



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

Assessment of the magnitude of violence against women among female evening students working as domestic workers and its associated factors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

By

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A Thesis Submitted to Addis Ababa University, collage of Health Science School of Public Health for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Masters in Public Health (MPH)

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
REC	Research Ethics Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

Background: Violence free environment is the one that everyone cherishes, while millions of women worldwide suffer from violence against women. In most communities in Ethiopia, violence against women is very common and considered as a private matter though it has a serious consequences for girls and women. Its magnitude and impact is even worse at domestic set up especially on domestic workers, which is not studied well.

Objective: The objective of the study is to measure the magnitude of violence against women among female evening students working as domestic worker and its associated factors in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

Methods: A school based quantitative cross sectional study sequentially complimented with qualitative in-depth interview was used. A total of 545 randomly selected female evening students working as domestic worker and aged 15 years and above were interviewed in May 2017. Data were entered in Epi-data version 3.1 and analyzed using SPSS version 22. Crude and adjusted odds ratio along with 95% confidence interval in binary logistic regression were used to ascertain association. Individual depth interview was done among 10 victims of violence. The audio information was transcribed and translated. The qualitative data were coded and categorized. Thematic content analysis was then employed.

Result: About 58.8% of evening female students experienced violence in their working lifetime, of those 54.4% experienced it in the past 12 months. Besides, 53.6%, 33.6% and 29.6% of evening female students encountered emotional, physical and sexual violence respectively in their working life while it was 47.1%, 28.8% and 21.8% respectively in the past 12 months. Evening female students who signed monthly contract (AOR=4.23; 95% CI 1.38-12.96), working more than three years (AOR= 3.36; 95% CI:2.03-5.56) and employer (male partner) who drink alcohol (AOR=10.86; 95% CI: 5.6-21.3) were more likely to encounter violence compared with counterparts. Those with higher education level (AOR= 0.43; 95% CI :0.27-0.71), emoloyed by female employers with higher educational level(AOR=0.51; 95%CI: 0.31-0.83) were less likely to be violted. About 87.6% of domestic workers were silent despite of being violted. In-Depth interview finding also demonstrated the maids lived experience of without dignity and with frequent violation of their basic human right.

Conclusion and recommendation: the prevalence of violence against women among domestic worker was high. Educational status of employers and domestic workers, alcohol drinking practice of employers, work experience and type of work agreement by domestic worker were the associated factors of violence against evening female students. To overcome this violence the government should ratify the international labour organization convention C-189. Ministry of women, children and youth affairs must enforce the laws to be fully implemented. Educating the community and strengthening and integrating the school Gender club program is highly recommended.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Globally Violence Against Women and girls (VAW) is one of the most widespread human rights violations. VAW affects all societies without considering age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries. It is highly integrated with cultural values and social structures and is a major obstacle to end gender inequalities and discrimination globally[1]. The perpetrators of VAW are often well known by the victims in particular for the case of domestic violence and continue to be common and accepted as normal in many societies.

United Nation (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) stated the dignity of human being as; “Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world” [2]. The declaration encompasses 30 articles which were ratified by Ethiopia as a member of united nation. Also the UN describes the violation as; “whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind and the advent of a world” [2].

United nation declaration on the elimination of violence against women, defined violence against women which is adopted by the general assembly on 20 December 1993, as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. It includes threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”[3].

In most literatures and advocates ‘gender-based violence’ and ‘violence against women’ interchangeable use is common. Gender-based violence focuses on violence targeting gender which is the social characteristics assigned to men and women [4]. Men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence. Given the disproportionate numbers of women and girls that experience violence, the focus of this study is on women and girl domestic workers, and therefore the term violence against women (physical, sexual and psychological violence) will be used throughout this study.

VAW is broad and this study uses physical, sexual and psychological or emotional violence to assess it among female evening students working as a domestic worker. The study uses standard definition that physical violence: as slapping or throwing something at women that could hurt her, pushing or shoving, hitting with a fist or something else that could hurt, kicking, dragging or beating, choking or burning on purpose, and/or threatening with, or actually, having a gun, knife or other weapon used on victim[5, 6]. Sexual violence: as physically forcing the women to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse on condition that she was afraid of what the perpetrator might do or forcing to do something sexual she found shameful or humiliating [5, 6]. Psychological or emotional violence: as insulting or made to feel bad about herself, belittling or humiliating in front of other people, doing things to scare or threaten her on purpose, e.g. by the way looking at her, by yelling or smashing things, threatening to hurt someone she cared about and isolation and restriction on communication[5, 6].

In 2011, the International Labour Conference adopted the Domestic Workers' Convention No.189, The first international standards laying down minimum labor protections for domestic workers. The convention defines domestic workers as “any person engaged in domestic work with in an employment relationship.” Domestic workers are either males or females who work with the employer household. The domestic worker task is so many including cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing cloths, taking care of children or elderly or sick members of a family, gardening, and even taking care of household pets, especially for girls. A domestic worker may work on full-time or part-time basis. The convention sets standards for the working condition of domestic workers. It states that they must have the same basic labour rights as other workers. In the last five years since its adoption around 70 countries of the world are reforming their policies and legislation accordingly[7].

In Ethiopia with the ever increasing poverty and limited occupational and social services access in the rural areas, young women and children are easily involved into migrating to the apparently more prosperous cities. In most cities of Ethiopia including Addis Ababa things are not as expected and opportunity of getting formal work is rare. They are restricted and forced into domestic works with hopelessness. Those conditions make domestic workers to be more at risk of exploitation and violence against women. The recurrent forms of violence and exploitation

experienced by those victims identified as labour exploitation, physical and emotional, as well as sexual violence by employers and their family[8].

Ethiopia advances decent work country program but not ratify convention No. 189 for domestic workers. This is basic for protection of domestic workers from human right violation. Ratifying will also contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development goals specially goal 1(no poverty), goal 3(healthy lives), goal 5(Gender equality), goal 8(Decent work and economic growth) and goal 10 (Reduced inequality)[9, 10]. Undoubtedly respecting domestic workers right as other workers will diminish violence against women among domestic workers and decrease their vulnerability. The working setup like domestic setup, resting room, the time spent on work and loneliness by itself makes them vulnerable categories of workers. The present study will give insight on the magnitude of violence.

