



**Sexual violence and associated factors among female students of
Addis Ababa Science and Technology University**

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fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Public Health (MPH)**

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Sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

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Acronyms

AASTU Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

CGPA Cumulative Grade point Average

FGD Focus Group Discussion

HIV Human Immuno deficiency Virus

PTSD Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Abstract

Background: Sexual violence is one of the problems that endanger the lives of women. Sexual violence may occur at any age, in any settings and at any place. Higher education institutions are among the places where sexual violence is prevalent. There are different factors which make women vulnerable to sexual violence.

Objective: The objective of the study is to assess the prevalence of sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University.

Methods: Institution based cross sectional study was conducted in Addis Ababa Science and Technology University in March 2019 using self-administered structured questionnaire. Three hundred female students were selected by simple random sampling technique and participated in the study. Data was entered by Epi info version 7 and has been analyzed by using SPSS version 21. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, median and proportions were calculated. Binary logistic regression was applied to explore exposure variables factors associated with sexual violence. The result was presented using appropriate frequencies, proportions, odds ratio by a 95% confidence interval. Variables with p-value less than 0.05 were considered to have a significant association with sexual violence.

Result: The mean age of students was found to be 20.8 (SD±1.39). Of the total respondents, 23.4 % faced sexual violence after joining the university and rape (41.4 %) was the most encountered sexual violence. 33.1 % perceived that they are vulnerable to sexual violence. Among total respondents, 71.2 and 87.3 % point out the presence of night clubs and drug/substance retailers around the university respectively. Living status of family, income status of family, khat chewing and being afraid of sexual violence within the university are factors associated with sexual violence in the study area.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Sexual violence is found to be high. Living and income status of family, khat chewing, history of sexual violence and afraid of being sexually violated within the university were the risk factors. The problem needs due attention and remedial action from policy makers, college officials, parents, students and other concerned bodies.

Key words: Sexual Violence, Female Students, AASTU

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Violence against women, especially intimate partner violence and sexual violence are major health problems affecting the lives of women. Recent global studies show that 35% women have faced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Intimate partner violence refers to behavior by an intimate partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm(39). Sexual violence refers to 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).

Sexual violence is one form of violence against women which occurs regardless of age, religion and social class. Usually it begins either in childhood or adolescent age(2). Sexual violence is not limited to forced sex or rape. It may take different forms and contexts such as rape within dating relationships or marriage, rape by strangers, unwanted sexual advances or harassment, demanding sex in return for favors, sexual abuse of disabled people, Sexual abuse of children, forced prostitution, trafficking people for sexual exploitation(13–16).

Violence can affect women's life resulting in physical, mental and reproductive health problems(39). It is societal problem associated with conditions such as anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorders, substance abuse, interpersonal difficulties, and serious health problems including HIV(3).

Though sexual violence may occur at any age, women between the ages of 18-24 are at higher risk(4). A survey which was conducted in United States of America indicated that 14.8% of women over 17 years of age reported of being raped in their lifetime and 2.8% reported having faced attempted rape(5). Another survey conducted in three provinces of South Africa on a sample of women aged 18-49 years indicated that 1.3% of women reported that they had been forced either physically or verbally to have non-consensual sex(6). Similarly another survey conducted in Czech Republic on a sample of general population showed that 11.6% of women have reported to have faced forced sexual contact in their life time(7). These data show that how much sexual violence is affecting the lives of women worldwide.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Sexual violence is becoming a serious health problem and it may happen in all women regardless of age, religion, social class, educational status and place of residence. However, the extent of exposure differs among those factors. Even though the problem affects almost all women regardless of age, it mostly occurs in women aged b/n 18-24 years. Female university students, as they are mostly included in the above age group, are also among the most vulnerable groups for sexual violence. Compared to other forms of crimes, sexual violence is the most prevalent one in higher education institutions(4).

Longitudinal studies conducted on college students indicate that 16-18% of college women experienced some form of sexual assault(8). An average 11.2% of undergraduate and postgraduate college students have experienced rape or other forms of sexual assault(9).

Sexual violence, being a prevalent health problem of college women may result in physical, psychological, social and emotional consequences(10). Some of the physical effects include vaginal bleeding, pelvic pain, unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV infection. The psychological effects of sexual violence include anxiety, depression, substance abuse and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The emotional effects include fear, confusion, anger and numbness. Some of the social effects are suspiciousness and social isolation. These effects of sexual violence in turn affect female university students' academic performance (11).

A study published in the journal of interpersonal violence indicated that campus students that have faced sexual violence had significantly lower academic performance and lower grade point average (GPA). In addition to low academic performance, sexually victimized students are more likely to drop their study and change their residence(12).

In Ethiopia, there are studies conducted on prevalence of sexual violence among university students. Even though these studies tried to show the prevalence of sexual violence in higher education institutions, majority of the studies focused on reporting the magnitude of forced sex or rape only. They haven't given much attention to other forms of sexual violence (i.e attempted rape, attempt to obtain a sexual act, sexual touch (e.g. on breasts, genitalia etc), sexual comments or advances.

On the other hand, because of presence of wide time gap since the studies have been conducted to date, these studies fail to represent the current status of sexual violence among university students.

Besides, most of the studies didn't address factors associated to sexual violence well. For example, they haven't shown the association between risk perception and sexual violence. Thus, this study aims to assess the prevalence of sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University by addressing the mentioned gaps.

1.3. Significance of the study

This study is expected to provide updated information on prevalence of sexual violence among female university students and associated factors. The finding of this study is useful to policy makers for planning and implementation of different activities against sexual violence.

Besides, the results of this study could be used by the university to design strategies to prevent sexual violence in the university by considering the magnitude of the problem among its female students and factors associated with it.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Prevalence of Sexual Violence among Female University Students

Sexual violence is a serious public health problem which affects the lives of many women. Even though sexual violence is a significant health problem, the prevalence is underreported. Many cases of sexual violence go unreported for several reasons such as feeling of shame, embarrassment or being afraid of telling someone(17). One in three women experienced sexual violence during their lifetimes which involves physical contact and 1 in 5 women have faced completed or attempted rape during their lifetimes(18).

Female university students are also at higher risk for sexual violence. One third of female university students are victims of sexual violence(19). Report from five European Union countries: Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom shows that 29.9% to 47.3% of women students have experienced sexual violence during their higher education institution studies(20). Research conducted at university of Honk Kong, People's Republic of China indicated among 74 undergraduate female students 14.9% experienced attempted rape and 1.4% experienced complete rape(21).

A study conducted in various higher education institutions of Chile indicated that among 455 female students engaged in the study, 17% reported that they have experienced some form of forced sexual intercourse (rape) and 11% experienced attempted rape in the past 12 months(22). University of Witwatersrand (WITS) of South Africa had also conducted a survey on sexual harassment on a sample of 1083 female students and the result indicated that almost 68% of participants reported being a victim of some form of sexual harassment(23). Similarly, a study conducted in University of Maiduguri, Nigeria showed that among 400 female students , 205 (51.3%) reported to have faced sexual violence(24).

A study conducted in Wolayta Sodo University, Ethiopia indicated that among 462 female students who were involved in the study, 36.1% reported experiencing sexual violence since entering university(25). Once again, a study conducted in Hawassa University Ethiopia showed that among 336 female university students who participated in the study, 14.3% reported having experienced sexual violence since being admitted to the university(26).

2.2. Risk Factors for Sexual Violence in Campuses

There are numerous risk factors which make female university students vulnerable for sexual violence. The National Institute of Justice of USA has identified some of the risk factors for sexual violence such as: Alcohol use, prior victimization ability, sorority membership, lower age and academic year, late nights and weekends, off-campus parties, poor risk recognition and numerous sexual partners. All these factors will be explained as follows.

Drinking alcohol is one of the most common risk factor for sexual victimization. Women who are previously victimized sexually are more likely to experience sexual assault again. This is because since being sexually victimized results in anxiety, depression, lowered self-esteem and other forms of mental distress, victims are more likely to self medicate themselves with alcohol and different drugs which in turn putting themselves at higher subsequent risks.

Numerous sexual partners – women that reported having more sexual partners were more likely to have faced sexual assaults.

Sorority membership – Women who are sorority members usually socialize with fraternity members easily which make them more vulnerable for sexual assaults. Besides these women engage in different gathering programs and usually use alcohol on these occasions which will make them vulnerable.

Studies show that female university students usually experience sexual assaults during their first and second years of university stay, with the first few months of admission being the highest risk period for sexual victimization. A study conducted in 2006 in USA indicated that among total sexually assaulted women, 84% reported that they were victimized during these years of admission. More than 50% of sexual attacks occurred on weekends, and among those, more than half took place after mid night.

