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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CENTER FOR POPULATION STUDIES

Prevalence and Associated Factor of Sexual Violence Among Female Housemaids Attending Evening Schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa.

MSC THESIS

BY

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December 2022

Addis Ababa

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Prevalence and Associated Factor of Sexual Violence Among Female Housemaids Attending Evening Schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa, 2022

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EXAMINERS' THESIS APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis proposal is prepared by **Hiwot Wondmnew** entitled: **Prevalence and associated factor of sexual violence among female house maids attending evening schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa.** and submitted in partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in population studies (Reproductive Health) and complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted Standards concerning originality and quality.

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Table of Contents

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms	V
Abstract.....	VI
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Statement of the problem.....	2
1.3. Objective	3
1.3.1 General objective	3
1.3.2 Specific objective	3
1.4. Research Question	3
1.5. Significance of the study	3
2. Literature review	5
2.1. Prevalence of Sexual violence	5
2.2. Factors Associated with sexual violence	6
2.2.1. Age.....	6
2.2.2. Origin of residence	7
2.2.3. Working duration as a housemaid	7
2.2.4. Alcohol consumption of the victims/survivors of sexual violence.....	7
2.2.5. Alcohol consumption of the Perpetrators	8
2.2.6. Poverty.....	8
2.3. Conceptual framework.....	9
3. Methods and Material	10
3.1. Study area and period	10
3.2. Study design and study period.....	10

3.3. Source population.....	10
3.4. Study population.....	10
3.5. Inclusion criteria.....	10
3.6. Exclusion criteria.....	10
3.7. Sample size determination	10
3.8. Sampling techniques	11
3.9. Sampling procedure	12
3.10. Data collection procedure.....	12
3.11. Data quality control.....	12
3.12. Study variables.....	13
3.12.1. Dependent variables	13
3.12.2. Independent variables.....	13
3.13.Operational definitions	13
3.14. Data processing and analysis	14
3.15. Ethical consideration	14
3.16 Dissemination and utilization plan of result	14
4. Result	15
4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics	15
4.2. Family history of housemaid workers.....	16
4.3. Substance used by the housemaids.....	17
4.4 Characteristics of employers	17
4.5 Prevalence of sexual violence of study participants.....	18
4.6. Cross tabulation and Chi-square test between predictor and outcome variable	20
4.7 The determinant factor affecting housemaid sexual violence.....	20

5. Discussion	22
6. Strength and limitations of the study	23
6.1 Strength	23
6.2 Limitation.....	23
7.1. Conclusion	24
7.2. Recommendation	24
Reference	25
ANNEX I: ENGLISH VERSION.....	28
ANNEX II. AMHARIC VERSION.....	29

List of tables

Table 1. the number of study population present in the study area	11
Table 2. The socio-demographic characteristics of female housemaids attending night schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa 2022(n=340)	15
Table 3. Family history of female housemaids attending night schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa 2022(n=340).....	16
Table 4. Substance use among housemaid nighttime students Kirkos sub-city,	17
Table 5. Characteristics of employer of the housemaid students.....	17
Table 6. Sexual history among housemaid nighttime students in the study area.	19
Table 7. Actions are taken by survivors of female housemaids attending night schools	20
Table8. Cross tabulation and Chi-square test between predictor and outcome variable	21
Table 9. Bivariate and Multivariate analysis between dependent and independent	21

List of figures

Figure 1. Conceptual frame work on factors associated with sexual violence (27-43).	9
Figure 2. The prevalence of sexual violence	18

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome
AOR	Adjusted Odd Ratio
GBV	Gender-based violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Abstract

Background: - Gender-based violence is an insidious human rights issue and has public consequences. The impact of violence is beyond physical injuries; it also accounts for disability, depression, physical, and reproductive problems, and risky sexual behavior. Housemaids often come across different types of sexual abuse ranging from verbal harassment to forced sex by male members of the household, brokers, and friends.

Objective: - Prevalence and associated factor of sexual violence among female housemaids attending evening schools in Kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa, 2022.

Method: - facility-based cross-sectional study design was conducted among female housemaid students from April 15 to May 15, 2022, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A total of 327 participated with a response rate of 95.3%. Data was collected using a closed-ended self-administered questionnaire. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 25. The Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Interval were calculated for each independent variable against the dependent variables and the p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Result: - This study showed that the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaid's students was 39%. The determinant factor affecting housemaid sexual violence were aged 21-24 (AOR=11.3, 95%CI=4.56, 27.95) and participants from rural (AOR=3.7, 95%CI=1.87, 7.49), and participants who get supporting from family during problem (AOR=0.43, 05%CI=0.19, 0.93) and participants whose employer drink alcohol (AOR=6.1, 95%CI=1.62, 22.99).

Conclusion and recommendation: - In this study, the prevalence of sexual violence against housemaid workers was significant. Therefore, the government has to work toward greater accountability to marginalized groups, especially housemaid students in terms of protection and provision of basic services. And empowering housemaids to develop self-confidence through education, and improving their ability to find employment and income. And use peers to peer communication to develop skills on how to prevent violent individuals and friends.

Keywords: housemaid, sexual violence, female

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Gender-based violence (GBV) is defined by the United Nations in its Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women as an act that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life(1). Violence against women is a human rights violation and is a constraint on gender equality and the development of nations. Even though GBV affects both men and women, it is more common among women(2).

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UNICEF report that children can experience violence in any of the settings in which they spend their childhood: in their homes and families, schools, care, and justice systems, workplaces, and communities (3).

GBV can result in physical injuries; chronic infections, such as HIV/ AIDS; several poor reproductive and sexual health outcomes, such as unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and vaginal discharge; and emotional and psychological trauma, which may result in attempted and completed suicide(4-6). Violence against women is usually underreported because of feelings of shame, embarrassment, and guilty(7).

Studies of young women on college campuses found that predictors of sexual assault and abuse against female college students included the year of study, prior victimization, consensual sexual activity, religious affiliation, ethnicity, marital status, indigene ship, and campus residence, and faculty affiliation(8, 9).

Gender-based violence is an insidious human rights issue and has public consequences(10). The impact of violence is beyond physical injuries; it also accounts for disability, depression, physical, and reproductive problems, and risky sexual behavior (11). Worldwide within its informal nature, domestic workers are still challenged with regulation and policy implementation which leads to limited opportunities for access to social and legal protection (12).

In Ethiopia, there is a very high prevalence of seasonal and long-term rural-urban migration for domestic work. The main destinations of these migrants are majorly regional and zonal towns, which provide these migrants with domestic services as a housemaid(13). Domestic work is one

of the least protected sectors under labor law and poor monitoring and implementation of the existing laws put housemaids in a highly disadvantaged position that in turn exacerbates their vulnerability to sexual abuse and violence (14, 15).

According to evidence from different pieces of literature, the sexual activity of housemaid women also differs from that of the general population. A population-based study conducted in urban areas of Ethiopia revealed that domestic workers were more likely to have had sex before age 15 and to have been coerced into having sex when compared to other young women (16)

1.2. Statement of the problem

Most housemaids do not get the opportunity to continue their education in a regular program. Consequently, they are obliged to attend the night shift, which increases their vulnerability to sexual violence. Many of the studies related to youths were conducted in the context of regular secondary emphasis on sexual violence, with very few studies carried out on the most vulnerable group in the evening program (17, 18).

According to pieces of evidence from different works of literature, the sexual activity of housemaid women also differs from that of the general population. A population-based study conducted in urban areas of Ethiopia revealed that domestic workers were more likely to have had sex before age 15 and to have been coerced into having sex when compared to other young women (18, 19). Housemaids often come across different types of sexual abuse ranging from verbal harassment to forced sex by male members of the household, brokers, and friends (16, 20). Survival becomes the primary consideration for the victims because they often have few or no options for other work, and they also lack awareness and knowledge of their options since most come from poor families, are migrants from rural areas, and have a low level of education. As a result, they usually cannot report such offenses that and these kinds of violence against housemaids remain usually concealed (21, 22). Hence, violence often goes unrecognized and unreported, and also masked in a culture of silence. Due to the less reportable nature of violence, reliable information on the prevalence of the various forms of violence remains scarce (23).

