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St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College**

School of Public Health

**Title: Magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence among housemaids in
Debre Birhan City Administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia**

Investigator: Begashaw Belay Abichu

Name Advisor(s):

- 1. Dr Yoseph Worku (Phd),**
- 2. Mr Melsew Getnet (MPH)**

**A Thesis Report submitted to the School of Public Health, St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical
College in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters in General Public
Health**

Date: December, 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College

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Lists of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOR	Adjusted Odds Ratio
COR	Crude Odds Ratio
CI	Confidence Interval
DSM	Diagnostic Statistical Manual
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ILO	International Labor Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SD	Standard Deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPHMMC	Saint Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
SV	Sexual Violence
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

Background: Sexual violence is a major public health problem that affects the health and wellbeing of millions young people widely. Housemaids are the most vulnerable group to sexual violence due to their working condition, low educational and economical level. The problem ranges from physical, mental, to sexual and reproductive health problems. However they are neglected and undermined groups with poor legal protection. Evidence shows this group of population is vulnerable to all sorts of violence while the magnitudes are barely known in the study areas.

Objectives: To assess magnitude and associated factor of sexual violence among female housemaids in Debre Birhan City administration, North Shoa, Amhara, Ethiopia 2023.

Methods: Community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among female housemaids in Debre Birhan City from April 20 to June 10, 2023. Participants were selected using simple random sampling through computer generation technique. Data was collected using structured questionnaire and face to face interview then it was entered, coded and cleaned using EPI data version 4.6.0.2 then it was exported to SPSS version 26 for analysis. First descriptive analysis was performed then binary logistic regression was done to identify associated factors for sexual violence. Crude and adjusted odd ratios with 95% confidence interval were also computed. Finally variables with P value < 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

Result: The magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids was 32.4 % (95% CI: 28.47-36.28). Educational status (AOR: 3.48(1.68, 7.18)), Previous residency (AOR: 2.81(1.32, 5.96)), Ever had sex (AOR: 6.52(3.72, 11.4)), discussion of sexual and reproductive issue (AOR: 2.22(1.33, 3.69)), Male member of family alcohol use (AOR: 1.95(1.13, 3.34)) and Social support (AOR: 3.93(2.05, 7.54)) were identified as statistically significant with sexual violence among housemaids at $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: In this study sexual violence among housemaids were found to be high. History of sexual intercourse, being a rural resident, no formal education, no discussion of SRH, social support and alcohol consumption of male employers were important predictors of housemaid sexual violence.

Keywords: Sexual Violence, Housemaid, Social support, Knowledge of Sexual right, sexually active, associated factors, Debre Birhan, Ethiopia

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Sexual violence (SV) is defined as any sexual act or attempt carried out without the individual's consent in any setting, including but not limited to the home and workplace. It can take different forms threats of rape, attempted rape, complete rape, sexual harassment, and sexual contact (1).

The causes for sexual violence is insecurity, social disparity, cultural influences, lack of power, poverty, behavioral disturbance, and mental instability (2, 3). Thus, minority and marginalized women who are among the least protected group under national and international law, are more vulnerable to all sorts of SV (4). Among those, housemaids are one groups, who are at high risk of sexual violence due to their working condition and school arrangement (5). Women who are engaged in these type of jobs are typically in low socio-economic and educational level (6, 7). Victims of sexual violence face a serious health problem that has both short and long-term implications; school dropout ,unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexual and reproductive issues, in addition to physical injuries, mental health issues ranging from stress to death due to mental illness, and financial load on maids and families (8, 9).

So far efforts have been made throughout the world to address the problem of SV. The international labor organization (ILO) on convention 189 describes the “effective protection against all forms of abuse, harassment and violence” with penalties (10). An international day for elimination of violence against women was also launched with a 16-day activism campaign held to raise awareness, promote advocacy, and provide a place for discussion on concerns and solutions to eliminate violence against women and girls (11). The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is also working to improve gender-based violence by enacting criminal codes (Article 620) for anyone who forces a woman to rape in any circumstance (12). Furthermore, Ethiopia has signed an agreement to protect and promote gender-based violence (GBV) by ratifying the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (13, 14).

However, the application to all class of women including marginalized and vulnerable ones is being questioned due to the underreporting and gaps of information to this groups (15). Therefore, this study is aimed to asses magnitude and associated factor of SV among housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia which is one of the rapidly growing city in the country.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Worldwide, 6% of women reported having been the victim of non-partner sexual violence. Similarly, in sub-Saharan nations, the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence was found to be 6% over the course of a person's lifetime (16) and in Ethiopia, 10% of women reported experiencing sexual violence at some point in their lives (17).

All women and girls are subjected to certain type of GBV, but the indigenous and minority domestic workers suffer a double tragedy (18). In numerous nations their identification as a unique community with a distinct lifestyle, culture, and way of life is not legally recognized, making them invisible in national statistics, social services and do not get the public figure (19). In Ethiopia a total of 248,600 women were estimated to provide domestic work in 2018 (15). Despite the number, they are frequently subjected to forced sex by male household members, brokers, and friends. Most victims' primary concern is survival, since they have few or no option for work, they are often unable to disclose such crimes (20).

But, evidence shows they are prone to have sex before 15 years and to face coerced sex earlier than the other females (21). An individual with low educational level, low economic level, poor knowledge, poor family support, abuse of substance and previous exposure to sexual violence has been found to be a risk factors for sexual violence (22, 23). Reports show that following sexual violence, 42% of injuries happened, 16% were likely to have miscarriage and 41% to had preterm birth (24).

Delegation of domestic workers participated in discussions at the International Labor Conference (ILC) on violence and harassment in the world of work; they succeeded in securing an ILO Convention (C190) on Eliminating Violence and Harassment throughout the world (25). The international goal has also target on sustainable development goal (SDG) target 5.2 “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation” (26).

However, a lot has been said to the vulnerability of housemaids, while little information is known on the magnitude and factors of sexual violence in community based in the rapidly growing cities. Reports should also be made in every chance to add up information and end sexual violence. In the previous studies, there were inadequate information and fact about sexual violence in the community and did not include important variables like knowledge of sexual right. The study will

be quantitative. Thus, this study is intended to assess magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence among housemaids in Debre Birhan city.

1.3 Significant of the study

The finding of this study will allow the health institutions to give emphasis to domestic worker so that they can help them by creating awareness on sexual life and related problems following that, it encourage them to have open discussion about their sexual and reproductive health with their friends, employers and health providers. It contributes as an input for the researchers to have information when they needed further investigation on this area.

It will also help the community to have information regarding sexual violence and life of housemaids which creates understanding of the victims and provides social support, provides input for policy makers and helps to create productive employment, settled decent work situation and secure developmental social welfare of the housemaids.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Magnitude of sexual violence

Cross-sectional Studies conducted in developed countries showed the magnitude of sexual violence among female house maids ranges from 14% to 26% in Brazil, Texas, Portugal, and Hong Kong (27-30). According to a study of sexually exploited migrants in Europe and Greece, the majority of victims were females, ranging between 69% - 72%, implies that female populations under the same characteristics of migrants are suffering more than the general female (31, 32).