The Ethiopian labour proclamation No. 42/1993 stated that “Wages” means the regular payment to which the worker is entitled in return for the performance of the work that he performs under a contract of employment. But the following are not considered as wages: overtime pay, hardship allowance, transport allowance, bonus, commission and additional works results. Maximum weekly hours of work shall not be exceeding 48 hours with minimum monthly wages of 420 Ethiopian birr [11, 12]. Domestic workers in Ethiopia as an employee were not lucky to benefit from the proclamation completely. The aim of ILO convention is to influence countries to ratify the decent work program.

School represent a critical space for learning, including children’s understanding of gender roles, In school set up wide spread violence against school girls occurs. School related gender based violence is rampant globally. The impact is high in low income countries since education is critical in empowering and transforming the lives of young people, especially girls and its counter benefit to the country[13]. The same is true for Ethiopia that violence against women in and around schools is highly prevalent and seriously undermines the achievement of quality, inclusive and equitable education for all girls and women’s[14, 15]. The vulnerability and consequence of night student is high as compared to regular students. Domestic workers are the most disadvantaged group who get educational opportunity in a narrow chance and they are usually violated in many instances.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Globally there is no adequately documented data on number of domestic workers. The International labour conference in 2010 found out from the available data that domestic work absorbs a significant proportion of the work force: in developing countries it is 4 to 10 percent of total employment (both female and male) and in developed countries it is 1 to 2.5 % of total employment. In Ethiopia in 2006 domestic workers as a percentage of total employment absorbs a total of 5.26 percent (male and female). Whereas men take 0.7 percent and women invariably make up the overwhelming majority of domestic workers, 9.78 percent. This makes women's to share 90.7% of total domestic employment [16, 17]. Though women domestic workers are significant portion of total employment, they remain overworked, underpaid and unprotected (basic labour rights). This accounts maltreatment and violence against women, which is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations [1, 16]. Despite of this Ethiopia didn't ratify the ILO convention for domestic workers.

Economically those domestic workers very often lack recognition as real workers and constitute one of the most vulnerable categories of worker. At national level their work contribute to labour markets by enabling others (employers) to be productive outside for their carrier and national economy rather than trapped at home [4, 7]. In Addis Ababa, many domestic workers are available as an employee because of the life style of inhabitant. The work load of domestic worker is high but most of the time employers didn't consider it, also didn't consider the contribution of enabling them to carry out their own jobs. Even if domestic workers were helpful for the economic success from individual to national level, they are too neglected. They are abused physically, sexually and psychologically by employers and the nearby societies rather than respect for their big responsibility. To better recognize the true importance of the domestic work sector, domestic workers need to be included into national labor laws.

VAW (Physical, emotional and sexual violence), child labour and forced labour are among the human rights abuses affecting women and girls in domestic work. This also includes long hours of hard work without rest and low payment with poor accommodation and food. Such abusive conditions are widespread and have particularly serious consequences for domestic workers. Without fulfilling basic needs and material, millions of women and girls are not able to realize their human rights and live in freedom and dignity[7, 18].

Even if this is the case: as employee domestic worker labour rights are not protected by the Ethiopian labour law and miserably as a maid in the household and a member of the community, they are vulnerable to human right violation as VAW which is accepted as normal in many societies. This makes domestic workers the most disadvantaged group of population with complex problems that must have been studied thoroughly. But in Ethiopia very limited studies were conducted on violence against women among domestic workers especially by ILO and child and women affairs. This mixed method study intended to measure the magnitude and associated factors of violence against women among domestic workers from female night student domestic worker perspective. This adds evidence based intervention to tackle violence against women among domestic workers.

1.3 Significance of the study

Ethiopian labour law doesn't benefit domestic workers from its basic labour rights. The international labour organization descent work program for domestic workers laid out a base line convention for protection of this group from basic human right violation, also this is not ratified by Ethiopia. Domestic work though laborious and requires a lot of energy and is done in mostly hazardous environment in Ethiopia it is not even regarded as a formal work by both the government and the community. Violence is also not accepted as something serious against which the communities have a negative stand.

Evening female students have to struggle to learn after doing heavy domestic chores in the whole day. The follow-up of law enforcing entities is not very serious during the evenings when the case is especially related to violence against women. Most of evening female students are girls who come from rural areas who do not have basic understanding on human rights, they have closer family members to care for them which deprive their liberty, and they culturally consider violence as normal. This study attempts to measure the extent different forms of violence against this neglected population group and identified some of the factors associated with it.

The finding of this study will help in re-visiting Ethiopian laws and regulations in addressing violence against evening female students by considering the context in which they are working and their effort to educate themselves.

2. Literature review

Global estimate shows that 52.8 million domestic workers were there, among which 83% are females. In Ethiopia as UNICEF reported in 2006, children up to the age of 18 years comprise 50% of the population of the country and 20% of them live in extremely difficult circumstances. These children include domestic worker children or teens which are one of the most vulnerable categories of workers[19].

2.1 Prevalence of violence against women.

Life free of violence is a basic human right, one that every woman, man and child deserves. Millions of people worldwide suffer from Sexual, physical and psychological violence and its magnitude and impact is even higher among women. It is accepted that physical, sexual and psychological violence against women is persistent in all countries and in all levels of society, reliable statistics concerning the prevalence of emotional, sexual and physical violence around the world are very limited [4]. According to 2013 United Nation report on ending violence against women and girls, between 15 and 76 percent of women are targeted for physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, according to available country data. Most of these violence takes place within intimate relationships, with many women (ranging from 9 to 70 percent) reporting their husbands or partners as the perpetrator [4].

The WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women, in 2005 in 10 mainly low- and middle-income countries including Ethiopia (in support of the Butajira Rural Health Program) found that, among women aged 15-49, 13% of women in Japan to 61% in Peru province reported physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. In Ethiopia Nearly one half (49%) of ever-partnered women experienced physical violence by a partner at some point in their lives, and 29% during the past 12 months. The prevalence of life time sexual violence by an intimate partner was highest in Ethiopia 59% and 44% during the past 12 months. Across all countries 20% to 75% of women had experienced emotional violence[5].

A Meta-analysis was conducted on GBV against Adolescent and Young Adult Women: focuses on Low- and Middle-Income Countries using DHS between 2004 and 2011. The study shows that among women age 15-24 years, 3.5% in Colombia to 28.5% in Uganda reported sexual intimate partner violence in their life time although 9.05% in Cambodia to 55.6% in DRC reported physical IPV in their life time. An estimated 25.40% of adolescent and young adult women

reported lifetime physical IPV. Lifetime sexual IPV was estimated at 12.2% across adolescent and young adult women. The study also stated that regional variation was evident with East and Southern Africa, demonstrating the estimated prevalence of lifetime physical and sexual IPV at 29.58% and 13.99% across both age group respectively. Based on the findings, highest national estimates observed in DRC, with physical violence 55.6% and sexual violence of 31.7 % followed by Bangladesh with physical IPV of 40.13% and sexual IPV of 19.05%, Uganda with physical IPV of 38.29% and sexual IPV of 28.53% among adolescent and young adult women [20].

