

**ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NAIROBI CAMPUS**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

***ATTITUDES OF YOUTH TOWARDS THE CONDOM AND ITS USE  
A CASE STUDY OF KUWINDA RESIDENTS***

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**

**BY**

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## STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned hereby declare that this project is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university or equivalent institution for academic credit. All sources and materials used have fully been acknowledged.

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This project has been presented with my approval to the supervisor

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## ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the attitudes youth have towards condom and its use, taking the Kuwinda slum as a sample area. The research also found out to what extent our youth know about condom and its use, how much interest the church and parents/guardians have in educating young people in the area of sex and contraceptive.

From the research findings, it has been established that the condom is not something new to youth; they have some general knowledge about its use, but there is doubt as to whether they are really convinced about the risks of using or not using it. Furthermore, it was discovered that parents and the church do very little in forming and informing teens on matters of sex. This was reflected in the sources of information that the youth gave as the foundation of their first knowledge and experience of sex. It was established that most young people first learn about sex from and through their friends and media.

The study also sought out what the youth think about the Catholic Church's teaching about condom. They seem to think that the Church is not practical and realistic when it advocates for abstinence and condemn any form of artificial contraceptives, for example, the use of condom.

The researcher recommended that the youth need proper guidance in matters that pertain to their lives such as sex as they grow into adult. The researcher thinks that parents, educators and the church are called to undertake this responsibility. The researcher has also suggested that further study be carried out the world over, to bring awareness to people about the reality of AIDS and its deadly impact on the human race and society at large. Another area of further study that the research calls for is to find out what parents think

about condom and its use. Their own attitude may have a lot to do with how much or how little they care about educating their young people about sex and use of contraceptives, especially condom. It was also recommended that a wider study be carried out to establish why the church is so rigid about not letting go of the idea that to use artificial contraceptives is evil and that their use may encourage irresponsible sexual behavior.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is heartily dedicated to the Brothers at De La Salle Center Nairobi for their unlimited support; to my friends, Mercy and Sam. Special thanks go to my beloved parents, Ignatius and Mary Sunu for my early formation. Thanks to my siblings Zakari, Pius, Martha, Solomon, Lucy, Benjamin, Philip, and Elizabeth, for their inspiration and companionship through life.

Finally, I dedicate this work to all the young people, parents, guardians and educators the world over, without whose inspiration I would not have thought of venturing into this study.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## **1.0 Statement of the Problem**

The hope for the growth and development of society in the future lies in the hands of our youth. It is thus necessary to address issues that concern our teenagers as they grow into mature and responsible adults. One of the major aspects of the human nature that has direct or indirect impact on individual and society is the whole issue of sex and sexuality.

Until recently, issues concerning sex were considered as taboo in most African communities. Hence, discussions as such, between the young and the old were never held when they were directed or related to sex. In fact, in most, if not all African communities, sex was only a subject for grownups. So the young suppressed their curiosity to ask parents/guardians concerning matters of sex.

With the rampant availability of media and technology, however, we can no longer conceal these facts of life from the youth. Our teenagers are constantly interacting with sources of information, for example the Internet, television, the radio, movies, magazines, and other means of advertisements. There is no doubt that these common modes of communication have in some ways offered some education about sex to some proportion of the population of our teenagers. It should be worth noting, however, that not all the pieces of the information absorbed through media and technology are informative, morally oriented or appropriate. Thus today, while parents assume that their children know very little or nothing at all about sex, the opposite might just be the case; they know much

more and have probably already experimented on sex much earlier than their parents would believe.

The society must take action to face the speedy changes of our society and the various consequences these changes present to our teenagers. Contraceptives, such as condoms and the like, have become increasingly accessible and overwhelmingly cheap. It is possible that our teenagers use these condoms for different reasons and engage themselves in risks that are almost irreversible, for instance, the high risk of contracting the deadly disease, HIV/AIDS. The society is the largest human family, and it has to take action in order to deal with such devastation. The life of our teenagers, who are the future of our hopes and dreams, must be given due attention, must be respected and preserved.

This study therefore, among other considerations, examines our teenagers' attitudes towards the use of condoms. Essential elements such as the source of information on condoms and its usage will also be looked at.

## **1.1 Objectives of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to meet the following objectives:

1. Find out the teenagers' attitudes towards the use of condoms.
2. Establish means through which teenagers get information about condoms and their use.
3. Investigate what teenagers think about the Church's present position concerning the use of condoms.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

1. Do teenagers believe in the effectiveness of condom use?
2. What proportion of the teenage group would support or disapprove/discourage the use of condoms?
3. Do the teenagers agree or disagree with the Church's view that the use of condoms be prohibited?
4. What are the main sources of information on condom and its use for the youth?
5. What recommendations/advice have the teenagers for the society and the Church on the use of condoms?

## **1.4 Hypotheses of the Study**

1. The information Teenagers get about condoms and their use comes from varied sources, ranging from media, school, Church, to their friends and age mates.
2. Teenagers are torn between the teaching of the Church and that that comes from their environments.
3. Teenagers are left on their own to decide behavior on matters of sex.
4. Teenagers have knowledge about condoms, but few use or know how to use them.

5. Parents/guardians contribute a lot to teenagers' irresponsible sexual behavior.

## **1.4 Justification of the Study**

This study is worth venturing into because it will first of all bring awareness about the use of condoms to both youth and the rest of the population of our society, which encompasses families, schools, churches, organizations, or any formal and informal groups.

Secondly, this research would bring to light the possibility of studying alternative contraceptives that could be more effective and harmless, rather than the condoms.

The study could also enlighten the Church to critically examine its current position against the use of condoms. This position is contrary to society's, which advocates and encourages the use of condoms. This research could help bring the two parties to a very significant and workable compromise.

The study could also serve as the source of inquiry and further field of knowledge that could be explored by other researchers in the future.

Exposing the teenagers' attitudes toward the use of condoms, therefore, could help our society to see and address crucial issues that concern our youth in their stages of growth and development. Thus life-risking behavior that is common among our youth could be moderately curtailed.

Finally, the study could be a source of inspiration and enlightenment for parents, guardians, schools, Church leaders, friends, and all those with the responsibility of looking after young people. Thus at last, everyone would be able

to critically look at how big a change it would be if our teenagers were to receive healthy basic information about matters on sex, such as condoms and their use.

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The research is going to be carried out in Kuwinda slum. The people here occupy only about 800 square meters of land, which has a population of about 3500 people.

