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COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE
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ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN DILLA TOWN, GEDEO ZONE SNNPR, ETHIOPIA .

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Acronyms

AIDS- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AOR-Adjusted Odds Ratio

CI-Confidence Interval

FSWs- Female Sex Workers

GBV-Gender Based Violence

HIV-Human Immune Deficiency Virus

VAW-violence Against Women

SNNP- Southern Nations, Nationality and Peoples

STI-Sexually Transmitted Infection

SPSS-Statistical Package for Social Science

WHO-World Health Organization

Abstract

Background :Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise 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. Violence against girls takes many forms including rape, sexual harassment, intimidation, teasing and threats. It affects all girls, regardless of age, race, class, caste or location. Poverty, war and long journeys to school put girls at additional risk. The causes are rooted in male-dominated cultures which belittle or condone violence against girls and women.

Objective: To assess the prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence against women among high school students in Dilla town.

Methodology: Institutional based Cross-sectional study was conducted. The study was conducted on high schools students in SNNP regional state, Dilla town from January to June 2015. Simple random sampling method used to select study subjects. Also total sample size of this study was 280 participants. The data was collected by using self-administered questionnaires. Finally the data was analyzed by using SPSS.

RESULTS: The Findings of this study indicated that the prevalence of sexual violence was 13.2%. The minimum age of the study subject was 14 years and the maximum age was 21 years. From the respondents who encountered sexual violence majority of the respondents victimized by unknown person and much older than their age. Using chat, alcohol drinking and using drugs or substances was the main associated factors of sexual violence.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The findings of this study indicate that female high school students in Dilla town are at high risk of sexual violence. Unwelcome touching of body part, facing sexual attempt, having boyfriend, and a habit of taking alcohol and chat are associated with life time experience of sexual violence. School girls must be empowered educationally about their sexual right and how to handle their problems. Sensitization of the problems by police officers, teachers and other concerned body needed.

Key word: sexual violence, female high schools students, Dilla town, Ethiopia

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise 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(1).

Still know violence against women is a universal reality and is common in all countries, cultures and societies. It is acceptable or justifiable and is to be considered as one of the major women health problems. It is not only a women's dominant problem but also a major issue in women's human rights. The term violence against women includes forms of violence such as sexual partner violence and non-sexual partner violence (2.)

According to multi-country WHO study, it was found that 0.3% to 12% of women respondents reported being forced to have sex or to perform a sexual act that they did not want to by non-partners since the age of 15 years. The highest levels from 10% to 12% of sexual violence were reported in Peru, Samoa, and the United Republic of Tanzania city. The highest level of non-partner physical violence was reported in Samoa (62%) with the next highest being in Peru 28% and 32% in the city and province, respectively (3).

A WHO report indicates in rural Ethiopia, 49% of ever-partnered women have ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, rising to 59% ever experiencing sexual violence). In rural Tanzania, 47% of ever-partnered women have ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, while 31% have ever experienced sexual violence (4).

Sexual violence includes, rape within marriage or dating relationships; rape by strangers or acquaintances; unwanted sexual advances or sexual harassment (at school, work etc.); systematic rape, sexual slavery and other forms of violence, which are particularly common in armed conflicts (e.g. forced impregnation); sexual abuse of mentally or physically disabled people; rape and sexual abuse of children; and customary' forms of sexual violence, such as forced marriage or cohabitation and wife inheritance (5).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Women are significantly more likely than men to be perpetrated of dating violence during young adulthood (38% vs. 19%). Based on the World Health Organization's report, the rate of violence against women is as following, Eastern Mediterranean countries (37%), and African countries (36.3%) American countries (29.8%), European countries (25.4%), Western Pacific (24.6%) and other countries with high salaries (23.2%)(2, 7).

Violence against girls takes many forms including rape, sexual harassment, intimidation, teasing and threats. It affects all girls, regardless of age, race, class, caste or location. Poverty, war and long journeys to school put girls at additional risk. The causes are rooted in male-dominated cultures which belittle or condone violence against girls and women. Violence is used as a tool for imposing male power. Girls themselves often regard violence as inevitable and feel powerless to complain and HIV/AIDS epidemic is compounding the problem. Rape now carries the additional danger of HIV infection. Girls are the first to be taken out of school as families are affected by HIV/AIDS (6).

Violence against women is a universal reality and is common in all countries, cultures and societies. It is acceptable or justifiable and is to be considered as one of the major women health problems. It is not only a women's dominant problem but also a major issue in women's human rights. The term violence against women includes forms of violence such as sexual partner violence and non-sexual partner violence. Evidence shows both a form of violence is widespread throughout the world, and it affects women's physical, sexual and mental health. These findings send the world a very vigorous message that violence against women is not a trivial subject related to some societies; rather it is a universal problem and challenge whose prevention seems to be vital(2,7).

There are several factors that may be associated with violence against women which can be grouped as individual factors, the factors that may be relevant to the relationship and those relevant to intimates and social norms. The factors that have been found to be associated with violence against women include the education level and economic freedom of women, presence of social support, and history of domestic violence during childhood. The factors related to men during marriage include the communication level with their wives, the male dominated society, the physically stronger nature of men, presence of alcohol or drug use, unsatisfactory income level, and witnessing domestic violence to their mothers during childhood (8, 9).

Sexual violence is an extreme restriction of the sexual and reproductive autonomy of women. (10). although it is largely hidden by the victims, it is estimated that 12 million people around the world face sexual violence every year. Young people are the most frequent victims of sexual violence; it is generally thought that 12% to 25% of girls and 8% to 10% of boys under 18 years of age will suffer sexual violence (11).

The prevalence of sexual violence among high school students is still high. Even though the national policy of Ethiopia prioritizes violence against girls at the community level; still it is not possible to address those who are suffering from violence at school. Most studies in Ethiopia mainly focused at the community level.

1.3 Significance of the study

Sexual violence occurs throughout the world. Although in most countries there has been little research conducted on the problem, available data suggest that in some countries nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by an intimate partner, and up to one-third of adolescent girls report their first sexual experience as being forced.(1)

Ethiopia is a state party to many international and regional human rights. Violence against women is recognizing as major public health and human rights concern in Ethiopia. Therefore, determining the magnitude and identifying predictors' helps for government officials and any concerned bodies to design prevention and controlling strategies to tackle sexual violence.

Therefore the aim of this study is to assess the prevalence and associated factor of sexual violence in Dilla town to provide baseline data on the issue for better understanding of the magnitude and outcome on the side of the victim so that appropriate protection and services can be provided by concerned body. It also is expected to recommend helpful idea to organizations, students, teacher's youth project workers, sex education planners and parents.

2. Literature review

2.1 prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence

In our world sexual violence against women is one of the critical issues that affect women. A study in Brazil indicates that the prevalence of violence against women was 27.5% (95%CI: 24.0%-31.2%) in the twelve-month period prior to the consultation and also the associated factors were low level of schooling (OR = 2.34), a history of domestic violence (OR = 2.21) the woman being mentally disturbed (OR = 2.35), and the partner's consumption of alcohol (OR = 1.77). In addition in this study the prevalence of violence was high in the group of women studied, indicating the need to broaden preventive measures and all-round health care for women (16.)

A survey in Nigeria shows the prevalence of violence against women (VAW) six months preceding the survey was 52.5%(17). Among this study variables sexual violence was the commonest type (41.9%) of violence experienced, followed by economic (37.7%), physical violence (35.7%) and psychological (31.9%). The main perpetrators of sexual violence were clients (63.8%) and brothel management (18.7%). Sexual violence was significantly more experienced (AOR 2.23; 95%CI 1.15-4.36) by older female sex workers (FSWs) than their younger counterparts, by permanent brothel residents (AOR 2.08; 95%CI 1.22-3.55) and among those who had been in the sex industry for more than five years. Respondents with good knowledge levels of types of violence were less vulnerable to physical violence (AOR 0.45; 95%CI 0.26-0.77). Psychological violence was more likely among FSWs who smoked (AOR 2.16; 95%CI 1.26-3.81). Risk of economic violence decreased with educational levels (AOR 0.54; 95%CI 0.30-0.99 and AOR 0.42; 95%CI 0.22-0.83 for secondary and post-secondary respectively). Consequences of the violence included sexually transmitted infections (20%) and HIV (8.0%) (17).