Domestic violence is common in Ethiopia, in both urban and rural families and widely accepted to be a great concern .The government of Ethiopia revised its family law in 2000 and its criminal law in 2005 to protect the rights of women and children and to promote gender equality and equity. The issue of female domestic workers was not considered separately in the revised document and the Ethiopian government didn't ratify the ILO convention 189 which typically deals with the issue of domestic workers as dually abused both as women and as employees. The EDHS that has been conducted every five years nationwide tries to assess domestic violence in different time by modifying the content but didn't consider violence among female domestic workers separately. The 2011 EDHS gathered information on attitudes towards wife beating. Women and men were asked whether a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances[21].

On the other hand, the 2016 EDHS assess violence against women: both domestic violence (also known as spousal violence or intimate partner violence) and violence by other family members of unrelated individuals. More than one-third of ever-married women (35 percent) report that they have experienced physical, emotional, or sexual violence from their husband or partner at some point in time. Twenty-four percent of women reported that they experienced emotional violence, 25 percent experienced physical violence, and 11 percent experienced sexual violence. In Addis Ababa the report shows that overall violence of 27.9%, whereas physical, emotional and sexual violence was 20.7%, 18.9% and 7% respectively. Experience of physical, emotional, or sexual violence from a husband or partner is high among older women 38%, formerly married women 45%, those living in rural areas 36%. Experience of spousal violence decreases with increasing educational level and household wealth [22].

A systematic review was conducted on domestic violence against women and associated factors in Ethiopia, considering published articles from 2000-2014 and EDHS .The review found out that Lifetime prevalence of domestic violence against women by husband or intimate partner ranged from 20 to 78 %. The lifetime domestic physical violence by husband or intimate partner against women ranged from 31 to 76.5 %. The life time domestic sexual violence against women by husband or intimate partner ranged from 19.2 to 59 %. The mean life time prevalence of domestic emotional violence was 51.7 % [23].

In community setups CARE Ethiopia conducted a study on the status of GBV and related services in four woredas in 2008 where the household head and the spouse were interviewed. The study found out that the most commonly practiced form of GBV across the survey area was seen to be domestic chore related violence at 92%, followed by sexual violence at 76.5%, physical violence at 36.6% and emotional violence at 26.7%. Overall the prevalence of domestic violence (all types of violence by intimate partners) was very high in almost all woredas, with the lowest prevalence found in Addis Ababa (90%) and the maximum found in Bako woreda (100%). In Addis Ababa (gullele) physical violence was 42.2%, while sexual violence was 65.6%, emotional violence was 25.6% and household chore related violence was 83.9% and all forms of violence was 90.6% [24].

A cross sectional community based study was conducted in north Gonder administration zone, Gonder Zuria district among women ever partnered 15 years and above. The study found out that the overall life time prevalence of physical, sexual and/or emotional violence was 50.8%. Based on the finding the magnitude of life time physical violence was 32.2% and 30.5% in the past 6 months. While emotional violence was 35.7% and sexual violence was 19.2%. the study also identified violence as a girl, answering to partner and male partner alcohol consumption as a risk factors[25].

A study conducted at school setup on assessment of condition of violence against women in Ethiopia in 2013. Among secondary schools the study found out that 55% of school girls reported having experienced at least one type of violence. the most common form of violence girls faced is psychological as indicated by 97% of the respondents followed by physical 25.9% and sexual violence 20.7% in school and on the way to and from school [14].

Another study on GBV among high school female students shows that the prevalence of life time physical violence and sexual violence was 66.1% and 24.2% while 54.8% and 12.9% were in the current year respectively [26]. A study on Child sexual abuse among high school students in southwest Ethiopia in 2005 indicates that 68.7% reported that they experienced some form of sexual abuse in their lifetime[15].

A study conducted on prevalence of VAW in the workplace setting found out that almost one out of two women, 49.6% of the respondents, reported having experienced at least one type of violence in their workplace. The study compares public and private sectors that more public sectors than private 56.5% and 49.2% respectively. Psychological violence is the most prevalent form of VAW experienced by women in both the public and the private sectors 98% and 78.4% respectively. The study specifically identified that psychological, sexual and physical violence in private sector as 78.4%, 32.2% and 26.4% respectively. The present study tries to show the prevalence of VAW in domestic set up as a work place [14].

The single instrumental case-study approach was conducted to examine the experiences and meanings of sexually abused teenage housemaids in 2014 in Mekelle town. This case study was conducted on sexually abused housemaid who has been serving a single civil servant for almost three years. The study stated that being a housemaid is risky and a double victim, in that, the fate of this group in general and the informant in particular is in the hands of others or employers. In addition in the study place there is not anybody who stands on behalf of this group to take care after the harassment nor there is no law that prevents them from being falling victims and punishes those perpetrators[27].

With regards to the perpetrators of violence against school girls, the findings at high school or secondary first cycle level show that it is mainly students that are responsible for committing VAW. According to female students at high school level, male students are implicated in committing psychological violence by insulting them, accusing them of getting grades through sexual favors and even at times making sexual advances. Community members including non-school boys and older men were also implicated as being the main perpetrators of violence against girls after students[14].

A study on school setup found out that Family members and students were the common source of physical violence. Others also include teachers, strangers and boyfriend/ or husband [26]. Another school based survey on sexual abuse shows that sexual abuse by an unrecognized person, schoolmates, interfamilial perpetrators and neighbors reported as a perpetrator[28].

A Community based cross sectional study on magnitude and factors associated to physical violence among house maids conducted in northern Ethiopia. The study found out the magnitude of physical violence among housemaid was 16%, the act of violence included pushing by force, hit in by box, pulled by employers' and forced to be angry[29]. Although domestic workers were violated not only physically, the current study intended to document the prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual violence and experience of those violence through mixed study approach in Addis Ababa.

2.2 Factors Associated with violence against women (Physical, emotional and sexual violence)

The underlying cause of VAW as well as the factors that increase the risk of its occurrence is ultimately attributed to the systemic gender based discrimination against women. Other factors such as economic status, class, age, disability, religion and culture intersect or intertwine with patriarchy to give gender based violence particular forms or manifestations which equally applicable in the Ethiopian context. Domination of women and the subsequent discriminatory practices embodied in cultural and religious practices and other forms of social practices justify violence perpetrated against women in the country[14].