Even though there are studies conducted on violence globally and also, in Ethiopia, there is a lack of sufficient information about the magnitude and associated factors of physical violence against housemaids. There is still a gap in the studies because of difficulties of getting enough housemaids, which indicate the need to do further study on these areas concerning sexual violence (24). Housemaids are a neglected segment of the population, and there is no sufficient

information identified as a priority in the national planning documents in Ethiopia. Thus, this study aimed to assess the magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence against housemaids who are attending the evening high school program in Kirkos sub-city.

1.3. Objective

1.3.1. General objective

To assess the prevalence and factors related to sexual violence among housemaids in Kirkos sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1.3.2. Specific objective

- ✓ To determine the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids in Kirkos sub-city, Ethiopia
- ✓ To identify factors associated to sexual violence among housemaids in Kirkos sub city

1.4. Research Question

- What will be the prevalence of sexual violence in Kirkos sub-city among female housemaid workers?
- What are the determinant factors affecting sexual violence among housemaid students in Kirkos sub-city?

1.5. Significance of the study

Sexual violence against women is prevalent in all countries. It is more pervasive in developing countries. Housemaids are at an increased risk of sexual violence due to their working conditions and economic disadvantage. Victims of sexual violence suffer from socio-cultural, economic, psychological, emotional, and physiological consequences. Thus, understanding the prevalence and determinant factors of sexual violence among housemaids has supreme importance to address the problem. The findings of this study will be important to design appropriate policies, programs, and strategies to address the vulnerabilities of housemaids and reduce sexual violence among housemaids. It will contribute to the design of prevention strategies for sexual violence

among this population. The finding of this study could add to the existing base of knowledge on the determinant of sexual violence among this neglected segment of the population.

2. Literature review

2.1. Prevalence of Sexual violence

Sexual violence is a reality for millions of people worldwide and women in particular. It is acknowledged that sexual violence against women is pervasive in all countries and at all levels of society, but reliable statistics concerning the prevalence of sexual violence around the world are very limited (25). Worldwide prevalence of women's reported experiences of sexual violence from age 15 years onwards, by anyone except intimate partners (26). Approximately two-thirds of all rapes and sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows. Perpetrators include employers, colleagues, co-workers, acquaintances, classmates, landlords, tenants, as well as dates, intimate partners, spouses, parents, siblings, or other relatives (27). The most recent survey of the prevalence of rape in South Africa found that more than one in five men reported raping a woman who was not a partner (i.e., a stranger, acquaintance, or family member), while one in seven reported raping a current or former partner (28).

Housemaids or domestic workers are more vulnerable to sexual violence from different aspects as some studies tried to show. In Oregon, a study examined home care workers' experiences of violence while providing care to consumer employers, home care workers reported incidents of workplace sexual violence in 14%(29). A study in Bangladesh shows that housemaids often come across different types of abuse, humiliation, and violence by male members of the household housemaids. Such violence ranges from touching female organs, cuddling and molestation, to forced sexual coitus (rape) on housemaids. The result shows that attempted rape was 7.97 % (22). In Sri Lanka, a mid-2009 survey report showed that Recorded Harassment Complaints (Physical and Sexual) received from women working as housemaids increased by 2,402 complaints, 4.9%. About 48% of housemaid returnees to Sri Lanka were assaulted by someone from the employer's household (30).

In Ethiopia, violence against women is deep-rooted and has a long history. It has always been there because it is rooted in the male-dominated culture of discrimination against women, which legitimizes the appropriation of women's objectification (31). The WHO multi-country study showed that 59% of Women experienced sexual violence in Ethiopia (32). In a prospective study made in Adigrat, a total of 181 rape cases were treated in the gynecological outpatient department this 5.5% were housemaids (33).

In Addis Ababa, a study conducted in Gulele sub-City indicated that 72% of the respondents reported having experienced sexual violence by the brokers involving touching sexually sensitive parts of the body (34). A study done in Debre Tabor on housemaid's violence showed that 16.6% experienced in the last 12 months and 56.9% experienced lifetime violence from their female employers (35). According to the study finding in urban settings of Gedeo zone the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence among the housemaids was 60.2%. The most prevalent type of sexual violence was sexual harassment, reported by 58.4% of the respondents. The prevalence of completed rape and attempted rape in a lifetime were 11.2% and 19% respectively. 31.6% were performed by a person unknown to the victim and 22.8% were perpetrated by brokers or other intermediary persons (34).

2.2. Factors Associated with sexual violence

Several studies revealed that there is no single factor to account for violence perpetrated against women. Factors are increasing the risk of someone being coerced into sex, factors increasing the risk of an individual man forcing sex on another person, and factors within the social environment – including peers and family – influencing the likelihood of rape and the reaction to it. It is the result of the complex interplay of individual, relationship, social, cultural, and environmental factors(36).

2.2.1. Age

Age is the most robust predictor of sexual victimization. Victims (particularly females) under the age of 24 are at the highest risk of sexual assault in the general population, prompting the description of sexual violence (37).

The WHO Multi-country study showed Sexual violence by a partner at some point in life up to 49 years of age was reported by 6–59% of interviewees, and sexual violence by a non-partner any time after 15 and up to 49 years of age was reported by 0.3–11.5% of interviewees (38).

A study from Bangladesh showed that housemaid females aged <18 were more exposed to violence as the study shows 7.8% of housemaids were raped at this age compared to the age of >18(22).

A cross-sectional study in Nigeria shows that Females in the age group <29year were 4 times more likely to experience sexual violence than aged 40-49 years (39).

In a mixed study survey of 395 females in Bahirdar town the mean age of respondents who initiated sex by rape was 17.7 (40). A study done in Harar Town, Eastern Ethiopia on Gender-Based Violence indicates that those students aged ≤ 19 years were more likely to experience GBV as compared to older students (41). Similarly, the study finding in urban settings of Gedeo zone by sexual violence showed that housemaids aged 15–19 years were about four times more likely to face sexual violence compared to those greater than or equal to 20 years(34).

2.2.2. Origin of residence

The odds of sexual violence were increased by 97% for housemaids coming from rural areas compared to those from urban(17). A study done in Dire Dawa, Eastern Ethiopia showed that the odds of experiencing lifetime sexual violence among students of rural residence were 3.2 times higher than their urban counterparts (42). A study done in Debre-Tabor town, Northwest Ethiopia showed that the odds of physical violence were almost three folds among housemaids who previously lived in rural areas compared to urban(35).

2.2.3. Working duration as a housemaid

Regarding the year of experience as a housemaid, those who worked for less than or equal to five years were three times more likely to be sexually violated compared to those who worked for more than five years (34). A study finding showed that participants whose work experience as housemade of 4 years and above had 2.17 folds increase in sexually abused than those less than 2 years experience (35).

2.2.4. Alcohol consumption of the victims/survivors of sexual violence

Study shows in Harar 7.2% of the raped girls used Hashish or other drugs (43). Females who drink alcohol were more than seven times more likely to experience sexual violence than those who didn't alcohol(44). A study from Bahir Dar shows that chat chewing and drinking of alcohol were found to be strong covariates of lifetime sexual violence(45). The study from urban settings of Gamo Zone shows in the behavioral characteristics, the odds of lifetime sexual violence were about seven times higher among housemaids who ever used alcoholic beverages compared to those who never used any kind of alcoholic beverages (34).

The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was higher among those students who use drugs or substances than students who didn't use drugs or substances, (OR=5.103), female students, the odds of a lifetime experiencing sexual violence were higher among those students who had using chats than those who had not used chat (OR=15.099). The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime 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) (17).

2.2.5. Alcohol consumption of the Perpetrators

Alcohol increases the likelihood of sexual assault occurring among acquaintances during social interactions through several interrelated pathways. These pathways include beliefs about alcohol, deficits in higher-order cognitive processing, and motor impairments induced by alcohol and peer group norms that encourage heavy drinking and forced sex(44). Alcohol makes it even easier for men to feel comfortable forcing sex because alcohol myopia helps them focus solely on their desire to have sex rather than on the woman's signs of refusal and pain (45). As a study showed in Bahir Dar town sexual violence survey among 395 street females most of the rape attacks were committed by drunken males (45). If either the male or female employer is an alcohol user, it increases the likelihood of housemaids experiencing physical violence by five folds (35).