A WHO multi countries study on sexual violence against women the prevalence of partner violence nearly one half (49%) of ever-partnered women experienced physical violence by a partner at some point in their lives, and 29% during the past 12 months (12). 59% of ever-partnered women experienced sexual violence at some point, and 44% during the past 12 months. Combining the data for physical and sexual violence, 71% of ever-partnered women experienced one or the other form of violence, or both, over their lifetime (12).

A study in china on high school students of those students who had had sexual intercourse, 40.9% of the females and 29.6% of the males experienced sexual coercion (19). In these study from the study sample, that is, students who had sexual intercourse, drug use (odds ratios [OR], 2.44), attempted suicide (OR, 2.30), physical abuse (OR, 1.74), binge drinking (OR, 1.62), verbal abuse (OR, 1.29), experience of being drunk (OR, 0.68), and smoking of cigarettes (OR, 0.52) were related to a history of sexual coercion. Patterns of health-risk behaviors also differed among female and male students who had experienced sexual coercion (19).

A cross-sectional study in Iran on randomly chosen samples of 368 married women aged between 15-55 years in 2013 (14). From the study variables the prevalence of violence against women was found to be around 63.8%, among them 58.8% were emotional abuse. The majority of women (84%) had never gone to a counseling center. In addition this findings show 47% of women were silent, 27% got in a fight, 7% screamed, 6% abused their children, and 5% threw things when occurred violence against them. Experience of violence in women correlated with the marriage age of woman, numbers of children, and difference of marriage age between couple, marriage age of men, employed women, uneducated women and the rate of drugs use in their husbands (14).

A study in Harare shows that Sexual violence among in school adolescents were 25% (12, 7). In addition, Students used addictive drugs like alcohol (18%), chat and shish (7.2%) as very important contributing factors for sexual violence's. Use of physical force (15%), false promise (43%) and use of power (7.2%) reported contributing factors. Females dressing style, their act, peer pressure, revenge and males emotionality identified as contributing factors for sexual violence. Sexual violence had different consequences like abortion (32.2%), vaginal discharge (28.6%), genital trauma (25%), and unwanted pregnancy (14.2%) (12, 7).

A study conducted in Bahir Dar town among private college female students revealed that the prevalence of sexual violence among female college students was 37.3% (13). Moreover these study indicates that, respondents whose childhood background from rural areas was more than four times likely to have had sexual violence (AOR = 4.51, 95%CI: 1.67 - 12.16). The odds of sexual violence were higher for those respondents who had a close friend who drank alcohol (AOR = 3.13, 95%CI: 1.09 - 8.97). Besides, respondents who had never discussed on reproductive health issues with their parents were more than four times likely to have had sexual violence (13).

A cross-sectional is conducted eastern Ethiopia with a sample of 764 female secondary school students from eastern Ethiopia, multivariate analyses revealed that high-rejection sensitivity, having multiple sexual partners, the frequent watching of pornography, and use of alcohol or other soft drugs (Chat or shisha) are factors associated with higher levels of sexual violence victimization(15). Based on these study the overall rates of victimization is high in this group, with 68% of the young women studied having experienced at least one instance of sexual violence victimization. Based on type of sexual perpetration, 52% of the young women were victimized by at least one instance of sexual offence, 56% by sexual assault, 25% by sexual coercion, and 15% by sexual aggression (15).

2.2 Factors associated with sexual violence

The study conducted in Brazil indicates that the associated factors of sexual violence were low level of schooling (OR = 2.34), a history of domestic violence (OR = 2.21) the woman being mentally disturbed (OR = 2.35), and the partner's consumption of alcohol (OR = 1.77) (16).

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The study in eastern Ethiopia revealed that having multiple sexual partners, the frequent watching of pornography, and use of alcohol or other soft drugs (Chat or shisha) are factors associated with higher levels of sexual violence victimization (15).

A study conducted in Oromia region Ambo town on school students revealed that the associated factors of sexual violence were having peer relationship problem (AOR 2.839, 95% CI 1.668, 4.834, parents not living together (AOR 1.662, 95% CI 1.041, 2.654) and had ever chewed chat (AOR 2.72, 95% CI 1.347, 5.53) were statistically significant with last twelve months sexual harassment in school (21).

2.2. Conceptual framework

The figure below shows the possible associated factors with sexual violence against girls among female students. These independent variables have direct and indirect contribution to sexual violence and these factors grouped under family background of the student, substance related factor, psychosocial factor and socio demographic factors. (Adapted from literature with slightly modification ref 20).

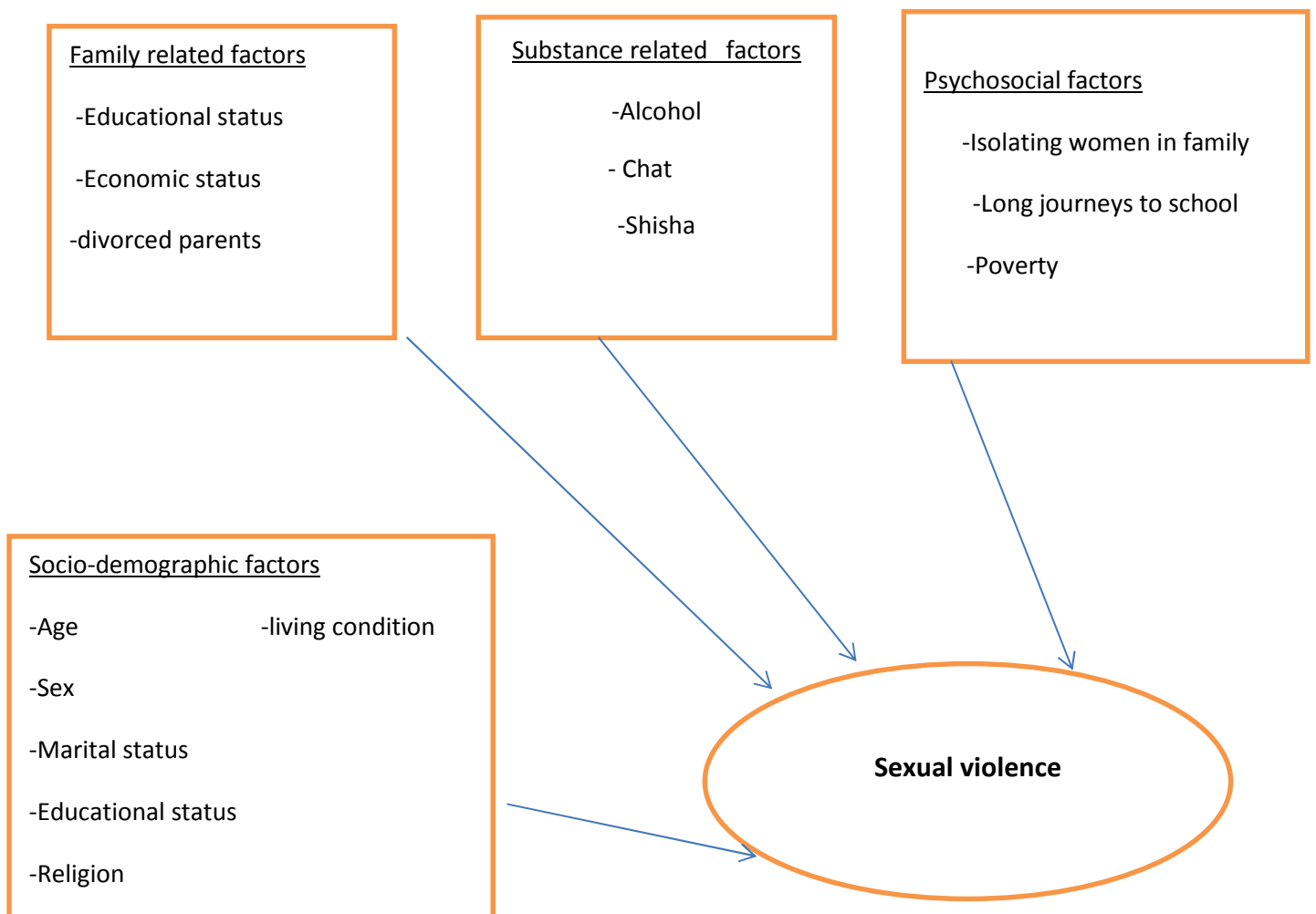


Figure 1 Conceptual framework that shows possible associated factors with sexual violence

