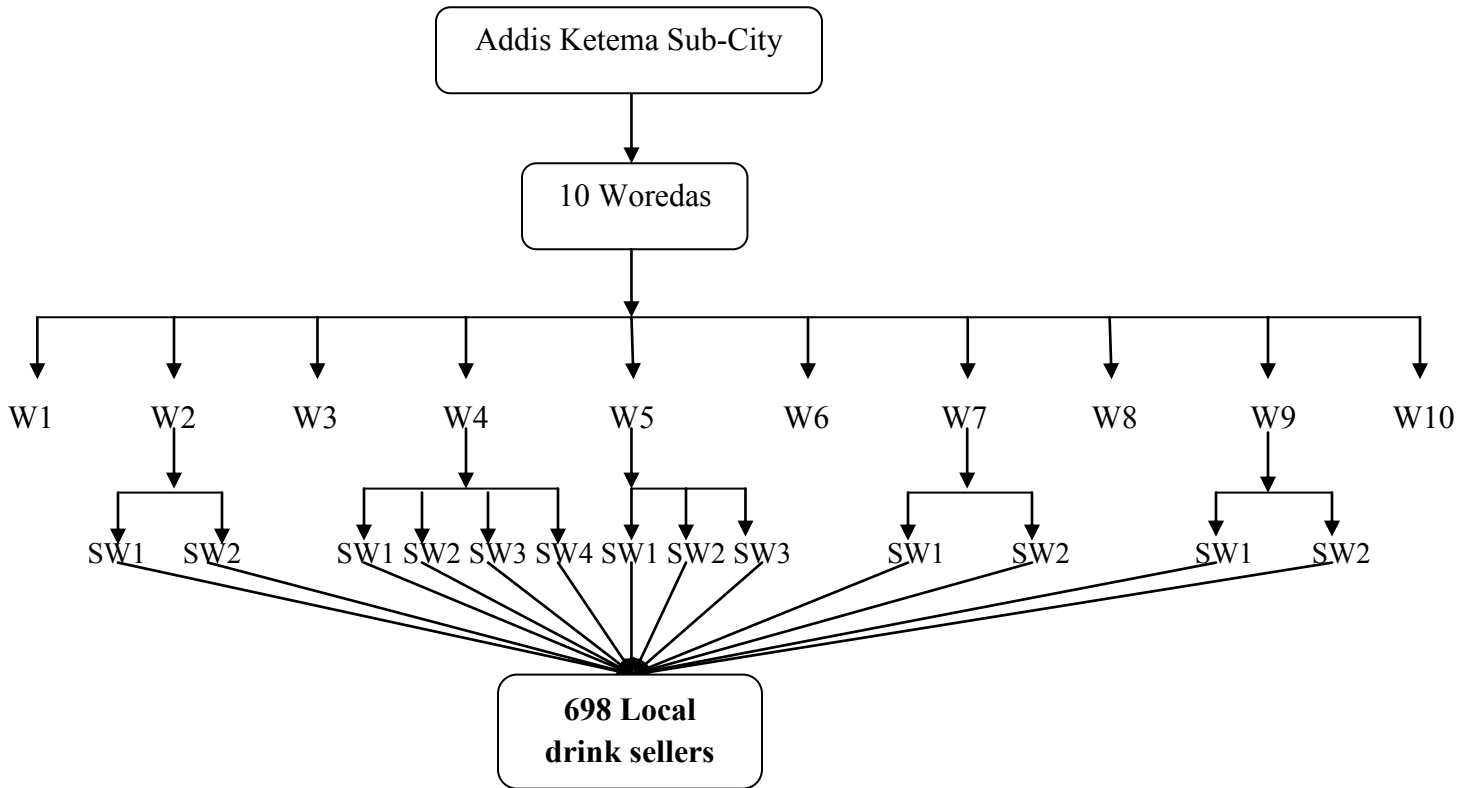


Figure 5: Sample selection procedure

Map of Addis Ketema Sub-City

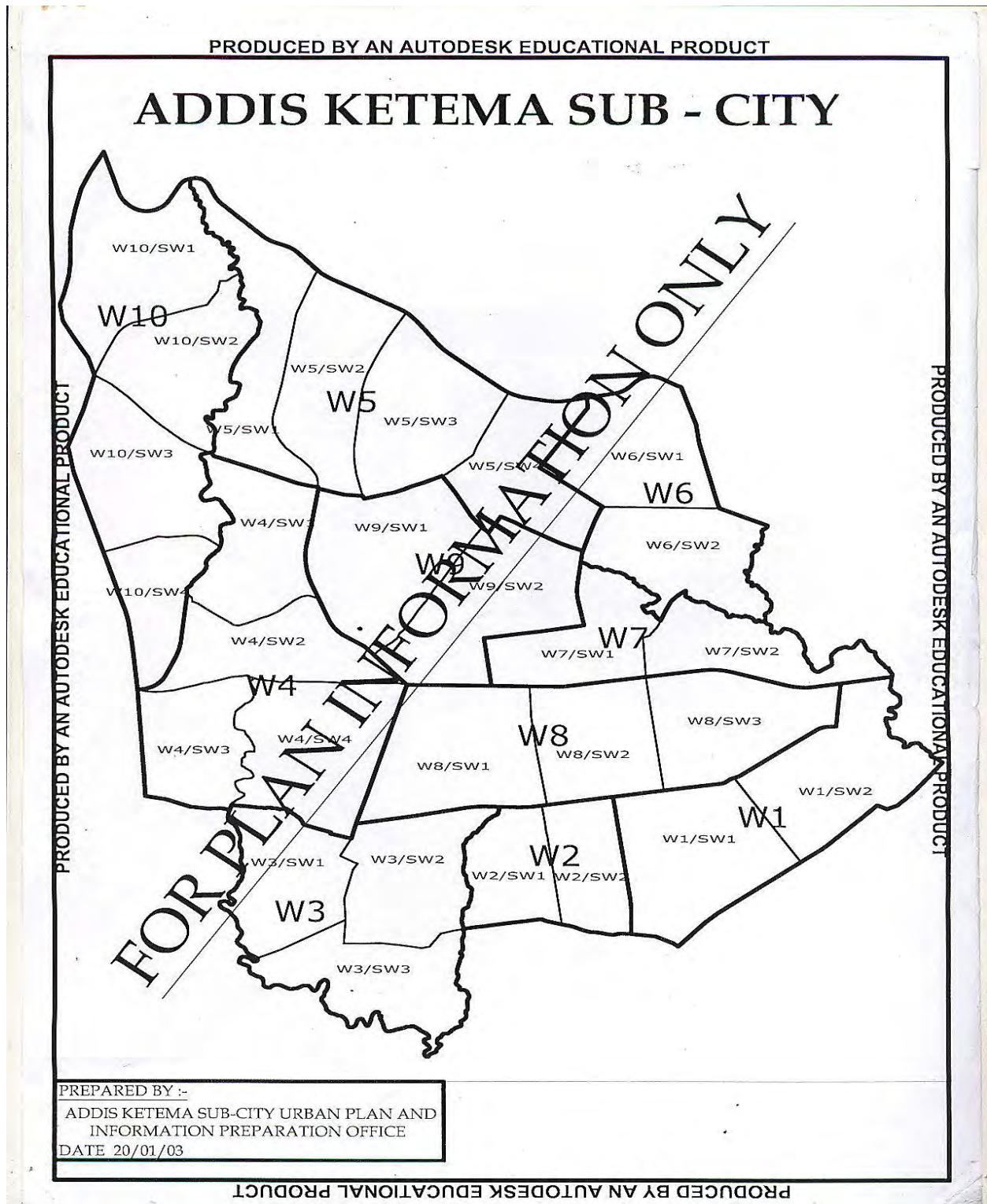


Figure 6: Map of Addis Ketema Sub-City

Information sheet

Introduction: Hello, my name is _____ working for Addis Ababa university school of public health. I am a member of the team that is studying the prevalence of alcohol use and its association with risky sexual behaviors among local drink sellers in slum areas of Addis Ababa. I am interviewing local drink sellers in this area and you were selected to participate in this study just by chance. I am going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find it difficult to answer. The information you provide us is completely confidential and will not be shared with anyone else without your consent. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You may refuse to answer any question and choose to stop the interview at any time. Refusing to participate or withdrawing from the study will not have any consequences on you and the services provided to you. However, we encourage you to answer all the questions. Your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand the prevalence of alcohol use and its association with risky sexual behaviors in the study area. The interview may take not more than 20 minutes and I would like to appreciate you in advance for your help in responding to my questions. If you have any questions or anything that is not clear please feel free to ask.

Thank you very much!!!

Informed consent form

I am informed all about the purpose of the study and my rights to decide not to participate or discontinue my participation at any time in the process of the interview, and I have volunteered to participate in this study.

Interview has agreed 01. Yes 02. No

Signature of the respondent _____

Name of the interviewer _____ Date _____ Signature _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation! For any question or more clarification or any problems you can contact principal investigator.