In developing countries, a survey showed, over 29% of the housemaids had experience sexual violence in India (33). In South Africa, life time prevalence of sexual violence results 24.9% (34). According to studies undertaken in Sub-Saharan African countries, the prevalence of sexual violence among child domestic workers women's ranges from 8.6% to 20.5% in Rwanda, Sudan and Kenya (35-37).

In Ethiopia, studies showed that the prevalence of female sexual violence in the workplace is 22 %, with the pooled prevalence being particularly high among the most vulnerable women (38). While cross-sectional research reveal that sexual violence against female housemaids in Geode zone and Harare ranged from 60.2 % to 72% (39, 40). According to cross-sectional research undertaken in Addis Ababa at various times, the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids was found to be 28.6% and 72% consecutively (41, 42) where as in Debre Tabor a community based cross-sectional survey revealed 27.8% sexual violence among female housemaids (43). Other study conducted in Bahir Dar the magnitude of sexual violence was 49.1% on female night school students (44).

2.2 Factors associated with sexual violence

2.2.1. Socio-demographic factors

Studies identified age; childhood residence, educational status, monthly salary, working experience, school performance and school distance were reported to have statistical association with sexual violence (39, 41, 43-46).

According to studies in Ethiopia, the age of the house maids was significantly associated with sexual violence, with females aged 15 to 19 being more likely to be sexually violated in Gedeo

zone (39). While in Mekele female employees in the age group 15-25 were more likely to be sexually violated (47). Child hood residence is also another factor that was significantly associated to sexual violence in studies by Gedeo, DebreTabor, and Bahir Dar, victims who grew up in rural areas were more likely to be sexually violated (39, 43, 44).

Housemaid's father's educational status was also strongly linked to sexual violence, female's father with no formal education were more likely to be sexually violated in the study of Gedeo (39). Whereas, in Debre Tabor housemaids themselves who do not have formal education were more prone to be sexually abused (43). A study done in Addis Ababa shows that, monthly salary of housemaids are significantly associated with sexual violence, those house maids income which was < 300 ETB were more likely to be sexually violated (41).

Working experience as a housemaid was also significantly associated to sexual violence; in Gedeo zone study, housemaids who have five years or less experience were more likely to face sexual violence than those who had beyond five years of experience (39).

2.2.2. Behavioral and sexual related factors

Studies showed that, ever use alcohol beverage by the housemaids were significantly associated to sexual violence in studies done at Gedeo zone (39). In Arba Minch study, discussion of sexual and reproductive issues with parent or friends is also a significant factor for sexual violence; those who don't discuss SRH issues were more likely to be victim of sexual violence than the counterpart (46). Social support has also linked to sexual violence, evidence in Gondar shows that females having moderate social support are more prone to sexual violence than those who have strong social support (48). The number of sexual partner was significantly associated to sexual violence, those who have two or more sexual partners are exposed to sexual violence than those who has one sexual partner in Bahir Dar and Mekele studies (44, 47). In contrast study at Gedeo shows house maids who don't have regular sexual partner are less likely to face sexual violence than those who have regular sexual partner (39). Related to sexual history, sexual activity of female was also significantly associated to sexual violence by the study held in Bahir Dar, females who are sexually active are more prone to sexual violence than the counterpart (44).

2.2.3. Housemaid family related factors

Housemaids whose parents are died is more likely to be sexually violated than those maids whose parent are alive in Debre Tabor study (43). Besides this Parental separation is also found to be significantly associated to sexual violence on studies done at Debre Markos (45). A study in Bahir Dar shows having poor family support is a significant factor for sexual violence than those who have good family support (44).

2.2.4. Employer related factors

An extended family was also another factor that is significantly associated to sexual violence, housemaids who live in a house having more than three family members is more likely to be sexually violated than those live below three members in Debre Tabor study (43). Alcohol consumption of male employers is also significantly associated to sexual violence, those housemaids who live in a house where male employer drunk alcohol were more likely to expose to sexual violence in Addis Ababa and Debre Tabor studies (41, 43).

2.3 Conceptual frame work

A conceptual frame work on magnitude of sexual violence and associated factors are presented below. This conceptual frame work is adapted from different literatures (39, 41, 43-47, 49, 50) and WHO (51). As it is shown below the relationship of socio-demographic factors, behavioral factors, and family factors influence sexual violence.

