



**HAWASSA UNIVERSITY**  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES  
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE  
AMONG FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS ATTENDING EVENING PRIMARY  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HAWASSA CITY, SIDAMA, ETHIOPIA: A MIXED  
METHOD STUDY.

BY: MAEREGE HABTNEH (BSc)

MAY, 2024

HAWASSA, ETHIOPIA

PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE  
AMONG FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS ATTENDING EVENING PRIMARY  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HAWASSA CITY, SIDAMA, ETHIOPIA: A MIXED  
STUDY.

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: MAEREGE HABTENEH (BSc)

PRIMARY ADVISOR: MR. NETSANET ABERA (ASS. PROF. OF PH)

CO-ADVISOR: MS. AYANTU MELKE (MPH)

MAY, 2024

HAWASSA, ETHIOPIA

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this MPH thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any degree in any other university and all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name:

Signature

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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET**

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Examiners of the final open defense by Maerege Habtneh Kelbore have read evaluated her thesis entitled “PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS ATTENDING EVENING PRIMARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HAWASSA CITY, SIDAMA, ETHIOPIA: 2024 A MIXED STUDY.”, and examined the candidate, this is therefore, to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the masters’ degree.

Name of the primary advisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the co- advisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Internal Examiner I: \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Internal Examiner II: \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of External Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SGS Approval:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Final approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon the submission of the final copy of the thesis to the school of graduate studies (SGS) through the Department/school graduate committee (DGS/SGC) of the candidate department.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRB	Institutional Review Boards
KI	Key informant
PTSD	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SV	Sexual violence
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Threats of rape, attempted rape, rape, sexual harassment, and coerced sexual contact are examples of sexual violence. One of the groups of workers most at risk from sexual violence worldwide is the housemaid. Sexual violence against housemaids remains usually concealed as victims cannot report such offences. This study aims to assess prevalence and factor associated with sexual violence among female housemaid attending evening public schools in Hawassa city, Sidama region, Ethiopia.

**Objectives.** This study intended to assess the prevalence and factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids attending evening primary public schools at Hawasa 2024.

**Method.** School-based cross-sectional study complemented with qualitative approach was conducted among 405 housemaids and 13 purposely selected participant. Simple random sampling was used for the quantitative part while purposive sampling was done to select key informants. Data were collected using an interviewer-administered questionnaire by Kobo Collect for quantitative study then exported to SPSS, while key-informant interview using semi-structured interview guide was used for the qualitative study. Both bivariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis were done to assess the association between independent and dependent variables. The strength of association was determined using the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with their corresponding 95 % confidence interval. P-values of <0.05 were used to declare statistical significance. Tables and diagrammatical presentation were used, and mean with standard deviation were used to interpret continuous variables. ATLAS.ti was used for qualitative data analysis. Finally, the finding was explained by triangulating with the quantitative findings in the result.

**Result:** The prevalence of sexual violence among was 67.9% (95% CI: 63%-72%). The odd of sexual violence was higher among housemaids whose agreement were daily (AOR=11.173, 95% CI =1.220, 15.298), there employer drunk alcohol (4.174, 95% CI = 1.851, 9.416), housemaids origin from rural area (AOR= 2.95 (1.56, 5.55), whereas housemaid living with another housemaid in the household were less likely to face sexual violence (AOR=0.429, 95% CI = 0.218, 0.844).

**Conclusion:** There was a high prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids. Types of agreement, origin of the housemaid, and presence of other housemaid and employers alcohol consumption were significantly associated with sexual violence.

**Key words:** Sexual violence, Female housemaids, Prevalence, Sidama Regional state, Ethiopia.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

Sexual violence can be defined as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work”. Threats of rape, attempted rape, rape, sexual harassment, and coerced sexual contact are examples of sexual violence[1]. When there is coercion, violence, or the threat of violence, these behaviors are regarded as nonconsensual. Psychological pressure, undue influence, incarceration, power abuse, taking advantage of a coercive environment, or an individual's incapacity to freely assent can all lead to coercion. This definition needs to be followed regardless of the victim's and the offender's sex, as well as their relationship [2]. According to the WHO 2018, “sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting”

Laborers who work in or for a private family or households are known as housemaid. They are important players in the care economy because they offer both direct and indirect care services. They may be responsible for housekeeping, cooking, laundry, ironing, and gardening, watching after young children or ailing family members, driving the family vehicle, taking care of domestic pets, and defending the house [3].

According to ILO estimates, 100 million girls under the age of 18 are employed globally. Of all the child labor sectors involving girls, domestic work employs the greatest number of them, as housemaid. Girls are frequently forced to become housemaid when their families pull them out of school to help with the family's finances or when school fees or other associated expenses force them to give up their education [4].

One of the groups of workers most at risk from sexual violence worldwide is the housemaid. Because domestic labor takes place in homes, where privacy is often violated, workers are more susceptible to abuse by their employers [5].

Housemaids often experience different types of sexual violence by different perpetrators. Sexual violence against housemaids remains usually concealed as victims cannot report such offences [6].

The majority of these housemaids come from low-income, divorced, or deceased parent's households, where they might not have had the chance to go to school or have another source of income [7].

According to the study conducted in Kampala working in isolation raises the possibility of sexual violence and reduces reporting options. The capacity of housemaid to formally report it is weakened by social and gender norms. The lack of language regarding sexual harassment, victim blaming, stigmatization, and the culture of silence all prevent women from speaking out for justice and self-care. Sexual harassment is still prevalent because of social and gender norms that normalize it[8].

According to the FDRE Constitution of Ethiopia, workers have the right to reasonable limitation of working hours, to rest, to leisure, to periodic leaves with pay, to remuneration for public holidays as well as healthy and safe work environment. The nation's Labor Proclamation has granted additional workers special legal protection based on these rights, which are guaranteed by the constitution. Housemaid do not have the same legal protections as other workers. Therefore, housemaids are specifically excluded from the labor law's application [9].

The Case study done in Wolaita Sodo Town, examines legal protection for housemaid, who are highly exposed to varieties of abuses and violence by taking the comparative analysis of some African countries like Kenya and South Africa. The research's conclusions showed that there is no clear contractual agreement between employers and housemaid, that workers are not allowed to take breaks during the day or night, that they are underpaid or not compensated at all, and that there are abuses and sexual violations. The study also showed that, despite insufficient legal protection, domestic workers' rights are violated for a variety of reasons. Among those are an unequal bargaining position, vague contract terms, working in a private household, illiteracy, lack of awareness, and dim realization [10].

Women in developing nations like Ethiopia who have low socioeconomic status are primarily affected by this. The majority of these housemaids come from low-income, divorced, or deceased parent's households, where they might not have had the chance to go to school or have another source of income. Employers frequently lack focus and may not take into account their workers' personal lives.

There is a lack of sufficient and trustworthy information regarding the scope and contributing factors of sexual violence among housemaids, despite the fact that sexual violence has been the

subject of numerous studies conducted worldwide, including in Ethiopia. It is anticipated that this study will close the gap by evaluating the prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence among female housemaids attending evening primary public schools residing in Hawassa.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Violence against women is a global public health crisis of pandemic proportions. It has serious social and economic consequences for countries and societies[11].

Research showed that housemaids were more likely than other young women to have been forced into having sex and to have done so before the age of fifteen [12]. Globally 50% of women experienced sexual violence. Young women are in the highest risk category for sexual violence. The highest risk years for sexual violence are between ages 12 and 34. Girls aged 16-19 are four times more likely than any other demographic to be rape or sexual assault victims [13].

It is well known that housemaids who sexually abused are at risk of unwanted pregnancy, having an unsafe abortion, and developing other illnesses like sexually transmitted infections including HIV [7]. Many victims of sexual violence report experiencing shock, fear, agitation, confusion, and social disengagement right after the attack. In addition, some may experience emotional detachment, insomnia, and flashbacks—symptoms that are typical of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD is, in fact, the most prevalent mental health consequence of sexual assault. In terms of the psychological effects of sexual assault, PTSD affects 7%–65% of women who have experienced sexual assault at some point in their lives. Many survivors of sexual victimization (13–51%) also fit the diagnostic criteria for depression in addition to PTSD [14].

The eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls is one of the main objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Achieving sustainable development goals also requires ending violence against women and girls. Under Goals 3 and 5, a number of international and national organizations prioritize the prevention of violence against women [15] [16].

A systematic review and meta-analysis done in sub-Saharan Africa reveal that the highest prevalence report of sexual violence was found in women in Northern Uganda (50%), followed by a study conducted amongst women (39.7%) in the Democratic Congo. Among women of reproductive age, Ghana (4%) and Nigeria (6.6%) had the lowest prevalence [17].

According to a study done in Lebanon, 68% of housemaids disclosed having experienced sexual violence. Respondents reported experiencing a variety of forms of sexual harassment, such as: inappropriate leering or staring in a sexual manner; sexually suggestive remarks, jokes, or name-calling; intrusive questions about your sex life or physical appearance that were offensive; someone offensively exposing their privates or half of their body; unwanted touching, hugging, kissing, or other inappropriate physical contact; repeated or inappropriate dates invitations; sexually explicit images, posters, or other materials; actual or attempted sexual assault or rape; recording or photographing survivors of a sexual nature; demands or coercion for sex or other sexual acts; and/or other forms of sexual harassment [18].

According to another study done in Hong Kong, physical and psychological abuse of housemaids are the next most common types of abuse, followed by sexual violence [19].

Among Ethiopian housemaids, the overall pooled prevalence of lifetime sexual violence was 46.26%. An Addis Ababa study revealed that the highest rate of sexual violence against housemaids (85.8%) was observed. The frequency of the various forms of sexual violence was evaluated in this review. Thus, with a pooled prevalence of 55.43%, sexual harassment was the most common form of sexual violence [20].

Because sexual assault is still highly stigmatized everywhere it occurs, different regions disclose assaults at different rates. Since the phenomenon is generally underreported, the data that are available tend to underestimate the actual scope of the issue. Due to a variety of factors, including shame, a fear of being held accountable, a lack of confidence, or ignorance of sexual violence, the majority of the issues remain unreported, undocumented, and hidden. Furthermore, this field of study has received little attention, so gaining a better grasp of the problem is essential to advancing a concerted campaign against it. Therefore, the goal of this study is to determine the prevalence of sexual violence and its associated factors among housemaids enrolled in Hawassa's school night program.

### **1.3. Significance of the study**

Sexual violence is an everyday reality that impacts millions of people around the world. Over her lifetime, one in three women will experience physical or sexual violence [21].

Housemaids are more likely to experience sexual assault because of their employment circumstances and financial hardship. Sexual assault victims experience physiological, psychological, emotional, and sociocultural effects. To address the issue, it is crucial to comprehend the prevalence and contributing factors of sexual violence against housemaids. The results of this study are noteworthy for informing the creation of suitable policies, initiatives, and tactics aimed at mitigating housemaid vulnerabilities and curbing instances of sexual violence against them to the government. The result also help to create awareness for the schools and different stakeholders. It helps in the development of methods for preventing sexual assault in this demographic. The results of this investigation may broaden our current body of knowledge.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1 Prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids**

Sexual violence is pervasive; it happens in all societies, all cultures, and all nations on Earth. Moreover, up to one-third of women say they felt pressured to have their first sexual experience. A range of environments, including the home, the workplace, schools, and the community, are susceptible to sexual violence [22] .