The people of Kuwinda slum live in simple structures that serve as sleeping houses, Churches, and shops. These structures are made of corrugated iron sheets, plastic bags, and cartons. More than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the population spend their day in other parts of Nairobi working, in order to find ways of making ends meet for self or other family members. However, during the day and even into the late hours of night, it is a common phenomena in Kuwinda to come across single mothers, motherless and fatherless siblings, and drunk addicts, namely, men, women, children, the young and the old alike.

Although poverty has woven itself into the fabric of livelihood in Kuwinda, its people are used to the situations and what goes on there. The place seems to have started with small, sparsely distributed population. Today, however, the simple structures have not got enough room to contain the daily growing population. The present congestion of the slum suggests that the situation has become part of life in Kuwinda, and, probably, would continue to be so for many good years to come.

As this study is being carried out in Kuwinda, the research is mainly interested in examining the attitudes teenagers have about the use of condoms. Although the researcher may refer to the term contraceptives/contraception, there is no intention of studying other forms of contraceptives and their use apart from condoms as only one example of many other contraceptives. The researcher would conduct this study among only those teenagers who reside in the Kuwinda slum.

## **1.6 The Limitations of the Study**

The researcher may not have sufficient time to get access to all cases for inferences required for this study. Hence, the researcher foresees the use of a small sample.

It is possible that not all teenagers are willing or excited to talk about matters such as sex, condoms and contraception in general. Therefore, it might be quite impossible for the researcher to meet all his expectations regarding the relevant information he is looking for. In this regard, the respondents might give the researcher information they think he would like to hear, so as to please him. To this end, familiar names and informal words for the topic will be used to make the youth feel more comfortable and less guarded.

The researcher would not be able to get in touch with all the teenagers in Kuwinda slum, hence there is limitation of number, and this may affect the number, quality and the quantity of information and views to be collected.

It is not all the teenagers in the Kuwinda slum who have access to televisions, to condoms or the Newspapers. This may be stumbling block to their ability to give sufficient information. They are likely to fabricate stories of their own, or give information similar to that of their colleagues.

The researcher may come across teenagers who may have had a bad experience related to sex or are either pregnant or may have one or more children. Such teenagers may not be comfortable to give information easily. Information given could be understated or overstated respectively. So the researcher would avoid asking embarrassing questions and making comments that could either hinder or impend relevant information to the study.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

**Teenager:** a person from 13-19 years of age.

**Condom:** a thin plastic sheath worn over the penis during sexual intercourse.

**Contraception:** the intentional prevention of pregnancy.

**Contraceptive:** any means used to prevent pregnancy.

**STDs:** sexually transmitted diseases.

**AIDS:** acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

**Youth:** persons going through the period of puberty to the attainment of full growth.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 Literature Review**

Studies carried out on adolescent behavior and sexuality have indicated that sexual activity among young people is increasing (Creatsas, 1993). As a result of premature sexual intercourse, there are high figures of adolescent pregnancy and abortion. It has also been reported that there is an alarming increase in the risk of sexually transmitted diseases.

A study conducted has projected that contraceptive behavior during the adolescence period not only varies from one individual to another, but also varies between countries and communities (Ibid, 1993). It is apparent, however, from other studies that the condom and other oral contraceptives are popular contraceptive methods. Reports from the respondents of this study have shown, for instance that practices such as abstinence, coitus interruptus, and withdrawal prior to ejaculation during intercourse are termed ineffective by those who had tried them (Ibid, 1993).

The study finally observed that owing to lack of proper sexual education, compliance of the youth on contraception is poor (Ibid, 1993). Thus, the rate of abortion among young people is increasingly high and a very significant number of unguided youth are at high risk of HIV infection, AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases.

Research on the use of contraceptives among youth has nevertheless indicated that the youth themselves are no strangers to the term contraceptives

(Ougulo, 2000). It is no wonder, and in fact, no exaggeration, when Ougulo established through study that 100% of the youth he interviewed admitted they knew what contraceptives were, and their different kinds in shape, size, and color.

The researcher has stayed in Nairobi for a number of years, and sources from friends have revealed that the most commonly, easily affordable and accessible contraceptive in the Kenyan market today is the condom. Why is it that despite the accessibility of this contraceptive, people – both young and old alike – are still contracting and dying from STDs and AIDS? Are they not using the condoms?

The lack of adequate or no information on sex and contraceptives is one of the major causes that lead to unsafe, irresponsible sexual behavioral activities among our youth (Mwaniki, 1998). The unmistakable consequences of this irresponsible sexual indulgence are undesirable. They manifest in chronic diseases namely, the sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and AIDS. Parents or guardians could prevent all this from occurring by giving teenagers the appropriate and factual information on sex. But as some scholars have observed, most parents have overlooked this vital parental responsibility (Gichinga, 1996). Another group of researchers, however, has established that some youth do actually get some information about sex from their parents (Choquet M. et al, 1997). In fact, according to Moreau-Gruet F, et al (1996), a survey carried out among Swiss teenaged girls revealed that a large proportion of girls get into intra family conversations about sexuality.

Ougulo argues that young people do not actually know about the defects of condoms. In his research, "Contraception and Abortion Among the Youth" (2000) he discovered that young people associate condoms and their use with what the young themselves call 'safe sex'. They explained that they see condoms as preventive measure against STD, pregnancy and HIV/AIDS. Ougulo cites that during his study, asked the youth if the use of condoms has 100% effectiveness or efficiency. He analyzed their responses in the following groupings: 10% of the youth said they were certain condoms are efficient and can protect one from being infected with STD and stop pregnancy. Another 10% of the youth said that they just know 'safe sex' is the use of condoms to prevent one from getting pregnant, STD, and HIV/AIDS. From this observation, Ougulo concludes in saying that some of the ways through which advertisements of condoms are presented in the media, for instance on TV, radio, and papers have been very often misleading. He adds that the youth come to know the users of condoms as being smart, civilized and acceptable by others. This notion, Ougulo warns, has crept and settled in the mind of our youth.

It is obvious that the means through which our youth acquire their knowledge about condoms has been a constant area of concern in our society. According to Gichinga (1996), children have been left alone to assimilate all sorts of information and idea about sex. She noted that in many cases, these are very wrong and distorted ideas. The youth, she argues, take this information from the various channels around them, namely television, radio, the Internet and through advertisements.