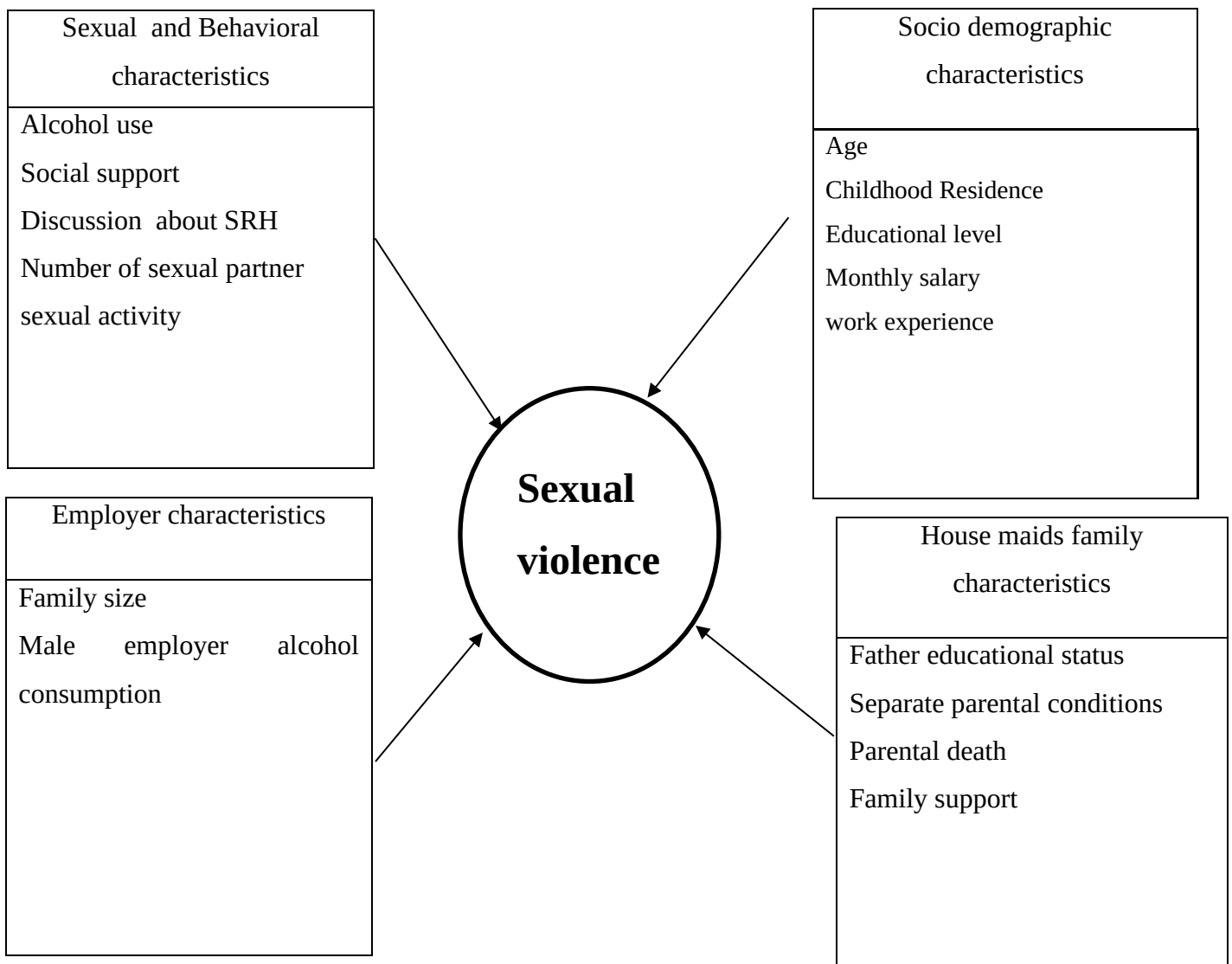


Figure 1: A conceptual frame works for the assessment of associated factor towards sexual violence among female housemaids in Debre Birhan city administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia 2023.

3. Objectives of the study

3.1 General objective

To assess the magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence among female house maids in Debre Birhan City Administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2023.

3.2 Specific objectives

To determine the magnitude of sexual violence among female house maids in Debre Birhan City Administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2023.

To identify factors associated with sexual violence among female house maids in Debre Birhan City Administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2023.

4. Methods and materials

4.1. Study setting/area and period

Debre Birhan is a city in the Amhara regional state of Ethiopia. Located in the North Shoa Zone in the Amhara Region, about 130 kilometers northeast of Addis Ababa on the paved highway to Dessie, the town has a latitude and longitude of 9°41'N 39°32'E and an elevation of 2,840 meters. Debre Birhan City has nine kebeles with a total population of 195,576 whom 92,800 are men and 102,776 women (52). There is a Women and Child Affairs Office which is responsible to coordinate & lead issues related with GBV. But there are other non-governmental organizations (NGO) whose missions are not directly related to GBV but responsible for child support & disabilities. Based on the information from Debre Birhan city administration public affairs office, the estimated numbers of the housemaids are 3,100 (53). This study will be conducted from March to June, 2023.

4.2. Study design

Community-based cross-sectional study will be conducted.

4.3. Population

4.3.1. Source population

All female housemaids aged 15 years who are living in Debre Birhan City

4.3.2. Study population

All female housemaids aged 15 years & above who are living in Debre Birhan City in the selected kebeles and households

4.3.3. Study unit

Individual female housemaids aged 15 years & above who are living in Debre Birhan city

4.4. Eligibility criteria

4.4.1. Inclusion criteria

All female housemaids aged 15 years and above who are living in Debre Birhan city during study period.

4.4.2. Exclusion criteria

Housemaids who will be critically ill, those who will be on leave & those who will be unable to communicate at the time of data collection will be excluded.

4.5. Sample size determination and sampling technique

4.5.1. Sample size determination

Sample size calculation based on specific objective one

The sample size will be determined using single population proportion formula $n_i = \frac{(z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$ taking prevalence of sexual violence against housemaids 27.8% in Debre Tabor (43), considering 95% CI, 5% margin of error, 1.5 design effect & 20 % non-respondent rate.

$$n_i = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.278(1-0.278)}{0.05^2} = 308.43 \approx 309$$

Where:

n = sample size

P = prevalence of sexual violence among house maids = 27.8% (43)

d = margin of error 5%

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ = critical value 95% confidence level of certainty (1.96)

which gives a final sample size of 556 female housemaids

Sample size calculation based on specific objective two

To identify factors associated with sexual violence among female house maids, some selected variables were used to calculate the sample size using Epi-info software stat Cal program. The assumptions include; 95% confidence interval, 5% margin of error, 80% power of the study, 20% non-response rate and 1:1 ratio between exposed and non-exposed.

Table 1: sample size calculation based on factors, for the assessment of sexual violence and its associated factors among female house maids living in Debre Birhan city administration, Amhara Region, Ethiopia 2022.

Variables	Proportion of non-exposed %	Proportion of exposed	AOR	Power (%)	Confidence interval (CI)	Sample size with and adding 20% non-response	Reference
No formal education	33%	17%	2.06	80%	95%	328	(43)
Rural residence	57%	25%	2.73	80%	95%	200	
Extended family	18%	9%	2.9	80%	95%	196	

Hence, the maximum sample size will be taken for this study i.e. **556** which is calculated based on first objective

4.5.2. Sampling technique and procedures

In the study area, there are nine kebeles; five kebeles were selected randomly using lottery method. A preliminary census was conducted in the five selected kebele to identify households with housemaid by registering their household house number and age of housemaids. Then unique code was given to identify all eligible participants. The total sample size was allocated to each selected kebele proportionally. Finally, the study participants were selected by simple random sampling through computer generation technique. For eligible participants who were absent at the day of data collection, data collectors revisited the household two times at different time intervals and for those who were absent after two revisits, the participant was replaced by another in the sampling frame.

4.6. Study variables

Dependent variable(s)

Sexual violence: yes/no

Independent variables

Socio-demographic characteristics -Age, childhood residence, Educational level, monthly salary, work experience

Family characteristics: Father educational level, Separate parental condition, Parental death, family support

Employer characteristics: family size, Male employer alcohol consumption

Behavioral and sexual characteristics: Ever drunk alcohol, discussion about Sexual & reproductive health (SRH), Knowledge about sexual right, social support, number of sexual partners, sexually activity

4.7. Operational definitions

Housemaids: Females who are working either contract (daily worker) or permanent at household's level as their response (54)

Sexual violence: If they experience sexual violence as a housemaid, if the participant responds "yes" to one of the following questions: physically forced to have sexual intercourse, had sexual intercourse that they didn't want, forced to perform any other sexual acts they did not want to (51).

Sexually active: If the participant had sexual intercourse in the last twelve month, it will be considered as they are sexually active (39).

Substance use: for male employers alcohol use will be assessed based on Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM-5) alcohol intoxication criteria, in the criteria if a person has one of the following behavioral disturbances after taking of alcohol: violence, memory loss, unable to talk, being aggressive and loss of coordination, it will be considered as alcohol intoxicated (55).

Social support: It will be assessed in Oslo 3 social support measurement scale; there are three questions which have 14 points where participant who score 3-8 indicate that they have poor social support, 9-11 as moderate and 12-14 are perceived as good social support (56).

Knowledge of sexual right: a participant who answers three of the four questions will be considered as having good knowledge and participant who answers below three out of the four questions will be considered as having poor knowledge: the right not to physically forced to have sexual intercourse, the right not to have sexual intercourse that they don't want, the right not to be forced to perform any other sexual acts they did not want to (50).