Approximately 8–10% of men and 20–25% of women globally experienced sexual abuse prior to turning 18 years old [23].

7.2% of women globally who are 15 years of age or older have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives. Significant regional differences were observed in prevalence, which ranged from 3.3% in south Asia to 21.0% in central sub-Saharan Africa. High prevalence areas included Australasia, central and southern sub-Saharan Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa [24].

According to a study that included a sample of teenagers (15–19 years old) from five different nations—China, South Africa, Nigeria, India, and the United States—the prevalence of SV victimization varied from 10.2% in China to 36.6% in South Africa. According to the study, the lifetime victimization rate of SV varied between 1.2% in China and 12.6% in South Africa [25].

Up until 2019, there were 2,593,399 million domestic workers in Indonesia, with 137,000 of them under the age of 18. In the meantime, 42% of Indonesia's housemaids were victims of sexual abuse, accounting for 92% of the country's total workforce. Of the 2,979 women who suffered from sexual assault, 24 were employed as housemaids [26].

Based on the study done on Pakistan, estimate that in Pakistan around “8.5 million” domestic workers are women and young females. Studies show that housemaids are victimized sexually and they are even raped. Housemaid face harsh and rough attitude of the owner and other family members and are considered inferior. 33% reported touching and holdings hands, 16% said that their owners were making love to them and 15% said that they faced extreme level of sexual harassment [27].

South Africa is one of the Southern African countries with many domestic workers about 18% of all women in South Africa are employed as housemaid and 80% of them are poorly educated.

The majority of female housemaids indicated that they face sexual violence and sometimes they are forced to have sex with their male bosses unwillingly, as well as for them to get some wage increase and for them to be permanent housemaid. In line with this fact also they discovered that,

female housemaids are vulnerable to rape and sexual harassment by the male employers as well as their visiting relatives [28].

Based on the research done in Goa Thirty percent of teenagers reported having been sexually abused at some point. Experiences of other types of physical and verbal violence were linked to sexual abuse experiences. Roughly 6% of teenagers had engaged in coercive sexual behavior [29].

The Prospective study done in Adigrat showed that, 181 victims reported to have raped, about 70% were students and 76.8% were single. About 20% of the victims said they were raped before and other reported attempted rape. From the rape cases ten (5.5%) are housemaids [30].

According to a systematic review and meta-analysis conducted in Ethiopia the pooled prevalence of life time sexual violence among housemaids in Ethiopia was 42.26%, 55.43% for sexual harassment, 39.03% attempted rape and 18.85% for rape [20].

The study carried out in Kombolcha Town in northeast Ethiopia of the 224 housemaids included in the study, the prevalence of reported sexual violence among housemaids was 21.4%. About one- third 69 (32.09%) of housemaids experienced unwanted touching and of the 52 housemaids who reported being raped, 21 (40.38%) reported the rape to a friend and 28 (53.84%) to nobody [31].

## **2.2 Factor associated with sexual violence among housemaids**

While anybody can experience sexual violence, there are risk factors and vulnerabilities that can make the incident more likely to happen. There are many factors are linked to sexual violence, but the ones that have been researched the most at the individual and relationship levels are age, education, alcohol consumption, and socioeconomic status. The majority of housemaids are not able to enroll in regular programs to their education. They must work the night shift as a result, which makes them more susceptible to sexual violence [32] [33].

### **2.2.1 Socio-demographic factor**

Study conducted on southwest Oklahoma low socioeconomic index remained strongly associated with sexual violence. According to the study 42.8% among women scoring low on the socioeconomic status experienced sexual violence [34].

Lack of economic resources underpins women's vulnerability to violence and their difficulty in extricating[35]. The link between violence and lack of economic resources and dependency is circular. The threat and fear of violence keeps women from seeking employment, and compels

them to accept low-paid, home – based exploitative labor. Due to economic independence, women have no power to escape from violent relationships. Macroeconomic policies such as structural adjustment programs, globalization and the growing inequalities have created increased levels of violence in several regions like Latin America, Africa and Asia [36] .

A qualitative study done among housemaid in Cyprus shows that, the housemaids vulnerability to sexual violence and their perceived ability to protect themselves, escape a dangerous situation, and achieve retribution was impacted by several factors linked to women’s gender, ethnicity and economic position as well as broader societal, legal, and structural ones [37].

This article provides a descriptive overview of the education and income levels of housemaids in South Africa. Statistics from Statistics South Africa show that housemaids have relatively lower education and income levels compared to other occupations or economic sectors. Significant differences are also observed in the education and income levels of housemaids in different parts of South Africa. Richer municipalities have more educated and high-earning housemaids, while the reverse applies to poorer municipalities located mostly in rural and former homeland areas [38].

According to the study conducted in Ghana, the educational levels of most housemaids were generally low. The findings demonstrate that housemaids were largely from poorer backgrounds, especially in relation to the families or households of employment, and the majority of them were from rural areas [39].

A study on sexual violence among housemaids in the Gedeo zone revealed a strong association between the housemaid’s age, childhood residence, and family history. Housemaids between the ages of 15 and 19 had an around four-fold higher risk of experiencing sexual violence than those who were 20 years or older. When compared to housemaids from urban areas, the likelihood of sexual violence rose by 97% for those from rural areas. In terms of family characteristics, the likelihood of sexual violence throughout one's life was nearly three times higher for those whose fathers had no formal education than for those whose fathers had at least a secondary education [40].

### **2.2.2 Alcohol use**

It has been demonstrated that drug and alcohol abuse increases a person's susceptibility to sexual violence by placing them in risky settings. Adolescents who struggle with drugs are 18–21 times more likely to experience sexual abuse [41] [42].

The study conducted on sexual violence and substance abuse in South Africa on adolescents stated that, every substance misuse factor (drugs, alcohol, and smoking) had a substantial correlation with sexual violence [43].

A study on sexual violence and related factors found that young women who reported rape or attempted rape were significantly more likely to report a history of using hard liquor (71%), marijuana (45%), and other illicit drugs (9%), compared to those who did not report having an unwanted sexual experience (58%, 34%, and 4%, respectively). Young women who experienced rape or attempted rape were significantly more likely to report being pressured to use alcohol or marijuana by the date of the incident (31% and 18%, respectively) than young women who were not raped (4% and 4%, respectively) [44].

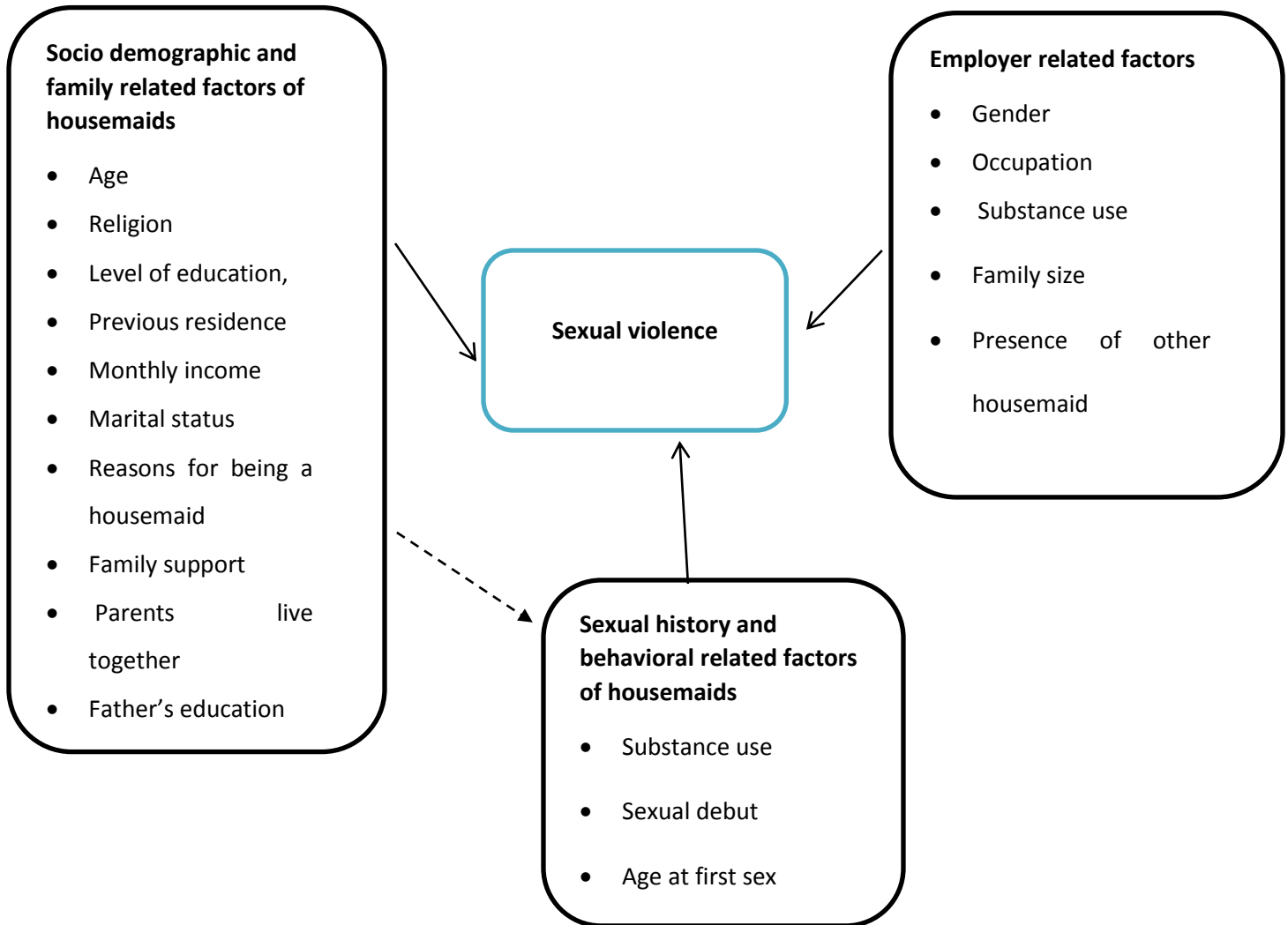
There was a clear link between the perpetrator use of alcohol or marijuana and the rape or attempted rape. Compared to young women who did not report any rape or attempted rape (20% and 14%), the likelihood of reporting rape or attempted rape was significantly higher among those who reported that their date used marijuana (25%) or drank one or more drinks (40%) [45] [44].

Alcohol and other drug use were associated with increased risk of violence, but they also had an impact on women who regularly used these substances. Drinking alcohol, smoking, and abusing other substances made it harder for women than for males to recognize warning signs and take appropriate action. In addition, women who consume alcoholic beverages may find themselves in situations where they are more likely to run into prospective criminals. The evaluation also revealed that almost half of the thirty-three female domestic workers who were coerced or threatened to chew gum or consume alcohol really did so [46].

There is a greater likelihood of forced sex for those with a history of alcohol consumption and drug use, such as shisha, hashish, or cocaine. Individuals with a history of eating khat are three times more likely to engage in coerced sexual relations [47] [48] [46].

There is strong association between sexual violence and alcohol use, a study conducted in Addis Ababa found that housemaids employed by an employer who drank alcohol were 14 times more likely to be victims of sexual violence [49] [40] .