Various individuals and even some organizations have questioned the advertisement of condoms. The manner in which the commodity is advertised can be inappropriate and often times misguided (Walter, 1977). As far back as 1975, it has been reported that an organization in Manila, Philippines, known as the Population Center Foundation launched a commercial contraceptive distribution project. Condoms were advertised and displayed everywhere. But certain Catholic group objected vehemently to the massive promotional program and the open sale of condoms. This reaction led to a debate in the press and TV. Walter concludes the report on this research by saying that since the introduction of condoms in 1975, acceptance has since then been less than enthusiastic on the part of the Church. The Catholic Church's position about the use of any contraception is very strong. In fact, Noonan, (1967) affirms that the present norm of Catholic behavior is that any form of intentional way of contraception by condom, diaphragm, pill or withdrawal, is considered evil before God and any human person involved. Some scholars consider this disposition of the Church as unrealistic demand that is completely uncalled for. They argue further that this development by the Church is a mystical approach to sex, because it strongly advocates for the prohibition of artificial contraception. Such notion should be avoided (O'Neil, 1968).

In Kenya, observation has revealed that about three years ago, the Retired Archbishop of Kenya, Cardinal Maurice Otunga protested against the supplying and use of condoms. His protest, which was launched on behalf of the youth in Kenya, stormed every corner of the Kenya media. Those who observed saw the

Bishop setting thousands of condoms ablaze on more than two occasions. Bishop Otunga's successor, Ndingi Mwana a'nzeki, often stresses in his address to youth of Kenya the danger and the implication of the use of condoms. In fact, observation has revealed that even in marriage, the Catholic teaching about the use of any form of contraceptive leaves no room for 'buts' and 'ifs' to warrant allowance. In sum, the Church teaches that contraception encourages sexual promiscuity and immoral behavior. So the Church advocates that any form of contraception must be condemned in order to condemn fornication (Noonan, 1967).

The Church still argues that besides fornication, the use of contraceptives could lead to abortion, as unwanted pregnancies are likely to erroneously occur. Thus, from pregnancies to abortion, the Church predictably sees the next act of evil to be disrespect for human life. In practice, however, many members of the Catholic Church practice contraception. Their practice shows that these members do not see contraceptives as a stumbling block to their faith (Ibid, 1967).

Many recent research studies were conducted to establish reports on the rate of condom use among the youth population. For instance, the 1988 and 1995 national surveys of Adolescent Males established that there had been considerable increase in the use of condoms among male teens, for example in the United States (Sonenstein, 1998). This study also revealed that significant positive change in adolescent sexual behavior had occurred. The report indicated that another related study on the changes in sexual behavior and condom use among teenaged males was also carried out between 1988 and 1995 respectively. This

study asserted that promotion of condom use does not lead to more sexual activity among the youth.

Through a seminar, Besharov, DJ. et al (1997) found out some reasons why the youth are not in support of the use of condoms. These reasons include: embarrassment; decreased sexual pleasure; attitude toward unintended pregnancy or disease; implied lack of trust. Consequently, between 1991 and 1992, a national survey of adolescent men in the US was carried out to establish why condom should be used among the youth. The data collected from 1676 young men established the following finding: 83% of this population held that they use condom to prevent pregnancy. Then 12% said they used condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. The rest of the 5% said the reason for their use of condoms is to conform to the insistence of the other partner that they should do so (Ibid, 1997). In some parts of the world, however, the reasons for use of condom have been narrowed down to one. For example, a study on behavior change and condom use among the youth established that the youth use condom to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies but not from sexually transmitted diseases (Minh, 1994).

Various studies have revealed that there are still different opinions coming from youth groups about the use of condom. For example, an overall result of research study carried out by Wilson (1994) has indicated that the reasons that push youth to use condom are mainly two: to prevent pregnancy, and to follow parents' suggestions that they use them. Other groups of youth would go to the extreme and argue that condom use should be discouraged, and, in fact, prohibited

because it inhibits male pleasure (Pleck, 1993). Orr (1993) has established that the youth would use condom only to prevent pregnancy and to avoid sexually transmitted diseases. According to Hernandez (1992), HIV education programs, for instance, have increased youths' knowledge on the transmission of the virus and the nature of AIDS, but few have proved effective in modifying risk behaviors for infection. For example, the youth of Uganda know that condoms prevent sexually transmitted diseases, but strongly disagree on whether use shows respect for partner. They are therefore inclined to engage in unprotected sex and life risking activity (Turner, 1993).

## **2.1 Conclusion**

From the foregoing arguments, it is clear that three major observations have been made. Firstly, it is worth noting that the information the society gives to our young, and especially teenagers about the use of condoms is more attractively exciting to them than that which comes from the Church. The Church seems to base its teaching about contraceptive on principles of morality and faith. This may be hard, even almost impossible for our youth of today to grasp. They are more inclined rather, to agree with what they hear and see in media, which gives them quite contrary sources of information, which in Church's position are inappropriate, misleading and evil. It is further noted that our youth do not get the essential guidance necessary for their development in area of sex and sexuality.

Secondly, it is clear that the means from which our youth get their information concerning condoms and their use have been inappropriately presented, and as young, curious people, they have assimilated these messages.

Thirdly, as the teaching of the Church stands, it does not tolerate the use of condoms. This poses some major difficulties to our youth, and it appears they are torn between two contradicting teachings: that of the Church (Do not use condoms) and that of society (Use condoms). The youth are members of both the Church and the society; how do they reconcile the two opposing forces? This study will attempt to give due consideration to these three major issues in the course of the research and its findings.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1a Research Design**

In this study, the researcher is going to explore means through which the views and attitudes of teenagers towards the use of condoms can be projected.

#### **3.1b Description of the Sample and Sampling Procedure**

The first group of sample consists of 50 teenagers from Kuwinda slum, 25 boys and 25 girls. Both groups of sexes range from 13 to 24 years of age.

Kuwinda slum has about 170 teenagers. A rough estimate would establish that the number of teenage boys would equal that of girls respectively. Fifty subjects would be randomly selected for sampling. The study is only interested in the Kuwinda teenagers, and not from elsewhere. Out of the 50 teenagers to be sampled for study, more than twenty, but less than forty are likely to participate fully in the research study.

The researcher would select his sample randomly by giving a questionnaire to any one of three teenagers. In this distribution, equal consideration would be given to both boys and girls. Questionnaires would be distributed at any time of the day, but should be complete as soon as possible.

The second group of subjects for sampling would be parents from Kuwinda who have teenage boys or teenage girls, or both. Data would not be collected from them by way of questionnaire, but through interviews. In all, ten

parents would be interviewed: five male parents and five female parents. Interviews would be conveniently scheduled for evening, because that is the time most parents are within the house after their daily toil.

### **3.1c Description of Instruments**

There will only be one instrument to be used for data-collection during the study: the use of questionnaire.