2.2.6. Poverty

Poor women and girls may be more at risk of rape in the course of their daily tasks than those who are better off, for example when they walk home on their own from school late at night. Poverty forces many women and girls into occupations that carry a relatively high risk of sexual violence (39). The study in Bangladesh shows housemaid often comes across different types of abuse, humiliation, and violence this is Due to severe poverty, the need for survival becomes the primary consideration for the victims. As a result, victims usually cannot protest such offenses. These kinds of violence against housemaids remain usually concealed. Sometimes, however, some of them leave the house and take jobs in a different houses (22). The study findings from Ghana indicate that the perceptions of sexual violence among the community and the lack of effective application of the law, the continuing inattention of the community towards sexual violence as well as the poverty which marks the community all contribute to sexual violence against women, children, and girls(45)

2.3. Conceptual framework

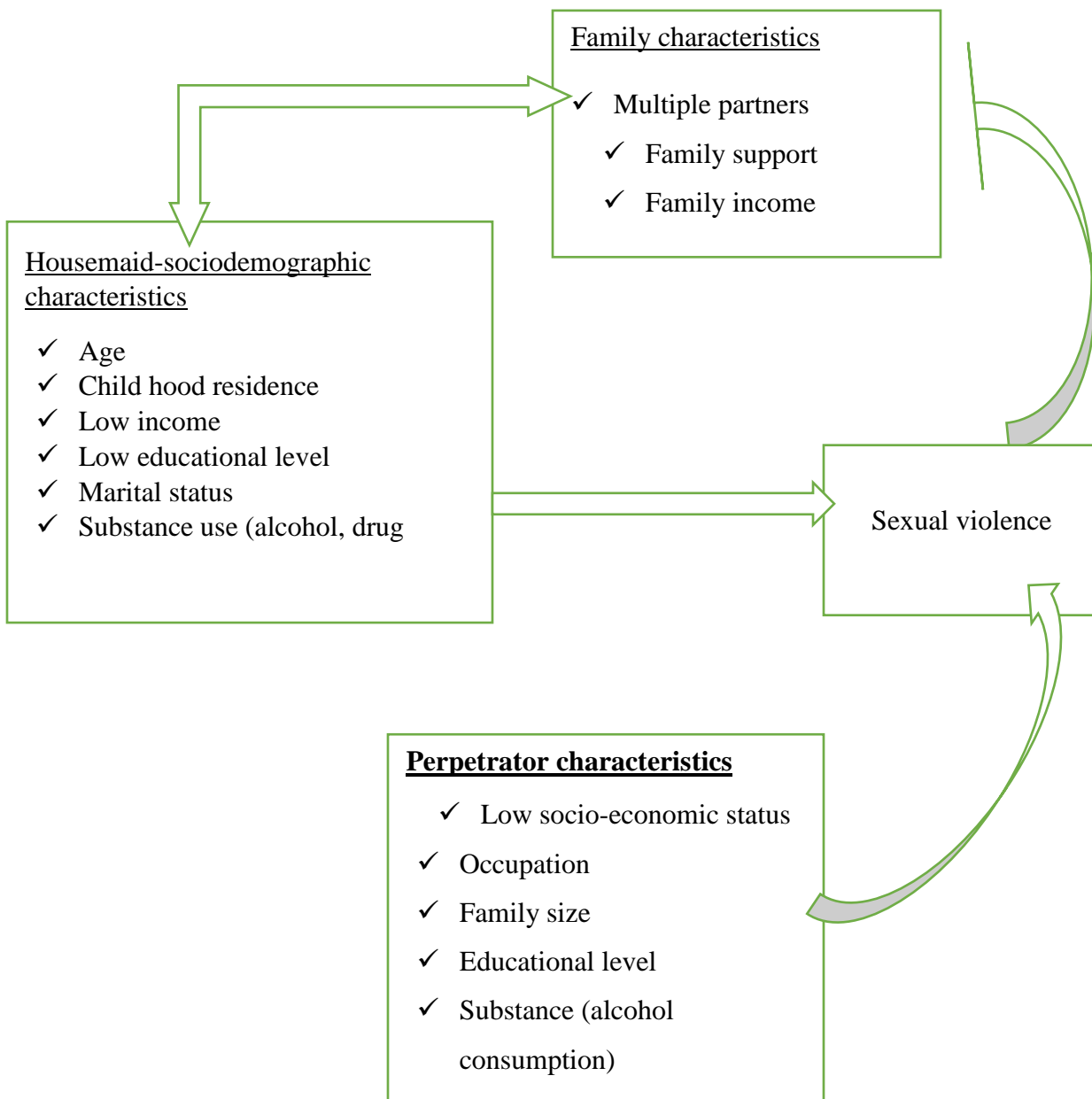


Figure 1. Conceptual framework on factors associated with sexual violence (27-43).

3. Methods and Material

3.1. Study area and period

The study was conducted from January 15 to February 15, 2022, in Kirkos sub-city, Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa has a population of over 5 million (5,006,000) It is located at 9° 1' 48" North and 38° 44' 24" East with a total land area of 527 km²with an elevation of 2,355 m (7,726 ft). There were about 755 schools in Addis Ababa running from kindergarten through the tertiary level, out of which 83 percent (627) were private schools and Governmental schools are evenly distributed among 11 sub-cities of Addis Ababa. The total numbers of students attending the night program are 44252 (24262 females and 19,990 males). A total of 5962 females and 6234 males are attending night junior secondary schools in all sub-cities of Addis Ababa.

3.2. Study design and study period

A school-based cross-sectional study was applied from April 15 up to May 15, 2022.

3.3. Source population

All female housemaids who attend night school in Kirkos sub-city Addis Ababa.

3.4. Study population

Female housemaid students whose age of above 15 years and are in grades 7 and above from selected night schools in Kirkos sub-city Addis Ababa.

3.5. Inclusion criteria

All female housemaids who are 15 years and above attending grade 7 and above in the night school program of having a night program in the 2021/22 academic year, in Addis Ababa.

3.6. Exclusion criteria

Student who was not interested to participate, they didn't come in class during data collection will be excluded

3.7. Sample size determination

In this study, the sample size is determined using the single population proportion formula. The following assumption was used to calculate the sample size: the prevalence of sexual violence was 72% (34).95% CI certainty and a maximum discrepancy of 5% between the sample size and the underlining population. An additional 10% will be added as a contingency and compensate for possible nonresponse.

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

$$n = (1.96)^2 \times 0.72(1 - 0.72) / (0.05)^2 = 309$$

Where:

n= sample size

P= prevalence of sexual abuse =72%

d= margin of error 5%

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

The calculated sample size was 309.

After adding a 10% non-response rate the final sample size was 340

3.8. Sampling techniques

After preparing the formats, the daily working conditions of female night students in the study area were filled on paper by asking permission from the school and the participants.

Accordingly, the number of students who was a housemaid in the study area was as shown in the table below and the sample size was proportionally allocated.

Table 1. the number of study population present in the study area

School name	School grade	Number of housemaids
Shimeles Habte	9 th	30
	10 th	21
	11 th	18
Girls Christian Academy	9 th	30
	10 th	20
	11 th	34
	12 th	10
Temenja Yazsi	8 th	26
	9 th	40
	10 th	22
	11 th	12
	12 th	12
Misrak goh	9 th	30
	10 th	42
	11 th	22
Total housemaid		369

Therefore, since the total population was almost equal to the study sample size, the sampling technique used a total enumerating system.

3.9. Sampling procedure

There are four-night schools in the Kirkos sub-city and an all-night school was selected. Since there are 369 housemaid students, all grade 8-12 students in the selected schools. For eligible participants who were absent on the day of data collection, the data collector has revisited three times the classroom.

3.10. Data collection procedure

Data was collected using a closed-ended self-administered questionnaire having four parts. The questionnaire was developed to capture information on sexual violence of housemaid female students and other the first question contained socio demographic characteristics (age, childhood residence, education level, religion, marital status income level).