### 2.3. Conceptual framework



Adapted from WHO (2010)

**Figure 1.** Conceptual frame work on prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence among housemaid female evening students, Sidama Ethiopia, 2024

### **3. Objective of the study**

#### **3.1 General Objective**

- To assess the prevalence and factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids attending evening class in Hawasa 2024

#### **3.2 Specific Objective**

- To determine the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids attending evening class in Hawassa
- To identify factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids attending evening class in Hawassa

### **4. Method and materials**

#### **4.1 Study area**

The research was carried out in Hawassa, which is located in Ethiopia's Sidama region. Hawassa is situated 275 kilometers away from Addis Ababa. According to an Ethiopian statistical service report for July 2023, the total estimated population number of Hawassa is 441,536; 218,317 of them are male and 223,219 of them are female [50].

Evening classes are offered in 14 primary and 5 secondary governmental schools. There are 9832 (2815 male and 7017 female) students enrolled in the night program overall.

#### **4.2. Study design and period**

School-based cross-sectional and phenomenology study design (concurrent embedded mixed) study was employed from March 28 to May 21, 2024.

#### **4.3 Source population**

All female housemaid in Hawassa who attends primary night school.

#### **4.4 Study population**

##### **4.3.1 Study population for quantitative**

Randomly selected students who are housemaids studying in the selected primary night school.

##### **4.3.2 Study population for qualitative**

Study populations were purposely selected housemaids, polices, officials from Hawassa city women affairs, workers from safe house and purposely selected teachers.

#### **4.5 Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

##### **4.5.1. Inclusion criteria**

Female housemaid in Hawassa who is age 18 and older and enrolled in primary evening classes.

#### **4.5.2. Exclusion criteria**

The housemaids who are absent and critically ill during data collection time.

#### **4.6 Sample size determination**

The sample size for the study's first objectives was determined using a single population proportion formula while taking the following assumptions into account:

##### **4.6.1. Sample size for objective one**

$$n = (Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)/d^2$$

Where sample size is = n

$Z_{\alpha/2}$  = Z value with a 95% confidence interval = 1.96

P= is taken from a study found that 60.2% of housemaids in the Gedeo zone[40] had experienced sexual violence.

d= margin of error (5%)

$$n = (1.96)^2 (0.602)(1-0.602) / (0.05)^2$$

= 368, adding 10% for non-response rate the final sample size will be 405

##### **4.6.2. Sample size for objective two**

Using the software Epi Info version 7, the sample size for factors associated with sexual violence among housemaid evening students in Hawassa was determined. The power is set at 80% and the confidence level at 95% for this computation.

**Table 1. Sample size determination for associated factor of sexual violence 2024.**

Variables	CI	Power	Ratio	AOR	% of outcome in unexposed group	Sample size	Reference
Previous residence	95	80%	1:1	1.97	50.9	312	[40]
Employer marital status	95	80%	1:1	2.74	24.8	156	[31]
Family size	95	80%	1:1	2.9	23.2	114	[31]

With 405, the final sample size is the largest for the two objectives based on the information provided above.

**4.6.3. Sample size for the qualitative study:**

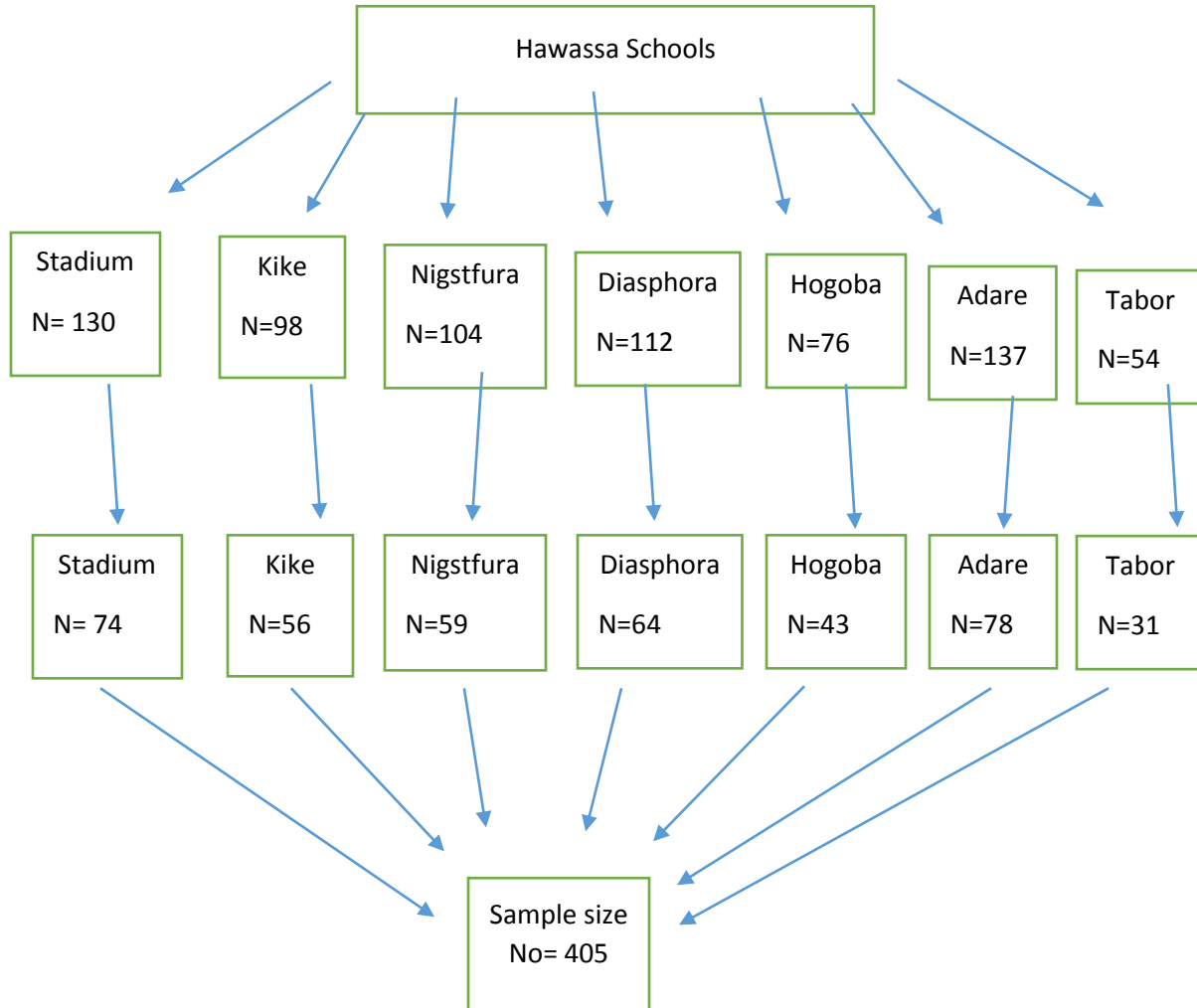
For qualitative study, the sample size was determined based on information saturation. Accordingly, 10 key informant (KIs) and three survivors were interviewed. Two polices, three officials from women affairs and, one prosecutor from one stop center, two teachers, two case managers from safe house and three survivor housemaids.

**4.7 Sampling technique and procedure**

**4.7.1. Sampling technique for quantitative**

Among the schools having evening program, seven schools were selected using simple random sampling and census was conducted to identify students who were housemaids and age 18 and above. To identify eligible respondents, distinct codes are allocated to various possible sorts of employment together with the respondents' ages and class role numbers. The total number of housemaid students enrolled in each evening school are then be listed, along with the corresponding class grades. Then, the number of female housemaids in each schools were identified and the sample size were proportionally allocated to the number of female housemaids at each schools. Finally, the study participants were selected through simple random sampling

from each schools and data were collected from female housemaid students whose age is greater than and equal to 18.



**Figure 2.** Schematic presentation of sampling procedure in Hawassa evening schools 2024.

**4.7.2 Sampling technique for qualitative study:**

The purposive sampling technique and critical case sampling strategy were used based on the judgement of the researcher. KIs were recruited based on being able to provide the best information and experience regarding sexual violence among housemaids.

## **4.8. Study Variable**

### **4.8.1 Dependent variable**

- Sexual violence (Yes/No)

### **4.8.2 Independent variable**

- Socio-demographic characteristics of the housemaids ( age, childhood residence, educational level, religion, income level, marital status)
- Substance abuse by the housemaids ( alcohol, chat, drugs)
- Family history of the housemaid ( family help, marital status and educational status of the family, estimated income level)
- Multiple sexual partner of the housemaids
- Characteristics of the employer( Family size, occupation, marital status, behavior( alcohol, chat, cigarette use)

## **4.9. Data collection tool and procedure**

### **4.9.1. Data collection tool and procedure for quantitative**

The quantitative data was collected using an interviewer-administered questionnaire by Kobo Collect. The questionnaire was adapted from previously published studies [49] . The questionnaire, had four parts, sociodemographic information was included in the first section, substance abuse and family history of female housemaid students was covered in the second section of the questionnaire, the employer's characteristics was covered in the third section of the questionnaire, and the housemaids' sexual history was covered in the fourth section. For the data collection process, seven female health professionals having previous experience in data collection were hired, five data collectors including, three health officer, two BSc nurses, and two MPH holders as supervisors.

### **4.9.2 Data collection tool and procedure for qualitative**

Additionally, qualitative data was collected by using a semi-structured interview approach to conduct in-depth interviews with selected participants as part of the qualitative method. The tool were adapted from previously publish study [51]. The interview was recorded using audio recorder. Each key informant interview was conducted by the principal investigator. The school director was supported to identify and recruit eligible teachers, and then interview were held in quite classroom. After getting a permission letter from Hawassa University College of Medicine and Health Sciences School of Public Health, a higher official from the police commission led

me to a sub-city where there was a report of sexual violence by a housemaid. I then interviewed police working in the sub-city in the criminal investigation office. The police gave me the phone number of the safe house head, then we met and I interviewed her, and she helped me interview survivors. Regarding the one-stop center, after getting a permission letter from the Office of Justice, the interview was held with the prosecutor. All interviews were conducted in a quiet and private place where participants felt comfortable sharing their thoughts openly, and verbal informed consent from the participants was obtained.

#### **4.10. Operational definition**

- **Housemaids** - are women who work for households on a contract basis (daily worker) or on a permanent basis[31]
- **Sexual violence**- In this study, sexual violence will be considered “Yes” if a housemaid faces one or more of the following: rape, attempted rape, being coerced into engaging in sexual activity against her will, coerced into engaging in sexual activity out of fear of her partner's behavior, sexual harassments at list once in her life-time otherwise “No” [40].
- **Completed rape** - Penetration of the vulva or anus using the penis, either physically or by other means of coercion.
- **Sexual harassments**- when any of the following occurred to the participant: unwanted and persistent advances toward a sexual relationship, including unwelcome comments, kissing, and touching [40].
- **Attempted rape**- The act of trying to have non-consensual sexual intercourse with a female student but failing for some reason.
- **Extended family**- family unit that extends past the nuclear family to include other relatives such as aunts, uncles, and grandparents.