Off-campus parties – More than half of sexual attacks occurred in off-campus settings, again more than half those women reported that they were at a party when the incident occurred. Poor risk recognition ability – women with poor risk recognition ability (i.e those who are unable to recognize risks in advance) are at higher risk for sexual assaults(27,28).

2.3. Risk Perception towards Sexual Violence

Women in general have an awareness on occurrence of sexual violence, but they consider themselves being at lower risk for sexual violence than their peers(29). A study involving focus group discussion (FGD) of women who drank alcohol regularly in bars indicated that although women generally perceived that bars are categorized among risky places for sexual violence, they believed as they are less vulnerable for the attack and able to prevent the risk better than other women(30). Another focus group study involving a sample of sorority women indicated that these women generally had an awareness on sexual violence and preventive measures that should be taken, but they considered themselves as not being ‘dumb enough’ to get risky as other women do(31).

Similarly, in two studies that utilized vignettes, it was further indicated that when asked about sexual violence risk perceptions, women put themselves at lower risk than other women(32). According to the above studies, it seems that women in general put themselves at lower risk for sexual assaults than their peers. However, the case is different when we come to women with previous victimization history.

Several studies indicated that previously victimized women put themselves at higher risk for future sexual assaults than did women without history of victimization(31,33). As discussed above in risk factors section, previously victimized women tend to self-medicate themselves with alcohol and different drugs due to the psychological & emotional disturbances that follow the attack. This condition reduces their risk recognition ability thereby putting the women at higher risk for further sexual assaults.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

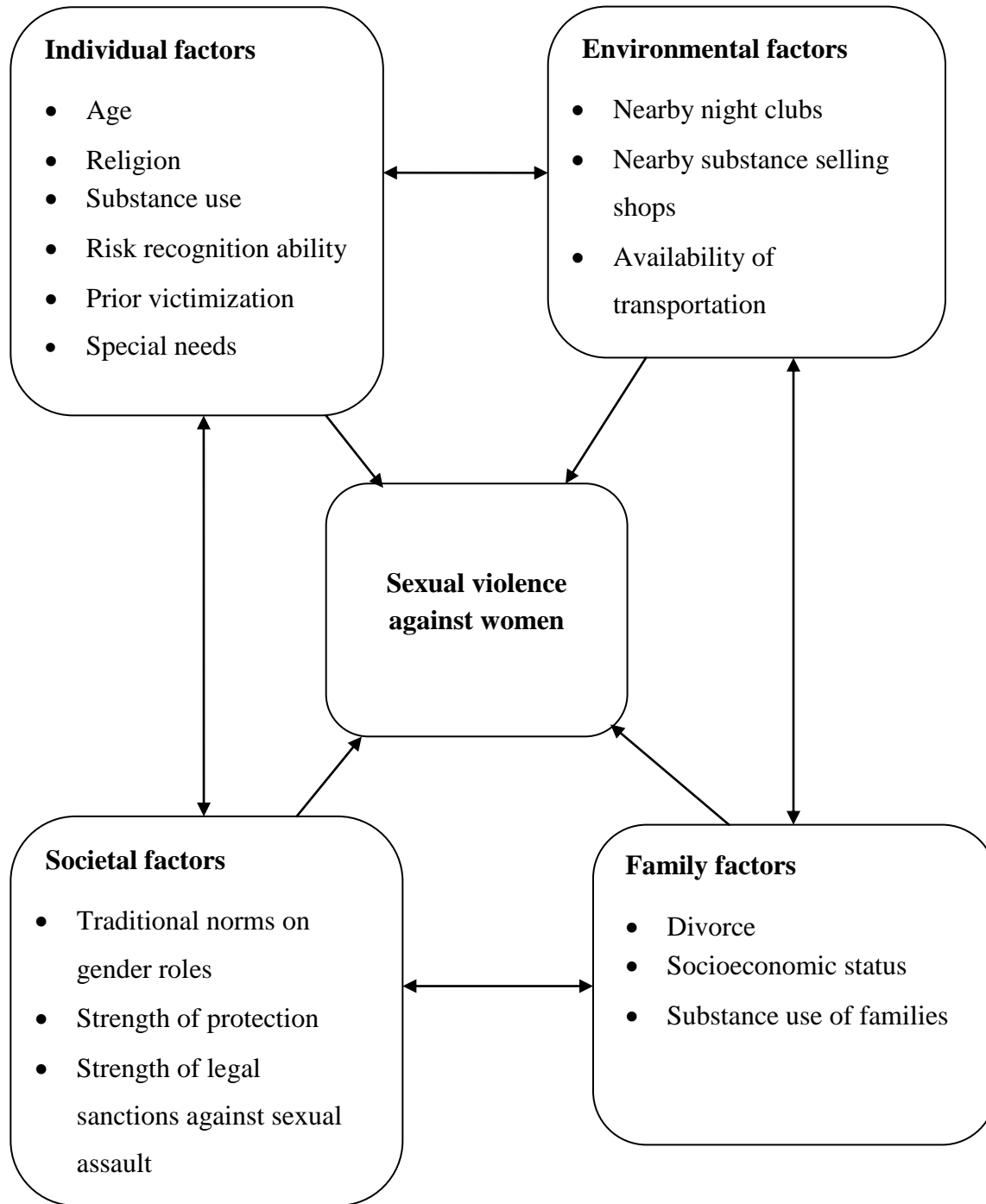


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for sexual violence among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University. (34)

3. Objectives

3.1. General Objective

- To assess the prevalence of sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, in 2019.

3.2. Specific Objectives

- To assess the magnitude of sexual violence among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.
- To identify factors associated with sexual violence among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

4. Methods

4.1. Study Area

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa Science and Technology University (AASTU). Addis Ababa Science and Technology University was founded in 2011 by admitting the first batch 2000 students in November 2011. The university is located in Addis Ababa, Akaki-Kality sub city. Currently, the university is offering education in four colleges namely College of Applied Natural Sciences, College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, College of Electrical Engineering and Computing, College of Mechanical, Chemical and Material Engineering. There are around 5,500 students enrolled in different streams of the undergraduate programs at AASTU among which 1200 are females.

4.2. Study Design

An institution based cross sectional study was conducted with a detail of quantitative analysis of findings.

4.3. Source Population

The source population is all female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University.

4.4. Study Population

Selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University were the study population.

4.5. Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria: All 2nd year and above female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University and who volunteer to participate in the study were included.

Exclusion Criteria: 1st year students and students who were unwilling to participate in the study were excluded from the study.

4.6. Sample Size Determination

The sample size was calculated using single population proportion formula as follows

$$n_i = \frac{Z^2(1-\infty)P(1-P)}{d^2}$$

Where;

n_i =the initial sample size

$Z(1-\infty)$ = Level of confidence, 95%

D =margin of error, assumed to be 5%

P =prevalence, taken as 36% (25)

Estimated non-response rate=10%

Therefore, using the above formula

$$n_i = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.36)(1-0.36)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$n_i = \frac{3.84 * 0.36 * 0.64}{(0.05)^2} = \frac{3.84 * 0.23}{(0.05)^2} = 0.88$$

$$n_i = 354$$

Since the target population is 1200 (i.e less than 10,000), correction formula had been used.

$$N_f = \frac{n_i}{1 + \frac{n_i}{N}}$$

Where n_i = the initial sample size

N_f = final sample size

N = total population

$$\text{Then } N_f = \frac{354}{1 + \frac{354}{1200}} = 273$$

Adding 10% non-response rate:

$$N_f = 273 + 273 * 10\%$$

$$N_f = 300$$

The final sample size is 300

4.7. Sampling Procedures

The university has five colleges. List of female students that are 2nd year and above in each college were taken from the registrar office and used as sampling frame. First year students were not included in the study as their stay in the university were only for 3 months at the time of the study and because of this as their degree of exposure for the problem might be very low. Study participants were selected proportionally from each department and batch by using simple random sampling technique (lottery method) from the sampling frame.

4.8. Data Collection Procedures

A pretested self-administered questionnaire adapted with some modifications from WHO multi country study on women health and life was administered. The questionnaire had seven different sub- sections, namely: personal characteristics, family history, risky behaviors, history of sexual abuse, sexual experiences, sexual violence status, sexual violence risk perception and societal & environmental factors. Since, it is prepared in English, it was first translated in to Amharic and back to English to ensure its consistency. The questionnaire was pretested on 5% of the total sample size on Kotebe Metropolitan University female students. Based on the result necessary amendment was made. Four instructors from the university were recruited and trained on data collection & supervision.

4.9. Operational Definitions

Sexual Violence: includes any unwelcome sexual act (completed rape and attempted rape), attempt to obtain a sexual act, sexual touch (e.g. on breasts, genitalia etc.), sexual comments or advances during university stay of female students.

Attempted Rape: a trial to have sexual intercourse without consent of the woman but without actual penetration of vagina during university stay of female students.