3. Objective of the study

3.1 General objectives

To assess the prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence against girls among female high school students in Dilla town Gedeo zone, SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

3.2 Specific objectives

- To determine the prevalence of sexual violence among female high school in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP.
- To identify factors associated with sexual violence against girls among female high school students in Dilla Town Gedeo zone SNNP.

4. Methodology

4.1 Study area and study period

The study was conducted on high schools students in SNNP regional state, Dilla town from April to March 2015 G.C. Dilla town is the center of the Gedeo zone. The town is located 359 kilo meter distance far from Addis Ababa in the southern part of Ethiopia. Dilla has an estimated total population of 209,000, of whom 107,000 were males and 102,000 were females. There are three public high schools and three private high schools in the town in 2015. Trade is the main source of income of the residents.

4.2 Study design

Institution based cross-sectional study design was conducted to assess the prevalence of sexual violence and associated factors among high school regular students (grade 9th -12th) in Dilla town from December to June 2015 G.C

4.3 source population

All regular high schools students in Dilla town from grade 9-12

4.4 Study population

All regular Female high schools students in Dilla town from grade 9-12

4.5 Sampling procedure

In Dilla town there is six high schools, three governmental and three private schools. First three schools were selected randomly. A series of sampling methods was used to achieve actual study subjects. Finally a simple random sampling technique was used to select actual participants by using their alphabetical registration numbers/roster as sampling frame. Finally the study subject was selected using proportional allocation in each class.

Schematic representation

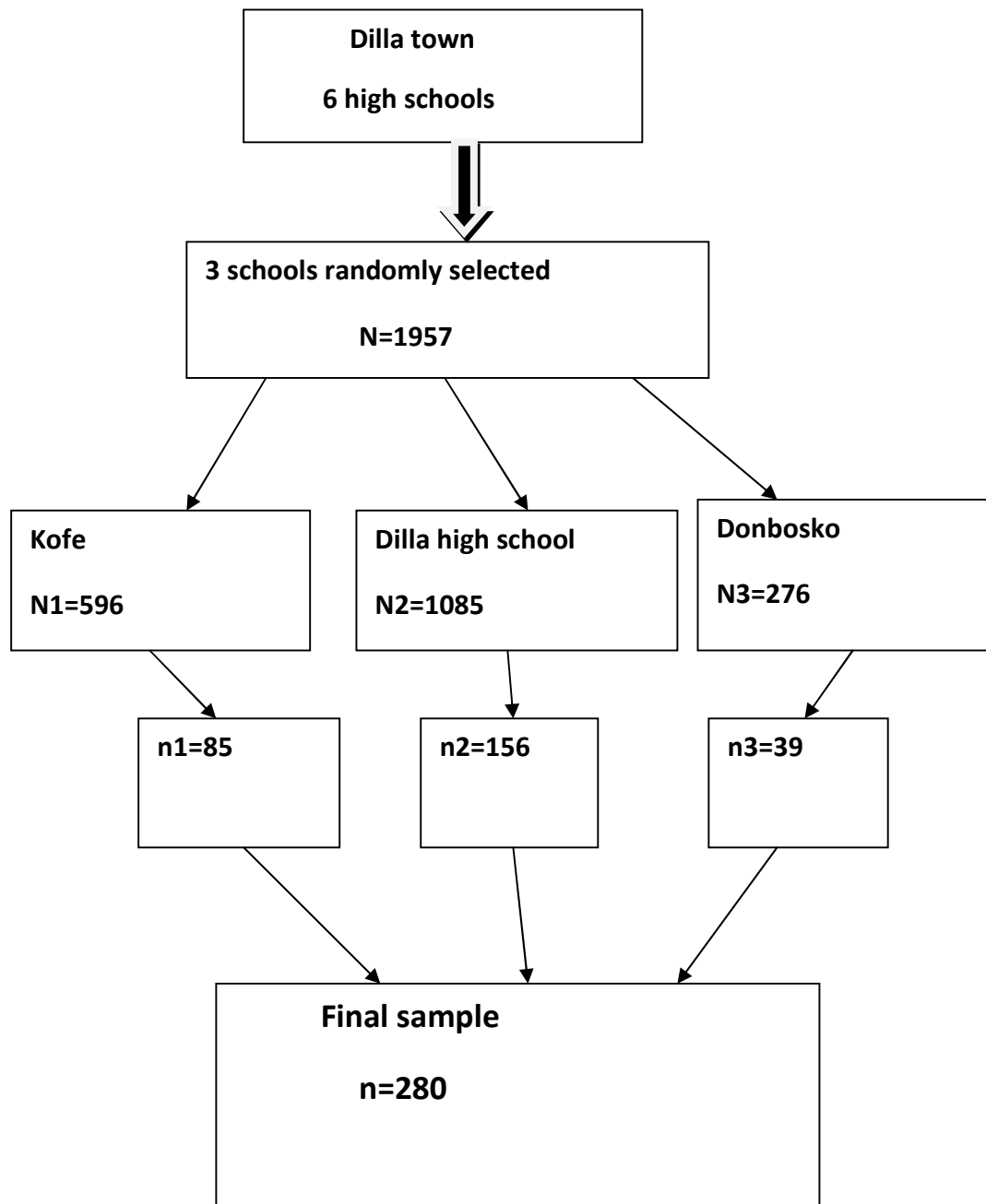


Figure 2 Schematic representation of sampling technique for the selection of female high school students in Dilla town SNNP, Ethiopia, in the year 2014/2015.

4.6 Sample size

The sample size had been estimated using sample size determination formula for a single population proportion formula. The sample size was determined by considering assumptions of the proportion of sexual violence among high school students in Ethiopia was 25% from the study done in Harare region(7), with a marginal error (d) 0.05, non response rate of 0.1, design effect of two with 95% confidence certainty and alpha 0.05 were considered.

Based on these assumptions, a total sample size was calculated using the formula as indicated below:

$$n = \frac{(Z\delta)^2 \cdot p(1-P)}{d^2}$$

Where, n =sample size

P = estimated percentage based on past recent study, 25%

D=error allowed 5%.

Z= the z-score associated with selected degree of confidence interval at 95% confidence interval is 1.96 and adding 10 % for nonresponse rate.

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.25(0.75)}{(0.05)^2} \quad n = 288$$

$$\text{Contingency} = \frac{288 \times 10}{100} = 29 \text{ (nonresponse rate)}$$

When 10% nonresponse rate (20) was added: = 288 + 29 = 317

Therefore, the total sample size was = 317

It should be noted that if the population sampled is finite ($n < 10,000$)

We adjust the sample size calculated as:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$$
$$n = \frac{317}{1 + \frac{317}{1957}}$$

Where: - n- the initial sample sizes

n_0 - adjusted sample sizes

Therefore adjusted sample size is **280**

4.7 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: - Regular female high school students from grade 9th to grade 12th

Exclusion criteria: - All female night school student and blind female's regular high school students and those who are not willing to participating in the study.