#### **4.11. Data quality management**

##### **4.11.1. Quantitative data quality management**

Designing the data collection instrument was received priority in order to ensure data quality. Data collectors and supervisors received training for two days. The questionnaire was pre-tested on 5% (20) of the housemaids at Hawassa Hayik Dar School who was not included in the study. During the data collection process, supervisors oversee data collectors at each site. Additionally, a meeting was held between the principal investigator and data collector to discuss challenges

encountered during data collection and potential solutions. Before any data entry, the gathered information was examined and verified for accuracy.

#### **4.11.2. Qualitative data quality management**

##### Credibility

To ensure credibility the researchers was ensure prolong engagement on the data and was discuss data coding, analysis and interpretation throughout the process of the research with advisor's and other researchers who have experience with qualitative research.

##### Transferability

To establish transferability, the investigator provided detail explanation of the whole research process from the data collection to final report. Participant statements were quoted directly and, detail definition was developed between the studied contexts and studies itself.

##### Dependability

The finding of the research was audited and verified by the advisors to examine the data. The audio records, notes and process during the analysis was kept for cross-checking.

##### Conformability

To establish conformability the participants own word was used instead of interviewer opinions eliminate biases throughout the procedure.

#### **4.12. Data entry and analysis**

##### **4.12.1. Data entry and analysis for quantitative study**

The Kobo collect version 2023.1.2 application was used to collect the data. Following collection, the data was exported into SPSS version 26 for analysis. Descriptive statistic in the form of tables and diagrammatical presentation was used for categorical variables, and mean with standard deviation was used to interpret variable. Both binary and multivariable logistic regression was run to identify factors associated with sexual violence. Then independent variables having cutoff P value of  $\leq 0.25$  were selected for multivariable binary logistic regression analysis. Before employing multivariable logistic regression analysis goodness-of-fit of the model was assessed using Hosmer and Lemeshow model fitness test with non-significant (p-value = 0.14), representing a good-fit model. The crude and adjusted odds ratios with their respective 95 % confidence interval were calculated and interpreted accordingly. Finally, the strength of statistical association between dependent and independent variables was measured using P-value $<0.05$  and adjusted odds ratio at 95% confidence interval.

#### **4.12.2. Data entry and analysis for qualitative study**

The audio was transcribed by using clean verbatim transcription method and the transcript was written in Amharic and translated into English. The audio record was listened repeatedly to ensure that everything was translated as accurately as possible. The interpreter listened to the audio recordings again and made the appropriate corrections if anything remained unclear. The English-translated words were coded using Atlas-Ti software version 24 and thematic analysis was conducted. Then, the output was exported as a word document for further interpretation of the findings. Finally, the finding was explained by triangulating with the quantitative findings in the result parts.

#### **4.13. Ethical consideration**

Ethical clearance letter was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Hawassa University College of Medicine and health science Institutional Review Board (IRB). Before the data collection, Official letter of permissions was obtained from Institutional Review Board (IRB). Before data collection consent was obtained from each individual respondent after explaining the purpose, procedure, confidentiality and benefits from the study. Privacy and confidentiality of the response and result of each participant was maintained during and after data collection throughout the study period.

#### **4.14 Dissemination of Plan**

The result of this study will be presented to Hawassa University Medicine and Health Science campus school of public health. The thesis result will also be given to different stakeholders and published in peer-reviewed journal.

## 5. Result

### 5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the housemaids

A total of 405 housemaid women who were willing participated in an interview making a response rate of 100%. The median age of the housemaids is 18. Among the 405 interviewed housemaids more than three quarter 375 (92%) the age ranged 18-24 and 342(84.4 %) were in grade 5-8. The majority 287 (70.9%) of the housemaid came from rural areas. (Table 2)

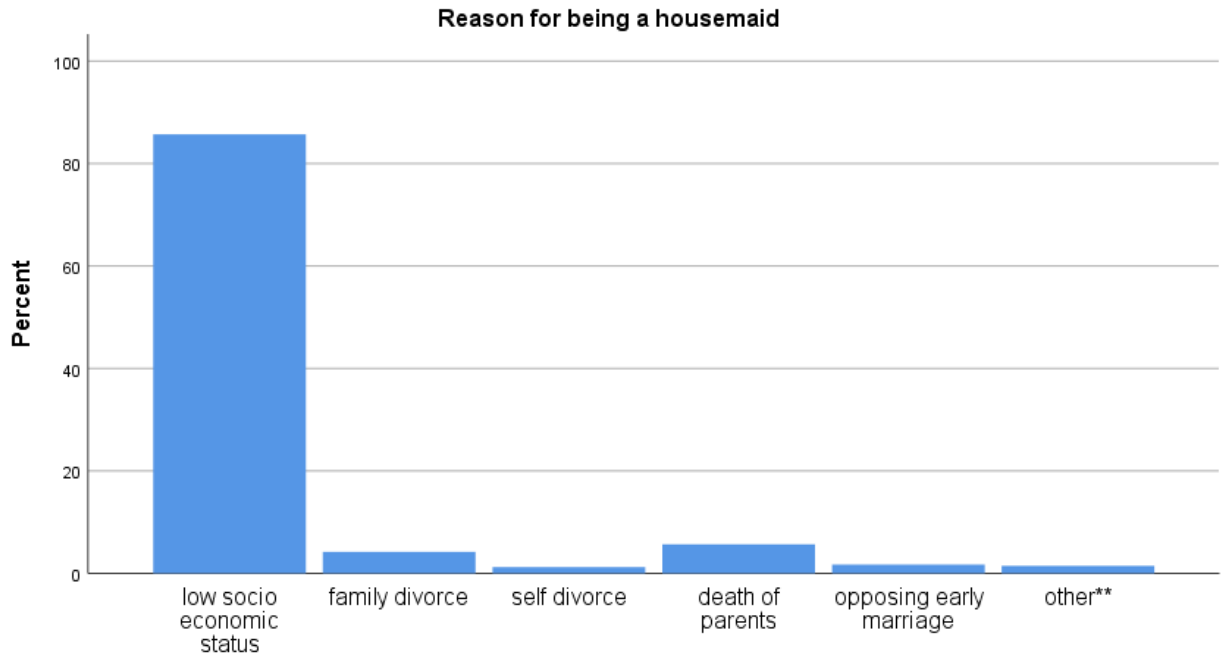
**Table 2. Socio-demographic characteristics of female housemaids attending night schools at Hawassa Sidama Ethiopia 2024.**

Variables	Category	Frequency (%)
Age	18-24	375 (92)
	25-29	23 (5.7)
	>30	7 (1.7)
Religion of the respondent	Orthodox	85 (21)
	Catholic	17 (4.2)
	Protestant	297 (73.3)
	Muslim	2 (0.5)
	Other*	4 (1)
Educational status of the respondent	First cycle ( grade 1-4)	63(15.6)
	Second cycle ( grade 5-8)	342(84.4)
Marital status of the respondent	Single	235 (58)
	Married	26(6.4)
	Have boyfriend	138 (34.1)
	Divorced	6 (1.5)
Educational status of husband/boyfriend (n=164)	No formal education	4 (2.4)
	Grade 1-8	61 (37.1)
	Grade 9-12	46 (28)
	Above grade 12	30 (18.2)
	Not known	23 (14)
Payment	Yes	236(58.3)
	No	169 (41.7)

Monthly income of the respondent (n= 236)	<=1000 ETB	131 ( 32.3)
	>1000 ETB	105 (25.67)
Place they come from	Rural	287 (70.9)
	Urban	119 (29.1)
Duration of stay in Hawassa (Month)	0-12	164 (40.5)
	13-24	56 (13.8)
	25-36	43 (10.6)
	>36	142(35.1)
Work experience (Month)	0-12	167 (41.2)
	13-24	56 (13.8)
	25-36	45 (11.1)
	>36	137(33.8)
Types of agreement	Permanent	308 (76)
	Daily	89 (22)
	Contract	8 (2)
Who had contractual or daily agreements living with (n=97)	Alone	10 (10.3)
	With family	42 (43.29)
	With husband	26 (26.8)
	Boyfriends	3 (3.09)
	With female friends	16 (16.49)
Parents living together	Yes	258 (63.7)
	No	147 (36.3)
Father educational status	No formal education	142 (35.1)
	read and write only	10 (2.5)
	1-8 grade	121 (29.9)
	9-12 grade	47 (11.6)
	Above 12	2(0.5)
	Not known	83(20.5)
Mother educational status	No formal education	193 (47.7)
	read and write only	28(6.9)
	1-8grade	132 (32.6)
	9-12 grade	33 (8.1)
	Above 12	2 (0.5)

	Not known	17 (4.2)
Family income	Better	22 (5.4)
	Average	143 (35.3)
	Poor	240 (59.3)
Get family support	Yes	243 (60)
	No	163 (40)
Housemaid ever smoke	Yes	4 (1)
	No	401 (99)
Frequency of smoke	Once	1(25)
	Daily	1(25)
	Weekly	2(50)
Housemaid ever drink alcohol	Yes	14 (3.5)
	No	391 (96.5)
Frequency of alcohol consumption	Once	3(21.4)
	Daily	1(7.1)
	Weekly	4(28.5)
	Monthly	6(42.8)

\*Adventist = 1, Hawaryat =3



**Figure 3. Reason for being a housemaid among female housemaid attending evening primary public schools in Hawassa 2024.**

\*\* Want to be free from family control =6

### **5.2 Employers characteristics**

Regarding the characteristics of the housemaid's employers 339 (83.7 %) were married, 58 (14.3 %) single and 5 (1.2 %) are divorced. Majority 147(42.3%) of the male employers were government employee, 100 (28.8 %) merchants and 92 (26.5 %) private workers. According to the employers' economic status 197 (48.6%) of them were better-off, 195 (48.1 %) medium and 13(3.2%) were poor. 14 (3.5%) of them chew chat, 10 (2.5%) smoke cigarette and 75 (18.5 %) drink alcohol. (Table 3)

**Table 3. Characteristics of employers of housemaids attending night schools at Hawassa Sidama Ethiopia 2024.**

Variables	Category	Frequency (%)
Employers marital status	Married	339 (83.7)
	Single	58 (14.3)
	Divorced	5 (1.2)
	Widowed	3 (0.7)
Gender of current employer (n=66)	Male	8(12.1)
	Female	58(87.8)
Male employer occupation (n=347)	Merchant	100( 28.8)
	Government employee	147 (42.3)
	Private worker	92 (26.5)
	Not known	8 (2.3)
Female employer occupation (n=397)	Merchant	100 (25.1)
	Government employee	179 (45)
	Private worker	104 (26.1)
	Not know	14 (3.5)
Family size	<=3	42 (10.4)
	4-6	230 (56.8)
	7-9	121 (29.9)
	>=10	12 (3)
Presence of extended family	Yes	95 (23.5)
	No	310 (76.5)
Presence of other housemaid	Yes	70 (17.3)
	No	335 (82.7)
Estimated employers economy	Better-of	197 (48.6)
	Medium	195 (48.1)
	Poor	13(3.2)
Employers chat chew	Yes	14 (3.5)
	No	391 (96.5)
Frequency of chat chew (n=14)	Every day or nearly every day	5 (35.7)
	Once or twice a week	7 (50)

	1-3 times a month	2 (14.2)
Employer ever smoke	Yes	10 (2.5)
	No	395 (97.5)
Frequency of smoke ( n=10)	Every day or nearly every day	8 (80)
	Once or twice a week	1 (10)
	Occasionally, less than once a month	1 (10)
Employer ever drink alcohol	Yes	75 (18.5)
	No	330 (81.5)
Frequency of alcohol consumption (n= 75)	Every day or nearly every day	31 (14.3)
	Once or twice a week	24 (32)
	1-3 times a month	20 (26.6)
Employer ever took shisha	Yes	7 (1.7)
	No	398 (98.3)

### 5.3 Sexual history of the housemaids

Among the housemaids 73 (18%) of them said they had ever engaged in sexual activity. Regarding the age at the first sex the majority 53 (72.6%) of the housemaids started sex age less than Eighteen. Of the 73 (18%) housemaids who reported having sex, 16 (21.9%) said they did so out of personal desire, 22 (30.1%) they were married and 23 (31.5%) said they were forced. Of the sexually active respondents, 66 (90.41) of them have less than two sexual partner.