Completed Rape: involves non-consensual penetration of the vagina or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a woman without her consent during her university stay.

4.10. Variables & Measurement

Dependent Variable

- Sexual violence during university stay.

Independent Variables

- Personal characteristics – age, religion, year of education, having boyfriend etc.
- Family history - educational status, living status, income, parental control, etc.
- Risky behaviors - such as substance use, visiting night clubs, etc
- Sexual Experiences- sexual habit, etc
- Risk perception – sexual risk perceptions
- Societal & Environmental conditions – cultural norms, presence of night clubs, etc

4.11. Measurement of Variables

Sexual Violence: From the respondents ‘YES’ responses for the different forms of sexual violence (Completed rape, attempted rape and attempt to obtain a sexual act, sexual touch e.g. on breasts, genitalia etc, sexual comments or advances).

4.12. Data Quality Control

Data quality was maintained by proper designing of the questionnaire and a one-day training was given for all supervisors and facilitators. Overall activity was supervised by the principal investigator. Pre-testing of the questionnaire was undertaken in 5 percent of the sample size in Kotebe Metropolitan University female students to ensure validity. Then, questionnaire was amended based on result of the pretest. The data were checked for completeness and consistency. Also, the data were entered and cleaned by the principal investigator.

4.13. Data Analysis

The collected data were first entered into Epi info version 7 and exported to SPSS version 21 for final analysis. After it has been cleaned and coded. Bivariate analysis was carried out to examine the relationship between sexual violence and predictor variables. Variables which showed p value of < 0.2 in the bivariate analysis were taken to multivariable analysis model to control the confounding variables.

Variables with p-value less than 0.05 were considered to be significant and odds ratio was used to measure the strength of the association between dependent and independent variables. A 95% CI was used to determine the significance of the associations.

4.14. Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Ethical Committee of school of public health, AAU. An official permission was also obtained from Addis Ababa Science and Technology University (AASTU). Respondents were informed about the objective and purpose of the study and written consent was obtained from each respondent prior to data collection. Confidentiality of the information & privacy of participants was maintained and information was recorded anonymously. Since the data collection was done by self-administered questionnaire, I couldn't identify those who faced rape or other forms sexual violence in order to help them get medical or psychological assistance.

5. Result

5.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

Out of 300 questionnaires distributed among female students, 299 responded completely, making the response rate 99.66 percent.

The mean age of students was found to be 20.8 (SD±1.39) with the minimum being 18 and maximum being 24 years old. The majority (71.6%) were with the age range of 18 – 21 years. One hundred eighty-four (61.5 %) were orthodox religion followers, 121(40.5%) were from Addis Ababa and 260(87%) were from urban area. Ninety-nine (33.1%) and 124(41.5%) of respondents were from electrical engineering and computing department and second year students respectively. The average cumulative GPA of respondent students was found to be 3.05 (SD±0.38) with the majority (43.1 percent) score between 2.76 and 3.25 and 213(71.2 %) feel that their grade is average. Only 11(3.7%) had a history of marriage or living with male partner previously and currently 100(33.4%) are married or have boyfriend. Only one respondent is physically disabled and 209(69.9%) responded that they were strong in religious practice as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Personal characteristics of selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age range		
18 – 21	214	71.6
>21	85	28.4
Religion		
Orthodox	184	61.5
Protestant	65	21.7
Muslim	34	11.4
Catholic	9	3.1
Other*	7	2.3
Region (n = 299)		
Addis Ababa	121	40.5
Oromiya	63	21.1
Amhara	62	20.7
SNNPR	29	9.7
Tigray	15	5.0
Other**	9	3.0
Residence (n = 299)		
Urban	260	87.0
Rural	39	13.0

Department (n = 299)		
Applied Natural Science	60	20.1
Civil Engineering and Architecture	77	25.8
Electrical Engineering and Computing	99	33.1
Mechanical, Chemical and Material Engineering	63	21.1
Academic year (n = 299)		
Second	124	41.6
Third	89	29.8
Fourth	44	14.7
Fifth	42	14
Last semester CGPA (n = 299)		
2.00 – 2.75	82	27.4
2.76 – 3.25	129	43.1
3.26 – 3.75	75	25.2
>3.75	13	4.3
Attitude towards academic performance		
Good and above	48	16.1
Average	213	71.2
Poor	38	12.7
Ever Married/living with male partner (n = 299)		
No	288	96.3
Yes	11	3.7
Current relationship (n =299)		
Not in a relation ship	196	65.6
In a relation ship	103	34.4
Current Marital Status		
Married	3	1.0
Have partner	100	33.4
Educational status of male partner (n = 103)		
Primary	1	0.3
Secondary	10	3.3
Above grade 12	91	30.4
I do not know	1	0.3
Employment status of male partner (n = 103)		
Student	38	36.9
Employed	61	59.2
Unemployed	04	3.9
Religious practice		
Weak	90	30.1
Strong	209	69.9

*other religion includes Adventist, Hawariyat, Jehovah, I do not have and not known.

**other region includes Afar, Dire Dawa and Harari.

5.2. Family history

Of the total respondents, the majority 242(80.9 %) mentioned that their parents live together. Only one percent specified that both of their parents are not alive. Sixty five percent of students' fathers and 150(50.2 %) of students' mothers are above grade 12. Eighty one percent of students confirmed that they communicate with their parents when they need help or face a problem. Of those who don't communicate their problem or don't need help from their parents the majorities (25(45.5%)) reason is found to be fear of parents. Almost all (99%) respondents receive money from their parents for their educational and other expenses, and the majorities (83.6%) believe that it is enough. Fifty-three point five respondents perceive that the income status of their parents or guardian is average. Nearly eighty-seven percent stated that their daily activity is controlled by their parents, and the control is found to be average among 68.9%. Twelve percent of respondents indicated that there is someone within their family who use substance as illustrated in table 2.

Table 2: Family history of selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

	Variable	Frequency	Percent
How are your father and mother live currently (n =299)	Living together	242	80.9
	Divorced/separated	25	8.4
	Father not alive	22	7.4
	Mother not alive	7	2.3
	Both not alive	3	1.0
Educational status of father	Not educated	10	3.3
	Primary	26	8.7
	Secondary	60	20.1
	Above grade 12	195	65.2
	I don't know	8	2.7
	Educational status of mother	Not educated	30
Primary		58	19.4
Secondary		56	18.7
Above grade 12		150	50.2
I don't know		5	1.7
Consulting family when facing a problem	No	55	18.4
	Yes	244	81.6
Reason not to consult family when facing problem (n = 55)	Fear of them	25	45.5
	I feel they are not helpful	19	34.5
	Other*	11	20.0
Receiving money from family	No	3	1.0
	Yes	296	99.0
If you are receiving money from your families is that enough (n=296)	No, it's not enough	46	15.4
	Yes, it's enough	250	84.5

How do you perceive the income status of your family or guardian (n=299)	Good	121	40.5
	Average	160	53.5
	Low	18	6.0
Did your family control your daily activities	No	40	13.4
	Yes	259	86.6
How do you describe the control your family made on you (n=259)	Strict	37	12.4
	Average	206	68.9
	Smooth	16	5.4
Is there anyone who uses substances among your family	No	263	88.0
	Yes	36	12.0

*other include I am not open, it is not practiced in the family, I do not need to disturb them, I need to manage by myself and I don't know.

Fourty-two percent respondents are the first child of their family as shown in the following pie chart.

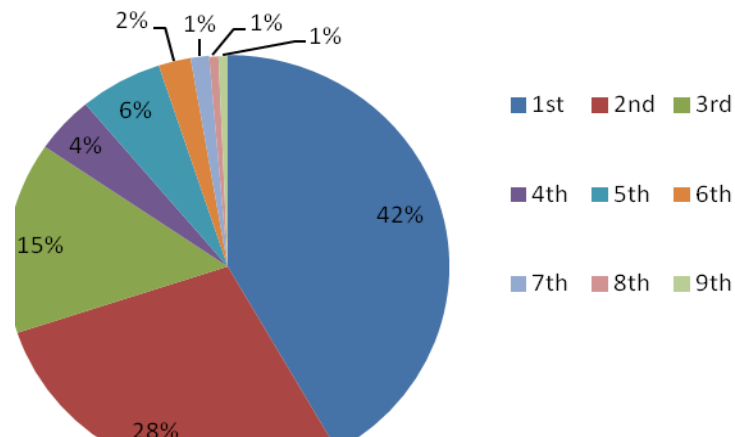


Figure 2: Birth order of female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

5.3. Risky Behavior

About nine percent of respondents ever chewed khat, 5.7 percent ever smoked tobacco cigarette and 36.1% ever consumed alcohol. Of them 62% chew, 57.7% smoke and 47.1 % drink once per two month respectively. Almost half of them had history of being drunk. 81.8 and 58.2 percent have been drunk since joining the university and during this academic year respectively. Thirty four percent have friends who drink alcohol. Four percent of respondents ever used drugs or substance like cocaine and of them almost 69.2 percent use once per two months. Twenty four percent ever visited night clubs with 60.6 percent visited clubs once per two month (Table 3).