Family support: Housemaid families who give either financial or psychological support will be considered as good family support whereas families of the housemaids who neither give neither financial nor psychological support will be considered as poor family support (39).

4.8. Data collection tool, methods and procedures

Semi-structured interviewer-administrated questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questionnaire was prepared by reviewing different literatures (39, 41, 43-47, 49, 50) and from WHO (51). It was prepared in English language and translated to Amharic language and back to English to check its consistency.

The study participants were approached in such a way that it was not affecting their security. The interview was carried out in secured, comfortable and private place around their work place. For those who experienced sexual violence, psychological support and encouragement was given by the psychiatry nurses.

The data was collected by five female psychiatry nurses and supervised by 02 master public health professionals.

4.9. Data quality control

The questionnaires were pre-tested on 5% of the total sample size (n=25 housemaids) on prior to the actual data collection and it was in kebeles or households that was not part of the actual data collection. Quality of data was ensured by daily meeting between the principal investigator and the data collectors to detect any problems. In addition, inspection for completeness and quality of data collection was carried out daily by supervisors and detailed feedback was provided to data collectors and they also had taken specialized training and interviews was completed without major challenge.

4.10. Data processing and analysis

The data was coded, entered and cleaned, using Epi- data 4.6.0.2 then it was exported to SPSS version 26 for analysis. Descriptive statistics was computed for all variables and summarized with tables and frequencies.

Binary logistic regression was employed to identify factors. First bi-variable logistic regression analysis was done to see the association of each independent variable with the outcome variable and crude odds ratio (COR) with 95% CI was computed. Secondly, those variables that had a p-value less than 0.25 were entered into the multi-variable logistic regression analysis. Then a p-value of less than 0.05 on multi -variable logistic regression models was considered statistically significant and adjusted odds ratio (AOR) were calculated at 95% CI. Model fitness was checked through Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test at 0.419.

4.11. Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical review committee of SPHMMC PM23/689 on 5/04/2023 GC. Written informed consent was obtained from each of the respondent. For those participants who are under 18 years, consent was taken from employer. The purpose and procedure of the study and its importance of their participation was explained by the data collectors for each of the respondent. The right to not respond at any time, privacy and confidentiality regarding information that they were going to give was strictly assured.

4.12. Plan for dissemination of results

The finding will be presented and submitted to SPHMMC department of Public Health as well as published.

5. RESULT

5.1. Socio demographic characteristics of the housemaids

A total of 556 housemaids participated in this study, with a response rate of 95%. Five hundred and thirty three (95.9%) of the participant were 18 years and above with the mean and standard deviation of 19.38 years ($SD \pm 1.98$). The majority (81.7%) of study participant previous residence was rural. Two hundred eighty five (51.3%) of the respondent had no formal education. (Table 2)

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of female housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2023 (N=556)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Age	<18	23	4.1
	≥ 18	533	95.9
Religion	Orthodox	516	92.8
	Muslim	38	6.8
	Protestant	2	0.4
Grade level	No formal education	285	51.3
	1-8	154	27.7
	9 and above	117	21
Residence	Urban	102	18.3
	Rural	454	81.7
Reason of being a housemaid	Low economy	365	65.6
	Family divorce	40	7.2
	Self-divorce	18	3.2
	Death of parents	54	9.7
	Opposing marriage	79	14.2
Salary	300-700	173	31.1

	701-800	115	20.7
	801-1000	221	39.7
	≥ 1001	47	8.5
Work experience	≤ 5 years	465	83.6
	> 5 years	91	16.4
Marital status	Divorced	28	5.0
	Never married	528	95.0

5.2. Parent characteristics of the housemaid

Three hundred sixty five (65.6%) of their parents are alive, while 67 (10.4%) of participant both parent passed away. One hundred thirty seven (24.6%) of the parent were divorced. Regarding the educational status of the father 373 (45.5%) doesn't have formal education. Concerning family support, 304 (54.7%) doesn't have family support (Table 3).

Table 3: Family characteristics of female housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2022 (N=556)

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Parent alive	Both are alive	365	65.6
	Only father alive	66	11.9
	Only mother alive	58	10.4
	Both are dead	67	12.1
Current parent living situation	Married	311	63.6
	Divorced	137	24.6
	Widowed	41	8.4
Father educational status(n=373)	Unable to read and write	253	59.6
	Able to read and write	120	28.4

Mother educational status(n=416)	Unable to read and write	332	77
	Able to read and write	84	19.5
Family support	Yes	252	45.3
	No	304	54.7

5.3. Employer characteristics of the housemaid

Information about the employer characteristics was asked, Four hundred forty six (80.2%) of employers are married and thirty nine (7%) were single. Three hundred thirty four (60.1%) of the house had more than three family members in the house. Regarding male members in the house, three hundred seventy one (66.7%) use alcohol. (Table 4)

Table 4: Employer characteristics of female housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2023 (N=556)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Marital status of employer	Single	39	7
	Married	446	80.2
	Divorced	21	3.8
	Widowed	50	9
Husband job (n=485)	Merchant	105	21.6
	Government employee	208	42.9
	Private employee	18	3.7
	I don't know	154	27.7
Wife job(n=517)	Merchant	68	13.2
	Government employee	378	73.1
	Private employee	15	2.9
	I don't know	56	10.8

Family size of employer	≤3	222	39.9
	4 – 6	313	56.3
	>6	21	3.8
Male member alcohol use	Yes	371	66.7
	No	185	33.3

5.4. Sexual history and behavioral characteristics of the housemaids

Among the total study participant 179 (32.2%) had history of sexual intercourse. Four hundred five (72.8%) of participant ever had alcohol, while twenty six (4.7%) ever chewed chat and fifteen (2.7%) of them ever smoke cigarette. (Table 5)

Table 5: Sexual and behavioral characteristics of female housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2023 (N=556)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ever had alcohol	Yes	405	72.8
	No	151	27.2
Ever chew chat	Yes	26	4.7
	No	530	95.3
Ever smoke cigarette	Yes	15	2.7
	No	541	97.3
Discussion of SRH with partner/friends	Yes	232	41.7
	No	324	58.3
Knowledge about sexual rights	Poor	107	19.2
	Good	449	80.8
	Poor	399	71.8
Social support	Moderate	157	28.2

Ever had sex	Yes	179	32.2
	No	377	67.8

5.5. Magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids

The magnitude of sexual violence after being a housemaid was 32.4 % (95% CI: 28.47-36.28). One hundred fifty (27.0%) were attempted rape and 30 (5.4%) were completed rape. Seventy four (13.3%) of the sexual violence were occurred in the past twelve months.