About the perpetrators, most 14 (56%) were raped by their employer followed close relative 5 (20%) and neighbors 2(8%). This was supported by a qualitative report showing most of the perpetrators are employers of the housemaids,

*“... Most of the time the children experienced the sexual abuse by the male employers and son or relatives of the employers..... ” (Head of safe house, KII #1)*

Another key informant strengthened this idea;

*“..... I have one client she was 16 years old, the perpetrator was her male employer and he is much older than her the violence was rape....” (Case manager 1; KII #4)*

Another qualitative evidence reveal that relatives of the employers are also the perpetrator

*“.....the next one is the case of a 6 or 7 years old child. Her parents are divorced. She lived with her father. One of her uncle (her father’s brother) approached her father and promised to take care of the daughter and will send her to school. Her father agreed and she came to the town with her uncle. After this another of her uncle, the younger one come and live together. One he forced to have sex and did it. ....” (Police KII #5)*

This idea was also supported by another KI

*“...my client was 10 years old housemaid her family are very poor her mother is not alive. She take care of the children and clean the dishes. The perpetrator was the male employer’s brother....” (Case manager 2 KII # 8)*

The mechanism to force the victims were 18 (72%) threats of harm, 2 (8%) hits them and 4(16%) pointed a knife.

One of the member of the safe house worker prosecutor narrated:

*“When he rape her, he uses force. He doesn't give her medicine, he drinks, but he doesn't give her anything. She said that he has a sharp knife and he threatens her with a knife, saying that if you spoke, you would not live anywhere, not even in this country.”(Prosecutor KII #2)*

Regarding the age of the perpetrators 10 (40%) of them were older than housemaids and 15 (60%) much older than them. Majority 15 (60%) of the rape were takes place in the employers home and 10 (40%) were outside employers home.

From the total 25 (6.2%) of the housemaid reported to have been raped at least once in their life time. Over all 215(53.1%) of them faced an attempted rape in their life time. The majority of the housemaids who escaped the attempted rape did so by shouting 59 (27.4%), by giving an appointment 58(26.9%), by fighting 47(21.8%), and by getting help from other person 23 (10.6%). (Table 4)

In qualitative result one survivor narrated how she scape the attempt she faced;

*“ ..... he took me to another place saying that our house is here I thought it was true and followed him Then there was a warehouse in the dark and he took me there . At that time he suffocated me and put me to sleep and he tried to rape me. Then the guard saw us and yelled at him then the boy runaway.....” (Survivor #1)*

**Table 4. Sexual history of housemaids attending night schools at Hawassa Sidama Ethiopia 2024.**

Variables	Category	Frequency (%)
Sexual debut	Yes	73 (18)
	No	332 ( 82)
Age at first sex ( n=73)	< 18	53 (72.6)
	>= 18	20 (27.3)
Reason for the first sex ( n=73)	In a marriage	22 (30.1)
	Personal desire	16 (21.9)
	Peer pressure	8 (10.9)
	Promising word from partner	4 (5.4)
	Forced	23 (31.5)
Forced sex	Yes	25(6.2)
	No	380(93.8)
Perpetrator ( n=25)	Close relative	5(20)
	Broker	2 (8)
	Employer	14 (56)
	Neighbors	2 (8)
	Unknown person	2 (8)
Age of the perpetrator ( n=25)	Older than me	10 (40)
	Much older than me	15 (60)
Place ( n=25)	Employers home	15 (60)
	Outside employers home	10 (40)
Mechanism ( n=25)	Hit you	2 (8)
	Pointed knife	4 (16)
	Threats of harm	18 (72)
	Give you drug/alcohol	1 (4)
Shared the event to ( n=25)	Nobody	11 (44)
	A friend	9 (36)
	Sister/brother	4 (16)
	Parents	1 (4)
Report the event to legal body	Yes	4 (28.5)

(n=14)	No	10 (71.4)
Action taken to the perpetrator (n=4)	Nothing	2 (50)
	Imprisonment	1 (25)
	Financial penalty	1 (25)
Reason to kept it secret (n=10)	Do not know what to do	3 (30)
	Afraid of the perpetrator	5 (50)
	The legal body is not helpful	2 (20)
Life time sexual partner	Nothing	332 (82)
	1-2	66(16.3)
	>=3	7 (1.7)
Sex in the last 12 month	Yes	26 (6.4)
	No	379 (93.6)
Sexual harassment life time	Yes	243 (60)
	No	162 (40)
Sexual harassment within 6 month	Yes	156 (38.5)
	No	249 (61.5)
Faced attempt of rape	Yes	215 (53.1)
	No	190 (46.9)
Mechanism of scape the attempt	By shouting	59 (27.4)
	By giving an appointment	58 (26.9)
	By fighting	47 (21.8)
	By running	25 (11.6)
	By getting help from other person	23 (10.6)
	By frightening	3 (1.39)

#### 5.4 Factors associated with sexual violence

First different independent variables were analyzed by bivariable logistic regression to identify eligible independent variable for multivariable logistic regression. Based on bivariable logistic regression result, seven independent variables fulfilling the predetermined cutoff point (p-value of less than 0.25) for multivariable logistic regression were types of agreement, employers economy, presence of other housemaid, residence/place they come from, alcohol consumption by housemaid and the employers and male employers occupation.

Then after controlling for possible confounders in multivariable logistic regression, four variables (types of agreement, residence/place they come from, presence of other housemaid and employer's alcohol consumption are retained) were remained statistically significant factor for sexual violence.

The housemaid who had daily agreements are 11.17 time ((AOR= 11.17 (1.220, 15.29)) more likely to get sexual violence than housemaids whose agreements were contract. Regarding the origin of the housemaid, those who come from rural area were almost three times (AOR= 2.95 (1.56, 5.55)) more likely to face sexual violence compared to those housemaid come from urban area.

Having another housemaid in the household is associated with a lower risk of experiencing sexual violence. Housemaid living with another housemaid in the house had 58% (AOR=0.42 (0.21, 0.84)) reduction to get sexual violence than housemaids who live in the house without another housemaid.

Housemaids whose employer drunk alcohol were 4.17 time (AOR=4.17 (1.85, 9.41)) more likely to get sexual violence compared to those housemaids whose employers do not drink alcohol. (Table 4)

**Table 5. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis result of the factors associated with sexual violence among housemaid night students in Hawassa 2024**

Variable	Sexual violence (n=405)		COR (95 %CI)	AOR (95 %CI)	P value
	Yes (%)	No (%)			
<b>Types of agreement</b>					
Contract	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	1	1	
Daily	77 (86.5)	12 (13.4)	0.993 (0.233,4.233)	11.173 (1.220,15.298)*	0.03
Permanent	193 (62.6)	115 (37.3)	3.823 (1.995, 7.328)	1.534 (0.185, 12.722)	0.69
<b>Male employer occupation</b>					
Merchant	74 (74)	26 (26)	1	1	
Government employer	92 (62.58)	55 (37.4)	0.588 (0.336,1.027)	0.819 (0.437,1.535)	0.53
Private worker	60 (60)	40 (40)	0.527(0.289,0.960)	0.618 (0.311,1.227)	0.16

<b>Place they come from/Origin of the housemaid</b>					
Rural	203 (70.7)	84 (29.2)	1.54 (0.986, 2.41)	2.95 (1.56, 5.55)**	0.01
Urban	73 (61.3)	46 (38.6)	1	1	
<b>Estimated employers economy</b>					
Better-off	122 (61.9)	75 (38)	1.691 (1.102, 2.594)	1.089 (0.157,7.560)	0.93
Medium	143 (73.3)	52 (26.6)	2.049 (0.546, 7.685)	1.676 (0.236,11.909)	0.6
Poor	10 (76.9)	3 (23.07)	1		
<b>Presence of other housemaid</b>					
Yes	39 (55.7)	31 (44.28)	0.528 (0.312,0.896)	0.429 (0.218, 0.844)**	0.01
No	236 (70.4)	99 (29.5)	1		
<b>Employers alcohol consumption</b>					
Yes	66 (88)	9 (12)	4.246 ( 2.043, 8.824)	4.174 (1.851, 9.416) **	0.001
No	209 (63.3)	121 (36.6)	1		
<b>Housemaid alcohol consumption</b>					
Yes	13 (92.8)	1 (7.1)	6.401 (0.828,49.465)	7.385 (0.652,83.59)	0.1
No	262 (67)	129 (32.9)	1		

\*Indicate factors that are statistically significant at p-value of < 0.05, \*\* p<0.01; AOR: adjusted odds ratio; COR: Crude odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval

## 6. Discussion

The study studied the prevalence and factor associated with sexual violence among housemaid's attending evening primary public schools in Hawassa 2024. This study has showed that the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaid's students is 67.9% (95% CI: 63%-72%).

This finding is consistent with findings from a study carried out in Gedeo zone in which 60.2% of the housemaids faced sexual violence[40] and Lebanon (68%) [18].

The finding is lower than the study done in Addis Ababa 28.6% [52]. The most likely reason for this disparity could be different study periods.

The study done in Harar showed that the prevalence of sexual violence were 72% this finding is higher, this disparity is primarily due to the disparate study circumstances, the scope of the study was restricted to rape cases that had visited the Model Clinic [46].

This study revealed that sexual harassment was the most prevalent form of sexual violence which 243( 60%) in the research report, agreeing with the results of the research at Gedeo Zone (58.4%) [40] but which is higher than study done in Pakistan 33% [28] and Harar 46.3% [46]. The possible reason could be the study subjects are night students. This illustrates how harassment can happen in a variety of contexts and methods in different social environments.

The lifetime attempt of rape was 46.9%. This finding is comparable with the study done in Addis Ababa which is 48.1% [52].

Regarding sexual violence among housemaids, an additional important result related to the age at which they had their first sexual experience, which indicates that 53 (72.6%) of the housemaids has their first sexual intercourse before 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, which is comparable with study done in Uganda 69.6% [53] . The median age at first sexual intercourse in this study were 16 year, which is consistence with study conducted in Ethiopia using the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey data revealed that the median age at first sexual experience among female youths was 16 year [54].

According to this study 18% of the housemaids are sexually active. This finding is lower than study done at Gedeo which is 26.1% of the housemaids had been sexually active. The possible explanation could be a difference in study setting; high school housemaids also included [40].