Table 3: Risky Behavior of selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Have you ever chewed khat (n=299)	No	273	91.3
	Yes	26	8.7
How often do you chew khat (n = 26)	Once/twice per week	2	7.7
	Once/twice per month	9	34.6
	Once per two month	15	57.7
Have you ever smoke cigarette	Yes	17	5.7
	No	282	94.3
How often do you smoke (n = 17)	Almost daily	1	5.9
	Once/twice per week	4	23.5
	Once/twice per month	4	23.5
	Once per two month	8	47.1
Have you ever consumed alcohol (n=299)	No	191	63.9
	Yes	108	36.1
How often do you drink alcohol (n=108)	Almost daily	4	3.7
	Once/twice per week	11	10.2
	Once/twice per month	26	24.1
	Once per two month	67	62.0
Have you ever been drunk in your life (n =108)	No	53	49.1
	Yes	55	50.9
Have you been drunk since you join this university (n=55)	No	10	18.2
	Yes	45	81.8
Have you been drunk this academic year (n =55)	No	23	41.8
	Yes	32	58.2
Do you have friends who drink alcohol frequently (n=299)	No	198	66.2
	Yes	101	33.8
Have you ever used drugs or substance like cocaine (n=299)	No	286	95.7
	Yes	13	4.3
How often do you use drug or substance like cocaine (n=13)	Almost daily	1	7.7
	Once/twice per week	2	15.4
	Once/twice per month	1	7.7
	Once per two month	9	69.2
Have you ever visited night clubs (n=299)	No	228	76.3
	Yes	71	23.7
How often do you go to night clubs (n=71)	Almost daily	2	2.8
	Once/twice per week	3	4.2
	Once/twice per month	23	32.4
	Once per two month	43	60.6

5.4. Sexual Experience

Nineteen percent ever had experienced sexual intercourse. Of them, 12.3 percent were less than 18 years old at first sexual practice. The mean age of first sexual intercourse is found to be 19.56 years old (SD±1.6). Almost half of the respondents mentioned that their sexual partners were over 18 years old at that time even though the rest could not know the specific age of their sexual partner. Furthermore, 35.1 percent were not willing for the first sexual relationship and 65 percent denoted that it is because of peer pressure that they engaged into sexual practice. Fifteen point eight and twenty point one percent experienced more than 3 and 2 sexual partner till now, and currently 22.8 percent has more than one sexual partner. Almost half of the respondents specified that they do not discuss about reproductive health issues with their parents (table 4).

Table 4: Sexual experience of selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Ever had sexual intercourse (n=299)	No	242	80.9
	Yes	57	19.1
Age at first sexual intercourse (n=57)	<18	7	12.3
	≥ 18	50	87.7
Willingness to the first sexual intercourse (n = 57)	No	20	35.1
	Yes	37	64.9
Reason for having first sexual intercourse unwillingly (n = 20)	Peer pressure	13	65.0
	Enforcement	5	25.0
	False promise	2	10.0
Number of sexual partners experienced until now (n = 57)	One	32	56.1
	Two	16	28.1
	Three	9	15.8
Having more than one sexual partner currently (n = 57)	No	44	77.2
	Yes	13	22.8
Discussion about reproductive health issues with families (n = 299)	No	149	49.8
	Yes	150	50.2

5.5. Sexual Violence

Of the total respondents, 23.4 percent faced ever sexual violence after joining the university. Rape (41.4 %) was the most encountered sexual violence. Among the respondents, 20.1 percent faced sexual violence before joining university. 12.1 and 10.4 percent respondents have been forced to have sex that they escaped ever before joining university and after joining university respectively.

Forceful or sexual intercourse by any means has been made on 2.3 percent and 10.7 percent of respondents before joining university and after joining university respectively. The magnitude of sexual violence that was made by a friend was 31.4%. (Table 5).

Table 5: Sexual violence history of selected female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Ever faced sexual violence before joining the university	No	239	79.9
	Yes	60	20.1
Ever faced sexual violence after joining the university	No	229	76.6
	Yes	70	23.4
If your response for one or more of the above two questions is yes, what was the type of sexual violence (n = 70)	Rape	29	41.4
	Attempted rape	7	10.0
	Sexual touch	15	21.4
	Sexual comments	13	18.6
	Sexual advances	6	8.6
Have you ever experienced sexual violence that you escaped before joining the university	No	266	87.9
	Yes	33	12.1
Have you ever experienced sexual violence that you escaped after joining the university	No	268	89.6
	Yes	31	10.4
Have you ever experienced forced sexual intercourse before joining the university	No	292	97.7
	Yes	7	2.3
Have you ever experienced forced sexual intercourse after joining the university	No	267	89.3
	Yes	32	10.7
Who made sexual violence on you (n = 70)	Marital partner	12	17.1
	Just a friend	22	31.4
	Teacher	9	12.9
	Student	16	22.9
	Stranger	11	15.7

5.6. Risk perception

Respondents were also asked about their feeling of vulnerability. Of the total respondents, 33.1 percent think that they are vulnerable to sexual violence. Being female (73.7%), being a university student (8.1%) and not knowing the risk factors (17.2%) are mentioned as a reason for their vulnerability. The majority (36.8%) didn't know what to do if they were about to face sexual assaults. Also, 65.2 and 61.5 percent think that sexual violence might occur anywhere and anybody could be perpetrator of the assault respectively. 34.8 percent believe that sexual violence is considered as a problem in their university, and almost 29.1 percent and 65.9 percent think that they may face the problem in their campus and off the campus particularly night clubs respectively. 55.2 percent signify that the campus society believe in gender equality (Table 6).

Table 6: Risk perception of selected female students of Addis Ababa science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Perception on vulnerability to sexual violence (n=299)	No	200	69.9
	Yes	99	33.1
If your answer is 'Yes', what do you think the reason could be (n=99)	Being female	73	73.7
	Being a university student	8	8.1
	Not knowing the risk factor	18	18.2
Your action if you face sexual assaults (n=299)	Run away	107	35.8
	I will fight	60	20.1
	I don't know what to do	110	36.8
	Other	22	7.4
Where do you think that sexual violence occurs (n=299)	Anywhere	195	65.2
	University compound	19	6.4
	In night clubs	72	24.1
	Other	13	4.3
Who do you think are perpetrator of sexual violence (n=299)	Any body	184	61.5
	Intimate friends	34	11.4
	Strangers	48	16.1
	I don't know	33	11.0
Considering sexual violence is a problem in your university (n=299)	No	195	65.2
	Yes	104	34.8
Afraid of sexual violence within the university (n=299)	No	212	70.9
	Yes	87	29.1
Afraid of sexual violence within night clubs (n=299)	No	102	34.1
	Yes	197	65.9
Thinking that the campus society believe in gender equality (n=299)	No	134	44.8
	Yes	165	55.2

5.7. Societal & Environmental conditions

According to the data gathered, 71.2 and 87.3 percent respondents pointed out the presence of night clubs and drug/substance retailers around the university respectively. Also, 61.2 percent mentioned that there is no means of transportation to go to the university during night time. Among respondents, 57.2 and 30.1 percent acknowledged the presence of gender club and mechanism to prevent sexual violence within the university respectively. 53.8 percent signify the existence of actions that the university takes over those who made sexual violence (Table 7).

Table 7: Social and environmental factors of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, 2019.

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Presence of night clubs surrounding your campus	No	86	28.8
	Yes	213	71.2
Presence of drug/substance retailers surrounding your campus	No	38	12.7
	Yes	261	87.3
Access of transportation to go to the university during night times	No	183	61.2
	Yes	116	38.8
Gender club in the university	No	128	42.8
	Yes	171	57.2
Availability of Mechanisms to protect female students from sexual violence in the university	No	209	69.9
	Yes	90	30.1
Availability of legislation against sexual violence within the university	No	138	46.2
	Yes	161	53.8

5.8 Factors associated with sexual violence

During data analysis, factors like age, place of grown up, academic year ,cumulative GPA, living status of family , income of family , presence of addicted family member , khat chewing , alcohol consumption, having alcohol drinker friends, consuming substance , visiting night clubs , discussion on SRH with family ,sexual violence ever, perception of sexual violence a problem in a university, afraid of sexual violence within the university, presence of night clubs around the university were found to have p-value of less than 0.2 and run to multivariable analysis.