The questionnaire consists of the same typed questions for all the teenagers in the sample. The subjects write down responses in the answer spaces provided on the questionnaire sheet. By the use of the questionnaire, the respondents have control over the data-collection process. For instance, they can fill out the form where and when it pleases them. They can also decide to answer the questions in any order of their choice, but all must be complete. Furthermore, the researcher does not have to be with them, unlike when radio tapes are used and interviews. The teenagers may also decide to make extra comments on margins, even skip questions or give responses and written comments that could be unique. This process thus helps the researcher to evaluate and establish a conclusive finding on teenagers' attitudes towards the use of condoms.

### **3.1d Data Collection Procedures**

Data collection for the study would be carried out in Kuwinda, and among the teenage group and parents. The information expressed in the questionnaires and on tape through interviews would be collected from individual respondent by the researcher himself. The researcher and respondents would agree on dates and time when data would be ready and can be collected. Respondents would be assured complete confidentiality as regards to the information they have presented either through the questionnaire or the interviews.

### **3.1e Data Analysis Procedure**

There will be varied processes involved in the analysis of the data collected during study. Examples of such approaches would be that the researcher might compare information according to gender, age, and even the experience of respondents. Data would also be analyzed based on frequency or occurrence. Average and percentage rates would also be used. These forms of data procedure would be presented in the form of tables, pie chart, and bar chart.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## 4.0 Presentation and Discussion of Findings

The figure table below suggests that the average age of the youth on whom interview was conducted is about 16.5 years.

### **Age /Frequency**

*Figure 1*

<b>AGE IN YEARS</b>	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24
<b>FREQUENCY</b>	2	-	1	1	5	3	3	5	4	2	2	1

Out of the 29 respondents interviewed, 18 of them constituted the male group, while the other 11 were female respondents. More young men participated in the study than their counterparts (the girls) did.

The number of school goers almost levels with that of non-school goers: 15 (go to school) and 14 (not in school). This result stipulates that almost half the youth-population is not in school. Formal education has made immense contribution towards informing the youth about their sexuality; how to handle it and the choices that they have to make regarding their behavior, especially in the area of sex.

When asked whether their parents/guardians talk to the youth about matters pertaining to sex, their varied responses are represented in the table below:

**DO PARENTS/GUARDIANS TALK TO THEIR YOUTH ABOUT  
MATTERS PERTAINING TO SEX?**

*Figure 2*

<b>YES</b>	12 (11 of whom go to school)
<b>NO</b>	17 (13 of whom are not in school)

It is clear that the youth who indicated they are currently in school were the respondents who admitted that their parents/guardians talk to them about matters of sex. On the other hand, majority of those youth who do not go to school revealed that their parents/guardians do not discuss matters of sex with them. This phenomenon indicates that there must be a connection between parents'/guardians' involvement in the sexuality of their youth and the role that the school plays in educating the youth on the subject. The overall data however, reflects that the number of parents who discuss matters of sex with their youth is much smaller than those who do not. Thus 50% of youth who are non-school goers indicated that their parents/guardians are not interested in talking about matters of sex, while the other 50% of those who said their parents/guardians do discuss matters of sex with them, are school-going youth. This finding calls for further investigation into establishing causes or reasons that would explain the connection between the responses given and their going or not going to school. This venture may require that a separate study be done among parents who talk to youth about sex as well as those who do not.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON MATTERS OF SEX

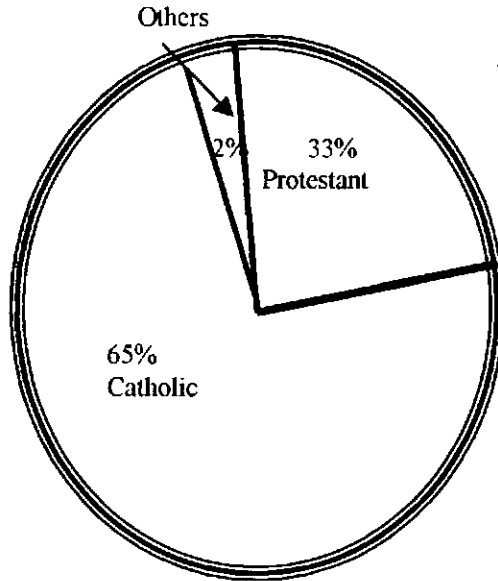
Figure 3

SOURCES	FREQUENCY
Boyfriend	14
Girlfriend	12
Mother	6
Father	2
Brother	2
Sister	3
Newspaper	16
Television	26
Films/movies	28
Radio	14
Novels	23
Magazines	23

The above information suggests that the youth depend heavily on media for information on matters of sex rather than on other people, besides their close friends. For instance, 26 of the 29 respondents said their first knowledge and experience about sex was learnt through and from their boyfriends/girlfriends. There are very low scales in score when it comes to family's or relative's effort to educate their youth on matters of sex. This result therefore suggests that the youth live in a world of media, which exposes them to all kinds of information about sex and contraceptives. Because their friends also rely on media for information about matters of sex, it is not surprising that the youth influence one another as they grow into adults.

## DENOMINATION

Figure 4



It is clear that the majority of the youth interviewed is Catholic and therefore are expected to have knowledge about the Church's position on the use of condoms.

Asked if they are comfortable talking about or learning about sex matters, the youth responded as follows:

Figure 5

YES	NO
Frequency: 16 (60%)	Frequency: 13 (40%)
<p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increases knowledge on how to handle oneself on matters of sex. (15)</li> <li>-Nothing is wrong with talking/learning about sex. It is part of life. (4)</li> <li>-I have already had sexual intercourse, so I feel comfortable talking/learning about matters on sex. (1)</li> </ul>	<p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shyness (6)</li> <li>-Taboo (2)</li> <li>-One must have had sexual intercourse first in order to feel comfortable talking/learning about matters on sex. (1)</li> <li>-I don't like women; sex is associated with them. So I don't like to talk about sex at all (1).</li> <li>-It is disrespectful and a sign of bad manners to talk/learn about matters on sex. (4)</li> </ul>

It is striking to note that a significant number of youth have positive attitude to matters about sex. The majority of those who express these views consist of those who are currently in school or who had once been to school. Similarly, culture may have a role to play in the disposition youth have towards matters of sex and sexuality. Thus, it would be of cardinal importance to look into the possibility of carrying out further study on the impact of cultural teaching on sex in the life of youth. Particularly in many African countries where matters of sex are not openly discussed, the youth grow up with fear of accepting their own sexual feelings and expressions.

## KNOWLEDGE ON CONDOMS AND THEIR USAGE (Frequency)

The youth responded as follows:

*Figure 6*

1. Have seen condoms	27
2. Have not seen condoms	2
3. Those whose friends use condoms	23
4. Friends do not use condoms	6

From the above table, it is clear that the condom is not new to our youth. This may be due to the controversial adverts on the mass media. As seen earlier, many of our youth learn through the media. Therefore, it is important that any information on sex, (especially the use of condoms), should be passed without any assumption that they do not know.