Table 6: Magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids of Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia, 2023

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Sexual violence after being a housemaid	Yes	180	32.4
	No	376	67.6
Sexual violence in the past 12 month (n=180)	Yes	74	13.3
	No	482	86.7

5.6. Factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids.

In binary logistic regression, childhood residence, educational status of house maid, marital status of housemaid, mother educational status, ever had sex, discussion of sexual and reproductive health, male employer alcohol use, work experience, employer family size and social support were associated with sexual violence at $P < 0.25$. After adjustment of possible confounders in the multi logistic regression analysis, childhood residence, educational status of housemaid, ever had sex, discussion of SRH, social support and male member of family alcohol use were found as a candidate variable in multi variable logistic regression at $P < 0.05$.

The result of the study revealed that housemaids who had no formal education were 3.48 times (AOR: 3.48(1.68, 7.18)) more likely to experience sexual violence. The odds of sexual violence among female housemaids who ever had sex was 6.52 times (AOR: 6.52(3.72, 11.4)) higher than housemaids with no history of sex. The odds of sexual violence among housemaids who did not discuss about sexual and reproductive issues was 2.22 times (AOR: 2.22(1.33, 3.69)) higher than

their counterpart. The odds of sexual violence among housemaids who had poor social support 3.93 times higher than those who have moderate social support (AOR: 3.93(2.05, 7.54)).

About residents of housemaids, housemaids who previously lived in rural areas were 2.81 times (AOR: 2.81(1.32, 5.96)) more likely to experience sexual violence than those who resided in urban. Concerning alcohol consumption, housemaid whose male employer drank alcohol were 2 times (AOR: 1.95(1.13, 3.34)) more likely to experience sexual violence as compared to those who not drank alcohol.

Table 7: Factors associated with sexual violence among female housemaids in Debre Birhan city, North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2023. (N=556)

<i>Variables</i>		<i>Sexual violence</i>		<i>Odds ratio</i>		<i>P-value</i>
		Yes	No	<i>COR(95%CI)</i>	<i>AOR(95%CI)</i>	
Male alcohol use	Yes	136	235	1.85(1.24,2.76)	1.95(1.13, 3.34)	0.016
	No	44	141	1	1	
Work experience	≤5 years	143	322	1	1	0.171
	>5 years	37	54	1.54(0.97,2.45)	1.65(0.81, 3.36)	
Family size	1-3	55	167	1	1	0.061
	4-6	119	194	1.86(1.27,2.72)	1.66(0.98, 2.82)	
	>6	6	15	1.21(0.44,3.28)	0.73(0.19, 2.78)	
Ever had sex	Yes	91	88	3.35(2.29,4.88)	6.52(3.72, 11.4)	<0.001
	No	89	288	1	1	

Educational status	No formal education	112	173	2.15(1.32,3.53)	3.48(1.68, 7.18)	0.001
	Grade1-8	41	113	1.21(0.69,2.12)	2.61(1.17, 5.81)	0.019
	≥ G9	27	90	1	1	
Discussion of SRH	Yes	54	178	1	1	
	No	126	119	2.09(1.43,3.06)	2.22(1.33, 3.69)	0.002
Social support	Poor	152	247	2.83(1.79,4.47)	3.93(2.05, 7.54)	0.000
	Moderate	28	129	1	1	
Residence	Urban	19	83	1	1	
	Rural	161	293	2.40(1.41,4.09)	2.81(1.32,5.96)	0.007
Marital status of housemaid	Never married	168	360	1	1	
	Divorced	12	16	1.61(0.74,3.47)	1.05(0.29,3.85)	0.946

6. DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to assess the magnitude and factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids. In this study the magnitude of sexual violence after being a housemaid were 32.4 % (95% CI: 28.47-36.28), notably (13.3%) was occurred within past twelve month. Despite the human right approach that, everyone has the right to control their own body, the finding of this study is unacceptably high to this group of population (58).

The finding of the study is consistent with studies done in Addis Ababa and Debre tabor 28.6% and 27.8% respectively (41, 43). In addition, this finding is comparable with studies done in Hong Kong 25.38%,(59) and India 29%(33).

The finding of this study was found to be lower than study done in Gedeo zone 60.2% and Harare 72%. The discrepancy might be due to the study design and Socio-demographic status. The majority of the study participant did not attend formal education, (40, 42, 43). As a result, it is known that being in low educational level is risk factor for vulnerability to sexual violence (60).

This study revealed that housemaids who ever had sex are more likely to be exposed for sexual violence than those who don't have history of sexual intercourse. Evidence also suggested that sexual activity does have effect on sexual violence, an individual who exercise sexual intercourse usually does risky behavior that will let them to be exposed for violence (57). Housemaids who don't have discussion about sexual and reproductive issues are also factors for sexual violence than those who does discuss; this study is congruent with the finding in Arba minch and Bahir Dar (44, 46). Although discussion of sexual and reproductive issues has a role in empowering of women, and enabling them to endure their sexual right as a result it reduce Gender Based Violence (58).

In this study social support was also found to have association with sexual violence, housemaids who have poor social support are 3.93 more likely to be sexually abuse than housemaids who have moderate social support, this is also supported by previous studies done in Gonder (48). Evidence suggested that the formal and informal approaching system of social support for domestic workers has effect on their life (59).

The housemaid who resided in rural areas was 3 times more likely to experience sexual violence as compared to who resided urban area. This finding was consistent with a study conducted in Gondar

town northwest Ethiopia, which showed that rural residency was 5 times more likely to experience domestic violence (60).

Participants whose male employer drank alcohol were 2 times more likely to experience lifetime housemaid sexual violence when compared to participants whose employer did not take alcohol. This finding was consistent with a study conducted in Mekele town, northern Ethiopia and Addis Ababa showed that housemaid whose employers drink alcohol were more likely to experience housemaid violence than those whose employer did not drink alcohol (61).

7. LIMITATION

The data collectors interviewed the only housemaid as proxy respondents for their employer that depend on housemaid report only, this lead to bias when they come to reporting employer characteristics. For housemaid age below 18 years, assent was taken from the employers. As the information is sensitive this could also leads to bias.

8. CONCLUSION

In this study sexual violence among housemaids were found to be high. History of sexual intercourse, being a rural resident, no formal education, no discussion of SRH, social support and alcohol consumption of male employers were important predictors of housemaid sexual violence.

9. RECOMMENDATION

In order to tackle sexual violence their need to be strategic approach that address this marginalized group.

Health institution: To prepare programs like awareness creation on sexual and reproductive health and rights focusing on the minority groups of domestic workers, encouraging them to have an open discussion about sexual and related issues with their friends. These lead them to be empowered and sustain their right

Community leaders: To involve them in community meeting, encouraging them to build up their social interaction with the community, encourage them to be part of the community.

Religious leaders: To create awareness about this public health problem in the community

Researchers: To go for further investigation to know the extent of the problem and asses comorbid problems like depression, anxiety that will be arise as a result of sexual violence.

Local government: Help the victims to build up their future involving them in areas where they can get better opportunities like income generating activity.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Consent sheet

Title: Magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence among housemaids in Debre Birhan City Administration, North Shoa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia 2023.