But, only variables with $p < 0.05$ were considered to have a significant association with sexual violence. As a result, a positive association between living status of family, income status of family, khat chewing and being afraid of sexual violence within the university (Table 8). The odds of sexual violence of students whose fathers were not alive were 6 fold higher than those whose families live together (AOR= 5.68; 95%CI=1.01, 31.85). The odds of sexual violence of students whose families income status was low were 7 fold higher than those with good income status (AOR= 6.61; 95%CI=1.00, 43.62). The odds of sexual violence of students who chewed khat were 11-fold higher than those who didn't chew (AOR=10.59; 95% CI=1.39, 80.29). The odds of sexual violence of students who were afraid of being sexually violated within the university were 4-fold higher than those who didn't afraid (AOR=4.08; 95%CI=1.42, 11.74).

Table 8: Factors associated with sexual violence among female students of Addis Ababa science and Technology University, 2019.

Variables		Sexual violence		OR (95%)CI	
		yes	No	Crude	Adjusted
Living status of family	Living together	48	194	1	1
	Separated	06	19	1.28(0.48,3.37)	0.77(0.12,4.93)
	Father not alive	11	11	4.04(1.65,9.88)	5.68(1.01,31.85)
	Mother not alive	05	05	10.1(1.90,53.68)	7.19(0.19,263.54)
Income status of family	Good	21	100	1	1
	Average	38	122	1.48(0.18,2.69)	0.81(0.27,2.42)
	Poor	11	07	7.48(2.59,21.56)	6.61(1.00,43.62)
Khat chewing	No	49	220	1	1
	Yes	21	09	19.2(6.90,53.41)	10.59(1.39,80.29)
Afraid of sexual violence within the university	No	24	188	1	1
	Yes	46	41	8.79(4.83,115.98)	4.08(1.42,11.74)

6. Discussion

This study was conducted with the aim of determining the prevalence of sexual violence and its associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa science and Technology University. Among all study participants, 70 (23.4%) reported to have faced sexual violence since joining the university. It was higher than a study finding conducted in Hawassa University (14.3%)(26) and lower than studies done in Wolayta Sodo University (36.1%)(25), Nigeria (51.3%)(24) and South Africa (68%)(23). The reason might be the difference in the study area and the sample size. In this study, the most prevalent type of sexual violence is found to be rape, sexual touch and sexual comments.

In this study, four independent variables namely living status of family, income status of family, khat chewing and being afraid of sexual violence were significantly associated with sexual violence.

Sexual violence has very important implications for the sexual and reproductive health of university students. In this study, female students whose father was not alive were five times more likely to face sexual violence than those whose both parents are alive. A similar finding was observed in South Africa(37). This might be due to less family control as the mother might focus on finding means of income to raise her children. Also, female students whose family income status is low were six times more likely to face sexual violence than those whose parents' income is good. A similar finding was observed in Iceland(36). This might be due to those female students whose parents are poor might face shortage of money to cover their expense as a result they might engage in different income generating activities which will expose them to sexual violence.

Khat chewer female students were almost ten times more likely to experience sexual violence than those who didn't chew. This finding is in line with studies conducted in Mezan Tepi and Maddawalabu Universities that show a four-times and three times higher risk of sexual violence among khat chewers respectively (34,35). The possible explanation for this association could be due to loss of self-control induced by khat chewing and the subsequent alcohol consumption and other risky behaviors. During the hypo-manic phase, chewers might not be capable of rational judgment and they also might not be able to predict the serious consequences of their actions.

Thus, they might engage into different activities like visiting harmful places being unaware of the possible dangers that may expose them to sexual violence and other risks.

Those respondents who are afraid of being sexually violated within the university are four times more likely to be sexually violated. Similar findings were observed in studies conducted in USA (31,33). This might be due to the psychological & emotional disturbances that follow the fear which reduces their risk recognition ability thereby putting them at higher risk of sexual assaults.

7. Strengths and Limitations of the study

Strengths

- The study is conducted in a very sensitive issue (i.e sexual violence)
- The study assessed risk perceptions of female students towards sexual violence which is not well addressed in similar studies
- Used a random sampling technique
- The questionnaire was adapted from validated instruments and pretested in the local context.

Limitations

- Since the study raised a very sensitive and personal issues and behavioral outcomes that are based on self-reporting, it may be prone to reporting errors and biases.
- The use of cross-sectional data makes it difficult to establish causality.
- Data are retrospective and thus are subjected to recall bias.

8. Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1. Conclusions

The Prevalence of sexual violence among female students of Addis Ababa science and Technology University was found to be high. Living status of family, income of the family, khat chewing and afraid of being sexually violated within the university compound were found to be the risk factors.

8.2. Recommendations

University students are at the highest risk of experiencing sexual violence than at any other developmental stage. Thus, it is important to act timely understanding the magnitude and risk factors of the problem and intervene with individual and institutional level resources and strategies to reduce the occurrence of sexual violence among females.

It is recommended that sexual violence needs due attention and remedial action from policy makers, university officials, teachers, parents, students and other concerned bodies.

- **Policy makers:** are expected to legislate laws that protect female university students from being sexually violated.
- **University officials:** are expected to support female university students by:
 - Enforcing laws to protect sexual violence,
 - Strengthening gender clubs to promote gender issues to the university community.
 - Sensitizing students and university community about consequences of substance use and impacts of sexual violence,
 - Finding a means or looking for grants to support female students with low family income financially,
 - Counseling female to report to the university officials when they face any form of sexual violence.
- **Teachers:** Educating and counseling students about healthy living habits, consequences of substance use and overall impacts of sexual violence, and conducting a study on unidentified risk factors of sexual violence and preventive measures.

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Annexes

Annex 1: English version

Annex 1.1: Information Sheet

Code-----

Hello! My name is Tewodros Abebaw. I am a post-graduate public health student in Addis Ababa University. I am currently conducting research to assess sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science & Technology University. Participants of this study have been selected randomly. The finding of this study will be used for better understanding of prevalence of sexual violence among campus girls and associated factors, and hence for better planning and intervention programs in preventing the incidence.

Therefore, I request you to fill this questionnaire by yourself. All answers given are of great value. There is no right or wrong answer at all. You may give more than one answer for some questions as indicated. Some questions may raise very personal issues which may be difficult to talk about, but try to give honest answers for all questions as it helps the research achieve its objectives. There is also no harm that comes to you due to your participation.

Your response is completely confidential. You do not need to write your name. You are kindly requested to give answer to all questions. You may stop filling the form and withdraw from participating in the study at any time. However, your complete and honest answers to these questions will help for understanding of sexual violence greatly.

The total time needed to fill this questionnaire is about 15-20 minutes.

THANK YOU..!

Annex 1.2: Consent Form

Title: Sexual violence and associated factors among female students of Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

I have read the information sheet related to the project and had explained to me by Mr. Tewodros Abebaw.

Any questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

I agree to the arrangements described in the information sheet so far as they relate to my participation.

I understand that my participation is entirely voluntary and that I may withdraw from the project at any time.

I am aged 18 or older.

Participant

Researcher

Code _____

Name: _____

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Annex 1.3: Questionnaire (English Version)

1. Personal Characteristics

Q. No	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
101	How old are you?	[_____] Years
102	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 8. Other (Specify) _____
103	Where were you living before joining this university?	1. Tigray 2. Amara 3. Oromiya 4. Addis Ababa 5. SNNPR 8. Other (Specify) _____
104	Where have you grown up?	1. Urban area 2. Rural area
105	What is your school/faculty?	1. Applied Natural Sciences 2. Civil Engineering and Architecture 3. Electrical Engineering and Computing 4. Mechanical, Chemical, and Materials Engineering
106	What year are you in your program?	1. Year 2 2. Year 3 3. Year 4 4. Year 5
107	What was your last semester GPA?	1. [_____]
108	Where do you place your current educational status (GPA)?	1. Good and above 2. Average 3. Poor
109	Have you ever been married or lived with male partner?	1. YES 2. NO
110	Are you currently married or have a boyfriend?	1. YES, Married 2. YES, Boyfriend 3. NO _ Skip to Q 201
111	What is the educational status of your current male partner (husband or boy friend)?	1. No formal Education 2. Grade 1 – 8 complete 3. Grade 9 – 12 complete 4. Above grade 12 9. I don't know

112	What is the employment status of your current male partner (husband or boy friend)?	1. Student 2. Employed 3. Unemployed
113	Do you have any physical disabilities (special needs)?	1. Yes 2. No
114	Are you strong in religious practices?	1. Yes 2. No