Out of the 29 youth interviewed, 17 of them admitted having used condoms, while 12 said they did not, which could also imply that the youth may have chosen not to use the condom. This result shows that not only have the majority of youth seen a condom, but that in fact, a significant number have used it in sexual intercourse. The table below presents the reasons, and frequency in percentage, as to why those youth who used condom had to do so.

## REASONS FOR USING CONDOMS BY YOUTH (Respondents)

Figure 7

REASONS	%
-Enhances enjoyment/comfort during sex	40
-Condom is safe	40
-Cheap	20
-Reliable	10
-Easily accessed	10
-Expression of concern for one's partner	10
-Prevention of STD's/HIV/AIDS	70
-Prevention of unwanted Pregnancies	59

While high percentage of youth seem to be aware of the risk of getting unwanted pregnancy STDs including HIV/AIDS, others, still in big numbers, are risking their lives. For example, the few who have indicated that they use condoms because it is cheap may answer the question, "What happens if the price of condoms happens to go up?" It is obvious that this group of youth is likely to be prone to risk-taking behavior, since their main reason for using condom lies within its cheap cost.

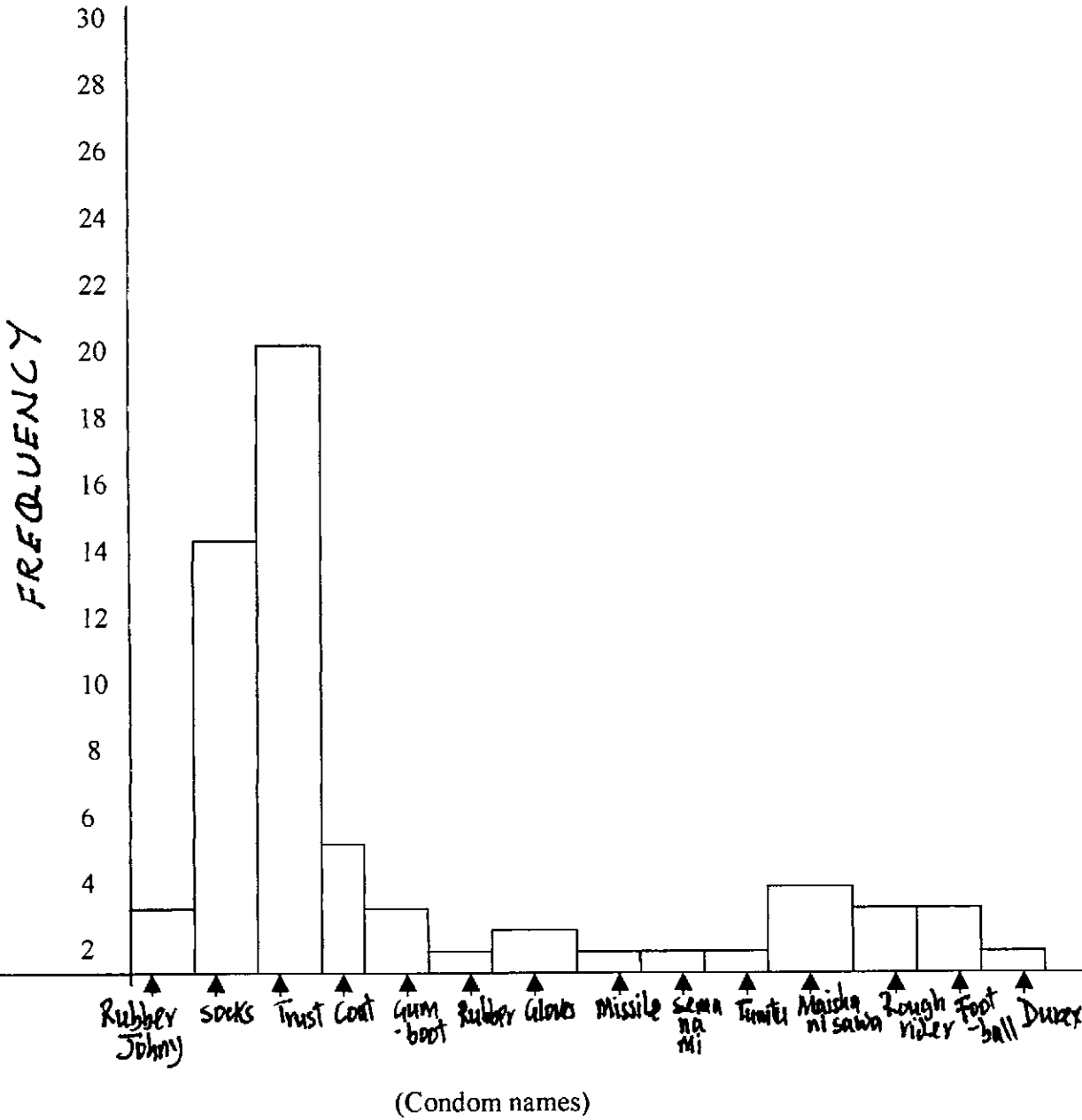
It is also interesting to note that about 40% of the respondents believe that their main purpose for using condom is to achieve maximum sexual pleasure. This notion suggests that there is no fear of getting AIDS; hence more pleasure. This group of youths needs to be given more information on the consequences of irresponsible sexual behavior. It is possible that the risk of contracting STDs, including HIV/AIDS would be high among this group of youths. This is because, they only seem to seek the pleasure of sex from condom use rather than to avoid sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

It is encouraging to observe, however, that the awareness and fear for AIDS is high and positive steps should be taken to prevent its spread. The condom seems to be serving some unintended purposes. It is increasing pleasure by eliminating the fear of contracting diseases.

It would be worthwhile, therefore, to take a step further to find out more reasons as to why some youth have decided not to use condoms. This finding implies that it is of necessity to offer young people the knowledge on the complications of irresponsible sexual behavior and prevention of unwanted pregnancy and STDs.

## COMMON NAMES FOR CONDOMS KNOWN TO YOUTH

Figure 8



The most commonly used names to refer to condoms among youth are 'Socks' and 'Trust'. Two meanings are alluded to these terms. Condom is worn on the penis in a manner that a pair of socks is put on. Trust would connote reliability. It is also a brand name for a condom in the Kenyan market. But the use

of such terms to refer to condoms, the youth are likely to really believe that the condom has the qualities that these informal names seem to imply. More meaning can still be stretched into the term 'socks' as well as 'trust'. Just as the foot-socks are worn to protect the feet from injuries and other infections, so is the condom worn round the penis to prevent the transmission of different types of diseases during sexual contact. Gloves, Missile, and Gumboots would reflect the same meaning as does 'socks'; they are tools for protection and defense. Similarly, the word 'trust' takes on the meaning of reliability, dependability, and confidence. It is important therefore, that the youth are well informed about the right information that they need for their growth especially in such crucial area of life as sexuality and contraception. It is important that while talking to youths about these matters one should use such common names, so as to strike a rapport fast.