Principal investigator: Begashaw Belay Abichu

Instructors/Advisors: 1. Dr Yoseph Worku (PhD, Associate professor)

2. Mr Melsew Getnet (MPH)

Project owner Organization: SPHMMC School of Public Health.

Introduction: This information sheet provides brief information for you and to know your voluntariness as well. This study includes 1 principal investigator, 2 advisors from SPHMMC, five psychiatry nurses and two MPH holders.

Purpose: prevalence and associated factor of sexual violence among female housemaids in Debre Birhan city North Shoa, Amhara region, Ethiopia 2023

Risk/Discomfort: There is no risk through participating in this study, but you may feel some discomfort.

Confidentiality: Any information collected from you kept secretly. Personal identifier information like name, identification number and registration number are not recorded.

Beneficiary: By participating in this you will be able to recap your knowledge about sexual right, you will get the place to have an open discussion and you will get psychological support if you had the experience.

Right to refusal: Participation is on voluntariness, you have the right to refuse even withdraw at any time during interview.

Duration of interview: The interview of all questions will be taken 20-30 minute

I. Consent

By signing this document, I agree to take part in a study entitled magnitude of sexual violence and associated factor among female housemaids in Debre Birhan city. The goal of this research project has been explained to me, and I realize that I was chosen at random to participate in this study. I have been told that my participation in this study is completely voluntary, and that I have the right to refuse or suspend the completion of the questionnaire, and that my name will not appear on it. I have read and understand the study's goal and completely agree to participate.

Signature of the participant----- Date -----

Thank you!

Name of investigator: Begashaw Belay Abichu

Address of investigator: Phone Number= +251965468131, Email:begashaw3sintayehu@gmail.com

II. Assent form

By signing this document, I permit her to take part in a study entitled magnitude of sexual violence and associated factor among female housemaids in Debre Birhan city. The goal of this research project has been explained to me. I have read and understand the study's goal and completely agreed.

Signature----- Date -----

Thank you!

Name of investigator: Begashaw Belay Abichu

Address of investigator: Phone Number= +251965468131, Email:begashaw3sintayehu@gmail.com

Amharic version

የመረጃ ወረቀት

ርዕስ : በደብረ ብርሃን ከተማ አስተዳደር በሰሜን ሸዋ፣ በአማራ ክልል፣ ኢትዮጵያ 2023 በቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰው የፆታዊ ጥቃት መጠን እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች

ዋና መርማሪ : በጋሻው በላይ አብቹ

አማካሪዎች:-

1. ዶ/ር ዮሴፍ ወርቁ (PhD, ተባባሪ ፕሮፌሰር)
2. መልሰው ጌትነት (MPH)

የፕሮጀክት ባለቤት ድርጅት: ቅዱስ ጳውሎስ ሚሊኒየም ሆስፒታል ህክምና ኮሌጅ የህብረተሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ክፍል

መግቢያ: ይህ የመረጃ ሉህ አጭር መረጃ ለእርስዎ እና የዕርስዎን በጎ ፈቃደኝነት ለማወቅ ይሰጣል። ይህ ጥናት 1 ዋና መርማሪ፣ 2 ከSPHMMC አማካሪዎች፣ አምስት የስነ-አእምሮ ነርሶች እና ሁለት MPH ባለቤቶችን ያካትታል።

ዓላማ:- በደብረ ብርሃን ከተማ ሰሜን ሸዋ፣ አማራ ክልል፣ ኢትዮጵያ 2023 በቤት የቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰው የፆታዊ ጥቃት መስፋፋት እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች

ስጋት : በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በመሳተፍ ምንም አይነት ስጋት የለም፤ ነገር ግን አንዳንዴ በጥያቄዎች ምክንያት ምችት ላይሰማዎት ይችላል።

ሚስጥራዊነት:- ከእርስዎ የተሰበሰበ ማንኛውም መረጃ በሚስጥር ይቆያል። እንደ ስም፣ የመታወቂያ ቁጥር እና የምዝገባ ቁጥር ያሉ የግል መለያ መረጃዎች አልተመዘገቡም።

ጥቅም:- በዚህ ውስጥ በመሳተፍ ስለ ጾታዊ መብት ያለዎት እውቀት እንደገና ማደስ ይችላሉ፣ ክፍት ውይይት ለማድረግ ቦታ ያገኛሉ እና የጥቃቱ ሰላባ ከሆኑም የስነ-ልቦና ድጋፍ ያገኛሉ።

እምቢ የማለት መብት : ተሳትፎ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ ነው፤ በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት በማንኛውም ጊዜ ለመውጣት እንኳን እምቢ የማለት መብት አልዎት

የቃለ መጠይቁ ቆይታ: የሁሉም ጥያቄዎች ቃለ መጠይቅ ከ20-30 ደቂቃ ይወስዳል

I. የጽሁፍ ፍቃድ

ይህንን ሰነድ በመፈረም በደብረ ብርሃን ከተማ አስተዳደር በሰሜን ሸዋ፣ በአማራ ክልል፣ ኢትዮጵያ 2023 በቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰው የፆታዊ ጥቃት መጠን እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች ባለው ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ። የዚህ የምርመራ ፕሮጀክት ግብ ተብራርቶልኛል፣ እናም በዚህ ጥናት ለመሳተፍ በዘፈቀደ እንደተመረጥኩ ተገንዝቢያለሁ። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ያለኝ ተሳትፎ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት እንደሆነ ተነግሮኛል፣ እናም መጠይቁን ላለመቀበል ወይም ለማገድ መብት እንዳለኝ እና ስሜ እንደማይጠቀስ ተገንዝቢያለሁ። እኔም የጥናቱን ግብ አንብቤ ተረድቻለሁ እናም ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ በሙሉ ተስማምቻለሁ።

የተሳታፊው ፊርማ: _____ ቀን: _____

አመሰግናለሁ!

የመርማሪው ስም: በጋሻው በላይ አብሹ

የመርማሪው አድራሻ: ስልክ ቁጥር- +251965468131፣ ኢሜል: begashaw3sintayehu@gmail.com

II. የአሰሪ ወይም ቀጣሪ ፈቃደኝነት ማረጋገጫ

በደብረ ብርሃን ከተማ አስተዳደር በሰሜን ሸዋ፣ በአማራ ክልል፣ ኢትዮጵያ 2023 በቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰው የፆታዊ ጥቃት መጠን እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች ባለው ጥናት ላይ እንድትሳተፍ ፈቅጃለሁ። የዚህ የምርመራ ፕሮጀክት ግብ በደንብ ተብራርቶልኛል። እኔም የጥናቱን ግብ አንብቤ ተረድቻለሁ እናም እንድትሳተፍ ሙሉ በሙሉ ተስማምቻለሁ።

ፊርማ: _____ ቀን: _____

አመሰግናለሁ!