The study's second goal was to determine if any relationships existed between various independent variables and the dependent variable, sexual violence. According to the results of this specific study, the study participants original area of residence was significantly associated with sexual violence, housemaid from rural area were almost three times (AOR= 2.95 (1.56, 5.55)) more likely to face sexual violence compared to those housemaid come from urban area, which is similar with the meta-analysis (AOR = 2.25; 95% CI: 1.41, 3.60) done in Ethiopia on housemaid sexual violence [20]. Similarly study conducted in Gedeo showed that, housemaids from rural areas had nearly twice the likelihood of experiencing sexual violence compared to the housemaid from urban areas (AOR = 1.97; 95% CI: 1.07,3.63) [40]. This is also supported by the reviews carried out in Ethiopia[55] and Sub-Saharan Africa [56]. This might also be explained by the fact that housemaids from rural regions are less likely to be aware of sexual violence, which puts them at greater risk of being victims of abuse. Also, according to certain studies, sexual violence against women is more common in rural areas because of harmful customs and beliefs, a lack of knowledge about sexual violence, a lack of exposure to resources on sexual and reproductive health, and a lack of adequate and accessible legal services[57] [58]

Housemaids whose employers consume alcohol are four (AOR 4.174 (1.851, 9.416)) times more likely to get sexual violence than whose employers never consume alcohol this shows there is association between alcohol consumption and sexual violence. Similarly a systematic review and meta-analysis done in Ethiopia showed that there is association between sexual violence among housemaids whose employers consume alcohol ((AOR = 6.01; 95% CI: 1.10, 32.96) [20]. Another study conducted on Addiss Abeba also shows that there is association between employers alcohol consumption and sexual violence among housemaid with [(AOR=14.536(7.628, 27.703)] [52]. Alcohol consumption is associated with an increased likelihood of sexual violence due to several factors such as Pharmacological Effects which cause impairs cognitive abilities such as decision-making and Psychological Mechanisms reduce inhibitions and increase feelings of dis-inhibition and which can contribute to a sense of power and aggression ([59] [31] [60]

## **7. Strength and limitations of the study**

### **7.1 Strength of the study**

The study's goal was to address marginalized populations. Since the study is mixed this helps to get more detailed information. Another strength of this study is its high response rate. Additionally, Kobo Toolbox was used for data gathering in the study, which improves data quality by putting data collector control measures in place.

### **7.2 Limitations of the study**

Even though the study had the aforementioned advantages, there were still some limitations. Understanding the following restrictions may therefore be necessary in order to interpret the results. Given that the research is cross-sectional, there may not be enough evidence to establish a clear cause and effect relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The housemaids who are less than age 18 and the housemaids who are not enrolled in evening class were not included in the study.

## **8. Conclusion and recommendations**

### **8.1 Conclusions**

The prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids student is 67.9%. Types of agreement, origin of the housemaid, and presence of other housemaid and employers alcohol consumption were statistically significant factors of sexual violence.

### **8.2 Recommendations**

The study's conclusions led to the following recommendations being made. More accountability from the government is needed for the protection and delivery of essential services. NGOs and the government should work together to create awareness about sexual violence among housemaids by using different social media. Every school must work to increase the confidence and knowledge of housemaids. Lastly, the study recommends doing thorough research on sexual violence among female housemaids.

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## 10 Annex

### ENGLISH VERSION QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Consent

I am a reproductive health post graduate student at Hawassa University. Now I am working on a research that tries to address social, health and educational problems related with sexual violence of female students in Hawassa . You have been selected to participate in the study by systematic method.

The findings of the study will be used for better understanding of the problems of female students so that it can be helpful for planning and intervention on the issue under study. Therefore, I am requesting you to fill this questionnaire by yourself/participate in the interview. There is no right or wrong answer in all the questions. The questions include very personal issues which may be difficult to talk about, but for many, it is found to be useful opportunity to talk.

Your response is completely confidential. You do not need to write your name and will never be used in connection with any of the information you give. You are kindly requested to answer every question and you may stop filling the form at any time you want to. However, your honest answers to these questions will help for understanding of Sexual Violence among female housemaid students. There can be more than one answer as given on the alternative choices or opinions. The total time needed for filling this questionnaire is about ten minutes.

Would you be willing to participate? Yes  No

**THANK YOU!!**

Questionnaire (English) Section 1: Socio demographic characteristics and other related questions

No	Questions	Coding category
101	How old are you?	_____
102	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox 2. catholic 3. Protestant 4. Muslim 5. Other( specify)_____
103	Marital status?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Living with partner 4. Divorced 5. Widowed
104	Educational Level?	1.Primary (7-8) 2.Secondary (9-12)
105	What is Your monthly income?	1. 100 to 300 birr 2. 301 to 450birr 3. 450 to 600birr 4. >600birr 5. Other specify _____
106	Where did you grow up?	1. Rural area 2. Urban area

107	How long have you lived in Hawassa?	1. ____years ____months	2.
108	Work experience?	2. ____years ____months	2.
109	Type agreement of employment with the employer	1.Contract 2.Daily 3. Permanent(skip to Q111)	to

110	If you are contractor daily with whom are you living currently?	1.Alone 2.With my family 3.With Husband 4.Boyfriend 5.With female friends
111	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Have boyfriend 4. Divorced
112	What is the educational status of your current male partner (husband or boy friend)?	1.No formal education 2. Grade 1 – 8 3. Grade 9 – 12 4. Above grade 12

		5. I don't know
113	Can you tel me why you chose working at housemaid for living?	1. Low socio economic status 2. Family divorce 3. Self-divorce (employee) 4. Death of parents 5. Opposing early marriage 6. other _____
<b>Employees Family history</b>		
201	Are your father and mother living together currently?	1. YES 2. No
202	Father educational status	1. No formal education 2. Read and write only 3. 1-6 grade 4. 7-8 grade 5. 9-12 grade

		6. certificate/diploma
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		7. degree and above
203	Mother educational status	1. No formal education 2. read and write 3. 1-6 grade 4. 7-8 grade 5. 9-12 grade 6. certificate/diploma 7. degree and above
205	How do you perceive the income status of your family or guardian	1. Better 2. Average 3. Poor
206	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on family members for support?	1. Yes 2. No
<b>Part two: section on associated factors</b>		
301	Do you smoke?	1. Yes 2. No(skip to Q303)

302	If so how often do you smoke?	1. Once 2. Daily 3. Weekly 4. Monthly
303	Do You drink alcohol?	1. Yes 2. No(skip to 305)
304	If so how often do you drink?	1. Once 2. Daily 3. Weekly 4. Monthly
305	Do you chew chat?	1. Yes 2. No(skip to Q307)
306	If yes how often?	1. Once 2. Daily 3. Weekly 4. Monthly

307	Do you take the following drugs like	
	1. cocaine,	Yes No
	2. shisha	1 2
	3. marijuana	1 2
		1 2
<b>Employers characteristics</b>		

401	Employers marital status	1, Married 2, Single 3, Divorced 4, Widowed
	Gender of current employer	1. Male 2. Female
	Male employer occupation	1. Merchant 2. Government employer 3. Private worker 4. Not known
	Female employer occupation	1. Merchant 2. Government employer 3. Private worker 4. Not known
	Presence of extended family	1. Yes 2. No

402	Estimated employers economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Better-off</li> <li>2. Medium</li> <li>3. Poor</li> </ol>
403	Employers family size	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Single</li> <li>2. Husband and wife (2)</li> <li>3. 3-5</li> <li>4. 5-8</li> <li>5. &gt;8</li> <li>6. I don't know</li> </ol>
404	Presence of other housemaid	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
406	Have your employers ever chewed chat since you join this home?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. YES</li> <li>2. NO (skip to Q408)</li> </ol>

407	How often does your employer chew chat?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every day or nearly every day</li> <li>2. Once or twice a week</li> <li>3. 1 – 3 times a month</li> <li>4. Occasionally, less than once a month</li> </ol>
408	Does your employer ever smoke tobacco/cigarette?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. YES</li> <li>2. NO (skip to Q410)</li> </ol>
409	How often does your employer smoke? Since you joined this Home?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every day or nearly every day</li> <li>2. Once or twice a week</li> <li>3. 1 – 3 times a month</li> <li>4. Occasionally, less than once a month</li> </ol>
410	Does your employers ever consumed alcohol (beer, areke, tela, tej) since you join this home?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. YES</li> <li>2. NO (skip to Q501)</li> </ol>
411	How often does your employers drink Alcohol (beer, areke, te la, tej) since you joined this Home?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every day or nearly every day</li> <li>2. Once or twice a week</li> <li>3. 1 – 3 times a month</li> <li>4. Occasionally, less than once a month</li> </ol>
<b>Part three. Section on sexual history</b>		
501	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No (skip to Q 504)</li> </ol>

502	How old were you when you had Sexual intercourse for the first time?	____(in year)
503	If response to Q.301 is yes how did you start sexual intercourse?	1. In a marriage 2. Personal desire

		3. Peer pressure 4. Promising word from Partner 5. For financial purpose 6. For passing examination 7. forced 8. Others Specify_____
504	Have you ever had forced sex without your consent in your life time?	1. Yes 2. No(skip to Q 525)_____
505	If yes, for Q.504 Who was the perpetrator?	1. Employer 2. Teacher 3. Broker 4. Friend 5. Neighbors 6. Close relative 7. By group 8. Other(specify)_____

506	If yes, for Q.504 What is the mechanism used to force you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hit you</li> <li>2. Pointed a knife</li> <li>3. Pointed a gun</li> <li>4. Threats of harm</li> <li>5. Made you drunk</li> <li>6. Gave you drug</li> <li>7. Others specify _____</li> </ol>
507	How old was the perpetrator?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Same age</li> <li>2. Older than me</li> <li>3. Much older than me</li> <li>4. Other (specify)</li> </ol>
508	If yes, for Q.504 Where was the place?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>My employer</u> home</li> <li>2. School compound</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. In the jungle</li> <li>4. Hotel</li> <li>5. Friends home</li> <li>6. Others specify</li> </ol>
509	With whom did you share the event after you had unwanted sexual intercourse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nobody</li> <li>2. A friend</li> <li>3. Sister / Brother</li> <li>4. Health Professionals</li> <li>5. Parents</li> <li>6. Other / Specify_____</li> </ol>

510	Did you report the event to the legal body after the event?	1. Yes 2. No												
511	If, for question no.510 is not reported to anybody, why you kept the secret?  1. Do not know What to do 2. Afraid of parents 3. Afraid that it is shame 4. Afraid of the Perpetuator 5. The legal body is not helpful 6. Others / Specify	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1141 646 1190 678">No</th> <th data-bbox="1320 646 1369 678">Yes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1141 720 1157 751">1</td> <td data-bbox="1336 720 1352 751">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1141 793 1157 825">1</td> <td data-bbox="1336 793 1352 825">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1141 867 1157 898">1</td> <td data-bbox="1336 867 1352 898">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1141 940 1157 972">1</td> <td data-bbox="1336 940 1352 972">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1141 1014 1157 1045">1</td> <td data-bbox="1336 1014 1352 1045">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Yes	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
No	Yes													
1	2													
1	2													
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1	2													
512	Is there any action taken to the perpetrator?	1. Nothing 2. Imprisonment 3. Financial penalty 4. Financial compensation levied by elderly 5. Forced to marry												