4.8 Instruments and Data collection procedures

4.8.1. Data collection instruments

Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire with close and open-ended questions was prepared in English and then translated into Amharic and back to English to ensure its consistence of translation. The questionnaire was developed by adapting other questionnaires previous similar studies materials and review of relevant literature.

4.8.2. Data collection procedures

Three at least diploma holder data collectors and two supervisor was used to facilitate and guide the data collection process. Three days training was given for the data collectors concerning how to use the questionnaire and the ethical principles of confidentiality and data management prior to the data collection process. Data quality control issues was insured by the pretest prior to the

actual study period on 5% of the students from my total sample study subjects on the other high school students in Yirgachefe town.

4.9 Study variables

4.8.1. Dependent variables

- Sexual violence (rape, assault and harassment)

4.9.1. Independent variables

- Socio demographic characteristics
- Substance abuse
- Family background history
- Sexual history

4.10 Operational definitions

Rape- Performing sex using force when female high school students don't want to.

Attempted sex- An attempt to sexual intercourse with a female student where she was having a chance of escaping the attempt.

Sexual assault- Any act of by a man of with a female student without her consent through force or fraud.

Sexual harassment- Refers to intended or on purpose strong verbal expression and threat against female students when somebody or attacker failed his plan to gratify one's sexual interest which is unwelcome by recipient.

Sexual violence- The use of force to have sexual intercourse and unwelcome kiss on a female students or any sexual act attempt to obtain a sexual act include unwanted sexual comments or advances.

4.11 Data Analysis procedures

First the data was checked for completeness and consistency. Then it was coded and entered in the computer using EPI data software. Then, data was analyzed by using SPSS version 21.0.

Descriptive statistic was used to explain the study participants in relation to study variables. For assessing the strength of the association and their statistical significance, odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI would be calculated for each independent variable against the dependent variable by using binary and multinomial logistic regression.

4.12 Ethical consideration

The study was conducted after obtaining ethical clearance from departmental review board of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Health Science, Addis Ababa University. Support letter was taken from department of nursing and midwifery to Dilla educational office, then support letter taken from Dilla educational offices to schools. Permission was obtained from schools directors. Purpose of the study was explained, verbal consent was obtained from the participants just before actual data collection and pre-test. Information about risks and benefits, and also rights of the respondents to respond fully or partially to the questionnaire was explained. All the information given by the respondents was used for research purposes only and confidentiality and privacy was maintained by omitting the name of the respondents during data collection procedure.

4.13 Dissemination of results

The final report of the study would be submitted to Addis Ababa university health science college department of nursing and midwifery. The result would be presented during thesis defense, as a partial fulfillment of MSc in maternity and reproductive health. Moreover, the findings of the study would be disseminated through publication in local and international journals.

5. Result

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

A total of 280 female students were participated in the study with 97% (273) response rate. Based on the sample size determined, among the total respondent students 104 (38.1 %) from 9th grade, 72 (26.4 %) from 10th grade, 55(20.1%) from 11th grade and 42(15.4 %) from 12th grade have participated in the study.

Table 1 Frequency distribution of socio demographic distribution of female high school students under study in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

S.no	Variables	Frequency(n=273)	Percent (%)	
1	Age	<16years	91	33.3
		17-19 years	149	54.6
		>19years	33	12.1
2	Religion	Orthodox	106	38.8
		Muslim	33	12.1
		Catholic	11	4.0
		Protestant	116	42.5
		Other	7	2.6
	Ethnicity	Amhara	39	14.3
		Oromo	38	13.9
		Tigre	16	5.9
		Gurage	36	13.2
		Gedeo	114	41.8
		other	30	11
3	Living with	With my parents	219	80.2
		With my boy friend	13	4.8
		With my husband	6	2.2
		With relative	30	11.0
		Alone	5	1.8
4	Marital status	Yes	7	2.6
		No	266	97.4
5	Education	Grade 9th	104	38.1
		Grade 10th	72	26.4
		Grade 11th	55	20.1
		Grade 12th	42	15.4
6	Residence	Rural	10	3.7
		Urban	263	96.3

The minimum ages of the respondents were 14 years and the maximum were 21 years and the mean age of the respondent's was 16 years. Among the total respondents, the predominant religion was protestant 116(42.5%) and also the predominant ethnic groups were Gedeo 114(41.8%) of the respondents. Majority 266 (97.4%) of the respondent were never married. 263(96.3%) of the respondent usual place of residence was in Dilla town. Regarding current living condition, 219 (80.2%) were reported to live together with both parents and 5 (1.8%) of the respondent were living alone.

5.2 Family History of the respondents

From 273 of the respondents 115(42.1%) of their father educational level were certificate and above. But majorities of the respondents father educational level was only grade 12th completed, from this parents 33(12.1%) was illiterate. Majority 116(42.6%) of the respondents mother educational status was up to 8th grade completed, 64(23.4%) had certificate and above and 43(15.8%) of the respondents mother was they cannot read and write (table2).

From 273 of the respondents majority 201(73.6%) of the students both parents had live together, 28(10.3%) of the respondents parent were divorced, 34(12.5%) of the respondents only mother alive 10(3.7%) of the respondents were father only alive. More than half 147(53.8%) of the respondents family income was between 1000 and 2500 birr in month and 86(31.5%) of the respondents family income were less than one thousands birr in month. However from those study participants majority 186(68.1%) of the respondents had get enough pocket money from their family, 87(31.9) of the respondents had not get enough pocket money from their family. Readings' to family relationship 41(15%) of the respondents watch their mother beaten by her husband and majority 232(85%) of the respondent's mother had not beaten by her husband (table 2).

Table 2 Frequency distribution of parent or family history of female high school students in dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

S.no	Variables	Frequency(n=273)	Percent (%)	
1	Father education level	Illiterate	33	12.1
		1-8 grade	70	29.4
		9-12 grade	45	16.5
		certificate and above	115	42.1
2	Mother education level	Illiterate	43	15.8
		1-8grade	116	42.6
		9-12 grade	50	18.5
		certificate and above	64	23.4
3	Mother and father live together	Yes	201	73.6
		Divorced	28	10.3
		Mother only alive	34	12.5
		Father only alive	10	3.7
5	Family monthly income in birr	<100birr	86	31.5
		1000-2500birr	147	53.8
		>2500birr	40	14.7
6	Receiving enough money	Yes	186	68.1
		No	87	31.9
7	Mother being beaten by her husband?	Yes	41	15
		No	232	85

5.3 Factors associated with sexual violence against female students

In this study alcohol drinking, chat chewing and use illicit drug is the main factors that exposed students to sexual violence. From 273 study participants 198(72.5%) of the respondents were not drank alcohol, 75(27.5%) of the respondents were drank alcohol. From the respondents who had drank alcohol majority 29(38.7%) of them drank alcohol at least once or twice a week, 23(30.7%) drank occasionally less than once in a month, 21(28%) of the respondents drank alcohol two up to three times in a month and 2(2.7%) of the respondents drank alcohol every day (table 3).