The second part of the questionnaire was about substance abuse and the family history of housemaid female students. The third part of the questionnaire contained employer characteristics and the fourth part of the questionnaire asked about the sexual history of the housemaids. The questionnaire was prepared in English, translated to Amharic, and back to English by a different person for consistency of meaning.

The Amharic version of the questionnaire was used for data collection. Data collection was conducted by five trained nurse female data collectors and two BSc nurse supervisors. Since all data collectors are females, respondents were able to freely respond to sensitive issues. The training was given to data collectors and supervisors for one day to orient them on the objectives and ethical conduct of the study.

3.11. Data quality control

To assure data quality emphasis was given to designing data collection instruments. The training was given to supervisors and data collectors. Before starting the actual survey, the questionnaires were pre-tested on 5% of the sample size which was not included in the study. Throughout the time of data collection, data collectors were supervised at each site and a meeting was held between the principal investigator and data collector to discuss the challenges during data collection and immediate measures were taken to solve the problem. The collected data were reviewed and checked for completeness before data entry.

3.12. Study variables

3.12.1. Dependent variables

- ✓ Sexual violence

3.12.2. Independent variables

- Socio-demographic characteristics
 - ✓ Age
 - ✓ childhood residence
 - ✓ education level
 - ✓ religion
 - ✓ income level
 - ✓ marital status
- Substance abuse
 - ✓ Alcohol
 - ✓ Chat
 - ✓ drugs
- Family history of the housemaid
 - ✓ family help
 - ✓ estimated income level
- Multiple sexual partners
- Characteristics of the employer
 - ✓ Family size
 - ✓ Occupation
 - ✓ Behavior (alcohol, chat, cigarette)

3.13. Operational definitions

Housemaids- Females who are working either as contract (daily workers) or permanent at the household's level.

Sexual violence- When a female housemaid experienced in the last one years of the following: being forced to have sexual intercourse against her will, having sexual intercourse due to fear of the perpetrator action, being forced to do something sexual that she thought was humiliating.

Lifetime rape- When a female housemaid experienced rape at list once in her life.

3.14. Data processing and analysis

Data were entered, cleaned, coded, and analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social science) version 25. Data entry was made by the principal investigator. Binary logistic regression was fitted to identify factors associated with sexual violence. In descriptive statistics tables, graphs mean and frequency was used to present the information. The strength of statistical association between dependent and independent variables were measured using $P\text{-value} < 0.05$ and adjusted odds ratio at a 95% confidence interval.

3.15. Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Ethical review committee of Addis Ababa university, the department of developmental study. A formal letter was written to Kirkos sub-city from Addis Ababa Education Bureau and formal letters were written for all selected schools. Written consent was obtained from each respondent. Respondents were informed about the purpose and procedure of the study, the importance of their participation, and the right to withdraw at any time if they want, and about the privacy and confidentiality of the information given by each respondent kept properly and name will not record. And the recorded data was kept in a secured place with strict confidentiality.

3.16. Dissemination and utilization plan of result

The results of the study will be presented to AAU, Addis Ababa health bureau public health emergency management directorate and relevant stockholder, Kirkos sub city Addis Ababa University College of developmental study then disseminate the finding to Addis Ababa city administration of Education bureau (AACAEB), Addis Ababa city of administration health bureau, sub-city and schools, Addis Ababa.

4. Result

4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

In this study, 327 participants were involved out of 340 making a response rate of 96.2%. Two-thirds of the participants were in the age group of 20-24 years with a mean and SD of 20.3±3.1 respectively. Fifty-four percent of the participants were orthodox in religion and 78.3% were single and 67.6% completed grades 8 and 9.

Two-thirds of participants had rural origins and 50.8% lived in Addis Ababa for 3-6 years. Sixty-six percent had less than two years of experience working as a housemaid and 54.1% agreed as permanent housemaids with their employers.

Table 2. The socio-demographic characteristics of female housemaids attending night schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa 2022(n=340)

Variable	Frequency	percent
Age of the study participants		
16-19	209	63.9
20-24	78	23.9
≥25	40	12.2
Religion of the study participants		
Orthodox	178	54.4
Catholic	13	4.0
Protestant	73	22.3
Muslim	63	19.3
Marital status		
Never married	256	78.3
Married	9	2.8
Have boyfriend	48	14.7
Divorced	14	4.3
Educational class of the study participants		
7 and 8	41	12.5
9 and 10	221	67.6
11 and 12	65	19.9
Monthly salary		
Childhood residence		
Rural	221	67.6
Urban	106	32.4
Duration of living in Addis Ababa		
≤2	72	22.0
3-6	166	50.8
≥7	89	27.2
Experience of working as a housemaid		
≤2	216	66.1

3-4	27	8.3
≥5	84	25.7
Type agreement of employment with the employer		
Contract	107	32.7
Daily laborer	43	13.1
Permanent	177	54.1
Receiving enough money according to the demand		
Yes	57	17.4
No	270	82.6

4.2. Family history of housemaid workers

Concerning the family characteristics of study participants, 42.2% of study participants' fathers were illiterate and 56.9% of the mothers were illiterate. Fifty-six percent of study participants get family support during the need of help for any problem and 30.9% of the family were poor in perceived income.

Table 3. Family history of female housemaids attending night schools in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa 2022(n=340)

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Father's education status		
Illiterate	138	42.2
1-6grade	98	30.0
7-8grade	48	14.7
9-12grade	43	13.1
Mother's educational status		
Illiterate	186	56.9
1-6grade	94	28.7
7-8grade	47	14.4
Get family support		
Yes	183	56.0
No	144	44.0
Perceive the income status of family		
Better	146	44.6
Average	80	24.5
Poor	101	30.9
The educational status of the current male partner		
Illiterate	43	18.9
7-8grade	12	5.3
9-12grade	173	75.9

4.3. Substance used by the housemaids

In this study, all study participants were not smoke a cigarette and chowing chat but 8.6% drink alcohol as shown in the table below.

Table 4. Substance use among housemaid nighttime students Kirkos sub-city, Addis Ababa, 2022(n=340)

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Smoking		
Yes		
No	327	100
Drink alcohol		
Yes	28	8.6
No	299	91.4
Chewing chat		
Yes		
No	327	100.0

4.4. Characteristics of employers

Half of the employer's education level was college and above and 65.4% of employers had a better-off economy. Forty-three percent of the employers had 3-5 family members and 44% were a merchant. Sixty-three percent of the housemaid were happy with the employer's family. Concerning the employer's substance abuse, 43.7% of the employer's chew khat, and 42.8% drink alcohol.

Table 5. Characteristics of employer of the housemaid students

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Employers' education level		
Illiterate	20	6.1
Primary	23	7.0
Secondary	87	26.6
College and above	166	50.8
I don't know	31	9.5
Employers' family size		
Single	58	17.7
husband and wife	48	14.7
3-5	141	43.1
don't know	80	24.5
Employers' occupation		
Merchant	144	44.0

government employee	54	16.5
private employee	84	25.7
don't know	45	13.8
happy with this family		
Yes	206	63.0
No	121	37.0
Employers ever chewed chat		
Yes	143	43.7
No	184	56.3
Employers ever consumed alcohol		
Yes	140	42.8
No	187	57.2

4.5. Prevalence of sexual violence of study participants

The study finding showed that 39% of the participants had forced sex in their lifetime as shown in the figure below.