የመርማሪው ስም: በጋሻው በላይ አብቹ

የመርማሪው አድራሻ: ስልክ ቁጥር- +251965468131፣ ኢሜል: begashaw3sintayehu@gmail.com

Annex 2: Data Collection tool (English version)

1. Socio-demographic characteristics

NO	QUESTIONES	CATEGORY	SKIP
101.	How old are you?	_____	
102.	What is your Religion?	1.Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Others specify....	
103.	What is your Grade level?	_____	
104.	Where do you come from?	1.Urban 2.Rural	
105.	What is the reason you become a housemaid?	1. Low economy 2. Family divorce 3. Self-divorce 4. Death of parents 5. Opposing marriage 6. Other specifiy	
106.	How many month/years you work as a housemaid	_____	
107.	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	
108.	How much is your monthly salary?	_____	

2. Employee family characteristics

NO	QUESTION	CATEGORY	SKIP
201.	Do your parents alive?	1. Both are alive 2. Only mother alive 3. Only father alive 4. Both are not alive	If ans is 4, skip to Q205
202.	Marital status of the parent	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	If ans is 4, skip to Q205
203.	What is your father educational status?	1. Unable to read and write 2. Grade 1 - 8 3. Grade 9 - 12 4. Diploma and above	
204.	What is your mother educational status?	1. Unable to read and write 2. Grade 1 - 8 3. Grade 9 - 12 4. Diploma and above	
205.	When you need help or have problem can you usually count on family members for support?	1. Yes 2. No	

3. Employer characteristics

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
301.	Marital status of your employer?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	
302.	Male employer occupation?	1. Government employee 2. Private worker 3. I don't know 4. Other specify	
303.	Female employer occupation?	1. Government employee 2. Private worker 3. I don't know 4. Other specify	
304.	The family size of your employer?	_____	
305.	Is there any male in the house, which drinks alcohol beverages like Arki, tela, beer, whisky since you joined this home.	1. Yes 2. No	
306.	If yes to Q305, Have you ever seen one of the following behavioral change; Being aggressive, offensive, Slurred speech Incoordination, Violent, Memory loss.	1. Yes 2. No	
307.	If yes to Q306, how many time it occurred?	1. once/twice week 2. three &more week	

4. Behavioral and sexual characteristics of housemaids

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
401.	Have you ever used alcohol?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to Q406
402.	How often have you had 6 or more units on a single occasion in the last year?	1. Never 2. Less than a month 3. Monthly 4. Weekly 5. Daily or almost Daily	-If weekly(skip to Q406) -If Daily or almost daily(skip to Q 406)
403.	How often during the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of your drinking?	1. Never 2. Less than monthly 3. Monthly 4. Weekly 5. Daily or almost Daily	
404.	How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	1. Never 2. Less than monthly 3. Monthly 4. weekly 5. Daily or almost daily	

5. Assessment of Social support

NO	QUESTIONES	CATEGORY	SKIP
501.	How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have personal problems that you say its major?	1. 'None' 2. 1-2 3. 3-5 4. 5+	
502.	How much interest and concern do people show in what you do?	1. None 2. Little 3. Uncertain 4. Some 5. A lot	
503.	How easy is it to get practical help from neighbors if you should need it?	1. Very difficulty 2. Diffculit 3. Possible 4. Easy 5. Very easy	
	Sum of the score=_____		

6. Sexual history

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
601.	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 606
602.	How old were you when you have had intercourse?	_____year	

603.	How you expose to first sexual intercourse?	1. Ina marriage 2. Personal desire 3. Peer pressure 4. Forced 5. Other specify	
604.	How many sexual partners you had in your life time?	_____	
605.	Have you done sexual intercourse in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	
606.	Do you openly discuss one of the following with your friend or partner? -Sex, sexual transmitted infection, prevention of STI, unplanned pregnancy, family planning	1. Yes 2. No	
607.	Do you Know that every woman has the right of protection from sexual abuse?	1. Yes 2. No	
608.	Do you Know the right of Legal support for victims of Gender Based Violence	1. Yes 2. No	
609.	Do you Know the right to have consensual sexual relations?	1. Yes 2. No	
610.	Do you Know that you have right to choose partner?	1. Yes 2. No	
611.	Did anyone ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, after being a housemaid?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 613
612.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 613

613.	Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what he might do, after being a housemaid?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 615
614.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 615
615.	Did anyone ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating after being a housemaid? oral, anal sex	A. Yes B. No	If no skip to 617
616.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	A. Yes B. No	If no skip to 617
617.	If yes to one of Q 611,613,615 who was the abuser?	1. employer 2. family 3. relative 4. Guard 5. friends 6. brokers 7. Other specify	
618.	With whom do you share the event after the abuse?	1. no one 2. police 3. friend 4. other specify	

Annex 3: Data collection tool in Translation (Amharic Language)

1 የሰሺዮዲሞግራፊ ባህሪያት

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
101.	እድሜሽ ስንት ነው?	_____	
102.	ሃይማኖትሽ ምንድን ነው?	1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ሌሎች ይጠቅሳሉ....	
103.	የክፍል ደረጃሽ ስንት ነው?	_____	
104.	ከየት ነው የመጣሽው?	1. ከተማ አካባቢ 2. ገጠር አካባቢ	
105.	የቤት ሰራተኛ ለመሆን ምክንያት ምንድን ነው?	1. ዝቅተኛ ኢኮኖሚ 2. የቤተሰብ ፍቺ 3. በእራስ ፍቺ 4. የወላጆች ሞት 5. ላለማግባት	
106.	ስንት ወር/ዓመት በቤት ሰራተኛነት አገለገልሽ	_____	
107.	የትዳር ሁኔታ?	1. ያላገባ 2. ያገባ 3. ፈት 4. የሞተባት	
108.	የወር ደሞዝሽ ስንት ነው?	_____	

2. ወላጆችሽ በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
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201.	ወላጆችሽ በህይወት አሉ?	1.ሁለትም አሉ 2.በህይወትያለ እናት ብቻ 3.በህይወትያለ አባት ብቻ 4.ሁለቱም የሉም	መለስዎ 4 ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 205 ዝለል
202.	ወላጆችሽ የትዳር ሁኔታ	1.ነጠላ 2.ያገባ 3.ፈት 4.የሞተበት	
203.	አባትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1.ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ 2.ክፍል 1 – 8 3. ክፍል 9 -12 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዝያ በላይ	
204.	የእናትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1.ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ 2.ክፍል 1 – 8 3. ክፍል 9 -12 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዝያ በላይ.	
205.	እርዳታ ስትፈልጉ የገንዘብ/ምክር ከቤተሰብ አባላትን ድጋፍ ማግኘት እንደምትችሉ ትተማመኛላሽ?	1.አዎ 2.አልተማመንም	

3. አሰሪሽን በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝለል
301.	የአሰሪዎችሽ የትዳር ሁኔታ?	1.ያላገባ 2.ያገባ 3.ፈት 4.የሞተበት	