Table 3 Frequency distribution of factors associated with sexual violence among female high school students in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia, 2015 G.C

S .no	Variables		Frequency(n=273)	Percent (%)
1	Drink alcohol	Yes	75	27.5
		No	198	72.5
2	Frequency of drink alcohol	Every day	2	2.7
		Once or twice a week	29	38.7
		1-3 times a month	21	28
		Occasionally , less than once a month	23	30.7
3	Chewing chat	Yes	34	12.5
		No	239	87.5
4	Frequency of chat chewing	Every day	2	5.9
		Once or twice a week	17	50
		1-3 times a month	10	29.4
		Occasionally , less than once a month	5	14.7
5	Drugs or substances use	Yes	21	7.7
		No	252	92.3
6	Frequency of drug/substance use	Every day	1	4.8
		Once or twice a week	2	9.5
		1-3 times a month	12	57.1
		Occasionally , less than once a month	6	28.6

Chat chewing was one of the factors associated with sexual violence in this study, from 273 study participants 34(12.5) of the respondents were use Chat and majority 239(87.5%) of the respondents were not use chat. From the respondents who was using Chat 2(2.7%) of the respondents were using chat daily, 17(50%) of the respondents uses chat at least once or twice a

week, 10(29.4%) of the respondents uses chat one up to three times in a month and 5(14.7%) of the respondents use chat occasionally less than once in a month (table 3).

The other associated factor was drug or substance use, from 273 study participants 21(7.7%) of the respondents had use drug or substance, majority 252(92.3%) of the respondents had not uses drug or substances. From the respondents who had uses drug or substances, 1(4.8%) of the respondents uses drug or substances daily, 2(9.5%) of the respondents uses drug or substances at least once or twice a week, the majority 12(57.1%) of the respondents uses drugs or substances one up to three times in a month and 6(28.6%) of the respondents uses drug or substances occasionally less than once in a month (table 3).

5.4 Sexual history of the respondent

From the 273 total study participant majority 219(80.2%) of the respondents had no regular boyfriend currently, 54(19.8%) of the respondents had regular boyfriend currently. In addition from 273 study participants 64(23.4%) of the respondents had sexual relation, and the rest 209(76.6%) of the respondents had no sexual relation (table 4). From those who had sexual relationship the highest number 21(33.8%) of the respondents condition of start sexual intercourse was by peer pressure, the second highest number 18(27.7%) of the respondents condition of starting sexual relation was by personal interest, 11(16.9%), 5(7.7%), 5(7.7%) and 4(6.2%) by marriage, for passing examination/for mark, by forcing against me, or financial purpose was the reason or condition of starting sexual relation respectively. In addition from those respondents who had sexual relation most 44(67.7%) of them had sexual relation before the age of 17, 20(30.8%) of the respondents had sexual relation between the age of 17 and 19, only 1(1.5%) had sexual relation above the age of 19. there for almost all of the respondents who had sexual relation they start sexual relation before the 19 years (table 4).

Concerning's to sexual harassment from the total study participants 61(22.3%) of the respondent had faced unwanted sexual act like talking unnecessary words and the majority 212(77.7%) of the respondents had not faced unwanted sexual act. Moreover from total study participants 65(23.8%) of the respondents had facing unwanted kiss, 208(76.2%) of the respondents had not facing unwanted kiss. On the other hand from 273 study participants 50(18.3%) of the

respondents had facing unwelcome touching of body parts likes breast, hair... and majority 223(81.7%) of the respondents had not facing unwelcome touching of body parts (table 4).

Regarding's to forced sexual attempt from 273 study participants 46(16.8%) of the respondents had encountered forced sexual attempt but they escaped from that sexual violence by different means; 12(36.4%) of the respondents escaped by shouting resulting to arriving somebody, 8(24.1%) of the respondents were escaped from that sexual attempt by hiding them self from that person/attackers, 6(18.2%) of the respondents were escaping from that sexual attempt by taking a defensive measure and fighting against the attacker, 7(21.2%) of the respondents was escaped by giving false promise word from sexual attempt and the majority 227(83.2%) of the respondents were had not facing forced sexual attempt (table 4).

Surprisingly from 273 study participants 36(13.2%) of the respondents had encountered sexual violence, most of the victim students 16(50%) of the respondents was victimized in hotel, 6(18.8%) of the respondents was victimized in their home, 6(18.8%) of the respondents was victimized in school and the rest 4(12.5%) of the respondents was victimized in perpetrators home and also 237(86.8%) of the respondents were had not encountered forced sexual intercourse, in addition to that from the respondents who was encountered sexual violence majority 31(86%) of the respondents violence is made by frightened by using different sharp material(table 4).

Concerning to the time of sexual violence from those who encountered sexual violence more than half 19(59.4%) of the respondents were victimized in day time and 13(40.6%) of the respondents were victimized in night time. In addition from the respondents who had sexual violence majority 17(50%) of the respondents had faced two times in their life time. Moreover most 9(28.1%) of the students encountered sexual violence by unknown person and majority 22(68.8%) of the students sexual violence was done by older men compared the female students age (table 4).

Table 4 Frequency distribution of sexual history of female high school students among high school students in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

S.no	Variables		Frequency(n=273)	Percent (%)
1	Have regular boyfriend currently	Yes	54	19.8
		No	219	80.2
2	Had a sexual intercourse	Yes	64	23.4
		No	209	76.6
3	Conditions of start sexual intercourse	In a marriage	11	16.9
		Personal desire	18	27.7
		Peer pressure	21	33.8
		For financial purpose	4	6.2
		For passing examination	5	7.7
		By forcing against you	5	7.7
		total	64	100
4	Age at first sexual intercourse	<17years	44	67.7
		17-19 years	20	30.8
		>19 years	1	1.5
5	Unwanted sexual act	Yes	61	22.3
		No	212	77.7
6	Faced unwanted kiss	Yes	65	23.8
		no	208	76.2
7	Unwelcome touching of body part	Yes	50	18.3
		no	223	81.7
8	Forced sexual attempt	Yes	46	16.8
		no	227	83.2
	Forced sex	Yes	36	13.2
		no	237	86.8
9	Forced sex that made by frightened and degrading	Yes	31	11.4
		no	241	88.6
10	Place of forced sex encountered	In my home	6	18.8
		In his home	4	12.5
		In school	6	18.8
		In hotel	16	50
11	Frequency of forced sex encountered	day	19	59.4
		night	13	40.6
12	Age of Perpetuator	Same age	4	12.5
		Older than me	22	68.8
		Much older than me	6	18.8
13	Numbers of forced sex encountered in life time	One times	14	41.2
		Two times	17	50
		Three times	1	2.9
		More than four times	2	5.9
14	Numbers of boyfriend experienced	One times	13	39.4
		Two times	15	45.5
		Three times	4	12.5
		More than four times	1	3

5.5 Factors associated with sexual violence

The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence in their life time was higher among those students who uses drugs or substances than students who didn't have using drugs or substances, (OR=5.103, 95% CI; 1.174, 22.188), (Table 5). In this study using drugs or substances had significant association with sexual violence (p=0.030) (table 5). Among the female students, the odds of life time experiencing sexual violence was higher among those students who had using chats than those who had not using chat (OR=15.099, 95% CI; 3.735, 61.038), (Table 5). Using chat was one of the major significant variables that related with life time sexual violence. Therefore using chat was the main associated factors of sexual violence (p=0.000) (Table 5).

The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence in their life time was higher among those students who had a habit of taking alcohol than those who didn't have a habit of alcohol intake. (OR= 1.579, 95% CI; 0.450, 5.541)(Table 5).And the chance of experiencing life time rape was higher among those who were having a low income family than those who had medium and higher income of family (AOR- 0.912, 95% CI=0.227, 3.667). From the respondents who had not getting enough amount of pocket money was more exposed than those who had getting enough amount of money (AOR= 1.303, 95% CI, 0.430, 3.953) (table 5).