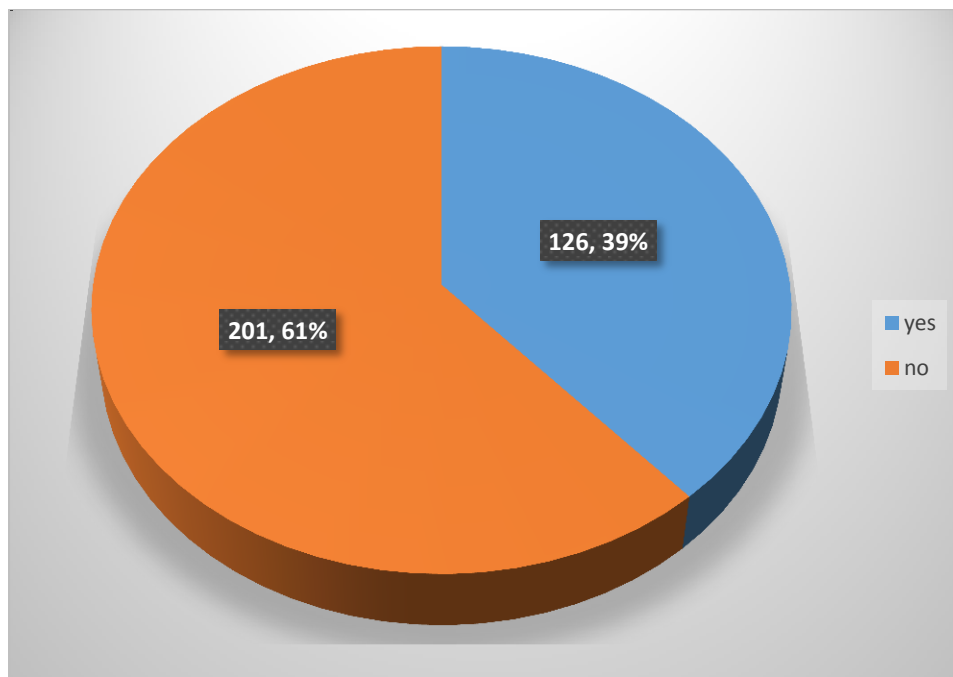


Figure 2. The Prevalence of forced sex (sex with out consent) in life time

In this study 159(48.6%) of the study participants ever had sexual intercourse and of those 79% were taken forcefully. Fifty-nine percent of the participants started sexual intercourse at less than the age of 18 years. Forty-eight percent of the perpetrators were much older than the victim and 41.7% of the forced sex took place in the employer's home.

Table 6. Sexual history among housemaid nighttime students in the study area.

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Ever had sexual intercourse		
Yes	159	48.6
No	168	51.4
Age of starting the first sex (n=159)		
<18 years	94	59.1
≥18 years	65	40.9
Who was the perpetrator (126)		
Employer	52	41.3
Friend	29	23.0
close relative	45	35.7
The mechanism used to force sex (n=126)		
Hit you	10	7.9
Pointed knife	29	23.0
Pointed a gun	4	3.2
Threats harm	82	65.1
Made by drunk	1	.8
Age of the perpetrator (n=126)		
Same age	35	27.8
Older than me	31	24.6
Much older than me	60	47.6
Place of forced sex (n=126)		
Employer home	52	41.3
out of home	9	7.1
friend home	65	51.6

Actions taken by survivors of rape While sixty-five percent of the survivors did not share the incident with anyone, 96% did not inform the legal body. More than 56% of the forced sexual act was done in the last 12 months and 46% of the victims had at least one forced sex in their life.

Table 7. Actions are taken by survivors of female housemaids attending night schools

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Persons shared the event after unwanted sexual intercourse		
Nobody	82	65.1
A friend	25	19.8
Sister/brother	2	1.6
Health professionals	17	13.5
Report the event to the legal body after the event.		
Did not inform	121	96.0
To police	5	4.0
Is there any action taken against the perpetrator		
Nothing	125	99.2
Imprisonment	1	.8
Ever had forced sex without your consent in the last 12 months		
Yes	72	56.7
No	54	43.3
In lifetime the number of forced sexes encountered		
One	58	46.0
Two	36	28.6
Three	28	22.2
Four	4	3.2

4.6. The determinant factor affecting housemaid sexual violence

The strength of association between the independent and dependent variables was measured using odds ratio and 95% confidence interval by using binary logistics regression. Accordingly, the age of the participants, childhood residence of the participants, get support when faced with any problem, participants' alcohol consumption and employers' substance use showed statistical association with housemaid violence by using multi-variable binary logistics regression.

The multivariate binary logistics regression showed that, participants aged 20-24 years were 11.3 folds more likely to face sexual violence compared to those aged <20 years (AOR=11.3, 95% CI=4.56, 27.95). Study participant who was originally from rural areas were 3.7 times more likely to face sexual violence (be raped) than their urban counterparts (AOR=3.7, 95% CI=1.87, 7.49).

On the other hand, participants who get support from family during any problem were 57% times less likely to have sexual violence experience compared to those who do not get any family support during any problem (AOR=0.43, 05% CI=0.19, 0.93).

On the other hand, maids whose employers drink alcohol (any amount) had 6.1 folds increased likelihood of facing sexual violence than those whose employers do not drink alcohol (AOR=6.1, 95%CI=1.62, 22.99).

Table 8. Bivariate and Multivariate analysis between dependent and independent variable among housemaid night students in Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa, 2022(n=340)

Variable	Housemaid sexual violence		p-value	COR with 95%CI	p-value	AOR with 95%CI
	Yes	No				
Age of the study participants						
15-19	60	149	1		1	
20-24	50	28	0.000	4.4(2.56-7.69)	0.000	11.3(4.56-27.95)
>=25	16	24	0.158	1.7(0.82-3.33)	0.099	2.3(0.86-6.24)
Childhood residence						
Urban	68	153	1		1	
Rural	58	48	0.000	2.7(1.69-4.38)	0.000	3.7(1.87-7.49)
Receiving enough money according to the demand						
Yes	25	32	1		1	
No	101	169	0.164	0.76(0.43-1.36)	0.574	1.3(0.51-3.40)
Get family support during any problem faced						
Yes	65	118	0.207	0.75(0.48- 1.17)	0.032	0.43(0.19-0.93)
No	61	83	1	.	1	.
Housemaid drink alcohol						
Yes	16	12	0.038	2.3(1.05-5.02)	0.220	1.9(0.67-5.58)
No	110	189	1		1	.
Employer chewing chat						
Yes	101	42	0.000	15.3(8.79-26.63)	0.090	3.2(0.83- 12.18)
No	25	159	1		1	
Employers drink alcohol						
Yes	101	39	0.000	16.8(9.58- 29.39)	0.007	6.1(1.62-22.99)
No	25	162	1		1	

5. Discussion

The study assessed the prevalence and determinant factors of sexual violence among housemaid students residing in Kirkos sub-city, Addis Ababa. This study has shown that the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids' students was 39%. The study finding was lower than the study done in Sri Lanka (30). This difference may be due to the social stigma difference, cultural value difference, female empowerment policy difference. This may be in empowered women's human rights of the participants were assured, the cultural value of the community on sexual violence difference.

The prevalence in this study is also lower than the study done in Ethiopia like Debre Tabor, Gedeo zone (34-35). This difference may be due to the cultural for sexual violence difference, in which the current study was conducted in Addis Ababa while the literature was in the rural parts of Ethiopia.

The study finding showed that from 159 participants who already started sexual intercourse 126/159 (79.2%) started sexual intercourse by forced sex or rape. This indicates the severity of the problems where girls were forced into sex before they intend to do so. This might suggest that since they are night school students, they are more vulnerable to attempted rape due to the nature of their schooling arrangement and time. This idea was evidenced by 41.3% of the forced sex perpetrator were employers and 65.1% of perpetrators used threats of harm as a mechanism. This finding was similar to the study done at Debre Tabor town (35). This may be due to a lack of housemaid association for defending the rights of housemaid, poor follow-up of female child health association, and poor awareness of housemaid workers about the risk of sexual violence as well as the way to improve the genuine rights of it broken by the forced sexual perpetrator. This is evidenced by there being no clear nursemaid servant association to delegate and approve the rights of the servant when the rights were broken by preparators.

The statistically significant variable showed that participants whose childhood residences rural were had almost four times increased likely of sexual violence than participants of the urban area. This finding was congruent with a study done in Debre Tabor and Direedawa towns (35, 42). This may be due to a lack of awareness to protect human rights by law enforcement when the rights were broken by the perpetrator.

participants whose ages 20-24 were 11.3 folds increase in sexual violence than those aged <20 years. This finding is also in line with the study done in A mixed study survey in Bahirdar town (41). But the finding was discordant with the study done in Bangladesh and Nigeria (22, 39). This may be due to the participants' socio demographic characteristics difference, in which the current study was done on students who are housemaid workers, while the literature was on housemaids only. So, this variable may change the age group.