524	How many sexual partners have you ever experienced until now?	1. Nothing 2. One 3. Two 4. Three 5. Four or more																									
525	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No																									
526	The following acts may happen to many women, did some one ever made to you? 1. Un wanted sexual act such as - - Verbal jokes /asked to have sex 2. Face unwelcome touching on your genital or breast etc. 3. Unwelcome kissing	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Lifetime</th> <th colspan="2">Last 12 months</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Un wanted sexual act such as - - Verbal jokes /asked to have sex</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Face unwelcome touching on your genital or breast etc.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Unwelcome kissing</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Lifetime		Last 12 months			Yes	No	Yes	No	1. Un wanted sexual act such as - - Verbal jokes /asked to have sex	1	2	1	2	2. Face unwelcome touching on your genital or breast etc.	1	2	1	2	3. Unwelcome kissing	1	2	1	2
	Lifetime		Last 12 months																								
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2. Face unwelcome touching on your genital or breast etc.	1	2	1	2																							
3. Unwelcome kissing	1	2	1	2																							

527	Have you faced an attempted rape? If yes how do you manage to escape the attempt?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did not face an attempted rape</li> <li>2. By giving an appointment</li> <li>3. By fighting</li> <li>4. By shouting</li> <li>5. By getting help from other person</li> <li>6. By running</li> <li>7. By frightening</li> <li>8. By forming a gang</li> <li>9. Other(specify)</li> </ol>
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Annex 2 Amharic version questionnaire

በሴት ሌጆች ለሚደርሰው የወሲባዊ ጥቃትና ትንኮሳ ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ መተማመኛ ቅጽ ስም----- ነው። በሀዋሳ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪ ስሆን በሴት ተማሪዎች ላይ የሚታዩት የማህበራዊና የጤና ችግሮች አዉቆ መፍትሄ ለማስገኘት ይረዳ ዘንድ በአሁኑ ጊዜ በሴት ተማሪዎች ላይ ስለሚደርስ የወሲብ ጥቃት /ትንኮሳ በተመለከተ በ ሀዋሳ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ስር ጥናት እየተካሄደ ነው። በዚህም ሊይ እንድትሳተፉ ሙሉ ፈቃደኝነትን እንጠይቃለን።

ጥናቱ በርካታ በግል ህይወት ዙሪያ ጥያቄዎች አሉት ስለዚህ ጥናቱ በትክክል የታለመለትን ግብ እንዲመታ ያንቺን ከፍተኛ ትብብር ይፈልጋል። ስለዚህ የግልሽን እዉነተኛ የህይወት ገጠመኞች በቅንነትና በታማኝነት ታሰፍረ ዘንድ ከፍተኛ ትብብርሽን እንጠይቃለን።

የምትሰጩቸው መልሶች በሚስጥር የተጠበቁ ይሆናሉ። ስለዚህም ስምሽወረቀቱ ላይ አይሰፍርም ። ይህንንም ፎርም በምትሞይበት ጊዜ የግሌሽን ሃሳብ ለብቻሽ ሆነሽ መሙላት ያስፈልጋል። አጠቃላይ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት በግምት 30 ደቂቃ ሊፈጅ ይችላል።

እናመሰግናለን!

የስምምነት ማረጋገጫ

ስለዚህ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት/ለመመለስ ፈቃደኛ ነኝ

አዎ \_\_\_\_\_

አይደለሁም \_\_\_\_\_

የአማርኛ መጠይቅ

ክፍል አንድ ማህበራዊ ሁኔታ መረጃ

ተ.ቁ		መሌስ
101	እድሜሽ ስንት ነው?	_____ አመት
102	የየትኛው ሃይማኖት ተከታይ ነህ?	1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. ካቶሊክ 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ሙስሉም 5. ላሊ (ይጠቀሽ) _____
103	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ?	1. ፈጽሞ አላገባሁም 2. አግብቻለሁ 3. ያለ ህጋዊ ጋብቻ አብሮ መኖር 4. የተፋታ 5. የሞተበት
104	የስንተኛ ክፍሌ ተማሪ ነህ?	1. 7-8 2. 9-12

105	የወር ገቢ ምን ያህል ነው?	1.100-300 ብር 2.350-450ብር 3.450-600ብር 4.>600ብር 5.ሌላ ካለ ጥቅስ_____
106	ያደግሽበት አካባቢ የት ነው?	1.ገጠር አካባቢ 2 ከተማ
107	ሀዋሳ ውስጥ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ኖርሽ?	1. _____ አመታት 2.. _____ ወራት
108	የስራ ልምድ?	1. _____ አመታት 2. . _____ ወራት
109	ከአሰሪ ጋር ስራ ለመስራት የተዋዋልሽዉ	1.በኮንትራት 2.በተመላላሽ 3 በቁዋሚነት(ወደ ጥያቄ 111)
110	በተመላላሽ ወይም በኮንትራት ምትሰሪ ከሆነ አሁን ምትኖረዉ ከማን ጋር ነዉ?	1.ብቻዩን 2.ከቤተሰብ ጋር 3.ከባለቤቱ 4. ከወንድ ጉዋደኛዬ ጋር

		5.ከሴት ጉዋደኛዬ ጋር
111	በአሁኑ ጊዜ አግብተሻል ወይስ የወንድ ጉዋደኛ አለሽ?	1.አዎ - አግብቻለሁ 2.አዎ-ጉዋደኛ አለኝ(ግን አላገባሁም)
		ከሌላ ወደ ጥያቄ 113

112	የባለቤትን ወይም የጉዳይኛን የትምህርት ደረጃ ምን ያህል ነው?	1.ያልተማረ 2.ከ1-8 3ከ9-12 4.ከ12ኛ ክፍል በላይ 5.አላዉቅም
113	የቤት ሰራተኛ ሆነሽ እንድትሰራ ያደረገሽ ምንድነው?	1.ዝቅተኛ ገቢና ማህበራዊ ህይወት 2.በቤተሰብ ፍቺ ምክንያት 3.በራሴ ፍቺ 4.የቤተሰብ በሞት መለየት 5.ያለ እድሜ ጋብቻ በቃወሜ 6.ሌላ ካለ ጥቀሽ_____
የቤተሰብ ታሪክ		
201	እናት እና አባትን በአሁኑ ሰዓት አብረው ነው ሚኖሩት?	1.አዎ 2.አይደለም
202	የአባትን የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1.ያልተማረ 2.ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ 3ከ.1-6 ክፍል 4.ከ7-8 ክፍል 5.ከ9-12 ክፍል

		<p>6. ሰርተፊኬት/ዲፕሎማ</p> <p>7. ዲግሪ እና ከዛ በላይ</p>
203	የእናትን የትምህርት ደረጃ?	<p>1. ያልተማረች</p> <p>2. ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ</p> <p>3ከ.1-6 ክፍል</p> <p>4. ከ7-8 ክፍል</p>
		<p>5. ከ9-12 ክፍል</p> <p>6. ሰርተፊኬት/ዲፕሎማ</p> <p>7. ዲግሪ እና ከዛ በላይ</p>
205	የቤተሰብሽን ገቢ እንዴት ታይታለሽ?	<p>1. ደህና</p> <p>2. መካከለኛ</p> <p>3. ዝቅተኛ</p>
206	የሆነ ችግር ቢገጥምሽና እርዳታ ቢያስፈልግሽ ቤተሰብን እርዳታ ትጠይቁዋለሽ?	<p>1. አዎ</p> <p>2. አልጠይቅም</p>
ከእጽ ጋር በተያያዘ ያለ ባህሪያቶች		
301	ሲጋራ ታጫሽለሽ?	1 አዎ

		2 አላጩስም(ወደ ጥያቄ 303)
302	ምታጩሽ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ነዉ ምታጩሽዉ?	1.በየቀኑ 2.አንዴ 3. በየወሩ 4. በ የሳምንት
303	መጠጥ ትጠጩያለሽ?	1 አዎ 2 አልጠጠም(ወደ ጥያቄ 305)
304	መጠት ምትጠጩዉ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ነዉ?	1.በየቀኑ 2.አንዴ 3. በየወሩ 1.4. በ የሳምንት
305	ጫት ትቅሟያለሽ?	1 አዎ 2 አልቅምም(ወደ ጥያቄ 307)
306	ከቃምሽ በምን ያህል ጊዜ?	1.በየቀኑ 2.አንዴ 3. በየወሩ 4. በ የሳምንት
307	የሚከተሉትን ነገሮች ትወስኛያለሽ? 1. ኮከን 2. ሺሻ	አዎ አይደለም 1 2 1 2
የአሰሪዉ ባህሪያት		

401	የአሰሪ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ያልተማረ</li> <li>2. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ</li> <li>3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ</li> <li>4. ዲፕሎማና ከዚያ በላይ</li> </ol>
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		5. አላጠቅም
402	በግምት የአሰሪ ገቢ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ከፍተኛ</li> <li>2 መካከለኛ</li> <li>3. ዝቅተኛ</li> </ol>
	የአሰሪ የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ያገባ</li> <li>2. ያላገባ</li> <li>3. የተፋታ</li> <li>4. ባል/ሚስት የሞተበት</li> </ol>
403	የቤተሰቡ ብዛት?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. አንድ ብቻ</li> <li>2 ባልና ሚስት</li> <li>3 3-5</li> <li>4. 4-8</li> <li>5 &gt; 8</li> <li>6. አላጠቅም</li> </ol>

404	የ ወንድ የአሰሪሽ ስራዉ?	1. ነጋዴ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላዉቅም 5. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
	የ ሴት የአሰሪሽ ስራ?	4. ነጋዴ 5. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 6. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላዉቅም 5. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
	የ አሰሪሽ ጾታ	1. ወንድ 2. ሴት
406	እዚህ ቤት ከገባሽ አሰሪሽ ሲጋራ ያጨሳል?	1 አዎ 2 አያጨስም(ወደ ጥያቄ 408)
407	የሚያጨስ ከሆነ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ነዉ ሚያጨሳዉ?	1 በየቀኑ 2 በሳምንት አንዴ 3 በወር 1-3 ጊዜ 4 አንዳንዴ
408	እዚህ ቤት ከገባሽ አሰሪሽ ይጠጣል(ቢራ፣ጠላ፣አረቄ...)	1 አዎ 2 አይጠጣም(410)

409	የሚጠጣ ከሆነ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይጠጣል?	1 በየቀኑ 2 በሳምንት አንዴ 3 በወር 1-3 ጊዜ 4 አንዳንዴ
410	እዚህ ቤት ከገባሽ አሰሪሽ ጭትይቅማል?	1 አዎ 2 አይቅምም(ወደ ጥያቄ 501)

411	የሚቅም ከሆነ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይቅማል?	1 በየቀኑ 2 በሳምንት አንዴ 3 በወር 1-3 ጊዜ 4 አንዳንዴ
ከተቃራኒ ጾታ ጋር ያለ ግንኙነት		
501	የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገሽ ታወቁያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አድርጌ አላወቅም(ወደ ጥያቄ 504)
502	የመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ግንኙነት ያደረግሽዉ በስንት አመትሽ ነበር	በ _____ አመት
503	በመጀመሪያ ግንኙነት እንድታደርጊ የገፋፋሽ ምን ነበር?	1. በትዳር 2. በግሌ ፍላጎት 3. በጉዋደኛ ተገፋፍቼ 4. በሚያባብል ቃል ተታልዬ 5. ለገንዘብ ብዬ 6. ፈተና ለማለፍ 7. ሌላ(ይጠቀስ) _____