Table 5 multivariate analysis of sexual violence and factors associated with sexual violence of female high school students in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

Variables		Sexual violence				
		yes	no	AOR	95%CI	p-value
Family monthly income in birr	<1000	19	67	0.912	(0.227,3.667)	0.896
	1000-2500	13	134			
	>2500	4	36			
Receiving enough money	Yes	30	156	1.303	(0.430, 3.953)	0.640
	No	6	81			
Alcohol drinking	Yes	26	49	1.579	(0.450, 5.541)	0.476
	No	10	188			
Using chat	Yes	24	10	15.099	(0.735, 61.038)	0.000
	No	12	227			
Using drugs or substances	Yes	16	5	5.103	(1.174, 22.188)	0.030
	No	20	232			

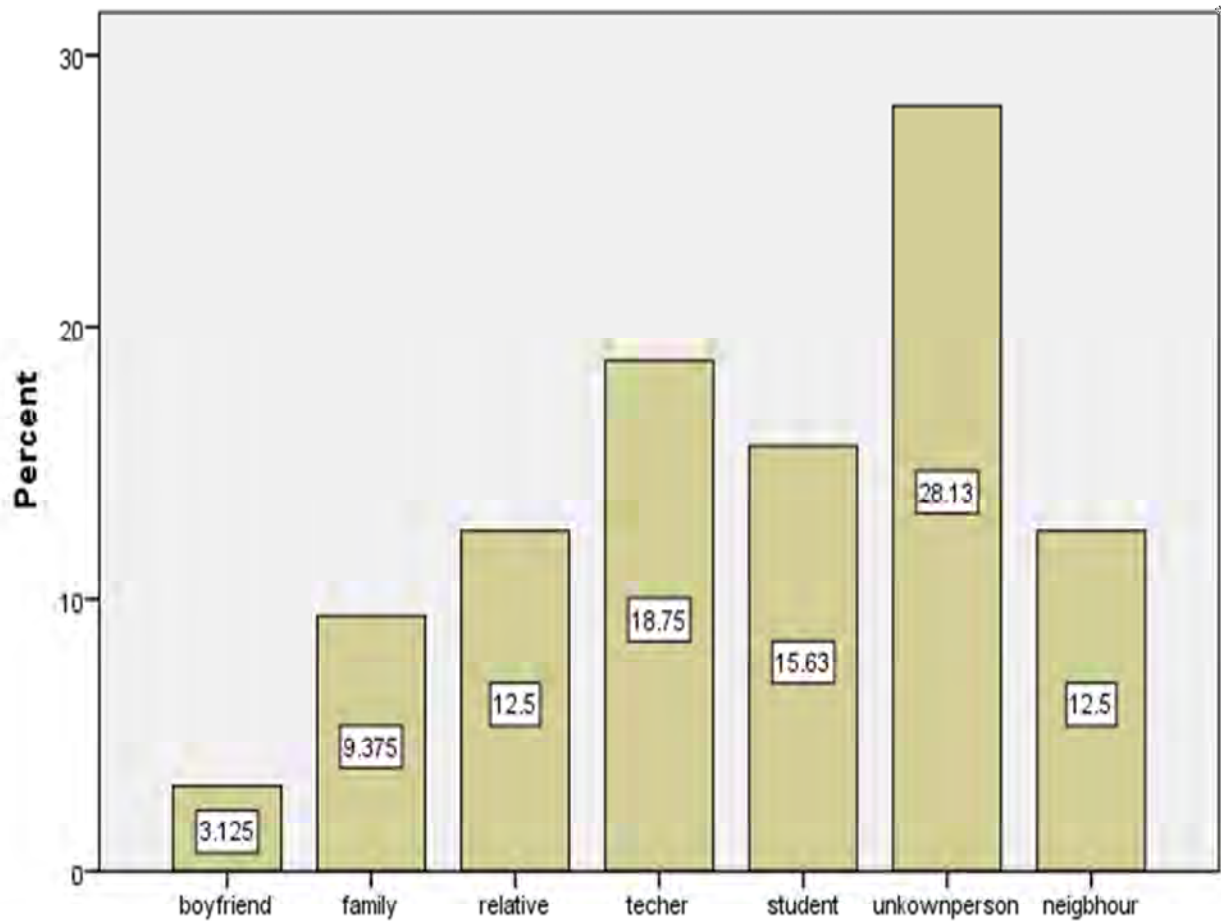


Figure 3 Indicates that the percentage distribution of perpetrator's of sexual violence on female high school students

5.6 Sexual factors associated with sexual violence

According to the result of this study from the respondents who had regular boyfriend currently (AOR-1.009, 95% CI 0.212, 4.806) was highly exposed to sexual violence than those who had no regular boyfriend currently. In addition in this study from the respondents who had sexual intercourse was significant association with sexual violence ($p=0.010$) and the odds of the respondents (AOR-5.760, 95% CI -1.517, 21.871) this value indicates that from the students who had sexual intercourse has around six times risk of exposure to sexual violence than those who had not sexual intercourse.

Table 6 Multivariate analysis of sexual violence and independent variable of female high school students in Dilla town Gedeo zone SNNP, Ethiopia 2015 G.C.

Variables		Sexual violence		AOR	95%CI	p-value
		yes	no			
Have regular boyfriend currently	Yes	6	48	1.009	(0.212, 4.806)	0.991
	No	30	189			
Have sexual intercourse	Yes	26	38	5.760	(1.517, 21.871)	0.010
	No	10	199			
Face Unwanted sexual act	Yes	31	30	1.860	(0.319, 10.856)	0.491
	No	5	207			
Encountered Unwanted kiss	Yes	32	33	1.115	(0.134, 9.255)	0.920
	No	4	204			
Unwelcome touching of body part	Yes	33	17	16.512	(2.411, 113.103)	0.004
	no	3	220			
Faced Forced sexual attempt	Yes	32	14	9.426	(1.757, 50.568)	0.009
	No	4	223			
Her mother beaten by her father	Yes	4	37	1.443	(0.309, 6.745)	0.641
	No	32	200			

As indicated in table six the odds of female students who had encountered unwanted sexual act was (AOR 1.860, 95% CI 0.319, 10.856) this result indicates that the students who had face unwanted sexual act was two time exposure risk than those who had not face unwanted sexual act. From the respondents who had encountered unwelcome touching of their body part had

sixteen times risk to sexual violence than those who had not facing unwelcome touching of body part and in addition to that unwelcome touching of body part was significant association with sexual violence($p=0.004$).Moreover in this study facing sexual attempt was significant association with sexual violence with a p-value of ($p=0.009$) and the odds of the respondents who had facing forced sexual attempt was (AOR-9.426, 95% CI(1.757, 50.568) this indicates that nine times risk than those who had not facing forced sexual attempt.

Below the figure shows that the mechanisms of female students how was escaped from sexual violence attempt, majority of 36.36% of the respondents escaping by shouting, 24.24%, 18.18%, and 21.21% of the respondents was escaped by hiding, by fighting and by giving a false hope respectively.