Principal investigator: Ibrahim Kedir

Address: Addis Ababa University College of Health Sciences School of Public Health

Phone NO: 0911957161

Questionnaire

Part I: Background characteristics

QNO	Questions and Filters	Codes
101	Sex of the respondent	1=Male 2=Female
102	How old were you on your last birthday?	_____ years
103	When were you born?	-----/-----/-----
104	What is the highest level of school you have completed?	0=No education 1=Read and write 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=Technical/Vocational 5=University/college
105	Religion of the respondent	0=No religion 1=Ortodox 2=Protestant 3=Muslim 4=Catholic 5=Other-----
106	To which Ethnic group do you belong?	1=Amhara 2=Oromo 3=Tigray 4=Gurage 5=Other-----
107	What is your monthly personal income in Birr?	1=Less than 100 2=From 100 to 299 3=From 300 to 499 4=500 or above 88=Don't know
108	What is your total monthly household income in Birr?	1=Less than 100 2=From 100 to 299 3=From 300 to 499 4=500 or above 88=Don't know
109	What is your current marital status?	1=Married and living with spouse 2=Married, spouse lives elsewhere 3=Not married, but living with a partner 4=Not married and not living with partner 5=Divorced, but living with other partner 6=Divorced and not living with other partner 7=Widowed, but living with other partner 8=Widowed and not living with other partner
110	How old were you when you first got married?	_____ years

Part II: Alcohol and substance Use

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes
201	Have you ever drink alcohol?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 210
202	For how long have you been drinking alcohol?	-----months OR -----years
203	Have you ever drink alcohol in the past one month?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 205
204	How often have you had alcohol drinks in the past one month?	1=Daily 2=Twice a week 3=Once a week 4=Less than once a week 88=Don't know/don't remember
205	About how many alcoholic drinks do you drink at one time, usually? (use local measurement unit)	1=1-2 drinks 2=3-5 drinks 3=6 or more drinks 88=Don't know/don't remember
206	What type of alcoholic drink do you usually had?	1="Areke" 2="Teje" 3="Tela" 4=Beer 5=Draft 6=Whisky 7=Other-----
207	Were you ever drunk in the past one month?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/don't remember
208	Have you ever drink alcohol and have sex?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 210 88= Don't know/don't remember
209	Have you drink alcohol the last time you have sex?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/don't remember
210	Have you ever use substances/drugs other than alcohol?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 212 88=Don't know/don't remember
211	If yes, which one have you ever used?	Cigarette 1=Yes 2=No 88=DK Khat 1=Yes 2=No 88=DK Shisha 1=Yes 2=No 88=DK Other-----

212	Does alcohol use increase your sexual desire?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/don't remember
213	Do you think drinks with alcoholic content leads to promiscuity?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know

Part III: Sexual behaviors (regular partner)

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes																											
301	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 601																											
302	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	-----years																											
303	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember 99=No response																											
304	Do you have a regular sexual partner(s)?	1=Yes 2=No 99=No response Skip to QNO 501																											
305	Did you have sex with regular Partner(s) during the past 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember 99=No response																											
306	The last time you had sex with this regular partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember Skip to QNO 308																											
307	Who suggested condom use that time?	1=My self 2=My partner 3=Joint decision 88=Don't know/remember																											
308	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not available</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too expensive</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner objected</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't like them</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used other contraceptives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think it is necessary</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think of it</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know/remember</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Not available	1	2	Too expensive	1	2	Partner objected	1	2	Don't like them	1	2	Used other contraceptives	1	2	Didn't think it is necessary	1	2	Didn't think of it	1	2	Don't know/remember	88	
	Yes	No																											
Not available	1	2																											
Too expensive	1	2																											
Partner objected	1	2																											
Don't like them	1	2																											
Used other contraceptives	1	2																											
Didn't think it is necessary	1	2																											
Didn't think of it	1	2																											
Don't know/remember	88																												
309	With what frequency did you and all of your regular partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	1=Every time 2=Sometimes 3=Never																											

		88=Don't know/remember
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Part IV: Only For Married

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes
401	Does your husband have other wives?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know
402	Do you have any extra marital sexual relationship?	1=Yes 2=No 99=No response