On the other hand, a participant who gets support from family during any problem has less likely of sexual violence by 57% than those who haven't any support during any problem (AOR=0.43, 05%CI=0.19, 0.93). this may be due to fear of the perpetrator taking action against the victim's family or asking the illegal action by law.

Participants whose employers drink alcohol had 6.1-fold increase in sexual violence than employers not drink alcohol.

6. Strength and limitations of the study

6.1. Strength

- ✓ High response rates.
- ✓ Even if having a budget constraint, the study was achieved as a due date of the scheduled

6.2. Limitation

- Since the study is cross-sectional it may not purely indicate the cause and effect between dependent and independent variables.
- Since the sample was taken from one sub-city, findings cannot be generalized to other sub-cities in Addis Ababa.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1. Conclusion

In this study, the prevalence of sexual violence against housemaid workers was significantly high regarding the goal of sustained developmental goal of female and child health policy. The determinant factor affecting sexual violence were the age of the participants, childhood residence of the participants, participants' amount of received money, participant's alcohol consumption, employers, and substance abuse

7.2. Recommendation

- The government has to establish a means of accountability to marginalized groups, especially housemaid students in terms of protecting human rights by protecting the law of the perpetrators
- Empowering housemaids to develop self-confidence through education, and improving their ability to find housemaids.
- Use peer-to-peer communication to develop skills on how to prevent violent individuals and friends.
- Local administrators and NGOs should work to reduce the impact of alcohol on housemaids and the surrounding community through Social Media and the government may give sound this issue and assess further among housemaids based on this based line information.

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ANNEX I: ENGLISH VERSION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Information sheet

Prevalence and determinants to sexual violence among house maids of Kirkos sub city

Greeting- Hello! My name is _____

This study is conducting by Hiwot Wondimnew, she came from Addis Ababa University College of developmental study center of population study . She has permission from the university and Regional Health Bureau. The reason why she came here is to conduct research on prevalence and determinants to sexual violence among house maids of Addis Ababa. The purpose of this study is to assess and identify prevalence and determinants to sexual violence among house maids of Kirkos sub city Addis Ababa. If you have experienced on this city (Addis Ababa) for six months and above your participation is very important to the outcome of the study. If so, you would like to participate on this self-administer questionnaire. This may take 30 minutes. All the information that you are going to provide me will remain confidential and you don't need to mention your name. For this reason, I kindly request you to give me your sincere and truthful answer. All this is completely on voluntary bases and you have the right to refuse from participation. Participation or non-participation and refusal to answer questions will have no effect on your life. If you have further questions or would like to know the results of this study, please feel free to contact the principal investigator; with the following address.

Hiwot Wondimnew Cell phone: +251 920964065

II. Consent form

I have read all the process and the objective of the study and I have understood the same as written that includes informed about the purpose, advantage, and disadvantage of this study titled prevalence and determinants to sexual violence among house maids Kirkos sub city of Addis Ababa. I also understood that the research imposes no risk and no compensation would be provided to me. I have been told that if I feel discomfort to respond to any of the question, I am free to drop it any time wish to do so. I have understood the information given and the participation is completely voluntary based. I have been told that my answers to the questions will not be given to anyone and not expect to write my name. Now I am giving my consent to participate in the study voluntarily.

Could I have your permission to continue?

1. Yes
2. No, Stop and thank the respondent.

Witness's signature certifying that the informed consent has been given.

Witness: Signature _____

Dated _____ Data collector:

Name _____ Signature _____ Dated _____

Result:

1. Questionnaire completed _____
2. Questionnaire partially completed _____
3. Participant refused _____
4. Others (please Specify) _____

Checked by Supervisor:

Name _____

Supervisor's Signature _____

Date _____

III: English questionnaire

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. never married 2. Married 3. living with partner 4. Divorced 5. Widowed
104	Educational Level?	1. Grade 7 2. Grade 8
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 Addis Ababa?	1. ____years 2. ____ months
108	Work experience?	2. ____years 2. ____ months
109	Type agreement of employment with the employer	1. Contract 2. Daily 3. Permanent (skip to Q111)
110	What is the educational status of your current male partner (husband or boyfriend)?	1. Illiterate 2. Grade 1 – 8 3. Grade 9 – 12 4. Above grade 12 5. I don't know

Employees Family history		
201	Father educational status	1. Illiterate 2. read and write only 3. 1-6 grade 4. 7-8 grade 5. 9-12 grade

		6. certificate/diploma 7. degree and above
202	mother educational status	1. Illiterate 2. read and write 3. 1-6 grade 4. 7-8 grade 5. 9-12 grade 6. certificate/diploma 7. degree and above
203	Do you think that you are receiving enough money according to your demand?	1. Yes 2. No
204	How do you perceive the income status of your family or guardian	1. Better 2. Average 3. Poor
205	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on family members for support?	1. Yes 2. No
Part two: section on associated factors		
301	Do you smoke?	1. Yes 2. No
302	Do You drink alcohol?	1. Yes 2. No
303	Do you chew chat?	1. Yes 2. No
Employers' characteristics		
401	Employers' education level	1. Illiterate 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Diploma and above 5. I don't know
402	Estimated employers' economy	1. Better-off 2. Medium 3. Poor
403	Employers' family size	1. Single 2. Husband and wife (2) 3. 3-5 4. 5-8 5. >8 6. I don't know
404	Employers' occupation	1. Merchant 2. Government employee 3. Private worker 4. I don't know 5. Other specify _____

405	Are you happy with this family	1. Yes 2. Unhappy 3. I don't know
406	Have your employers ever chewed chat since you join this home?	1. YES 2. NO
408	Does your employer ever smoke tobacco/cigarette?	1. YES 2. NO
409	Do your employers ever consumed alcohol (beer, areke, tella, tej) since you join this home?	1. YES 2. NO
Part three. Section on sexual history		
501	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No
502	How old were you when you had Sexual intercourse for the first time?	_____ (in year)
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?	1. Hit you 2. Pointed a knife 3. Pointed a gun 4. Threats of harm 5. Made you drunk 6. Gave you drug 7. Others specify _____
507	How old was the perpetrator?	1. Same age 2. Older than me 3. Much older than me 4. Other (specify) _____
508	If yes, for Q.504 Where was the place?	1. my employer home 2. school compound 3. in the jungle 4. Hotel 5. friends home 6. Others specify

509	With whom did you share the event after you had unwanted sexual intercourse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nobody 2. A friend 3. Sister / Brother 4. Health Professionals 5. Parents 6. Other / Specify _____
510	Did you report the event to the legal body after the event?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did not inform 2. To kebele 3. To police 4. To elderly people 5. Women's affair 6. Other (specify) _____
511	Is there any action taken to the perpetrator?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing 2. Imprisonment 3. Financial penalty 4. Financial compensation levied by elderly 5. Forced to marry 6. Other /Specify _____
512	Have you ever had forced sex without your consent in the last 12 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No(skip to Q.525)
513	If yes, for Q.513 Who was the perpetrator?)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close relative 2. Teacher 3. Broker 4. employer 5. Neighbors 6. An unknown person 7. By group 8. Other(specify)
514	If yes, for Q.513What is the mechanism used to force you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hit you 2. Pointed a knife 3. Pointed a gun 4. Threats of harm 5. Made you drunk 6. Gave you drug 7. Others specify _____
515	How old was the perpetrator?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same age 2. Older than me 3. Much older than me 4. Other (specify) _____
516	If yes, for Q.513 Where was the place?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In employer home 2. school compound 3. in the jungle 4. Hotel 5. friends home 6.Others specify _____