2.2.1 Socio demographic characteristics

Kiribati family health and support study identified that, women's age is thought to affect the likelihood that she will experience VAW. Studies on intimate partner violence indicated that the rate of life time violence varies with age. The likelihood of experiencing current violence clearly declines with age. According to the study women in 15-19 years old age group have the highest prevalence of current partner violence, which indicates that teenage women who marry or live with a man are at high risk of violence. Education thought of as a source of empowerment that may protect women from violence. A study shows that lower educational levels were associated with increased risk of violence [30].

A cross sectional community based study on GBV conducted in selected rural district of Nepal found out that woman from religious minority groups, widows, divorced or separated women, and women living in hill regions were more likely to report violence in their lifetime and in the past 12 month than other women. Women who had experienced violence reported that almost three quarters of the perpetrators were intimate partners (including husbands). Other commonly mentioned perpetrators included family members (35.2%) and neighbors (22.9%)[31].

A literature review integrating situational analysis was conducted by USAID in eastern and central Africa and UNICEF in east and southern Africa. The study conducted in three countries: Angola, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The study stated that demographic characteristics (like young age and low level of education), behavioral factors (like use of alcohol) are factors associated with gender based violence [32].

A community based study on housemaid physical abuse found out that family live together is negatively and employers drink alcohol is positively significant predictors of physical violence among housemaids [29]. a case study in Addis Ababa identified that The demographic variables of the victims like came from single-parent families and other care takers, suggesting greater chance vulnerability for potential perpetrators [28].

A study conducted on domestic violence against women in relation to literacy and area of residence in Ethiopia. The study was conducted within Butajira rural health program reported that semi-urban life and literacy promotes change in attitude and norms against intimate partner violence. From the study findings, prevalence of physical violence against women was 32% in the past 12 months of study time, where more prevalent in rural communities especially violence against rural literate women and rural women who married a literate spouse was more prevalent. Also literate rural women who married to an illiterate spouse had highest odds of experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner [33].

2.2.2 Employers characteristics

A Kiribati family and health support study on risk and protective factors for intimate partner violence identified that: The characteristics of male partner are more significantly associated with women's experience of intimate partner violence than the women's characteristics. The study also found out that male characteristics such as alcohol use, having affairs, fighting with other men, exhibiting controlling behavior are strongly and positively associated with intimate partner violence [30].

A systematic review on domestic violence against women and associated factors in Ethiopia identified that: domestic violence is significantly associated with husband alcohol consumption, khat chewing, family history of violence, partner education, decision making power, residence (rural women more victims of violence), women age less than 18 at first sex or marriage makes victim of violence [23]. A community based study on housemaid physical abuse found out that employers drinking any alcohol were 7.49 times more likely to violent housemaids than those not drinking any alcohol. In addition, those employers drinking alcohol every day were 3.47 times more violent to their housemaids than employers drinking alcohol 1-2 times weekly[29]. The finding from another study conducted in southern Ethiopia states that literacy status of the women, alcohol intake and participating in income generating activities are significantly associated with intimate partner domestic violence [34].

2.2.3 Economical and work related factors

A literature review integrated situational analysis was conducted by USAID in eastern and central Africa and UNICEF in east and southern Africa. The study conducted in three countries: Angola, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The study also stated that socio-economic factors (dependent economic status and widespread acceptance of interpersonal violence in society), traditional practices (Early age of marriage, bride price abuse, polygamy, wife inheritance and widow cleansing) are some of factors related to GBV. Poverty also identified as contributing factors it may lead girls and women to make choices that put them at higher risk[32].

International labour force report on domestic work, condition of work and employment shows that: social and economic invisibility and the accompanying low social status makes domestic workers vulnerable to different problems. Amongst major problems encountered at the work place: long hours of work, heavy workloads, lack of privacy, low salaries, inadequate

accommodation and food (live-in workers), job insecurity, absence of benefits normally granted to other categories of workers, and exposure to violence and abuse[35].

A study conducted on violence against women in Ethiopia 2013. The study found out that Over 70% of the respondent female employees attributed low level of awareness as the major cause of VAW. Problems associated with law enforcement including lack of protection for female employees were raised as the second factors contributing to the perpetration of VAW on female employees. The study in the private sector emphasized that lack of and low level of awareness among female employees to demand and enforce their rights considered as contributing factor to the perpetration of VAW. From the public sector, tradition and culture also play a role leading to the perpetration of VAW against female employees in the workplace[14]. At household level evidence from community based study on housemaid demonstrated that employers drinking alcohol is significant predictors of physical violence [29].

2.2.4 Community characteristics

The finding from school setup: lack of awareness among community members about the adverse impact of violence against women, lack of awareness among women about their rights and difficulty to access justice and problem of commitment among law enforcement officials is a significant cause for VAW among students [36]. Another school based cross sectional study on regular high school students identified that personal characteristics like alcohol drinking, ever having sexual intercourse, friends who drink alcohol currently and living with a boyfriend are significantly associated with violence against women students [26].

2.2.5 Response to violence

Deferent studies reported that the majority of violated women were kept silent [23]. WHO multi-country study reported that, among victims 39% of women were not reported to anyone about the physical violence [5]. Another community based study around Gonder reported that 50.6% of victims had attended medical help, where as 35.2% appealed to local elders and 25.1% resolved with discussion. Only 11.5% did not do anything [25].

A report from CARE Ethiopia shows that 87% of women who are physically or sexually abused women by their intimate partner did not report or tell to other for help. Among the reasons of silent most women or girls reported that fear of stigmatized, ashamed, afraid of not obtaining justice and afraid of their parents [24].

2.3 Conceptual framework

The conceptual frame work below shows that how Socio demographic characteristics, family history, individual characteristics of domestic worker and Characteristics of Employers combined with community level characteristics such as norms around violence and the existence of services for abused women, might increase or decrease a woman's risk of being abused by her employer or community members. The characteristics of the abuse, whether sexual, physical, or emotional and community attitudes and the availability of support services determine the options she has for protecting herself[37].

The magnitude of VAW was measured using physical, emotional and sexual violence as each type of violence also measured using their respective measuring details. Among associated factors; socio demographic characteristics, parental characteristics, individual characteristics of domestic worker and Characteristics of Employers were assessed in the quantitative study and community norms and beliefs impact to VAW and response to violence were assessed in the depth interview (figure 1).