302.	የወንድ አሰሪ የስራ አይነት?	1. ነጋዴ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላውቅም 5. ሌሎች ይግለጹ	
303.	የሴት አሰሪ የስራ አይነት?	1. ነጋዴ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላውቅም 5. ሌሎች ይግለጹ	
304.	የአሰሪዎ ቤተሰብ ብዛት?	_____	
305.	ወደዚህ ቤት ከገባሽ ጀምሮ እንደ አርቂ፣ ጠላ፣ ቢራ፣ ውስኪ የመሳሰሉ አልኮል መጠጦችን የሚጠጣ ወንድ አለ?	1. አለ 2. የለም	የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 401 ይለፉ
306.	ከሚከተሉት የባህሪ ለውጥ አንዱን አይተህሽ ታውቃለሽ - ጠበኛ መሆን፣ አፀያፊ ንግግር፣ ለመራመድ መቸገር፣ የማስታወስ ችሎታ ማጣት.	1. አለ 2. የለም	
307.	አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከስቷል?	1. በሳምንት አንድ /ሁለት ጊዜ 2. በሳምንት ሶስት እና ተጨማሪ	

4. የእርስዎን ባህሪ በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝለል
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401.	በህይወትሽ ውስጥ አልኮል ጠጥተሽ ታውቂያለሽ? እንደ አርቂ፣ ጠላ፣ ቢራ.	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	አላቅም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ4 06 ይለፉ
402.	ባለፈው አመት በአንድ ጊዜ 6 ብርጭቆ ወይም ከዚያ በላይ አልኮል ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጠጥተሻል?	1.በፍፁም 2.ከወርሃዊ ያነሰ 3.ወርሃዊ 4.በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ	በየሳምንቱ/በየቀኑ ከሆነ ወደ 406 ይለፉ
403.	ባለፈው አመት ምን ያህል ጊዜ በመጠጥዎ ምክንያት ከአንች የሚጠበቀውን ነገር ሳታደርጊ ቀርሻ?	1.በፍፁም 2.ከወርሃዊ ያነሰ 3.ወርሃዊ 4.በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ	
404.	ባለፈው አመት ምን ያህል ጊዜ በመጠጥዎ ምክንያት ከዚህ በፊት የነበረውን ምሽት ምን እንደተፈጠረ ማስታወስ አልቻልሽም?	1.በፍፁም 2.ከወርሃዊ ያነሰ 3.ወርሃዊ 4.በየሳምንቱ 5.በየቀኑ	
405.	አንድ ዘመድ ወይም ዳደሻ፣ ዶክተር ወይም ሌላ የጤና ሰራተኛ ስለ መጠጥዎ አሳስቦት ነበር ወይም እንዲቀንሱ ሀሳብ አቅርበዋል?	1.በፍፁም 2.ከወርሃዊ ያነሰ 3.ወርሃዊ 4.በየሳምንቱ 5.በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት	

		ይቻላል	
406.	በህይወትሽ ጫት ቅመሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
407.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጫትን ቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለቴ 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት ይቻላል	
408.	በህይወትሽ ውስጥ ሲጋራ አጭሶሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
409.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ትምባሆ ተጠቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለቴ 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት ይቻላል	
410.	በህይወትሽ ውስጥ ካናቢስን ተጠቅመሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
411.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ካናቢስን ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተጠቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለቴ 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ	

5. የማህበራዊ ድጋፍ ግምገማ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
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501.	ለ አንች ከባድ የምትይው ችግር ቢገጥምሽ ስንት ሰዎች ላይ ትተማመኛለች?	1. "ምንም" 2. 1-2 3. 3-5 4. 5+	
502.	ሰዎች በምታደርገው ነገር ምን ያህል ፍላጎት እና አሳቢነት ያሳያሉ?	1. የለም 2. ትንሽ 3. ያልተረጋገጠ 4. አንዳንድ 5. ብዙ	
503.	ከጎረቤቶች እርዳታ ማግኘት ከፈለግሽ ምን ያህል ቀላል ነው?	1. በጣም ችግር 2. አስቸጋሪ 3. ይቻላል 4. ቀላል 5. በጣም ቀላል	

6. የወሲብ ታሪክ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
601.	የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	የለም ከሆነ ወደ 606
602.	ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሟ ዕድሜሽ ስንት ነበር?	_____ ዓመት	
603.	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት በምን ምክንያት ፈጸምሽ?	1. በትዳር ውስጥ 2. የግል ፍላጎት 3. የእኩዮች ግፊት 4. በግዳጅ 5. ሌላ ይግለጹ	
604.	በህይወትሽ ስንት የወሲብ አጋሮች ነበሩሽ?	_____	

605.	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ጊዜ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጸመዋል?	1.አዎ 2.አይደለም	
606.	ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ አንዱን ከዳደሻሽ ወይም ፈቅረሻሽ ጋር በግልጽ ትወያያለሽ? - ስለወሲብ ዳደሻ፣ በግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት የሚተላለፍ ኢንፌክሽን፣ የአባላዘር በሽታ እና መከላከያ መንገዶች ያልታቀደ እርግዝና, የቤተሰብ ምጣኔ.	1.አዎ 2.አልወያየም	
607.	እያንዳንዱ ሴት ከፆታዊ ጥቃት የመጠበቅ መብት እንዳላት ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላውቅም	
608.	በስርዓተ-ፆታ ላይ የተመሰረተ ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው የህግ ድጋፍ መብት እንደሆነ ታውቂያለሽ	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላውቅም	
609.	በስምምነት ላይ የተመሰረተ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት የመፈጸም መብት እንዳለሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላውቅም	
610.	የ ወንድ አጋር የመምረጥ መብት እንዳለሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1.አውቃለሁ 2.አላውቅም	
611.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰራ ማንም ሰው ሳትፈልገው ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት እንድትፈጽሟ አስገድዶሽ ያውቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አያውቅም	አያውቅም ከሆነ ወደ 613
612.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከስቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	
613.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰራ ሰውየው ሊያደርግ የሚችለውን ስለ ፈራሽ ያልፈለግሽውን የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈፀመሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አያውቅም	አያውቅም ከሆነ ወደ 615

614.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከስቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	
615.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰራ ማንም ሰው አዋራጅ የሆኑ ወሲባዊ ድርጊት እንድትፈጽሟል እንደሚቻል? በፈንጢጣ፣ የአፍ ወሲብ.	1. አዎ 2. አያውቅም	አያውቅም ከሆነ ወደ 617
616.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከስቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	
617.	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 611፣613፣615 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ማን ነበር በዳዩ	1. አሰሪ 2. ዘመድ 4. ጠባቂ 5. ጓደኞች 6. ደላላዎች 7. ሌሎች ይግለጹ	
618.	ስለ ሁኔታ ከማን ጋር ተነጋገሩ	1. አላሳወክም 2. ፖሊስ 3. ጓደኛ 4. ሌላ ይግለጹ	

ስለ ትብብሮ እናመሰግናለን!

Declaration: signed by student, primary advisor and co-advisor

Declaration

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Public Health. I also declare that it has never been presented in this or any other university and that all resources and materials used in the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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