Part V: Non regular partner

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes																											
501	Have you ever had sex with non regular partner?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/remember 99=No response Skip to QNO 507																											
502	Did you have sex with non regular partner in the past 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/remember 99=No response																											
503	The last time you had sex with this non regular partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember Skip to QNO 505																											
504	Who suggested condom use that time?	1=My self 2=My partner 3=Joint decision 88=Don't know/remember																											
505	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not available</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too expensive</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner objected</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't like them</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used other contraceptives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think it is necessary</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think of it</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know/remember</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Not available	1	2	Too expensive	1	2	Partner objected	1	2	Don't like them	1	2	Used other contraceptives	1	2	Didn't think it is necessary	1	2	Didn't think of it	1	2	Don't know/remember	88	
	Yes	No																											
Not available	1	2																											
Too expensive	1	2																											
Partner objected	1	2																											
Don't like them	1	2																											
Used other contraceptives	1	2																											
Didn't think it is necessary	1	2																											
Didn't think of it	1	2																											
Don't know/remember	88																												
506	With what frequency did you and all of your regular partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	1=Every time 2=Sometimes 3=Never 88=Don't know/remember																											
507	Have you ever receive gift or money in exchange for sex?	1=Yes 2=No																											

		88=Don't know/remember 99=No response
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Part VI: Condom use

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes																								
601	What is the use of condoms? (circle all answers)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To prevent pregnancy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To prevent STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To prevent HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	To prevent pregnancy	1	2	To prevent STDs	1	2	To prevent HIV/AIDS	1	2	Don't know	88										
	Yes	No																								
To prevent pregnancy	1	2																								
To prevent STDs	1	2																								
To prevent HIV/AIDS	1	2																								
Don't know	88																									
602	Have you ever used condom?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember Skip to QNO 604																								
603	Have you used condom the last time you have sex?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't remember																								
604	Do you know of any place or person from which you can obtain condoms?	1=Yes 2=No Skip to QNO 701																								
605	Which place or persons do you know where you can obtain condoms? (Probe by asking, "Anything else?" and circle all that apply.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pharmacy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Market</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clinic/Hospital</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family planning centers</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bar/Hotels</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others-----</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Shop	1	2	Pharmacy	1	2	Market	1	2	Clinic/Hospital	1	2	Family planning centers	1	2	Bar/Hotels	1	2	Others-----		
	Yes	No																								
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Family planning centers	1	2																								
Bar/Hotels	1	2																								
Others-----																										

Part VII: Sexually transmitted diseases

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes																		
701	Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	1=Yes 2=No																		
702	Can you tell me those diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse? (Probe by asking, "Anything else?" and circle all that apply.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syphilis</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gonorrhea</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cancroids</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Syphilis	1	2	Gonorrhea	1	2	Cancroids	1	2	HIV/AIDS	1	2	Don't know	88	
	Yes	No																		
Syphilis	1	2																		
Gonorrhea	1	2																		
Cancroids	1	2																		
HIV/AIDS	1	2																		
Don't know	88																			
703	Have you had a genital discharge during the past 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know/remember 99=No response																		
704	Have you had a genital ulcer /sore during the past 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No																		

		88=Don't know/remember 99=No response
--	--	--

Part VIII: HIV/AIDS (knowledge and attitude)

QNO	Questions and filters	Codes																											
801	Have you ever heard of the disease called AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No																											
802	Do believe that AIDS exist?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know																											
803	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No 99=No response																											
804	Do you have a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No 99=No response																											
805	Please mention all the ways in which you believe a person can get AIDS. (Probe by asking, "Anything else?" and circle all that apply.)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sexual intercourse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sharing needles/sharp equipment</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood transfusion</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother to child</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mosquito/insect bite</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sharing food, cup or glass</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handshake, cough or sneeze</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other-----</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Sexual intercourse	1	2	Sharing needles/sharp equipment	1	2	Blood transfusion	1	2	Mother to child	1	2	Mosquito/insect bite	1	2	Sharing food, cup or glass	1	2	Handshake, cough or sneeze	1	2	Other-----		
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Other-----																													
806	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know Skip to QNO 808																											
807	What can a person do to avoid getting AIDS? (Probe by asking, "Anything else?" and circle all that apply.)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Avoid sex/Abstinence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stay faith full to partner</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avoid contaminated blood</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Use condom consistently</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avoid sharing needles</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avoid casual sex</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other-----</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Avoid sex/Abstinence	1	2	Stay faith full to partner	1	2	Avoid contaminated blood	1	2	Use condom consistently	1	2	Avoid sharing needles	1	2	Avoid casual sex	1	2	Other-----					
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Avoid casual sex	1	2																											
Other-----																													
808	Does the use of a condom during sexual intercourse reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know																											
809	How long does it usually take somebody to get sick with AIDS after being infected with HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?	1=A few weeks 2=A few months 3=One or two years 4=Several years 88=Don't know																											

810	Do you think you are at risk of getting the AIDS virus in the next 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 88=Don't know
811	Do you worry about getting infected with the virus that causes AIDS?	1=Yes 2=No
812	Do you think you have done anything that may have put you at risk of getting the AIDS virus?	1=Yes, specify----- 2=No 88=Don't know/remember

The interview is completed; thank you very much for your cooperation!