504	በህይወት ዘመንሽ ዉስጥ የአስገድዶ መደፈር ጥቃት ደርሶብሽ ያዉቃል?	1.አዎ 2.አልደረሰብኝም(ወደ ጥያቄ 525)
505	ለጥያቄ 504 ምልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ አስገዳጁ ማነዉ?	1.አሰሪሽ 2.አስተማሪ 3.ይላላ 4.ጉዋደኛ 5.ጎረቤት 6.የቅርብ ዘመድ 7.በቡድን 8.ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____
506	ለጥያቄ 504 ምላሽዎ አዎ ከሆነ የደፈረሽ ሰዉ ለማስገደድ ምን ተጠቀመ?	1.በሀይል በመደብደብ 2.በስላት በማስፈራራት 3.በመሳሪያ በማስፈራራት 4.በቃላት በማስፈራራት 5.በመጠጥ በማስከር 6.በእጽ በማደንዘዝ

		7 ላሊ ካህ ይገሆጽ _____
507	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 504 የደፈረሽ ሰዉ እድሜ በግምት ስንት ይሆናል?	1 እኩያዬ ይሆናል 2ከእኔ ትንሽ ከፍ ይላል 3 ከእኔ በጣም ይበልጣል 4.ሌላ ካለ ይግልፁ _____

508	<p>ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 504 አስገዳዶ መደፈር የገጠመሽ የት ቦታ ነዉ?</p>	<p>1 በምሰራበት ቤት ዉስጥ  2 በትምህርት ቤት አካባቢ  3 ጫካ ዉስጥ  4 ሆቴል  5 በጉዋደኞቹ ቤት  6 ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ_____</p>												
509	<p>ከተደፈርሽ በጉላ ችግርሽን ለማን አካፈልሽ?</p>	<p>1 ለማንም  2 ለጉዋደኛ  3 ለእህት/ለወንድም  4 ለጤና ባለሙያ  5 ለወላጆቹ  6.ሌላ ካለ ግለጽ_____</p>												
510	<p>ችግሩን ለ ህጋዊ አካል አመለከትሽ?</p>	<p>1 አላ መለከትኩም  2 አመልክቻለሁ</p>												
511	<p>ለተራ ቁጥር 510 መልስ ለማንም አላመለከትኩም ከሆነ ለምን ዝም አልሽ?</p> <p>1 ምን ማድረግ እንዳለብኝ አላዉቅም</p> <p>2 ቤተሰቦቼን በመፍራት</p> <p>3 ነዉር በመሆኑ ፈራሁኝ</p> <p>4 ደፋሪዉ ስላስፈራራኝ</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="854 1436 1057 1514">ነዉ</th> <th data-bbox="1057 1436 1336 1514">አይደለም</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="854 1514 1057 1598">1</td> <td data-bbox="1057 1514 1336 1598">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="854 1598 1057 1682">1</td> <td data-bbox="1057 1598 1336 1682">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="854 1682 1057 1766">1</td> <td data-bbox="1057 1682 1336 1766">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="854 1766 1057 1850">1</td> <td data-bbox="1057 1766 1336 1850">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="854 1850 1057 1906">1</td> <td data-bbox="1057 1850 1336 1906">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ነዉ	አይደለም	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
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	<p>5 ፖሊስ አይቀበለኝም በማለት</p> <p>6 ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ</p>	
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518	ከተደፈረሽ በኋላ ችግርሽን ለማን አካፈልሽ?	<p>1 ለማንም</p> <p>2 ለጉዋደኛ</p> <p>3 ለእህት/ለወንድም</p> <p>4 ለጤና ባለሙያ</p> <p>5 ለወላጆቼ</p> <p>6.ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____</p>
519	ችግሩን ለየትኛው ህጋዊ አካል አመለከትሽ?	<p>1አለ መለከትኩም</p> <p>2ለቀበሌ</p> <p>3 ለፖሊስ</p> <p>4 ለሀገር ሽማግሌ</p> <p>5 ለሴቶች ጉዳይ</p> <p>6 .ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____</p>

520	<p>መልስ ለማንም አላመለከትኩም ክሆነ ለምን ዝም አልሽ?</p> <p>1 ምን ማድረግ እንዳለብኝ አላወቅም</p> <p>2 ቤተሰቦቼን በመፍራት</p> <p>3 ነጩ በመሆኑ ፈራሁኝ</p> <p>4 ደፋሪው ስላስፈራራኝ</p> <p>5 ፖሊስ አይቀበለኝም በማለት</p> <p>6 .ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ነጩ</th> <th>አይደለም</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ነጩ	አይደለም	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
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521	<p>የደፈረሽ ሰው ምን ተቀጣ?</p>	<p>1 ምንም</p> <p>2 እስራት</p> <p>3 የገንዘብ ቅጣት</p> <p>4.በሽማግሌ የገንዘብ ካሳ እንዲከፍል ተደረገ</p> <p>5 .ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____</p>												
523	<p>በህይወት ዘመንሽ ምን ያህል የመደፈር አደጋ ገጥሞሻል?</p>	<p>1ምንም</p> <p>2.አንድ ጊዜ</p> <p>3.ሁለት ጊዜ</p> <p>4.ሶስት ጊዜ</p> <p>5 አራት ጊዜ እና ከዛ በላይ</p>												

524	<p>እስካሁን ድረስ ስንት የወሲብ ጉዋደኞች አሉሽ?</p>	<p>1.ምንም</p> <p>2 አንድ</p>

		3.ሁለት 4.ሶስት 5.አራት እና ከዛ በላይ
525	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገሽ ታወቁያለሽ	1አዎ 2 አላወቅም
526	ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት አንዳንድ ሴቶች የገጠማቸው ሁኔታዎች ናቸው አንቺስ ማንኛውም የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ተፈፅሞብሽ ያወቃሉ?  1 በቃላት በቀለድ ያልተፈለገ የወሲብ ጥያቄ 2 ያልተፈለገ ጾታዊ ትንኮሳ ጡት መንካት... 3 አስገድዶ የመሳም	በህይወት ዘመን  ባለፈው 1 አመት  አዎ አይደለም አዎ አይደለም 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
527	ተደፍረሽ የማታወቁ ከሆነ ሙከራ ተደርጎብሽ ያወቃል እንዴትስ አመለጥሽ?	1.የመደፈር ሙከራ ተደርጎብኝ አያወቅም 2 ሌላ ቀጠሮ በመስጠት 3 በመታገል 4 በመጮህ 5 በሌሎች ሰዎች እርዳታ 6 ሮጦ በማምለጥ 7 በማስፈራራት 8 በቡድን በመተጋገዝ 9 .ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ_____

## Appendix .3 Qualitative questionnaire

### Introduction

As an introduction to the interview we may say something like this, or something similar:

“You are here with me, because I want to talk about the unpleasant experience of sexual violence/harassment you have had, while you worked as a domestic worker. Your experience will help us to learn more about this hidden phenomenon and enable us to propose measures that will empower domestic workers to confront such assaults and facilitate their demands of support in the post-victimization period. We understand that this interview might cause unpleasant and difficult feelings so please feel free to take a break at any point.”

### **Thematic Area 1: Working Conditions**

Could you talk to me about your experiences as a domestic worker in Hawassa

What we need to know

1. Decision to come to Hawassa and to work here.
2. Description of her overall experience of working as a domestic worker (how did she find this work position, type of duties, part-time or full time, public health and social insurance, formal or informal work, live with your employer or not, employers' treatment, satisfaction of the salary).
3. Apart from your personal experience, have you heard about other incidences of sexual violence/harassment against domestic workers from other women you know?

### **Thematic Area 2: Incident Related Information**

You have had a very unpleasant experience. I understand that talking about it might be painful but do you think you could give me a brief description of your experience?

What we need to know

1. If she wants to share with us who the perpetrator was.
2. When did it start, and how did it start (if more than one incident has happened, try to extract information on all the incidents).
3. Under which conditions it occurred (when nobody was in the house? In DW's private room?)
4. What was the form of violence (Sexual harassment? Verbal sexualized violence? Physical sexualized abuse? Touching? Lustful looking/observing? Etc.).
5. If it was a single or repeated incident.
6. At which stage of your employment did it occur (soon after the job was undertaken? After how long or how many years at work?).

7. If she believes that other family members were aware of what was happening/happened. If they reacted and how.

### **Thematic Area 3: Perpetrator's Socio-Demographic Characteristics**

1. Could you tell us, if you know a few things about the perpetrator?

What we need to know

1. About his social status, his education and work position marital status etc.
2. Which were his arguments/reactions after the incident /after each incident.
3. If, for some reasons she is still working for the same employer, why is she doing that?

### **Thematic Area 4: Response to Violence (Reactions, Strategies, Service utilization, Help-Seeking Behaviors, Social Network, etc.)**

Let us now talk about your reaction. What did you do right after the incident and what did you do later on?

What we need to know

1. What did she do and when? What was her immediate reaction? (Did she talk about the incident with someone? With whom and when? Did she ask for help? From whom or from where)
2. If yes: why did she choose to seek help from these people? (Help from her family, her social networks or from authorities or NGO or professional union, or all the above)
3. Were there factors preventing her from asking for help? Which were these factors? (Fear of destroying marriage /relationship, loss of work, , informal work etc.)
4. What kind of assistance did she receive? Where she satisfied with the assistance provided to her?
5. Did she report the incident to the police? Did the report lead to prosecution?
6. Was the case eventually examined at the labor department or in court? (or by other official authorities, depending on the system of each participant country) What was the authority's decision? What was this experience like? (Did she receive any assistance while the case was handled by the court?)
7. If no: Why not? (Fear of destroying marriage /relationship, loss of work, illegal migrant status, informal work etc.).
8. What did she do in the end?

### **Thematic Area 5: Consequences of Violence (Short and Long-Term Physical, Emotional, Social, Economic, Consequences on the Victim and other Family Members)**

Now, if you don't mind, we want to talk about the most important thing, the consequences/impact/effects of this experience for you and in your personal and social life.

What we need to know

1. If she thinks that the incident affected her personal life, her marriage /relationship/family life.
2. If she thinks that there were consequences for other members of her family due to the incident/incidents (children, parents . . .)
3. If she thinks that the incident affected her social life in general.

4. If she thinks that there were economic consequences, or consequences in her work position due to the incident.
5. What is/was the most difficult aspect of having experienced sexualized violence/harassment in the work-place? (Her psychological situation, the loss of her work, the discussion with her family, the dealing with the authorities etc.).
6. What were her overall feelings soon after the incident and how does she feels today.

**Thematic Area 6: Victims' Self-Reported Needs for Support (Psychological, Judicial/Legal, Educational and Economical)**

Could you tell me now, if this experience you have had, has raised any new needs for you?

What we need to know

1. If she thinks that she needed or still needs emotional or psychological support and from whom or from which organization.
2. If she thinks that after the incident new economic needs have been raised (in case she lost her job or she does not want to work as DW any more).
3. If she thinks that she needs further education to improve her qualifications for entering a better work position.
4. If she thinks that she needed or still needs support of a relevant organization or NGO for counseling, legal support, problems' management etc.
5. If she is satisfied with the services she has gotten up until today or if not, and in that case, why?

Annex 4

1. Tell me about your self
2. **Share me your experience on sexual violence among housemaids**
  - **Types of violence**
  - **Mechanism of the violence**
  - **Sociodemographic characteristics of the perpetrator**
  - **Complications**
  - **Interventions**
3. Challenges