2.3 Conceptual frame work

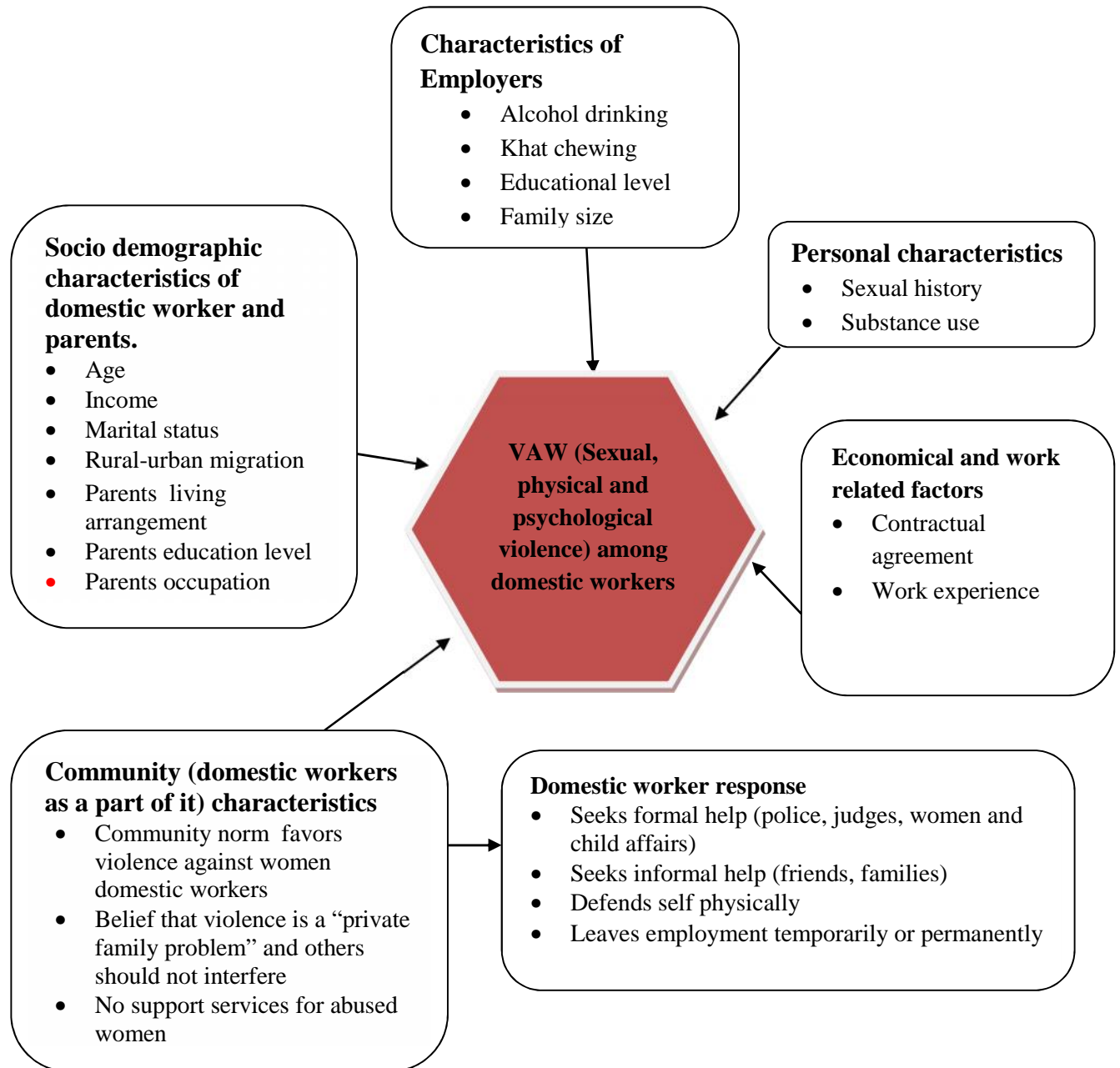


Figure 1 Conceptual frame work on associated factors of violence against female evening students working as domestic worker. (Adapted from WHO 2005)[37].

3 Objective

3.1 General objective

- The main objective of this study was to assess prevalence of violence against women among female evening students working as domestic worker and its associated factors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2017.

3.2 Specific objectives

- To measure the prevalence of physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence among female evening student working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa in 2017.
- To assess factors associated with current (in the past 12 months) violence against female evening students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa in 2017.
- To explain the lived experience of violence against women victim domestic workers in Addis Ababa in 2017.

4. Methods

4.1 Study area and period

The study was conducted from April 01 to June 01, 2017 in Addis Ababa, which is the capital city of Ethiopia. It has 10 sub cities with an area of 540 km². Total population of Addis Ababa city is 6.6 million [38]. There are total of 814 public and private primary schools providing educational services in 2015/16 academic year. From those 326 are public schools that only 164 public schools are giving evening programs. The total numbers of students attending in the evening program are 70835. Total primary 2nd cycle (grade 5-8) evening students are 36273 (21934 females and 14339 males) in all sub cities of Addis Ababa[22].

4.2 Study design

A school based Quantitative cross-sectional study sequentially complimented with qualitative in-depth interview method was carried out.

4.3 Populations

4.3.1 Target population

The target population of this study was all evening female students working as domestic workers in conventional households in Addis Ababa.

4.3.2 Study population

Female domestic workers who are enrolled in the evening programs of primary schools 2nd cycle (in grades 5 to 8) in the 2016/17 academic calendar were considered as study population. They were enrolled in public schools and aged 15 years and older.

The Ethiopian Civil Service Proclamation, in principle, prohibits civil service employment below the age of majority (i.e. eighteen years of age) but it must be noted that the issue of young employees (15 to 18) is an exception that are treated differently under the labour law [39]. So in this study the age 15 years and older used for domestic worker. Female domestic worker night student who experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence was participated in the in-depth interview.

4.4 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion criteria

This study considered female students enrolled in evening program of public schools in grade five to eight and age 15 years and older in the 2016/17 academic year.

4.4.2 Exclusion criteria

Evening students who were not found during the study period either because they were seriously ill or other reasons were excluded from the study.

4.5 Sample size and sampling strategy

The study aimed at measuring magnitude and identifying associated factors which require employing two different formulas to calculate sample size.

Sample size for calculating the magnitude of violence was calculated using single population proportion formula, taking a prevalence $p=16\%$ as an estimate magnitude of physical violence against evening female students working as domestic workers which is taken from the study conducted in Mekelle town, Tigray, northern Ethiopia, 2014 [29]. For sexual violence $p=68.7\%$ as an estimate magnitude of sexual violence against evening female students working as domestic workers which is taken from the study conducted in southwest Ethiopia 2005 [15]. For emotional violence $p=97\%$ as an estimate magnitude of emotional violence against evening female students working as domestic workers which is taken from the study conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2013 [14].