Information sheet (Amharic)

የመረጃ ቅጽ

መግቢያ፣ ጤና ይስጥልኝ፣ ስሜ _____ ይባላል። ለ ኢዲስ አበባ ዩንቨርሲቲ የህብረተሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ክፍል ነው የምሰራው። የአልኮል መጠጥ አጠቃቀም እና ከሰዎች ባህሪ ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት የሚያጠናው ቡድን አባል ነኝ። ቡድኑ በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ሌሎችንም ሰዎች ቃለመጠይቅ የሚያደርግ ሲሆን እርስዎም ለቃለመጠይቁ የተመረጡት በእጣ ነው። ስለ እራስዎ አንዳንድ ጥያቄዎችን እጠይቆታለሁ። መልስዎ ፍጹም ሚስጥራዊ ነው። ስምዎ በዚህ ቅጽ ላይ አይሞላም። ከሌላ ከ ሚኒግሩኝ መረጃ ጋርም አይያያዝም። መመለስ የማይፈልጉትን ጥያቄ የግድ መመለስ የለብዎትም እና መተው ይችላሉ። በቃለመጠይቁ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ አለመሆን በእርስዎም ሆነ በሚያገኙት አገልግሎት ላይ የሚያስከትለው ጉዳት የለም። ነገር ግን ለጥያቄዎቹ የሚሰጡት ቅንና ታማኝ ምላሽ በአልኮል አጠቃቀም እና የሰዎች ባህሪ መካከል ያለውን ግንኙነት የበለጠ ለመረዳት በጣም ይጠቅመናል። ጥያቄው 20 ደቂቃ ያህል ይወስዳል። ለ ጥያቄዎቹ ለሚሰጡን ምላሽ በቅድሚያ እናመሰግናለን። ማንኛውም ጥያቄ ወይም ግልጽ ያልሆነልዎት ነገር ካለ እባክዎን ከ መጠየቅ ወደኋላ አይበሉ።

Informed consent form (Amharic)

የስምምነት/ፍቃደኝነት ቅጽ

ስለዚህ ጥናት አላማ እና በጥናቱ ላይ የመሳተፍም ሆነ ያለመሳተፍ ወይም በማንኛውም ሰአት ቃለመጠይቁን ማቆም እንደምችል ተገልጾልኛል። እናም በቃለመጠይቁ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ ነኝ።

በቃለመጠይቁ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ ነዎት? 01, አዎ 02, አይደለሁም

የመላሹ ፊርማ _____

የ ጠያቂው ስም _____ ቀን _____ ፊርማ _____

Questionnaire (Amharic)

የቃለመጠይቅ ቅጽ

ክፍል 1: መሰረታዊ መረጃዎች

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ
101	የመላሹ ጾታ	1=ወንድ 2=ሴት
102	በቅርብ ልደትዎን ሲያከብሩ እድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?	_____ አመት
103	መቼ ነው የተወለዱት?	____/____/_____
104	የትምህርት ደረጃዎ እንዴት ነው?	0=አልተማርኩም 1=መጻፍ እና ማንበብ 2=የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ 3=ሁለተኛ ደረጃ 4=የሙያ ትምህርት 5=ዩኒቨርሲቲ/ኮሌጅ
105	ሀይማኖትዎ ምንድን ነው?	0= ሀይማኖት የለኝም 1=አርቶዶክስ 2=ፕሮቴስታንት 3=ሙስሊም 4=ካቶሊክ 5=ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ
106	ከየትኛው ብሄረሰብ ነዎት?	1=አማራ 2=አሮሞ 3=ትግሬ 4=ጉራጌ 5=ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
107	የግል የወር ገቢዎ በብር ስንት ይሆናል?	1=ከ 100 ብር ያነሰ 2=ከ 100 – 299 ብር 3=ከ 300 – 499 ብር 4=500 ብር እና ከዚያ በላይ 5=አላውቅም
108	የቤተሰብዎ ጠቅላላ የወር ገቢ በብር ስንት ይሆናል?	1=ከ 100 ብር ያነሰ 2=ከ 100 – 299 ብር 3=ከ 300 – 499 ብር