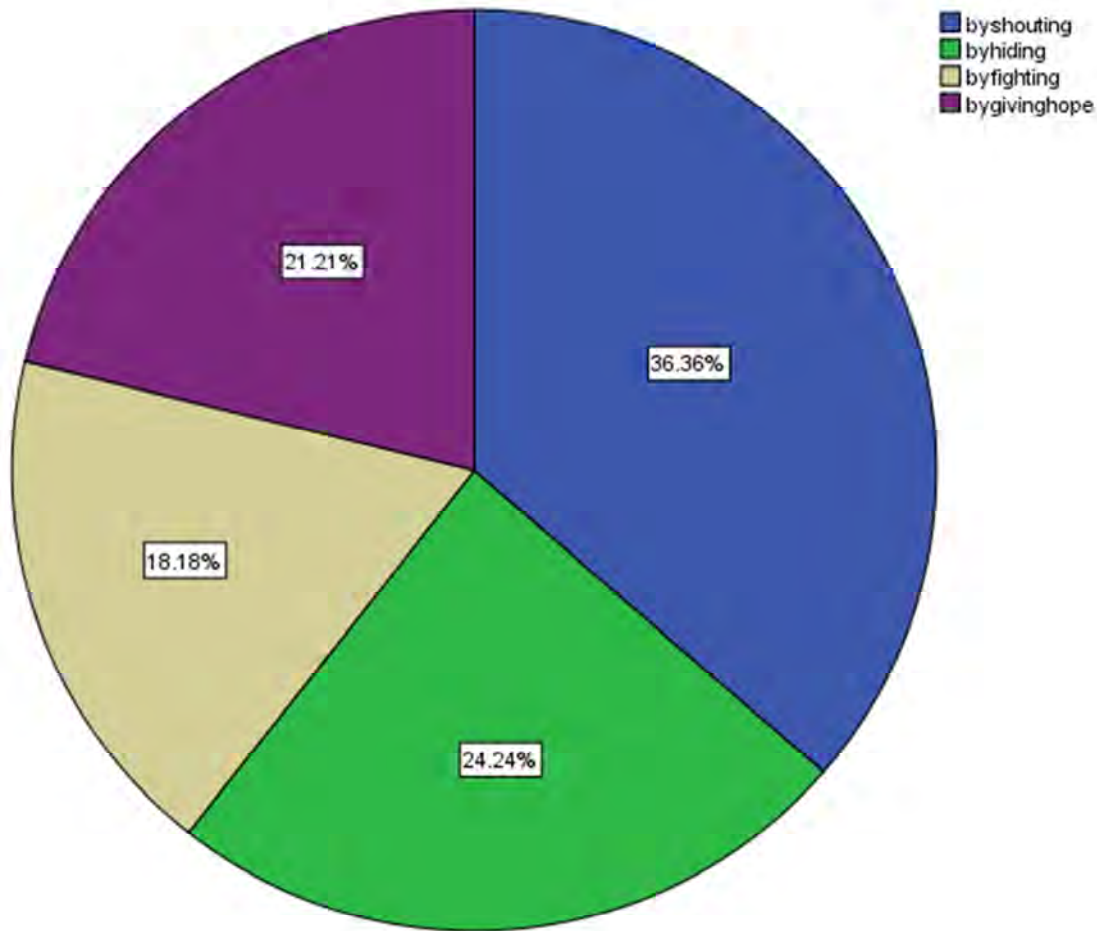


Figure 4 Indicates the distribution of female high school student's mechanism of escape from sexual violence attempt

6. Discussion

In this study the prevalence of sexual violence its associated factors had been assessed and the life time prevalence rate of sexual violence among female high school students were 13.2%. A study's conducted in Harare shows that Sexual violence among in school adolescents were 25% (12, 7) and a study conducted in Bahir Dar town among private college female students revealed that the prevalence of sexual violence among female college students was 37.3% (13). In addition to that a cross sectional study conducted in Iran indicates that the prevalence of sexual violence against women was found to be around 63.8% and a study in Brazil indicates that the prevalence of violence against women was 27.5%. When compared to others study's the prevalence of sexual violence in this study were low, it might be due to socio economic, cultural and community awareness.

Regarding to factors associated with sexual violence in this study using chat were one of the important contributing factors for sexual violence of school students in Dilla town ($p=0.000$) and in the other hand using drugs or substances like shisha had significant association with sexual violence with ($p=0.030$) When compared with other past study on sexual violence, a study conducted in Harare revealed that students used addictive drugs like alcohol (18%), chat and shish (7.2%) as very important contributing factors for sexual violence's(12, 7). Also this study finding supported by other study findings. The similarity might be due to some similarity on culture and attitude toward using chats and substances in between both communities.

Furthermore a study done in eastern Ethiopia with a multivariate analyses revealed that high-rejection sensitivity, having multiple sexual partners, the frequent watching of pornography, and use of alcohol or other soft drugs (chat or shisha) are factors associated with higher levels of sexual violence victimization. On the other hand a study conducted in china indicates that, students who had sexual intercourse, drug use (odds ratios [OR, 2.44), attempted suicide (OR, 2.30), physical abuse (OR, 1.74), verbal abuse (OR, 1.29), experience of being drunk (OR, 0.68), and smoking of cigarettes (OR, 0.52) were related to a history of sexual coercion (19).

The associated factors for sexual violence were low level of schooling (OR = 2.34), a history of domestic violence (OR = 2.21) the woman being mentally disturbed (OR = 2.35), and the partner's consumption of alcohol (OR = 1.77) (16). This finding is also having some similarity with my study explored. Because drunk alcohol were one of the associated factor in other similar studies.

Findings of this study revealed that family income was one of the associated factors of sexual violence among female high school students (AOR =0.912, 95% CI 0.227, 3.667) those students who had low amount of income of family was had more experienced sexual violence than those who had medium and higher income family. A study conducted in Nigeria indicates that most of violence was associated with economical reason; the prevalence of violence against women (VAW) six months preceding the survey was 52.5%. Sexual violence was the commonest type (41.9%) of violence experienced, followed by economic (37.7%), physical violence (35.7%) and psychological (31.9%) (19). The reason might be females encountered sexual violence due to low income results exposed there to this problem to earn money.

According to this findings from the respondents who had sexual intercourse was significant association with students exposure to sexual violence (AOR=5.670, 95% CI 1.517, 21.871, p=0.010) five times more likely exposure to sexual violence than not had sexual intercourse. The same study conducted in Nigeria indicates that sexual violence was significantly more experienced (AOR 2.23; 95% CI 1.15-4.36) by older female sex workers (FSWs) than their younger counterparts, by permanent brothel residents (AOR 2.08; 95% CI 1.22-3.55) and among those who had been in the sex industry for more than five years (17). Also this findings helps to conclude that females who had on sexual relation more likely vulnerable to sexual violence than those who had not sexual relation. These might be due to socio economic factors and family related factors.

The result of these findings indicates that from the respondents who had unwelcome touching of body part was more likely vulnerable to sexual violence than those who had not unwelcome touching of body part. Other study conducted in Harare indicates that females dressing style, their act, peer pressure, revenge and males emotionality identified as contributing factors for sexual violence (12, 7). These study findings different from a study conducted in Harare it might be related with study design used instruments.

According to this study finding from the respondents who had boyfriend/partner were more likely vulnerable to sexual violence than those who had not have boyfriends or partners(AOR=1.009, 95% CI 0.212, 4.806, p=0.991). Also this findings had supported by a study conducted by WHO multi countries study against women the prevalence of partner violence nearly one half (49%) of ever-partnered women experienced physical violence by a partner at some point in their lives, and 29% during the past 12 months. 59% of ever-partnered women experienced sexual violence at some point, and 44% during the past 12 months. Combining the data for physical and sexual violence, 71% of ever-partnered women experienced one or the other form of violence, or both, over their lifetime (12). This finding indicates that partnered female were more victimized than non-partnered female.

According to this study, sexual violence significantly associated with substance use: use of Chat [AOR: 15.1 (95% CI: 0.735-61.038)], P=0.000; use of drugs or substances like shisha [AOR: 5.103 (95% CI: 1.174-22.188)] (P: 0.030). Our study is in line with the study done in Harare which indicated that use of Chat and shisha were associated with prevalence of sexual violence among high school females (12); A study done in China also revealed that prevalence of sexual violence among high school females were associated with drug use[AOR: 2.44] (18). The reason behind this association may be due to the fact that drug can change the state of mind and motivate individuals for violence.

Results of this findings also revealed that having previous sexual intercourse had significant association with prevalence of sexual violence [AOR: 5.670 (95% CI: 1.517-21.871)] (p=0.010). This finding is also consistent with the study conducted in Nigeria, which indicated that prevalence of sexual violence was significantly associated with previous sexual experience [AOR: 2.23 (95% CI: 1.15-4.36)] (17). The reason for association of previous sexual experience with prevalence of sexual violence may be those who had previous sexual experience are easily approachable and also be susceptible to conditions of violence easily than their counter parts as many of them were victimized by their boyfriends.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1 Conclusion

Based on this findings The prevalence of sexual violence still high among female high school students in Dilla town; this indicates that many of the female high school students encountered sexual violence, sexual assault and sexual harassment and many of them are at high risk of sexual violence.