2. Family History

Q. No	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
201	How are your father and mother live currently?	1. Together 2. Divorced/separated 3. Only Mother alive 4. Only Father alive 5. Both of them not alive
202	What is the educational status of your father?	1. No formal Education 2. Grade 1 - 8 complete 3. Grade 9 – 12 complete 4. Above grade 12 9. I don't know
203	What is the educational status of your mother?	1. No formal Education 2. Grade 1 - 8 complete 3. Grade 9 – 12 complete 4. Above grade 12 9. I don't know
204	What is your birth order?	1. [_____] 9. I don't know
205	When you need help or have a problem, do you communicate with family members for support?	1. Yes 2. No
206	If you say 'No' for the above question what is your reason?	1. I fear to tell them 2. I feel they don't help (understand) me 8. Other (Specify) _____ _____
207	In your university stay, are you receiving enough money from your families for your expenses according to your demand?	1. Yes, it is enough 2. Yes, but not enough 3. I don't receive money at all
208	How do you perceive the income status of your family or guardian?	1. Better-off 2. Average 3. Poor
209	How do you perceive the control your family made on you?	1. Tight 2. Average 3. Loose/free

210	Is there anyone who uses substances among your family?	1. Yes 2. No
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3. Risky Behaviors

Q. No	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
301	Have you ever chewed khat?	1. Yes 2. No _ Skip to Q 303
302	How often do you chew khat?	1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month
303	Have you ever smoked tobacco/cigarette?	1. Yes 2. No _ Skip to Q 305
304	How often do you smoke?	1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month
305	Have you ever consumed alcohol?	1. Yes 2. No _ Skip to Q 310
306	How often do you drink alcohol?	1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month
307	Have you ever been drunk in your life?	1. Yes 2. No _ Skip to Q 310
308	Have you been drunk since you joined this university?	1. Yes 2. No
309	Have you been drunk in this academic year?	1. Yes 2. No
310	Do you have female or male friend(s) who drink?	1. Yes 2. No
311	Have you ever used drugs or substances like cocaine?	1. Yes 2. No_ Skip to Q 401
312	How often do you use drug or substances like cocaine?	1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month
313	Have you ever visited night clubs?	1. Yes 2. No_ Skip to Q 201
314	If 'yes' how often do you go to night clubs?	1. Every day or nearly every day

		2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month
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4. Sexual Experiences

Q.No.	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
401	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. Yes 2. No _ Skip to Q 408
402	How old were you when you had Sexual intercourse for the first time?	1. [_____] Years 9. I don't know
403	How old was the person with whom you had the first sexual intercourse?	1. [_____] Years 9. I don't know
404	Have you been willing when you have the first sexual intercourse?	1. Yes _ Skip to Q 406 2. No
405	What was the reason for having sexual intercourse unwillingly (without your consent)?	1. Family pressure/Marital engagement 2. Peer pressure 3. Threatened 4. False promise 5. For financial support(money) 6. To pass exam 7. I was drunk 8. Other(Specify)_____
406	Do you have more than one sexual partner currently?	1. Yes 2. No
407	How many sexual partners have you ever experienced until now?	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four or more
408	Do you discuss about reproductive health issues with your family members freely?	1. Yes 2. No

5. Sexual Violence Status

Q. No.	Questions	Before Joining University		Since Joining University	
		1=Yes 2=No		1=Yes 2=No	
501	Have you ever faced sexual violence? (any unwelcome sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, sexual touch e.g. on breasts, genitalia etc, sexual comments or advances or such things that you didn't want)	1	2	1	2
502	Have you ever been forced to have	1	2	1	2

	sex that you have escaped?		
503	Have you ever had sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that you didn't want to or against your interest?	1 2	1 2
504	Who was the person who forced you for that unwanted sex? (More than one answer is applicable)	1. Boy friend/Husband 2. Family member 3. Other relative 4. Teacher 5. Student 6. Stranger 8. Other (specify) _____	

6. Sexual Violence Risk Perception

Q. No.	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
601	Do you think that you are vulnerable for sexual violence?	1. Yes 2. No [Skip to Q 603]
602	If you say 'yes' for the above question, what is your reason? (More than one answer is applicable)	1. Because I'm female 2. Because I'm a university student 3. Because I don't know sexual violence risk factors 8. Other (Specify)_____
603	What do you do if you are about to face sexual assaults?	1. Run away 2. Fight 3. Appease calmly 4. I don't know what to do 8. Other (Specify)_____
604	Where do you think that sexual violence occurs?	1. Anywhere 2. In campus compound 3. In night clubs 4. At home 8. Other (Specify)_____
605	Who do you think are perpetrators of sexual violence?	1. Anyone 2. Close relatives 3. Strange persons 9. I don't know
606	Do you think that sexual violence is a problem at your university?	1. Yes 2. No
607	Do you think that you may face sexual violence in your campus?	1. Yes 2. No
608	Do you think that you may face sexual violence during off-campus university events (night clubs, parties, etc)?	1. Yes 2. No

609	Do you think that the society you live with believe in gender equality?	1. Yes 2. No
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7. Societal & Environmental conditions

Q. No	Questions	Alternative Choices for Responses
701	Are there night clubs around (nearby to) your campus?	1. Yes 2. No
702	Are there substance selling areas around (nearby to) your campus?	1. Yes 2. No
703	Is there a good access to transportation (e.g taxi) to go to your university especially during the night?	1. Yes 2. No
704	Is there any gender club in your university?	1. Yes 2. No
705	Does the university have interventions to protect female students against sexual violence?	1. Yes 2. No
706	Are there strong legal sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators in the university?	1. Yes 2. No

ቅጽላ 2: የአሜሪኛ ትርጓሜዎች

ቅጽላ 2.1: የስምምነት ሰነድ

ኮድ: _____

ሰላም!! ቴዎድሮስ አበበው እባላለሁ፡፡ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሚሰጠው ሰነድ አጠባበቅ ትምህርት ክፍል የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም ተማሪ ነኝ፡፡ በአሁኑ ሰዓት የመሚቀየር ጥናታዊ ፅሁፊን ወሲባዊ ጥቃት እና አጋላጭነት ታዎች በሙሉ ርዕስ በአዲስ አበባ ሳይንስ እና ቴክኖሎጂ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሴት ተማሪዎች ላይ በመከራት ላይ እገኛለሁ፡፡ በዚህ ጥናት የሚገኘው ግኝት ወሲባዊ ጥቃት በዩኒቨርሲቲዎች ውስጥ ያለበትን ደረጃ ከመለየት በተጨማሪ በሴት እህቶቻችን ላይ የሚደርሰውን ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ለመከላከልና ለመቆም ለሚደረጉ እንቅስቃሴዎች እንደ ግብዓት ያገለግላል ተብሎ ይታመናል፡፡

ስለዚህ በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ተሳታፊ የሆናችሁ ተማሪዎች የጥናቱን ዓላማ ለመሳካት ይህን መጠይቅ ትክክለኛውን መረጃ በመስጠት በጥንቃቄ እንድትሞሉ ትብብራችሁን እጠይቃለሁ፡፡ መጠይቁ ላይ ስሞችሁን መጻፍ የለባችሁም፡፡ በዚህ መጠይቅ ውስጥ ያሉ አንዳንድ ጥያቄዎች የግል ጉዳዮችን/መረጃዎችን የሚያነሱ ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ፡፡ ሆኖም ግን የጥናቱ ዓላማ በሴቶች ላይ እየደረሰ ያለውን ወሲባዊ ጥቃት መጠን በመለየት ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ የሚደረጉ ጥረቶችን ማዘገብ በመሆኑ ትክክለኛውን መረጃ ብቻ በመመላት እንድትተባበሩኝ እጠይቃለሁ፡፡ አንዳንዶቹ ጥያቄዎች ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ሊሰጥባቸው ይችላሉ፡፡ በዚህ ጥናት ላይ የሚጠቀሙ ሲሆን በጥናቱ ላይ በመከተላችሁ የሚደርስባችሁ ምንም አይነት ጉዳት አለመኖሩን እገልጻለሁ፡፡ ይህን መጠይቅ ስትሞሉ እያንዳንዱን ጥያቄ በአግባቡና በታማኝነት እንድትመልሱ እጠይቃለሁ፡፡ ሆኖም ግን በጥናቱ ላይ መከተል ካልፈለጋችሁ በየትኛውም ሰዓት መጠይቁን መመላት ማቋረጥ ተችላላችሁ፡፡ ይህን መጠይቅ ለመመላት የሚጠበቀው ጊዜ 15-20 ደቂቃ ነው፡፡

አመሰግናለሁ..!