		4=500 ብር እና ከዚያ በላይ 5=አላውቅም
109	በአሁኑ ሰዓት የጋብቻ ሁኔታዎ እንዴት ነው?	1=አግብቼ ከባለቤቴ ጋር ነኝ 2=አግብቻለሁ፣ ባለቤቴ ግን ሌላ ቦታ ነው የሚኖረው 3=አላገባሁም ግን ከጓደኛዬ ጋር ነኝ 4=አላገባሁም ከጓደኛዬ ጋርም አልኖርም 5=ፈትቼ ከሌላ ጓደኛዬ ጋር ነኝ 6=ፈትቼ ያለ ጓደኛ እኖራለሁ 7=ባለቤቴ ሞቶ ከ ሌላ ጓደኛዬ ጋር ነኝ 8=ባለቤቴ ሞቶ ያለ ጓደኛ እኖራለሁ
110	መጀመሪያ ሲያገቡ እድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?	_____ አመት

ክፍል 2: አልኮል እና ሌሎች አጻችን ስለመጠቀም

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ
201	አልኮልነት ያላቸውን መጠጦች ጠጥተው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላውቅም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 210
202	ለምን ያህል ጊዜ አልኮል ጠጥተዋል?	_____ ወር ወይም _____ አመት
203	ባለፈው አንድ ወር ውስጥ አልኮል ጠጥተዋል?	1=አዎ 2=አልጠጣሁም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 205
204	ከጠጡ በየሰዓት ጊዜው ይጠጡ ነበር?	1=በየቀኑ 2=በሳምንት ሁለቴ 3=በሳምንት አንዴ 4=በሳምንት ከአንዴ በታች 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
205	ብዙውን ጊዜ በአንዴ ምን ያህል ይጠጣሉ (በመለኪያ፣ በርሌ፣ በርጭቆ ወይም ጠርሙስ)	1= 1 – 2 2= 3 – 5 3= 6 እና ከዚያ በላይ 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
206	ብዙውን ጊዜ ምን ዓይነት መጠጥ ነው የሚጠጡት?	1=አረቄ 2=ጠጅ 3=ጠላ 4=ቢራ 5=ድራፍት

		6=ውስኪ 7=ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ_____
207	ባለፈው አንድ ወር ውስጥ ሰከረው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አልሰከርኩም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
208	አልኮል ጠጥተው የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አልፈጸምኩም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 210 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
209	ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ባደረጉበት ወቅት አልኮል ጠጥተው ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=አልጠጣሁም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
210	ከአልኮል ውጪ ሌሎች እጾችን ተጠቅመው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አልተጠቀምኩም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 212 3=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
211	ከተጠቀሙ የትኛውን ነው የተጠቀሙት?	አዎ የለም አላስታውስም ሲጋራ 1 2 88 ጫት 1 2 88 ሺሻ 1 2 88 ሌላካለ ይገለጽ_____
212	አልኮል መጠጣት የተቃራኒ ጾታ ፍላጎትዎን ይጨምራል?	1=አዎ 2=አይጨምርም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም
213	አልኮልነት ያላቸውን መጠጦች መጠጣት ወደ ልቅ ወሲብ ይመራል ብለው ያስባሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላስብም 88=አላውቅም

ክፍል 3: የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛ አይነት እና ቁጥርን በተመለከተ

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ
301	የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት አድርገው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላውቅም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 601
302	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ሲፈጽሙ እድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?	_____ አመት
303	ባለፈው አንድ ወር ውስጥ ግኑኝነት ፈጽመው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ

		2=አልፎጸምኩም 88=አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም		
304	መደበኛ የግብረሰጋ ግኑኝነት ጓደኛ አለዎት?	1=አዎን 2=የለኝም 99=መልስ የለም	ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 501	
305	ባለፈው አንድ አመት ውስጥ ከመደበኛ የግንኙነት ጓደኛዎ ጋር ግኑኝነት አድርገው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላደረኩም 88=አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም		
306	ከመደበኛ ጓደኛዎት ጋር ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ ግንኙነት ሲያደርጉ እርሶ እና ጓደኛዎ ኮንዶም ተጠቅመው ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=አልተጠቀምንም 88=አላስታውስም	ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 308	
307	በጊዜው ኮንዶምን የመጠቀም ሀሳብ ያመጣው ማነው?	1=አኔ ራሴ 2=ጓደኛዬ 3=የጋራ ውሳኔ 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም		
308	እርስዎ እና ጓደኛዎ ለምን ኮንዶም አልተጠቀማቸውም?	አልተገኘም በጣም ውድ ነው ጓደኛዬ በመቃወሙ አልወድም ሌላ የወሊድ መከላከያ ስለመጠቀም አስፈላጊ ስላልመሰለኝ አላሰብኩበትም አላውቅም/አላስታውስም	አዎ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 88	አይ 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
309	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ እርስዎ እና መደበኛ የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛዎ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ኮንዶምን ትጠቀሙ ነበር?	1=ሁልጊዜ 2=አንዳንድ ጊዜ 3=በጭራሽ 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም		