### WHAT IS THE PRICE OF A CONDOM IN KENYAN MARKET?

Figure 9

Ksh.	≤ 10/=	≥ 20/=	≤ 100/=	Free
<b>FREQUENCY</b>	12	12	1	4

Some of the figures in the table above illustrate that young people are aware of market prices of condom. This may mean that the youth could easily afford the purchase of condoms where they are on sale. In other areas, this result shows that condoms are acquired at no cost at all. As the result still shows, only one individual out of 29 indicated the cost of condoms nearing about 100/=, which reflects ignorance among the youth. One may wonder if the youth know the

implication of the varied prices of condom. Some prices may vary based on the quality, the popularity, the life span or the effectiveness of the condom. The different scales in price of the commodity also indicate that the youth indeed have easy access to condoms. If condoms can be obtained free, and yet the youth are into buying them, then it also means that the youth can afford to buy them. However, the free ones may not be obtained where the youth can access them, for example, in bars, lodgings, etc. or perhaps, they could be made more accessible for more youths to take them and use them if need be. Furthermore, the cheaper the condom is, the less of a quality it is more than likely to be, and the more prevalent its bad effects. It logically follows that the easier it is to acquire the condoms, the more rampant sexual activities are likely to occur among the youth. It is therefore, important that the youth be educated on how to take responsibility for their choices and their behavior in the purchase and use of condoms.

## WHAT THE YOUTH HEAR PEOPLE SAY ABOUT CONDOMS

*Figure 10*

COMMENTS FROM OTHER PEOPLE	FREQUENCY
1. Condom prevents unwanted pregnancy	10
2. Condom prevents STDs, including HIV/AIDS	12
3. Condom is not 100% safe/reliable	18
4. Condom makes sexual intercourse more satisfying	4
5. Condom should be banned	2
6. Condom should not be banned	3
7. Condom is safe	8
8. Condom is infected with the HIV virus	4
9. Condom causes irritation during and after sexual intercourse	5
10. Some brands of condoms are more effective than others are	1
11. Condom is safe for family planning	2
12. Condom is easily acquired (cheap and free in some cases)	5
13. Use condom only when you are not sure of the status of a partner	1
14. Condom can rupture or burst during sexual intercourse	2

This table illustrates that not only do youth hear about the purpose of condom use, but also that they are told about its 'effectiveness' and its ineffectiveness and other consequences. It is of importance that the youth are told the true facts about the consequences of using condoms. Furthermore, young people must not be left on their own to decide on certain matters that pose threats to their lives. For instance, when unwanted pregnancies occur due to the wrong way of condom use, is it right on the part of the youth to go for abortion as the only alternative?

It has also been observed from this finding that 18 out of the 29 youth interviewed indicated they have heard people say condom is not 100% safe or reliable. Yet, the study has also established that 17 from the same group admitted having used condoms. It appears that the youth are not always convinced by what they hear people say or do. Instead, they tend to explore through experimentation,

oftentimes among themselves. Such exploration could involve life-risking behavior, the consequences of which they are neither prepared for nor are they ready to handle. It would be interesting to find out from the youth to what extent they think condom use is effective or infective.

**WHY YOUTH (Respondents' friends) USE CONDOMS (Percentage)**

*Figure 11*

<b>REASONS</b>	<b>%</b>
1. Prevention against STDs/HIV/AIDS	91
2. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies	90
3. Condom is safe	6
4. It is cheap and easily accessed	10
5. Makes sex more enjoyable	30
6. Curiosity	20

This finding affirms that the major reasons why the youth say their friends use condoms are mainly to safeguard getting STDs, for example HIV/AIDS and to prevent unwanted pregnancies. The famous adage “Curiosity kills a rat” speaks for itself. Out of curiosity and mere experimentation, youth may venture into trying the use of condoms and in the process, may not know how to use them. As a result, many things may happen, the most prominent of which are sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, which may lead to abortion.

It is strange that the youth know their friends' lives so well. This may point to the immense peer pressure they come under in order to adopt similar behavior.

When asked what their views on the use of condoms were, they gave the following responses:

**YOUTH'S VIEWS ON THE USE OF CONDOMS (frequency)**

*Figure 12*

RESPONSES FROM OTHER YOUTH	FREQUENCY
1. Condom prevents unwanted pregnancies.	4
2. Condom prevents STD infection and HIV/AIDS.	5
3. Condom is recommended for family planning.	1
4. Use the best and effective type of condom.	1
5. Play sex with condom or no sex at all.	1
6. Condom is safe.	4
7. Condom can burst in action.	3
8. Condom is risky because it could be infected with HIV/AIDS.	2
9. Condom could have holes in it, which could be hard to tell before use.	3
10. Use condom; prevention is better than cure.	6
11. Use condom wisely and properly.	2
12. Check expiring date before using condom.	2
13. Pour in some water to check holes.	1
14. Use as many condoms as possible during one lap of sex to avoid breakages.	4
15. Condom should not be used; instead, abstain.	1
16. Use of condoms is an abuse of the human person (used as an object).	1
17. Use of condom defeats God's purpose of procreation.	1
18. To use condom is to commit adultery.	3
19. Buy/acquire condom from a popular source and brand.	3
20. Condom is not safe.	1
21. Use condom when you cannot abstain from sex.	1
22. Use condom when you are not sure about partner's status.	1
23. Take condom along when going on a date.	1
24. Keep yourself busy to avoid opportunities that will call for sex.	1
25. To use condom is to donate and give AIDS.	1
26. Avoid the use of condom the way you would a snake.	2
27. If you stick to a trusted partner you do not need to use a condom.	2

From the responses above, the youth seem to have mixed feelings about the use of condoms. Some youth seem to think that the use of condoms should be advocated for only when there is uncertainty about a partner's status and when

distorting understanding, or they have understood, but do not pay attention to it because it does not favor them. Hence they lose interest in the subject.