ቅጽላ 2.2: የስምምነት ቅጽ

የጥናቱ ርዕስ : ወሲባዊ ጥቃት እና አጋላጭ ሁኔታዎች በአዲስ አበባ ሳይንስ እና ቴክኖሎጂ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሴት ተሟዎች ላይ

እኔ ሚሻውን ያነበብኩና በአቶ ቴዎድሮስ አበባው ማበራሪያ የተደረገ ልኝ ሲሆን በራሴ ማላስ የምችለውን (የማወቀውን) ሚሻ ለማስጠት ተስማምቻለሁ፡፡

የእኔ ተሳትፎ በፍቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ እንደሆነ ያረጋገጥኩ ሲሆን በማንኛውም ግዜ ከፕሮጀክቱ ማቋረጥ እንደምችልም ተገንዝቤያለሁ፡፡

እድሜ 18 ዓመትና ከዚያ በላይ ነው፡፡

የተሳታፊ

ማለያ ቁጥር -----
ፊርማ-----
ቀን -----

የጥናቱ ባለቤት

ስም -----
ፊርማ-----
ቀን -----

Annex 3: Questionnaire (Amharic Version)

1. ግላዊ መግለጫዎች

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
101	እድሜዎን ስንት ነው?	[_____] ዓመት
102	ኅይወትዎን ምን ድኑስ ነው?	1. አርቶዶክስ 2. መስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ካቶሊክ 8. ሌላ (ይገለጹ)
103	የኒቨርሲቲ ከመግባት በፊት የትኑስ ቦርድ የምትኖረው?	1. ትግራይ 2. አሜሪካ 3. አሮሞ 4. አዲስ አበባ 5. ደ/ብ/ብ/ሀ/ክልል 8. ሌላ (ይገለጹ)
104	እድገትዎን የትኑስ ነው?	1. ከተማ 2. ገጠር
105	የትኛው የትምህርት ክፍል ተመራ ነሽ?	1. አፕላይድ ናፔራል ሳይንስ 2. ሲቪል ኢንጅነሪንግ ኤንድ አርክቴክቸር 3. ኤሌክትሪካል ኢንጅነሪንግ ኤንድ ኮምፒዩተር 4. መካኒካል፣ ኬሚካል ኤንድ ሜሪሪያልስ ኢንጅነሪንግ
106	በየኒቨርሲቲው ስንተ ዓመት ተመራ ነሽ?	1. 2ኛ ዓመት 2. 3ኛ ዓመት 3. 4ኛ ዓመት 4. 5ኛ ዓመት
107	የለፈው ሴሙን ተር አማካይ ወጠት ስንት ነበር?	1. [_____]
108	በትምህርትዎ የምታስመዝግቧ ወጠት እንዴት ትገልጫለሽ?	1. ጥሩ እና ከዚያ በላይ 2. መካከለኛ

		3. ደካማ
109	ከዚህ ቀደም አግብተሽ ወይም ከፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ጋር አንድ ላይ ኖረሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላውቅም
110	አሁን ባለትዳር ነሽ ወይም የፍቅር ጓደኛ አለሽ?	1. አዎ አግብቻለሁ 2. አዎ ፍቅረኛ አለኝ 3. ሁለቱም የሌላኝም (ወደ ጥያቄ 201 ይለፉ)
111	የባለቤትሽ ወይም የፍቅረኛሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1. ያልተማረ 2. ከ 1-8ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 3. ከ 9-12ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 4. ከ 12ኛ ክፍል በላይ የተማረ 9. አላውቅም
112	የባለቤትሽ ወይም የፍቅረኛሽ የስራ ሁኔታ?	1. ተማሪ 2. ሰራተኛ 3. ስራ የሌለው
113	አካል ጉዳተኛ ነሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለሁም
114	በሐይማኖትሽ (በእምነትሽ) ጠንካራ ነሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለሁም

2. ቤተሰባዊ ሁኔታን በተመለከተ፤

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
201	የወላጆችሽ (እናትና አባትሽ) የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል	1. አንድ ላይ ይኖራሉ 2. ተለያይተዋል 3. አባቴ በህይወት የለም 4. እናቴ በህይወት የለችም 5. ሁለቱም በህይወት የሉም
202	የአባትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1. ያልተማረ 2. ከ 1-8ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 3. ከ 9-12ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 4. ከ 12ኛ ክፍል በላይ የተማረ 9. አላውቅም
203	የእናትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1. ያልተማረ 2. ከ 1-8ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 3. ከ 9-12ኛ ክፍል የተማረ 4. ከ 12ኛ ክፍል በላይ የተማረ 9. አላውቅም
204	ለቤተሰብሽ ስንተኛ ልጅ ነሽ?	1. [_____] 9. አላውቅም
205	የሆነ ችግር ቢያጋጥምሽ ስላጋጠማሽ ችግር ቤተሰቦችሽን	1. አዎ

	ታማክሪያለሽ?	2. አላማክረም
206	ከላይ ለቀረበው ጥያቄ ምላሽሽ 'አላማክረም' ከሆነ ምክንያታችሁ ምን ድነው?	1. ስለ ምደባቸው 2. ሊረዱኝ አይችሉም ብዬ ስለማክብ 8. ሌላ (ይገለጹ)
207	በዩኒቨርሲቲ ቆይታሽ ለተለያዩ ወጪዎች የሚሆንሽ በቂ ገንዘብ ከወላጆቻችሁ ይላክልኛል?	1. አዎ፣ በቂ ነው 2. አዎ፣ ግን በቂ አይደለም 3. ጭራሽ አይላክልኝም
208	የቤተሰቦቻችሁን የገቢ ሁኔታ እንዴት ታደቁዋለሽ?	1. ጥሩ 2. መካከለኛ 3. አነስተኛ
209	ቤተሰቦቻችሁ በአንድ ላይ የሚያደርጉትን ቁጥጥር እንዴት ትገልጭላለሽ?	1. ከባድ 2. መካከለኛ 3. ዝቅተኛ/የላላ
210	በቤተሰብሽ ውስጥ ሱሰኛ የሆነ ወይም ለሱስ አጋላጭ ነገሮችን (ጭቃ ማቆም፣ ሲጋራ ማጨጨጨ፣ የአልኮል ማጠጥ ማዘውተር፣ ወዘተ) የሚጠቀም ሰው አለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም

3. ለወሲባዊ ጥቃት አጋላጭ ጉዳዮችን በተመለከተ፡

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሽ ች
301	ጭቃ ማቆም ታወቁዋለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም-(ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 303 ይለፉ)
302	ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጭቃ ትቅማለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ ሊባል በሚችል ደረጃ 2. በሰዓት አንድ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ 3. በወር ከ 1-3 ጊዜ 4. በወር ወይም በሁለት ወር አንድ ጊዜ
303	ሲጋራ አጭጥሮ ታወቁዋለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም-(ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 305 ይለፉ)
304	ምን ያህል ጊዜ ታጭግላለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ ሊባል በሚችል ደረጃ 2. በሰዓት አንድ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ 3. በወር ከ 1-3 ጊዜ 4. በወር ወይም በሁለት ወር አንድ ጊዜ
305	የአልኮል ማጠጥ ጠጥተሽ ታወቁዋለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም-(ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 310 ይለፉ)
306	ምን ያህል ጊዜ የአልኮል ማጠጥ ትጠጭለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ ሊባል በሚችል ደረጃ

		2. በሳምንት አንድ ወይምሁለት ጊዜ 3. በወር ከ 1-3 ጊዜ 4. በወር ወይምበሁለት ወር አንድ ጊዜ
307	የአልኮል ማጠጥጠጥተሽ ሰክረሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም- (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 310 ይለፉ)
308	እዚህ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ከ7 ባሻ ጀምሮ ማጠጥጠጥተሽ ሰክረሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም
309	በዚህ አመት ማጠጥጠጥተሽ ሰክረሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም
310	የአልኮል ማጠጥጥ ማዘወትሩ የወንድ ወይም የሴት ጓደኞች አሉሽ?	1. አዎ 2. የለኝም
311	ከኬይን እና/ወይምየ መሳሰሉ አደንዛዥ እያችን ተጠቅመሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም- (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 401 ይለፉ)
312	ከኬይን እና/ወይምየ መሳሰሉ አደንዛዥ እያችን ምን ያህል ጊዜ ትጠቀሙላለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ ሊባል በሚችል ደረጃ 2. በሳምንት አንድ ወይምሁለት ጊዜ 3. በወር ከ 1-3 ጊዜ 4. በወር ወይምበሁለት ወር አንድ ጊዜ
313	ለመዘናናት ወደ ምሽት ጫራ ቤቶች ሄደሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2.አላወቅም- (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 401 ይለፉ)
314	ወደ ምሽት ጫራ ቤቶች ምን ያህል ጊዜ ትሄጃለሽ?	1. በየቀኑ ሊባል በሚችል ደረጃ 2. በሳምንት አንድ ወይምሁለት ጊዜ 3. በወር ከ 1-3 ጊዜ 4. በወር ወይምበሁለት ወር አንድ ጊዜ