517	With whom did you share the event after you had unwanted sexual intercourse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nobody 2. A friend 3. Sister / Brother 4. Health Professionals 5. Parents 6. Other / Specify _____ 														
518	Did you report the event to the legal body after the event?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did not inform 2. To police 3. To kebele 4. To elderly people 5. Women's affair 6. Other legal bodies _____ 														
519	<p>If, for question no.520 is not reported to anybody, why you kept the secret?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not know What to do 2. Afraid of parents 3. Afraid the public Reaction 4. Afraid of the Perpetuator 5. The legal body is not helpful 6. Others / Specify 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</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> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Yes	No															
1	2															
1	2															
1	2															
1	2															
1	2															
1	2															
520	Is there any action taken to the perpetrator?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing 2. Imprisonment 3. Financial penalty 4. Financial compensation levied by elderly 5. Forced to marry 6. Other /Specify _____ 														
521	Do you think that being night school student has an impact for your situation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 														
522	How many times in your life time did you encountered such forced sex?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One times 2. Two times 3. Three time 4. Four times and above times 														
523	How many sexual partners have you ever experienced until now?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing 2. One 3. Two 4. Three 5. Four or more 														
524	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 														

አባሪዘ. : የአማረኛ መጠይቅ

I. የመረጃ ወረቀት

በቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ የቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የጾታዊ ጥቃት መስፋፋት እና ዉጤቶች

ሰላምታ - ሰላም! ስሜ ነው _____

ይህ ጥናት ሕይወት ወንድምነው የምትሰራው ከአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ እና የህብረተሰብ ጤና ትምህርት ቤት የድብረት መንገድ ጥናት ትምህርት ክፍል ነው የመጣችው። ከዩኒቨርሲቲ እና ከክልል ጤና ቢሮ ፈቃድ አላት። ወደዚህ የመጣችበት ምክንያት በአዲስ አበባ የቤት ሰራተኞች መካከል ስላለው የወሲብ ጥቃት መስፋፋት እና መመዘኛዎች ላይ ጥናት ለማድረግ ነው። የዚህ ጥናት አላማ በቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ አዲስ አበባ የቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የጾታ ጥቃት መስፋፋትን እና መንስዔዎችን ለመለየት እና ለመለየት ነው። በዚህ ከተማ (አዲስ አበባ) ላይ ለስድስት ወራት እና ከዚያ በላይ ልምድ ካጋጠመዎት ተሳትፎዎ ለጥናቱ ውጤት በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው. ከሆነ፣ በዚህ የራስ አስተዳደር መጠይቅ ላይ መሳተፍ ይፈልጋሉ። ይህ 30 ደቂቃ ሊወስድ ይችላል። የምትሰጡኝ መረጃዎች ሁሉ ሚስጥራዊ ሆነው ይቆያሉ እና ስምህን መጥቀስ አያስፈልግህም። ይህ ሁሉ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው እና እርስዎ ከመሳተፍ የመቃወም መብት አለዎት. ተሳትፎ ወይም አለመሳተፍ እና ለጥያቄዎች መልስ አለመስጠት በህይወትዎ ላይ ምንም ተጽእኖ አይኖረውም. ተጨማሪ ጥያቄዎች ካሉዎት ወይም የዚህን ጥናት ውጤት ማወቅ ከፈለጉ፣ እባክዎን ዋና መርማሪውን ለማነጋገር ነፃነት ይሰጣል። ከሚከተለው አድራሻ ጋር.

ሕይወት ወንድምነው

ስልክ: +251 920964065

አባሪ፡ -የፍቃድ ቅፅ

ሁሉንም የጥናቱን ሂደት እና አላማ አንብቤያለሁ እና በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ የቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የጾታ ጥቃት መስፋፋትና መንስዔዎች የተሰኘው የዚህ ጥናት አላማ፣ ጥቅም እና ጉዳቱ በመረጃ የተደገፈ የተጻፈውን ተረድቻለሁ። . ጥናቱ ምንም አይነት ስጋት እንደማይፈጥር እና ምንም አይነት ቅንብር እንደማይሰጠኝም ተረድቻለሁ። ለማንኛውም ጥያቄ ምላሽ ለመስጠት አለመመቻትን ከሞላሁ፣ ይህን ለማድረግ በፈለግኩ ጊዜ ልተወው እንደምሞላ ተነግሮኛል። የተሰጠውን መረጃ ተረድቻለሁ እና ተሳትፎው ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ለጥያቄዎቹ የእኔ መልስ ለማንም እንደማይሰጥ እና ስሜን እጽፋለሁ ብዬ እንደማልጠብቅ ተነግሮኛል። አሁን በጥናቱ በፈቃደኝነት ለመሳተፍ ፈቃዴን እየሰጠሁ ነው።

ለመቀጠል ፍቃድህን ማግኘት እችላለሁ?

1. አዎ

2. አይ፣ ቆም ብለህ ምላሽ ሰጪውን አመስግን።

በመረጃ የተደገፈ ፈቃድ መሰጠቱን የሚያረጋግጥ የምሥክሮች ፊርማ።

ምስክር፡ ፊርማ _____

ቀን _____ መረጃ ሰብሳቢ፡-

ስም _____ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____

ውጤት፡

1. መጠይቁ ተጠናቀቀ _____

2. መጠይቁ በከፊል ተጠናቀቀ _____

3. ተሳታፊ _____ አልተቀበለም.

4. ሌሎች (እባክዎ ይግለጹ) _____

በተቆጣጣሪ የተረጋገጠ፡-

ስም _____

የተቆጣጣሪ ፊርማ _____

ቀን _____

III: የአማረኛ መጠይቅ

መጠይቅ

1: የስነ-ሕዝብ ባህሪያት እና ሌሎች ተዛማጅ ጥያቄዎች

101 ዕድሜህ ስንት ነው? _____

102 ሃይማኖትህ ምንድን ነው?

- I. ኦርቶዶክስ
- II. ካቶሊክ
- III. ፕሮቴስታንት
- IV. ሙስሊም
- V. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

103 የጋብቻ ሁኔታ?

- I. ያላገባ
- II. ያገባ
- III. ከባልደረባ ጋር መኖር
- IV. የተፋታ
- V. የሞተበት

104 የትምህርት ደረጃ?

- I. ክፍል 7
- II. ክፍል 8

105 ወርሃዊ ገቢዎ ስንት ነው?

- I. ከ100 እስከ 300 ብር
- II. 301 እስከ 450 ብር
- III. 450 እስከ 600 ብር
- IV. 4.>600 ብር

5. ሌላ ይግለጹ _____

106 ያደግሸው የት ነው?

- I. የገጠር አካባቢ
- II. የከተማ አካባቢ

107 አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ስንት ጊዜ ኖረዋል?

1. _____ ዓመት 2. _____ ወሮች

108 የስራ ልምድ?

2. _____ ዓመት 2. _____ ወሮች

109 ከአሠሪው ጋር የሥራ ስምሪት ዓይነት

- I. 1.ኮንትራት
- II. በየቀኑ
- III. ቋሚ

110 አሁን ያለህ የወንድ ጓደኛህ (ባል ወይም የወንድ ጓደኛ) የትምህርት ደረጃ ምን ይመስላል?

- I. መሃይም
- II. 1ኛ ክፍል - 8
- III. 9 - 12 ክፍል
- IV. ከ12ኛ ክፍል በላይ
- V. አላውቅም

የሰራተኞች የቤተሰብ ታሪክ

201 አባት የትምህርት ደረጃ

1. መሃይም

- I. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ
- II. 1-6 ክፍል
- III. 7-8 ክፍል
- IV. 9-12 ክፍል
- V. 6. የምስክር ወረቀት / ዲፕሎማ
- VI. 7. ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ

202 እናት የትምህርት ደረጃ

- I. መሃይም
- II. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ
- III. 1-6 ክፍል
- IV. 7-8 ክፍል
- V. 9-12 ክፍል
- VI. የምስክር ወረቀት / ዲፕሎማ
- VII. ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ

203 በፍላጎትዎ መሰረት በቂ ገንዘብ እየተቀበሉ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

204 የቤተሰብዎን ወይም የአሳዳጊዎን የገቢ ሁኔታ እንዴት ይገነዘባሉ

- a. የተሻለ
- b. አማካኝ
- c. ድሆች

205 እርዳታ በሚፈልጉበት ጊዜ ወይም ችግር ሲያጋጥማችሁ፣ አብዛኛውን ጊዜ የቤተሰብ አባላትን ለእርዳታ መታመን ትችላላችሁ?