The study considered 95% confidence interval and 5% degree of precision. An additional 10% was added as contingency to increase power and compensate for possible non response. In school set up students in consecutive grade are not similar in many aspects which also true for night student domestic worker, which required considering a design effect of 1.5 to commensurate clustering.

The sample size n for the assessment of prevalence of violence against women among night students working as domestic workers was calculated using sample size calculation formula of

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

Where

- ✓ n is minimum sample size
- ✓ 95% is confidence level,
- ✓ Z =standard normal distribution curve value for the 95% Confidence level (1.96)
- ✓ Marginal error of 5%
- ✓ P is proportion of physical, sexual and emotional violence

Variable	$n = \frac{(z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$	Design effect-1.5	Non response rate 10%	Total Sample size=n
Physical violence	207	310	31	341
Sexual violence	330	496	50	545
Psychological violence	314	471	47	502

Table 1 Total sample size determination.

On the other hand, the minimum sample size for identifying factors associated with VAW was calculated using double population proportion formula. Taking employers alcohol drinking as a determinant factor, prevalence of physical violence on housemaids among employer drink alcohol $p=44.4\%$ and $p=7.5\%$ among employer not drink alcohol [29]. Taking 95% confidence level and 80% power, Sample size n for assessment of prevalence of violence against women among night students working as domestic workers is calculated using sample size calculation formula of double population proportion.

$$n_1 = \frac{[z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{r})p(1-p)} + z_{\beta} \sqrt{p_1(1-p_1) + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{r}}]^2}{(p_1 - p_2)^2}$$

Let
$$p = \frac{p_1 + rp_2}{1+r}$$

- Where r is the allocation ratio of groups to determinant factors employer drink alcohol i.e. $n_1:n_2$ where, $r=1$ ($n_1=n_2$)
- n = required minimum sample size for the two groups $=n_1+n_2$
- p_1 = is prevalence of physical violence of housemaid among employer drink alcohol=44.4%
- p_2 =is prevalence of physical violence of housemaid among employer not drink alcohol=7.5%
- p is prevalence among pooled population
- $Z_{/2}$ = 1.96 at 95% level of significance
- $Z = 0.84$ for 80% power of the test

Minimum of 70 female evening students working as domestic worker is needed taking design effect 1.5 and non-response rate of 10%. Finally a total of 545 female evening students working as domestic workers was selected (minimum large sample size of domestic worker selected). The

individual depth interview 10 informants were adjusted conveniently based on the information saturation.

4.6 sampling procedure

Multistage stage sampling techniques was employed. In the first sampling stage five sub cities in Addis Ababa was randomly selected using lottery method. Then one woreda was randomly selected from each selected sub city. From each selected woreda one primary school providing evening program was selected randomly using lottery method. Students who work as domestic workers was identified from all section of grade five to eight at the selected primary second cycle schools. Identification of evening students working as domestic workers and age 15 years and above was done by conducting a prior census of evening students. This was done by distributing self-administered format incorporating a variable whether the particular student is working as a domestic worker and age in completed years. After clearly selecting the eligible students from each selected school, proportionate allocation was used to assign eligible students to each grade and each section accordingly to avoid an uneven sample allocation. Then simple random sampling method was used to select the participants from the sampling frame prepared for each section.

When it comes to the qualitative study, purposive sampling technique was used to identify victims of violence. As previously mentioned, Saturation of ideas by participant dictates the sample size.