## YOUTH'S RESPONSE ON CATHOLIC CHURCH'S TEACHING ABOUT THE USE OF CONDOMS

*Figure 13*

<b>I disagree with it because:</b>	<b>I agree with it because:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Condom has more benefits than harm.</li> <li>2. When you use condom, you care for both yourself and the other partner.</li> <li>3. The Church's main business is to guide individuals, and not to force one into unrealistic and almost impossible practice, like abstinence.</li> <li>4. Condom does protect people from getting AIDS.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Condom use defeats God's purpose of creation. The act is against both God and human nature.</li> <li>2. The teaching of the Catholic Church reduces immoral behavior in the society.</li> <li>3. The Church's view of abstinence is the safest way out.</li> <li>4. Condom use would encourage sexual promiscuity and infidelity.</li> <li>5. Despite the use of condoms, many people still die from AIDS.</li> <li>6. The law of nature is against the use of condom.</li> <li>7. Condom inhibits sexual pleasure.</li> <li>8. Using condoms is dirty and unethical.</li> <li>9. When God created human beings, he never gave them condoms.</li> <li>10. The Church's teaching can enable people to learn about morality and how to protect oneself against dying from AIDS.</li> </ol>

From the responses above, the youth seem to have different views on whether they support or disapprove of the Church's teaching on the use of condom. This divided opinion indicates that although the youth go to Church and listen to pastors or priests and other church leaders, personal interpretations of what is meant are given to information delivered. The understanding or knowledge acquired is henceforth assimilated accordingly.

there is need to prevent pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. However, a very significant group has indicated that the use of condom should be discouraged and that abstinence is the only workable alternative. But as is observed later, a significant number of youth have also indicated that the use of condom should be encouraged if one cannot abstain. It is possible that those youth who call for abstinence may be speaking from the Catholic Church's point of view from the moral formation received from society. A third possibility is that the youth may have heard people say that abstinence would be the only alternative measure. Further study should be carried out to establish why the youth should give different responses on the use of condoms such as the ones presented above.

### **YOUTHS' KNOWLEDGE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S TEACHING ON THE USE OF CONDOMS**

Although over 60% of the youth interviewed indicated they are Catholic, few of them seem to know the Catholic Church's teaching on the use of condoms. This finding is very interesting in that the number of those who know is not in proportion with the overall number of youth who said they are Catholic. One question should be asked, "If the youth who profess that they are Catholic are ignorant of the church's teaching on the use of condom, what is amiss?" Two possible reasons could be deduced: first, it could be that the youth do not have access to adequate information on condom use, or the Church's teaching on the subject does not reach out enough to the youth. Secondly, it is also a possibility that either the youth have misinterpreted the information delivered, thereby

## SHOULD CONDOM USE BE DISCOURAGED OR ENCOURAGED?

### (FREQUENCY)

*Figure 14*

Response: Condom use should BE encouraged because:	Response: Condom use should NOT be encouraged because:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Condom has more advantages than disadvantages.</li> <li>2. Prevention is better than "Oh! Had I known!"</li> <li>3. Condom use prevents the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies.</li> <li>4. Condom use protects people from getting infected with various types of diseases.</li> <li>5. If only people know how to use condom properly, then it can be encouraged.</li> <li>6. It feels good just to use condoms.</li> <li>7. Sexual activity is part of human life; people cannot abstain. Sex would continue to exist up to the end of time. People would never stop to enjoy it.</li> <li>8. Since people cannot practice self-control through abstinence, there will continue to be multiple partners, so it is better to use condoms to prevent unprepared consequences from occurring.</li> <li>9. Condom is available to all classes of people and it is cheap to buy.</li> <li>10. Some people who do not believe that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is a reality should be encouraged to use condom; to save their lives.</li> <li>11. As long as condoms can prevent death, any bad effects should be of secondary concern.</li> <li>12. Condom has to be used because HIV/AIDS has become a disaster that is impossible to combat. It is a reality in our entire communities as well as the country itself.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Condom is not 100% protective.</li> <li>2. Condom use encourages immorality in the society.</li> <li>3. Condom use would encourage people not to take the reality of AIDS seriously. Many think condom really protects one from STDs.</li> <li>4. Abstinence is not everyone's ballgame; however, condom use is not safe either, and it encourages multiple sexual partners and activities.</li> <li>5. Condom use would always have bad effects in one way or another.</li> </ol>
(By 18 Respondents)	(By 11 respondents).

For the majority of youth, the reason for advocating for condom use continues to be the prevention against sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

For the minority, the main reasons for not using condoms lie on moral/ethical grounds and on effects of the condom. Some of the youth have indicated that when condom is used properly, it will achieve its purpose. But do the youth really know what it means to 'use condom properly'? Society may be the driving force that has precipitated these notions. It would be prudent to undertake a study that would investigate the role of the society in the education of youth on important matters of their lives such as the use of condoms.

## DO THE YOUTH KNOW THE BAD EFFECTS OF USING CONDOMS?

(Frequency)

Figure 15

YES	FREQUENCY: 20
1. Condom use encourages prostitution.	
2. Condom can burst, hence causing HIV/AIDS.	
3. Condom causes irritation after use.	
4. Condom use gives fake hopes.	
5. Condom inhibits sexual pleasure.	
6. Condom use among couples suggests there is an air of mistrust.	
7. Condom can remain in the womb, sometimes leading to surgery or death.	
8. Condom use can expand virginity.	
9. Condom use cause abdominal discomfort.	
10. Condom has offensive odor.	
11. Condom spreads diseases when touched after use.	
12. Condom has no reliability when duration exceeds expiring date.	
13. Excessive use of condom can cause infertility and sexually transmitted diseases.	
14. Lack of knowledge of how to use condom can lead to disease transmission, besides unwanted pregnancies.	
15. Condom has no 100% assurance of safety.	
16. Condoms contain some harmful chemical that can pose danger to one's health.	
17. Condom use encourages infidelity.	
18. The condom already has holes in it.	
19. Condom use does prevent the spread of AIDS; ncither does it cure the disease.	

This finding interestingly indicates that a very significant number of youth has the knowledge of the bad effects of using condoms. Yet, a good number of them still use the condoms. Among the youths interviewed, this analysis has shown that only one case referred specifically to pregnancy as one possible bad effect of condom use (14 in the table above). The rest of the respondents unanimously related cases of effects to sexually transmitted diseases, for example, the HIV/AIDS.

## WHAT ADVICE DO THE YOUTH THEMSELVES OFFER ABOUT CONDOM USE?

*Figure 16*

1. Use condom always during sex.
2. Use condom, because it is wise to do so.
3. Don't use condom; it has no use.
4. Use it to prevent unwanted pregnancies.
5. Use it to prevent STD's.
6. Use of condom should be optional.
7. Condom is not reliable.
8. Use condom wisely.
9. Condom is infected with HIV virus.
10. Condom can burst while in use.