- I. አዎ
- II. አይ

ክፍል ሁለት፡ በተያያዙ ነገሮች ላይ ያለው ክፍል

ታጨሻለሽ?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

አልኮል ትጠጫለሽ?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

ጫት ትቅሚያለሽ

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

የአሰሪዎች ባህሪያት

የአሰሪዎች የትምህርት ደረጃ

- a. የልተማሩ
- b. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት
- c. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት
- d. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዚያ በላይ
- e. አላውቅም

የተገመተው የአሰሪዎች ኢኮኖሚ

- a. የተሻለ-ውጤት
- b. መካከለኛ
- c. ድሆች

የአሰሪዎች ቤተሰብ ብዛት

- a. ነጠላ

- b. ባልና ሚስት (2)
- c. 3-5
- d. 5-8
- e. >8
- f. አላውቅም

የአሰሪዎች ስራ

- a. ነጋዴ
- b. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ
- c. የግል ሰራተኛ
- d. አላውቅም
- e. ሌላ ይግለጹ _____

በዚህ ቤተሰብ ደስተኛ ነዎት

- a. አዎ
- b. ደስተኛ ያልሆነ
- c. አላውቅም

ይህን ቤት ከተቀላቀሉ በኋላ ቀጣሪዎችዎ ጫት ቅመዉ ያውቃሉ?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

አሰሪዎ ትንባሆ/ሲጋራ ያጨስ ይሆን?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

ይህን ቤት ከተቀላቀሉ በኋላ አሰሪዎችዎ አልኮል (ቢራ፣ አረኬ፣ ቴልክ፣ ቴጅ) ጠጥተው ያውቃሉ?

- a. አዎ
- b. አይ

ክፍል ሶስት. ስለ ወሲባዊ ታሪክ ክፍል

501 የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህ ታውቃለህ?

- I. አዎ
- II. አይ

502 ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽም ዕድሜህ ስንት ነበር? _____ (በዓመት)

504 በህይወትህ ጊዜ ያለፈቃድህ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመው ያውቃሉ?

- I. አዎ
- II. አይ(ወደ Q 525 ዝለል)_____

505 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.504 ፈጻሚው ማን ነበር?

- I. አሰሪ
- II. መምህር
- III. ደላላ
- IV. ጓደኛ
- V. ጎረቤቶች
- VI. የቅርብ ዘመድ
- VII. በቡድን
- VIII. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

506 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.504 እርስዎን ለማስገደድ የሚጠቅመው ዘዴ ምንድን ነው?

- I. መታሸ
- II. ቢላዋ ጠቆመ
- III. ጠመንጃ ጠቆመ
- IV. የጉዳት ማስፈራሪያዎች
- V. ስክረሃል
- VI. መድኃኒት ሰጥተሃል
- VII. ሌሎች _____ ይገልጻሉ

507 አስፈጻሚው ስንት አመት ነበር?

- I. ተመሳሳይ ዕድሜ
- II. ከእኔ በላይ
- III. ከእኔ በጣም ይበልጣል
- IV. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

508 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.504 ቦታው የት ነበር?

- I. አሰሪዬ ቤት
- II. የትምህርት ቤት ግቢ
- III. በጫካ ውስጥ
- IV. ሆቴል
- V. ጓደኞች ቤት
- VI. ሌሎች ይጠቅሳሉ

509 ያልተፈለገ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ከፈጸሙ በኋላ ዝግጅቱን ከማን ጋር አካፍለዋል?

- I. ማንም
- II. ጓደኛ
- III. እህት / ወንድም
- IV. የጤና ባለሙያዎች
- V. ወላጆች
- VI. ሌላ / ይግለጹ _____

510 ክስተቱን ከክስተቱ በኋላ ለህጋዊ አካል ሪፖርት አድርገዋል?

- I. አላሳወቀም።
- II. ወደ ቀበሌ
- III. ለፖሊስ
- IV. ለአረጋውያን
- V. የሴቶች ጉዳይ
- VI. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

511 በፈጻሚው ላይ የተወሰደ እርምጃ አለ?

- I. ምንም
- II. እስራት
- III. የገንዘብ ቅጣት
- IV. በአረጋውያን የሚከፈል የገንዘብ ማካካሻ
- V. ለማግባት ተገድዷል
- VI. ሌላ / ይግለጹ_____

512 ባለፉት 12 ወራት ያለፈቃድህ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህ ታውቃለህ?

- I. አዎ
- II. አይ (ወደ Q.525 ዝለል)

513 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.513 ፈጻሚው ማነው?)

- I. የቅርብ ዘመድ
- II. መምህር
- III. ደላላ
- IV. ቀጣሪ
- V. ጎረቤቶች
- VI. ያልታወቀ ሰው
- VII. በቡድን
- VIII. ሌላ (ይግለጹ

514 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.513 እርስዎን ለማስገደድ የሚጠቅመው ዘዴ ምንድን ነው?

- I. ምታህ
- II. ቢላዋ ጠቆመ
- III. ጠመንጃ ጠቆመ
- IV. የጉዳት ማስፈራሪያዎች
- V. ሰክረሃል
- VI. መድኃኒት ሰጥተሃል
- VII. ሌሎች ደግሞ ያብራራሉ

515 ፈጻሚው ስንት አመት ነበር?

- I. ተመሳሳይ ዕድሜ
- II. ከእኔ በላይ
- III. ከእኔ በጣም ይበልጣል
- IV. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

516 አዎ ከሆነ፣ ለ Q.513 ቦታው የት ነበር?

- a. በአሰሪ ቤት ውስጥ
- b. የትምህርት ቤት ግቢ
- c. በጫካ ውስጥ
- d. ሆቴል
- e. ጓደኞች ቤት
- f. ሌሎች _____ ይገልጻሉ

517 ያልተፈለገ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ከፈጸሙ በኋላ ዝግጅቱን ከማን ጋር ተጋሩ?

- 1.1. ማንም
- 1.2. ጓደኛ
- 1.3. እህት / ወንድም
- 1.4. የጤና ባለሙያዎች
- 1.5. ወላጆች
- 1.6. ሌላ / ይግለጹ _____

518 ክስተቱን ከክስተቱ በኋላ ለህጋዊ አካል ሪፖርት አድርገዋል?

- I. አላሳወቀም።
- II. ለፖሊስ
- III. ወደ ቀበሌ
- IV. ለአረጋውያን
- V. የሴቶች ጉዳይ
- VI. ሌሎች ህጋዊ አካላት _____

519 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 520 ለማንም ያልተነገረ ከሆነ ለምን ምስጢሩን ያዝከው?

- I. ምን ማድረግ እንዳለብዎት አያውቁም
- II. ወላጆችን መፍራት
- III. የህዝብ ምላሽን መፍራት
- IV. ዘላለማዊውን መፍራት
- V. የህግ አካል ጠቃሚ አይደለም
- VI. ሌሎች / አዎ አይደለም ይጥቀሱ

520 በፈጻሚው ላይ የተወሰደ እርምጃ አለ?

- I. ምንም
- II. እስራት
- III. የገንዘብ ቅጣት
- IV. በአረጋውያን የሚከፈል የገንዘብ ማካካሻ
- V. ለማግባት ተገድዷል
- VI. ሌላ / ይግለጹ_____

521 የምሽት ተማሪ መሆን በሁኔታዎ ላይ ተጽእኖ ይኖረዋል ብለው ያስባሉ?

- I. አዎ
- II. አይ

522 በህይወትህ ስንት ጊዜ እንደዚህ አይነት የግዳጅ ወሲብ ገሞወታል?

- I. አንድ ጊዜ
- II. ሁለት ጊዜ
- III. ሶስት ጊዜ
- IV. አራት ጊዜ እና ከዚያ በላይ ጊዜ

523 እስከ አሁን ምን ያህል የወሲብ ጓደኛ አጋጥሞህ ያውቃል?

- I. ምንም
- II. አንድ
- III. ሁለት

IV. ሶስት

V. አራት ወይም ከዚያ በላይ

524 ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመዋል?

I. አዎ

II. አይ