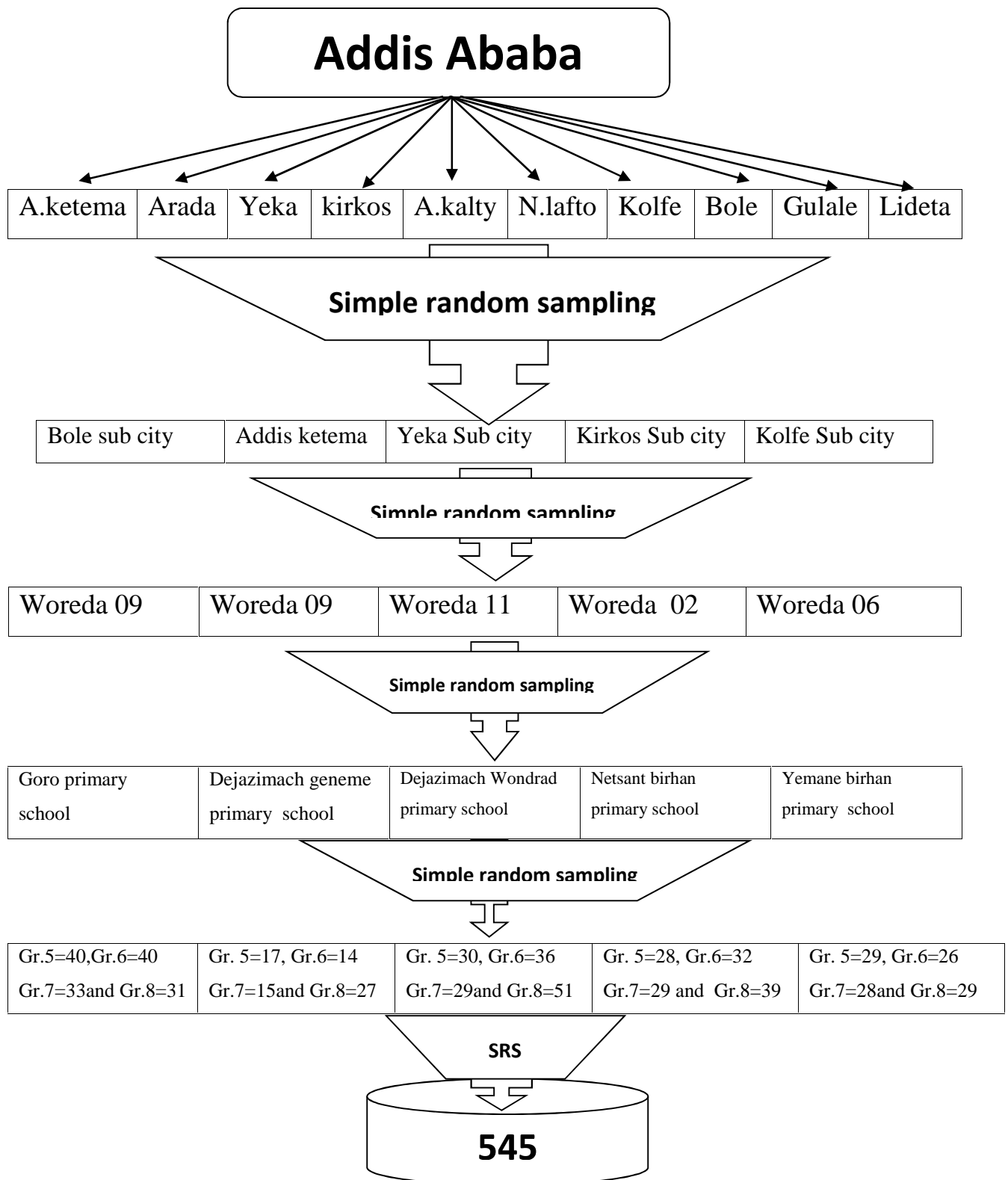


Figure 2 Schematic presentation of sampling procedure in school in Addis Ababa

4.7 Study variable

4.7.1 Dependent variable

- ❖ The dependent variable was physical, emotional and sexual violence among evening female students working as domestic worker
- ❖ Each was measured in terms working life time and current (past 12 months) preceding the interview date and overall violence computed Factors associated were measured for overall current violence.

4.7.2 Independent variable

- ❖ Socio-demographic characteristics of domestic worker (such as age, marital status, income and rural-urban migration)
- ❖ parental characteristics of domestic worker (parental living arrangement, survival status, education, occupation)
- ❖ personal characteristics of respondents (sexual history, substance use and year of service)
- ❖ Employer characteristics (Substance use, Educational level, Family size)
- ❖ Community characteristics (Community norms, beliefs and support services for abused women)
- ❖ Economical and work related factors (income of domestic workers, contractual agreement, work experience)

4.8 Definition of terms

- ✓ **VAW:** violence against women is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life
- ✓ **Physical violence :** defined as being slapped or having something thrown at her that could hurt her, being pushed or shoved, being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, being kicked, dragged or beaten up, being choked or burnt on purpose, and/or being threatened with, or actually, having a gun, knife or other weapon used on her.

- ✓ **Sexual violence:** been forced to do something sexual she found degrading or humiliating like unwelcome Touch sexually (e.g. on breasts, genitalia, kissing, porn movies etc.) and Verbal jocks/Comments. Or been physically forced to have sexual intercourse. Or having sexual intercourse forcefully because she was afraid of what her perpetrator might do.
- ✓ **Psychological violence (emotional violence):** as insulting or made to feel bad about herself, belittling or humiliated in front of other people, doing things to scare or threaten her on purpose, e.g. by the way looking at her, by yelling or smashing things, threatening to hurt someone she cared about and isolation and restriction on communication (e.g. through locking her up in the house, forcing her to quit her job or prohibiting her from seeing a doctor)
- ✓ **Domestic worker:** Females who are working either in a daily contract or in a monthly contract at house hold level with explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment relationship for the tasks: mainly cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing cloths, taking care of children or elderly or sick members of a family, gardening, and taking care of household pets.

4.9 Data collection instrument and methods

4.9.1 Data collection instrument

A structured questionnaire of English version was adapted from WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women which was initiated in 2005 [5]. After review of different literatures, it was modified depending on the local situation and the research objective. It was initially developed in English then translated in to Amharic and back translated in to English to check its consistency. Questions on socio demographic characteristics of domestic workers, magnitude and frequency of physical, emotional and sexual violence, factors related to sexual, emotional and physical violence like family characteristics, personal characteristics and employer characteristics including domestic workers response was included in the questionnaire.

The qualitative data collection instrument was a semi structured questionnaire interview guide adapted from different literatures that have been customized and developed for victims of violence study [18]. This was developed to solicit adequate information on experience of violence against women domestic workers as shown on annex.

4.9.2 Data collection method

Total of 6 female data collectors with health background who works in Addis Ababa government health centers was used. Also they can speak and understand Amharic fluently. The data collection was supervised by 1 senior health officer. Training to the field staff was given on the purposes of the study, principles and ethical consideration of the data collection process. A point by point discussion was made on the content of the questionnaire. Questionnaires were filled in by the data collector and all data collectors were assigned to one school at a time in order to decrease information contamination. The time to complete the questionnaire was between 20 to 30 minutes on average and only maximum of 10 questioners per day were filled by each data collector.

The qualitative data collection process was done by the investigator with female note taker after a preliminary finding of quantitative data, victims of violence. In-depth interviews were held with domestic worker students who were victims of all nature of violence against women (physical, sexual or/and psychological) at domestic setting or school setting who were selected purposively. The interviews were conducted at different locations. Some of the interviews with domestic worker happen in cafeteria and some in the premises of the school. The data collection was sustained until such a time as information saturation was achieved. And eventually that saturation was reached after 10 domestic workers from different nature of violence victims. Great care given to obtain the necessary information and proceed with the interview as long as the informant was comfortable to give out what she seems proper to the interviewed items. The interviews were tape-recorded, and translated from Amharic to English. Then, the interviews were transcribed verbatim with greater care and objectivity to safeguard and minimize distortion and subjectivity of the interpreters.

4.9.3 Data quality assurance and control

To assure the data quality high emphasis is given in designing data collection instrument (tool). Standardized tool was used which is adapted from WHO. Since violence is sensitive female clinical nurse data collectors who were trained on the purpose, content and ethical considerations

of the study employed. And any doubts in any question in the questionnaire were clarified by discussion each of them one by one. Also pretest was done on 28 domestic worker night students in the school rather than the one selected for the study before the actual data collection. Some skip pattern and questions was modified based on the result of pretest. During data collection the questionnaires were reviewed for completeness, accuracy, and consistency by supervisor every day. A consistency check in Epi.data software was used to ensure quality during data entry.

For the qualitative data: The in-depth interview was conducted by the principal investigator and data were recorded with a tape recorder to capture all the information with another female note taker. The field notes and the tape recorder were summarized immediately following the interview. The Amharic transcription of the record was done on the date of interview.

4.10 Data processing and analysis

The collected data was rechecked for completeness before data entry. Completed data was given unique code to each questionnaire and entered into Epi.data version 3.1 after creating a template. Then, the entered data were cleaned for anomalies prior to data analysis. Frequencies and cross tabulation were used to check for missing value and outliers during analysis. Any errors were corrected after revision of the original data using the code number of the questionnaire. Cleaned data were analyzed using SPSS version 22 statistical software. Descriptive statistics as numerical summary measures for numerical data and frequency distribution tables and diagrams for categorical data were used to describe the study population in relation to socio demographic and other relevant variables (work related factors, parental and employer characteristics).