ክፍል 4: ላገቡ ብቻ

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ
401	ባለቤትዎ ሌሎች ሚስቶች አሏቸው?	1=አዎ 2=የሏቸውም 88=አላውቅም
402	ከትዳር ጓደኛዎ ውጪ ሌላ የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛ አልዎት?	1=አዎ 2=የሉኝም 99=መልስ የለም

ክፍል 5: መደበኛ ስላልሆነ የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛ

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ																		
501	መደበኛ ካልሆነ የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛ ጋር የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎን 2=አልፈጸምኩም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 507 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም																		
502	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ መደበኛ ካልሆነ ጓደኛ ጋር የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አልፈጸምኩም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም																		
503	መደበኛ ካልሆነ ጓደኛዎት ጋር ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ ግንኙነት ሲያደርጉ እርሶ እና ጓደኛዎ ኮንዶም ተጠቅመው ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=አልተጠቀምንም ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 505 88=አላስታውስም																		
504	በጊዜው ኮንዶምን የመጠቀም ሀሳብ ያመጣው ማነው?	1=አኔ ራሴ 2=ጓደኛዬ 3=የጋራ ውሳኔ 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም																		
505	እርስዎ እና ጓደኛዎ ለምን ኮንዶም አልተጠቀማቸውም?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>አዎ</td> <td>አይ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>አልተገኘም</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>በጣም ውድ ነው</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ጓደኛዬ በመቃወሙ</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>አልወድም</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ሌላ የወሊድ መከላከያ ስለምጠቀም</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		አዎ	አይ	አልተገኘም	1	2	በጣም ውድ ነው	1	2	ጓደኛዬ በመቃወሙ	1	2	አልወድም	1	2	ሌላ የወሊድ መከላከያ ስለምጠቀም	1	2
	አዎ	አይ																		
አልተገኘም	1	2																		
በጣም ውድ ነው	1	2																		
ጓደኛዬ በመቃወሙ	1	2																		
አልወድም	1	2																		
ሌላ የወሊድ መከላከያ ስለምጠቀም	1	2																		

		አስፈላጊ ስላልመሰለኝ	1	2
		አላሰብኩበትም	1	2
		አላውቅም/አላስታውስም	88	
506	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ እርስዎ እና መደበኛ ያልሆነው የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛዎ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ኮንዶምን ትጠቀሙ ነበር?	1=ሁልጊዜ 2=አንዳንድ ጊዜ 3=በጭራሽ 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም		
507	የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ወይም ስጦታ ተቀብለው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አልተቀበልኩም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም		

ክፍል 6: ኮንዶም ስለመጠቀም

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ		
601	ኮንዶም ለምን ይጠቅማል ነው? (ሁሉንም መልሶች አክብብ/ቢ)	አዎ	አይ	
		እርግዝናን ለመከላከል	1	2
		ያባላዘር በሽታዎችን ለመከላከል	1	2
		ኤችአይቪን ለመከላከል	1	2
		አላውቅም	88	
602	እርስዎ እና የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛዎ ኮንዶም ተጠቅማችሁ ታውቃላችሁ?	1=አዎ 2=አልተጠቀምኩም 3=አላስታውስም	ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 604	
603	ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት በፈጸሙበት ወቅት ኮንዶም ተጠቅመው ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=አልተጠቀምኩም 3=አላስታውስም		
604	ኮንዶምን ከማን እና ከየት እንደሚያገኙ ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላውቅም	ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 701	
605	ከሚከተሉት ከየትኛው ቦታ ወይም ሰው ነው ኮንዶምን ሊያገኙ የሚችሉት? (ምርጫዎችን አንብብላቸው፣ የተመለሰውን ሁሉ በመክብብ አመልክት)	አዎ	አይ	
		ከሱቅ	1	2
		ከፋርማሲ	1	2
		ከገበያ	1	2
		ከክሊኒክ/ከሆስፒታል	1	2
		ከቤተሰብ ምጣኔ ማእከል	1	2