One should always seek to know what is meant by the expression 'use condom wisely'. What do the youth really mean? And what does it mean to say that 'condom use should be optional'? Under what circumstance should one use and not use condom? This finding is calling for proper education of youth on the very practicable and realistic ways of handling the use of condoms. The fact that the youth have mixed feelings about the use of condoms and its consequences suggests that the youth are not really sure about what they learn and what they think. Therefore, the reality of what is taught to them in theory is one thing, while the fact of living the ideal is quite different reality altogether.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter contains the following:

- Summary of the findings
- Conclusion
- Recommendations
- Suggestions for further research
- References

### **5.1 Summary of the findings**

This study has come up with the following findings in summarized form:

- ii) There is need to address some serious areas in the sexual life of youth.
- iii) Condom is not something new to our youth. They have general idea about its use, and its consequences.
- iv) Parents/guardians do little or nothing in helping their teenagers come to terms with their sexuality as they grow from childhood through adolescence, to adulthood.
- v) The youth find prominence in their friends (peers), hence influence one another through their personal and interactive experiences.

- vi) The church has not done enough to preach the value of abstinence based on true love, which means sacrifice and responsibility.
- vii) The youth generally advocate the use of condom and other contraceptives, even though many do not use them.
- viii) The youth depend heavily on media for sources of information on sex, which include radio, television, magazines, novels, cinemas, and other forms of advertisements within their reach.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

This study has arrived at the following conclusions:

- i) Young people need to be helped to be aware of the different phases of the changes that take place in the development as they grow to become responsible and mature adults.
- ii) The youth could have ideas about condom and its use, but they may not know how to use it. This could be due to inadequate education for youth on matters of sex and all its implications.
- iii) If sexual matters continue to be a subject of taboo in Africa, the youth would continue to die from the slavery of ignorance and the disease AIDS.
- iv) The youth learn from their peers whatever it is that would give them a sense of belonging and identity; sexual activity is one of the gateways.

- v) The issue of condom use should not be of contentious nature, considering the deadly impact that the HIV/AIDS pandemic has on the African continent.
- vi) The rate at which this disease, AIDS is claiming the young lives of the people of Africa is so alarmingly devastating that questions on faith and evil (on the part of the church) should not be a major stumbling block to its members who use/may use condoms for protection.
- vii) Media networks make their advertisements and information on sex so attractive and glorious that our curious youth have no choice but believe and assimilate what they hear, see and learn from those sources.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The study has the following recommendations to present:

- i) There are essential individuals whose role in educating the youth on sexual matters must not be overlooked. They include: parents, peers, institutions like schools, families, churches, society, organizations and so on.
- ii) The attitudes of our youth must be informed in the area of the use of contraceptives, especially condom. This goal is only achievable when sexual educational programs (formally or informally) are given where young people must be encouraged to attend. Such programs must be

set in such a way that the youth are open and comfortable to discuss and disclose issues that pertain to contraceptives, especially condom and its use.

- iii) The implications and repercussions of contraceptives are a matter of do or die. Therefore, subjects related to this, such as sex and sexuality, must not be taboo. Parents and traditional leaders must be educated on the importance of sex education, discovering other ways of openly discussing matters of sex with young people.
- iv) The youth must be informed about the nature and intentions of their relationships with their peers. They are recommended to explore and develop their gifts. They should be encouraged to cultivate the habit for hobbies among other recreational activities. School workshops and seminars could be organized to meet these needs.
- v) The Church should be very clear in its teachings and the reasons for its teachings and to take practical steps to ensure that the youth are educated in sexual matters.
- vi) The youth should be told the reasons for using condom, and the foreseeable and unforeseeable consequences of using it. Guidance and counseling programs are the measures recommended for achieving this goal.

vii) Media networks must serve the public with moderation and with the intentions of helping in the development of individuals and the world at large. The government must intervene wherever and whenever the media are after ill motives. Besides, parents/guardians and educators must also be supportive in helping the youth realize not all the sources of information presented to them in the newspapers, TVs, radio, magazines, movies, and other forms of advertisements are formative and educative.

## **5.4 Suggestions for Further Research**

I suggest that a much wider study on the use of other contraceptives among all classes of people across the human race be carried out. By classes I refer to people of different age groups, sexes, color, nations, continents, regions, occupations, etc. The study of this nature is not intended to stigmatize the sample under study. Rather, the research should aim at bringing awareness to different people all over the world that the reality of AIDS and sexuality is a global concern that calls for everyone's attention.

I further suggest that more study be conducted on parents and educators to establish their views on whether or not they have roles to play in educating the youth in the area of their sexuality and contraceptives, especially the use of condoms.

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# APPENDIX 1

## QUESTIONNAIRE (for Kuwinda youth)

Please, you are assured that all the information you will give here is only for academic purpose, and is confidential. Your name is not required.

1. Age \_\_\_\_\_ years
2. Sex \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you schooling? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
4. What level of education are you? Primary \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do your parents/guardians talk to you about sex? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
6. From the list below, indicate the people or means through which you came to learn anything about sex: (mark x next to the name/s)
  - a) Boyfriend \_\_\_
  - b) Girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Mother \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Father \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Brother \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Sister \_\_\_
  - g) Newspaper \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) TV \_\_\_
  - i) Films/movies \_\_\_\_\_
  - j) Radio \_\_\_\_\_
  - k) Novels \_\_\_\_\_
  - l) Magazines \_\_\_\_\_
7. What denomination do you belong to? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you feel comfortable talking about sex or when you hear others talk about sex? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

9. If \_\_\_\_\_ yes, \_\_\_\_\_ explain  
why \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If \_\_\_\_\_ no, \_\_\_\_\_ explain  
why \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Have you ever seen a condom or heard of it? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

11. a) Do your friends use condom? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) Why do your friends use condoms?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

12. a) Do you use condoms? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) Why do you use condoms?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

13. List down the formal or informal names you know for condoms.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_ iii) \_\_\_\_\_ iv) \_\_\_\_\_

13. How much do condoms cost per packet?

i) Less than 10 shillings ii) More than 20 shillings iii) More than 100 shillings.

14. Write down in the spaces below five things you have heard people say about

condoms:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b)

\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d)

\_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

15. What advice would you give to a friend or anyone who comes to ask you about the use of condoms?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

v) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. a) Have you ever heard of or do you know any bad effects of using condoms?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) If yes, what are they?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

v) \_\_\_\_\_

17. Do you think the use of condoms should be encouraged? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. a) Do you know the Catholic Church's position on use of condoms?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) If Yes, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) Do you agree with it? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

i)

\_\_\_\_\_

ii)

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iii)

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iv)

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19. a) Do you think the Catholic Church should change its position?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) Give reasons for your answer:

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

*(Thank you very much for your co-operation).*