4. ወሲባዊ ህይወትን በተመለከተ፣

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
401	ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ፈጽመሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. አላወቅም- (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 408 ይለፉ)
402	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሟ እድሜሽ ስንት ነበር?	1. [] ዓመት 9. አላስታወስኩም
403	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሟ የተጓዳኝሽ (የወንድ) እድሜስንት ነበር?	1. [] ዓመት 9. አላስታወስኩም
404	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሟ	1. አዎ - (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 406

	በፍቃደኝነት ነበር?	ይለፍ) 2. አልነበረም
405	ያለፍቃደኝ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት የፈጸሙበት ምክንያት ምን ድነው?	1. በቤተሰብ ግፊት በማግባቱ/በመዳሬ 2. በጓደኛ ግፊት 3. ተጓዳኝ ስላስፈራራኝ 4. አገባሽ ለሁብሎስ ላታለላኝ 5. በገንዘብ እረዳ ሽላሁ ስላለኝ 6. በትምህርት ሽላሁ አሳልፍሽ ለሁ ስላለኝ 7. ማጠጥ ጠጥኜ ስለነበር 8. ሌላ (ይገለጽ) _____
406	አሁን ላይ ከአንድ በላይ የወሲብ ጓደኛ አለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. የለኝም
407	እስካሁን ከስንት ወንዶች ጋር ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ፈፀሙል?	1. አንድ 2. ሁለት 3. ሶስት 4. አራት እና ከዚያ በላይ
408	ስለስነ-ተዋልዶ ጤና ጉዳዮች ከቤተሰቦች ጋር በነጻነት ትወያያላችሁ?	1. አዎ 2. አንወያይም

5. ወሲባዊ ጥቃትን በተመለከተ፣ (ቁጥሮቹን በመካባብ ምላሽ ይስጡ)

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ዩኒቨርሲቲ ከማግባት በፊት	ዩኒቨርሲቲ ከገባሽ በኋላ
		1=አዎ 2=አላጋጠመኝም	1=አዎ 2=አላጋጠመኝም
501	ወሲባዊ ጥቃት (ተገዶ መደፈር፣ የአስገዳጅ መደፈር ማክራ፣ ከፍላጎት ጋር ውጫዎ ሆነ ወሲባዊ ንክኪ ለምሳሌ በጠቅ ወይም በሚራቢያ አካላት አካባቢ፣ የወሲባዊ የትንኮሳ ንግግር፣ አላስፈላጊ ወሲባዊ ጥያቄ ወይም የሚሰለ ድርጊት) ተፈፀሞብሽ ያወቃል?	1 2	1 2
502	የወሲባዊ ጥቃት ማክራ ተፈጻሚ ሆኖ ለመላ ጥሽበት አጋጥሟል?	1 2	1 2
503	ከፍላጎት ጋር ውጫ (በጉልበት ወይም በሌላ ምክንያት) የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ፈፀሙ ስላሉ?	1 2	1 2

504	ያለፍላጎት ስለሚገኝ ስጋ ግንኙነት የፈፀመበት ማን ወ? (ከአንድ በላይ ማለት ይቻላል)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ፍቅር ዳደሮ/ባለቤት 2. የቤተሰብ አባል የሆነ ሰው 3. በወንድምነት የምቀርበው ሰው/ዳደሮ 4. ማምህራ 5. ተማሪ 6. የሚሰጠው ሰው 8. ሌላ (ይገለጽ) _____
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6. ለወሲባዊ ጥቃት ተጋላጭ ት አረዳድን በተማለክተኛ

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
601	ለወሲባዊ ጥቃት ተጋላጭ ኝ ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁ. 603 ይለፉ)
602	ከላይ ለቀረበው ጥያቄ ምላሽሽ 'አዎ' ከሆነ ምክንያቶች ምን ድነ ወ? (ከአንድ በላይ ማለት ይቻላል)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ሴት ስለሆንኩ 2. የዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪ ስለሆንኩ 3. ለወሲባዊ ጥቃት ተጋላጭ ሆኔ ታዎችን ስለማለወቅ 8. ሌላ (ይገለጽ) _____
603	አንድ ሰው ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ሊያደርስብሽ ማለፊ ቢያደርግ ምን ታደርጊያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ሮጭጭ ማለጣሁ 2. እደባደባለሁ 3. ምን እንደሚደርግ አላወቅም 8. ሌላ (ይገለጽ) _____
604	ወሲባዊ ጥቃት የት በታሊያጋ ጥምይችላል ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በማንኛውም ቦታ 2. በዩኒቨርሲቲ ግቢ ውስጥ 3. በምሽት ክብብ ውስጥ 4. በቤት ውስጥ 8. ሌላ (ይገለጽ) _____
605	ወሲባዊ ጥቃት በማን ሊፈፀም ይችላል ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. በማንኛውም ሰው 2. በቅርብ ዳደሮ 3. በማን ወቃቸው ሰዎች 9. አላወቅም
606	በዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ ውስጥ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት እንደ ችግር ተጠቃሽ ነ ውብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም
607	በዩኒቨርሲቲ ግቢ ውስጥ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ሊደርስብኝ ይችላል ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም
608	ከዩኒቨርሲቲ ግቢ ውጭ (በሙዚና ስታዎች፣ በምሽት ክለቦች፣ ወዘተ) ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ሊደርስብኝ ይችላል ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም
609	የዩኒቨርሲቲው ማህበረሰብ በጾታ እኩልነት ያምናል ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም

7. ማህበራዊና አካባቢያዊ ሁኔታን በተመለከተ

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
701	በዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ አካባቢ የምሽት ጫራ ቤቶች አሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የሉም
702	በዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ አካባቢ የጭፍ ሲጋራ፣ ማከጥ፣ ወዘተ ማሻጫዎች አሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የሉም
703	በምሽት ወደ ዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ ለመሄድ በቂ የትራንስፖርት (ታክሲ) አገልግሎት ይገኛል?	1. አዎ 2. አይገኝም
704	በዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ የስርዓተ-ፆታ ክለብ /Gender club/ አለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም
705	ዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸሙ ወሲባዊ ጥቃቶችን አስቀድሞ ለማላከል የሚያከናውኑት ግብራት አሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የሉም
706	በሴቶች ላይ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት የሚፈጸሙ ግለሰቦች ላይ ዩኒቨርሲቲያችሁ የሚወስደው እርምጃ አለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም

Annex 4. Curriculum Vitae

I. Personal Details	
Last Name:	Melese
Given Name:	Tewodros Abebaw
Date of Birth:	December 28, 1988 G.C
Place of Birth:	Dire Dawa
Country of Birth:	Ethiopia
Nationality:	Ethiopian
Sex:	Male
Marital Status:	Single
Profession:	Senior Nurse Professional

Tel. No:

0911771880

II. Educational Background

Haramaya University

Bachelor of Science (BSc) in Nursing- Sept. 2002 – July 2006 G.C

Hawas Comp. Secondary School (Adama)- Sept. 1998 – June 2002 G.C

III. Computer Skills

Microsoft Office:- MS-Word, MS-Excel, MS-PowerPoint

- SPSS

IV. Employment Record

From:- October 2018

To- date (Present)

Employer:-

Federal Ministry of Health /Addis Ababa/

Positions:-

Officer, Case team leader, Assistant Director

From:- August 2015

To- September 2018

Employer:-

Ethiopian Police University College

Positions:-

Assistant Lecturer

From:- October 2007

To- August 2015

Employer:-

Tropical College of Medicine

Positions:-

Instructor, Department Head, Academic Dean

From: October 2006

To: June 2007

Employer:

Guraghe Zone Health Center

Position:

Senior Nurse Professional

V. Registration & License

- I am registered and licensed by Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority of Addis Ababa as Senior Nurse Professional with registration number SNP=929/2005.
- I am member of Ethiopian Nurses Association (ENA)

VI. Special Trainings

I took trainings on:

- Health Management Information System (HMIS)
- Ethiopian Guide to Clinical Nutrition care for children & adults with HIV.
- Newborn Care and Helping Babies Breath;
- Comprehensive HIV Care and Treatment
- Health Management Information System
- Technical & Vocational Education & Training (TVET) Strategy.

N.B:- I have taken International English Language Testing System(IELTS) in December, 2012 and scored an Overall Band Score: 6.5

VII. Languages

	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing
Amharic	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

IX. References

1. Ruth Nigatu (MD, MPH)
Chief of Staff
Ministry of Health
Tel. +251-902482948
2. Mrs. Tirukelem Seyoum (MSc)
Nursing Program Coordinator
Ethiopian Police College
Tel. +251-911163645

X. Hobby

- Watching soccer games and movies;
- Reading books, magazines and newspapers;
- Visiting historical/recreational places.

XI. Contact Address

Tewodros Abebaw

Addis Ababa / Ethiopia

Tel. +251-911771880

E-mail: theodram@gmail.com