	ከቡና ቤት/ከሆቴል ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ: _____	1	2
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ክፍል 7: ስለአባላዘር በሽታዎች

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ	
701	በግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ሊተላለፉ ስለሚችሉ በሽታዎች ሰምተው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላውቅም	
702	በግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ሊተላለፉ የሚችሉትን በሽታዎች ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ? (ምርጫዎችን አንብብላቸው፣ የተመለሰውን ሁሉ በመክበብ አመልክት)	አዎ አይ	አይ
		ቂጥኝ	1 2
		ጨብጥ	1 2
		ክርክር	1 2
		ኤችአይቪ ኤድስ	1 2
		አላውቅም	88
703	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ ከብልትዎ ፈሳሽ ፈስዎ ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=የለም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም	
704	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ በብልትዎ ላይ የታየ ቁስል ነበር?	1=አዎ 2=የለም 88=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም 99=መልስ የለም	

ክፍል 8: ስለ ኤችአይቪ ኤድስ እውቀት እና አመለካከት

ተ.ቁ	መጠይቅ	የመለያ ኮድ	
801	ኤድስ ስለሚባል በሽታ ሰምተው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አላውቅም	
802	ኤድስ የሚባል በሽታ አለ ብለው ያምናሉ?	1=አዎ 2=የለም 3=አላውቅም	
803	በኤድስ በሽታ የተያዘ ወይም የሞተ ሰው ያውቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=የለም	

		99=መልስ የለም		
804	በኤችአይቪ የተያዘ ወይም በኤድስ የሞተ የቅርብ ዘመድ ወይም ጓደኛ አለዎት?	1=አዎ 2=የለም 99=መልስ የለም		
805	አንድ ሰው በኤችአይቪ ሊያዘባቸው የሚችሉባቸውን መንገዶች ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ? (ምርጫዎችን አንብብላቸው፣ የተመለሰውን ሁሉ በመክበብ አመልክት)	አዎ አይ	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	በግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት መርፌና ስለታም ነገሮችን በመጋራት በቫይረሱ ከተያዘ ሰው ደም በመቀበል ከእናት ወደ ልጅ በወባ/ሌሎች ትንኞች በመነደፍ መመገቢያ/መጠጫ እቃዎችን በመጋራት በመጨባበጥ፣ በሳል ወይም በማስነጠስ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ_____
806	አንድ ሰው ኤድስን ለመከላከል ማድረግ የሚችለው ነገር አለ?	1=አዎ 2=የለም 88=አላውቅም		ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 808
807	አንድ ሰው ኤድስን ለመከላከል ማድረግ ያለበትን ነገሮች ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ? (ምርጫዎችን አንብብላቸው፣ የተመለሰውን ሁሉ በመክበብ አመልክት)	አዎ አይ	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	ከግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት በመታቀብ ለአንድ የግብረሰጋ ጓደኛ ታማኝ በመሆን በቫይረሱ የተከሰተ ደም በማስወገድ ኮንዶምን ሁልጊዜ እና በትክክል በመጠቀም መርፌ እና ስለታም ነገሮችን ባለመጋራት ልቅ የሆነ የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነትን በማስወገድ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ_____
808	በግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት ወቅት ኮንዶም መጠቀም በኤችአይቪ የመያዝ እድልን ይቀንሳል?	1=አዎ 2=አይ 88=አላውቅም		
809	አንድ ሰው በኤችአይቪ ከተያዘ ከምን ያህል ጊዜ በኋላ ነው የኤድስ በሽታን ምልክቶች ማሳየት የሚጀምረው?	1=ጥቂት ሳምንታት 2=ጥቂት ወራት 3=አንድ ወይም ሁለት አመት 4=በዙ አመታት 88=አላውቅም		
810	በሚቀጥሉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ በኤችአይቪ የመያዝ አድል ሊኖረኝ ይችላል ብለው ያስባሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አይ		

		88=አላውቅም
811	በኤችአይቪ ቫይረስ ልያዝ እችላለሁ ብለው ይጨነቃሉ?	1=አዎ 2=አይ
812	በኤችአይቪ ቫይረስ ሊያስይዝዎ የሚችል ድርጊት/ተግባር ፈጽሞ ያለው ብለው ያስባሉ?	1=አዎ: ይገለጽ _____ 2=አይ 3=አላውቅም/አላስታውስም

ቃለመጠይቁ ተጠናቆዋል፡ ስለ ትብብርዎ እጅግ በጣም እናመሰግናለን !

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