Life time experience of sexual violence was significantly associated with the income of their family, using of drug or substances and habit of taking alcohol and chat.

7.2 Recommendation

1. Legal body's to take a preventive measure against sexual violence and control the illegal transfer of drugs substances.
2. Gender offices to create public awareness toward sexual violence and work coordinately with schools to prevent violence against female students.
3. Dilla educational office should be create safe, guaranteed and comfortable condition for female students in schools and to be give reproductive health education.
4. To zonal administrative office and community: To take measures on those illegal traders of shisha and other illegal substances.
5. To Medias: Inviting appropriate professionals like engender health experts to create community awareness about sexual violence and its consequences.

8. Strength and limitation of the study

8.1 Strengths

The study tries to determine the prevalence of sexual violence and to describe the factors associated with sexual violence against female high school students.

This study will be used as a baseline data for future studies.

8.2 Limitations

1. Outcome is assessed by the report of respondents
2. Since the study deals with sensitive issue under reporting is inevitable
3. Because it is a cross sectional study it is difficult to show cause and effect relationship

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ANNEXES

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

ANNEX I INFORMATION SHEET

Information sheet and consent form in English

Information sheet

Dear sisters'

My name is DesalegnTarekegn and student in AddisAbabaUniversity in post graduate program. We are conducting the survey in Dillatown female grade 9-12 students with a research title **“prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence on female high school students in Dilla town”**. You have been selected to participate in this study. The finding of the study will be used for better planning and intervention of sexual violence against girls in Ethiopia there for I am requesting you to fill this questionnaire by yourself. There are no wrong or write answer. The question include personal information's and difficult to talk about, but many women have found it is useful to have the opportunity to talk. Your response is completely confidential. You do not need to write your name and you are kindly requested to answer every question and you may stop to fill the question at any time you want to. However your honest answer for this question helps for better understanding and planning about sexual violence.If there are things that require clarification, you have the right to have any question about this research project, please direct any question to me DesalegnTarekegn, Addis Ababa University, A college Of Health Science, school of Nursing and Midwifery.

Address: -phone- 0918216097

Email:-desalegntt@gmail.com.

Consent form

In signing this document, I am giving my consent to participate in the study entitled assessment of prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence among high school students in Dilla town. I have been informed that the purpose of this particular research project is to assess the prevalence and the associated factors among highschool female students in Dilla town. I am also informed that the study is self-administered I am going to respond to this question by answering what I know concerning the issue. I also informed that the information I gave will be treated confidentially. I have also been informed that I can refuse to participate and withdraw in the study or not to respond to question if I am not interested.

Furthermore I have been informed that no money or incentives will be given for my participation in the study. I understand that the results of this research will be given for my participation in the study. I understand that the results of this survey will have some impute towards reducing the identified problem. AndDesalegnTarekegn is the contact person if I have question about the study and Desalegn can be contacting through a call at 09 18216097.

Risk/ Discomfort

By participating in this research project, you may feel that it has some discomfort especially on wasting time. But we hope you will participate in the study by considering the benefit of the research result. There is no risk in participating in this research project.

Benefits

If you participate in this research project, there may not be direct benefit to you but your participation is likely to help us in assessing sexual violenceand its associated factors on female students. Ultimately, this will help us to identify the gap and take the appropriate intervention by the authorized stakeholder.

Incentives

You will not be provided any incentives or payment to take part in this project

Right to refuse or withdraw:

You have full right to refuse from participating in this research. You can choose not to respond to some or all questions if you do not want to give your response. You have also the full right to withdraw from this study at any time you wish, without losing any of your right.

I agree to participate _____ I disagree to participate _____

signature _____ Signature _____

Date _____ Date _____

If you have any question asks me or contact by this address.

Name – DesalegnTarekegn

Address –mobile- 0918216097

E-mail- desalegntt@gmail.com

Thank you for fill this questionnaires by spending your time.

Annex-II- Questionnaire

A Question prepared to assess the prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence among female high school students in dilla town. (Adapted from previous study with some modifications Ref 20)

Part –I Socio demographic characteristics of female high school students in dilla town.

No.	Question and filter	Alternative choices
1	How old are you?	years
2	What is your religion?	Orthodox Muslim Catholic Protestant Other
3	With whom you live?	With my both parents With my boy friend With my husband With relative Alone Other
4	Have you ever married?	Yes No
5	Are you presently married?	Yes no
6	What is your ethnicity?	Amhara Oromo Gurage Tigre Gedeo Other
7	What is your original residence?	Urban Rural

Part –II factor associated with sexual violence in Dilla high school female students

1	Have you ever drink alcohol?	Yes No
2	How often do you drink alcohol?	Every day Once or twice a week 1-3 times a month Occasionally , less than once a month
3	Have ever chewing chat?	Yes No
4	How often do you chew chat?	Every day Once or twice a week 1-3 times a month Occasionally , less than once a month
5	Have you ever been used drugs or substances like cocaine , shisha	Yes No
6	How often do you use drug?	Every day Once or twice a week 1-3 times a month Occasionally , less than once a month

Part –III Family history of female high school students in Dilla town

No	Question and filter	Responses
1	Your father education level?	Illiterate Read and write 1-6 grade 7-8 grade 9-12 grade Diploma and above
2	Your mother education level?	Illiterate Read and write 1-6 grade 7-8 grade 9-12 grade Diploma and above
3	Do your mother and father live together?	Yes Divorced One of them alive- father - Mother Both of them not alive
5	Generally how much is your family monthly income in birr?	
6	Do you think that you are receiving enough money according to your demand?	Yes No
7	Have you ever seen your mother being beaten by her husband?	Yes No

Part- IV sexual history of female high school students in Dilla town

NO	Question and filter	Responses	
1	Do you have regular boyfriend currently?	Yes No	
2	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes No	
3	If yes for (q 42) how do you start sexual intercourse?	In a marriage Personal desire Peer pressure Promising word from partner For financial purpose For passing examination By forcing against you By alcohol drinking other	
4	What was your age at first sexual intercourse?	Years	
5	The following acts may happen too many women, did some one ever made to you?	In school	outside school
	1 unwanted sexual act such as verbal joke, asked to have sex		
	2 faced unwanted kiss		
	3 unwelcome touching your body such as breast, genitalia		
	4 Forced sexual attempt		
	5 forced sex without your consent /will		
	6 forced sex that made you frightened and degrading		
	7 Nothing was happened to me		
6	If you encountered forced sex where was the place?	In my home In his home In school	

		In hotel Other
7	If encountered forced sex at what time of the day was happened ?	Morning Evening Afternoon Late night Other
8	If encountered forced sex in your life time who was the perpetrator?	Boyfriend Husband Relative Teacher Student Stranger Neighbor Family member Health professional Other
9	How old was the perpetrator/attacker?	Same age Older than me Much older than me other
10	If you have ever been forced into unwanted sexual intercourse and escaped. How was mechanism of escape?	By shouting/crying (some body arrived) Escaped By Fighting By giving promise word(cheating) Other
11	How many times in your life time do you encountered such forced sex?	One times Two times Three times

		More than four times
12	How many sexual partners or boyfriends have you experiences until now?	nothing One times Two times Three times More than four times
13	If your answer for Q12 is more than one did you/your partner use condom?	Yes No
14	Do know student girls students who are raped?	Yes No
15	If yes for Q14 how many?	1-3 More than 3
16	Who was the perpetrator?	Boyfriend Husband Relative Teacher Student Stranger Neighbor Family member Health professional Other

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Q.2	Q??	???/????
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