The primary outcome variables are working life time and current (past 12 months) experiences of physical, emotional or/and sexual violence and overall violence. VAW among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as a domestic worker was assessed at household and school setup (at school and on the way to and from school) using (YES/NO) response question. Participants were asked to consider the household and the school setup and the timing [i.e. “(Does/did) any one ever do any of the following things to you? Or have you ever having been --- at (household) or (at school or on the way to and from school)” again (has) this happen in the (past 12 months) or (before the past 12 months)].

Physical violence was indicated by a positive response one of the five items; (1) ever been pushed/shoved, (2) slapped or had something thrown at that could hurt you, (3) beaten up,

dragged, punched with fist or kicked, (4) choked or burnt you on purpose and (5) threaten to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you. Emotional violence was indicated by positive response to one of the four items; (1) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself, (2) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people, (3) Did things to scare or intimidate you on purpose and (4) Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about. Also sexual violence was indicated by a positive response to one of the three items; (1) Have you ever been faced with unwelcome Touch sexually, Verbal jocks, Comments or made you something that you didn't want to, (2) Have you ever been forced to have sex that you have escaped and (3) Have you ever been had Sexual intercourse forcefully.

VAW (physical, emotional and sexual) was indicated by a computed variable through *or (/)* connection of "Yes" value labels for each attributes and as no VAW through *and (&)* connection of "No" value labels for each attributes in SPSS. Finally overall violence against evening female student domestic workers was also computed on the same way from each type of violence (physical, emotional and sexual). This all was done at household and school setup based on the timing, current and working life time. Prevalence was described by running frequencies for each computed variables. Moreover a composite prevalence on overall violence was computed (by considering if the student has experienced physical, emotional or/and sexual violence at school or at household level).

Significance of association between different covariates and the main outcome variable i.e. current overall violence was checked by chi-square test for categorical variables. Strength, direction and significance of statistical association were determined using crude and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals in logistic regression. To assess the association between the different predictor variables of current overall violence, first bivariate relationships between each independent variable and outcome variable was investigated using binary logistic regression model. Those independent variables that were significant with p-value less than 0.05 at the bivariate level were included in a multivariable analysis for the dependent variable to control for potential confounding variables. The results were presented in the form of tables and figures with their respective word description.

The thematic content of qualitative data was analyzed manually. First the interview audio records were transcribed verbatim in Amharic language which was then translated to English. The

transcription was coded in to physical, emotional and sexual violence, the perpetrator, their response and reason of response. Then categorized in to three categories: type of violence experienced, perpetrator of violence and response to violence. Then organized in to one main theme: domestic workers experience of violence against women. Finally, this thematically organized transcript described narratively.

4.11 Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from Research and Ethics Committee (REC) of School of Public Health, Addis Ababa University. A written consent was also obtained from A.A city Administration education Bureau. Permissions secured from each school used as data collection sites. The objectives of the study were explained to study participants. Potential harms (such as taking their time for the interview) and benefits of the study (designing appropriate policies and programs such as health life and human right education with particular emphasis on girls working as domestic workers and their perpetrators) was explained to each respondent and finally informed verbal consent was obtained from them. The respondents were explained on the possibility of withdrawing from the interview at any time they wished and participation must be voluntarily. In order to respect the women's privacy and confidentiality the data collection was conducted only in the presence of interviewer and the interviewee. Permission to audio-record for the depth interview was also obtained. The data obtained was held confidential. No personal identifiers, such as names, were used during data collection, analysis, or report writing was also explained to the participants.

Confidentiality of personal information is one of the fundamental principles involving the collection of data about individuals. Any personal information that an individual discloses during data collection exercise was considered as confidential and handled the same. Especially information related to VAW, the expense it may incur on the victim may be very high, breaking such confidentiality is not only against good conduct of ethics, but can also lead to harm the survivors. The study team was also aware of the potential difficulties of exploring the sensitive issue that will likely arise in a study related to VAW. Issues faced by victims included sexual abuse including rape, stigma and secret and overt abuse. The study team ensured the confidentiality and creating an environment in which individuals can freely discuss their personal matters and views. Based on the condition victims were referred to the appropriate intervention site accordingly. In addition to this, female data collectors were harmed by the kind of

information they received from victims of violence. Considering that data collectors were reassured that not all males are harsh for females at the end of the data collection.

4.12 Dissemination and Utilization of Results

The Study was done for the partial fulfillment of the Degree of Masters of Public Health, at the college of Public Health, Addis Ababa University. The finding of the study will first be reported to School of Public Health of AAU and it will be presented in an open defense. Also the findings of this study will be distributed to different organizations who have helped the project to be carried out and those who have concern on VAW, which includes A.A city administration educational bureau and city administration women's affair. It will also be sent for publication in peer reviewed journal and presentations will be made in scientific conferences.

5. RESULT

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants

A total of 524 workers were interviewed in this study making a response rate of 96.1%. The mean age of the respondents was 18.9 ± 2.2 years with minimum age of 15 and maximum of 35 years. Five hundred eighteen (98.9%) of respondents were adolescent and young adults (15-24 years). Of those three hundred fifty two (67.2%) were in age group of 15-19 years while one hundred sixty six (32.8%) were 20-24 years. The majority of the respondents were Amahara by ethnicity 362 (69.1%) followed by Oromo 103 (19.7%). Out of total respondent, 447 (85.3%) were Orthodox Christianity followers. When we consider marital status of study participants 459 (87.6%) were never married and never lived together in relationship. Four hundred fifty seven (87.2%) of study participants were paid more than 420 Ethiopian birr monthly (table 2).

Table 2 Scio-demographic characteristics of evening female students in the 2nd cycle of primary school working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variables		frequency	Percent (%)
Age	15-19 year	352	67.2
	20-24 year	166	31.7
	25 years and above	6	1.1
Ethnicity	Amahara	362	69.1
	Oromo	103	19.7
	Others *	59	11.3
Religion	Orthodox	447	85.3
	Protestant	38	7.3
	Muslim	39	7.4
Marital status	Never married / never lived together	459	87.6
	Married/ lived together in a relationship	32	6.1
	Separated/divorced	33	6.3
Monthly salary	100-420 ETB	67	12.8
	>420 ETB	457	87.2

*Others * include (tigre, gurage,wolayita, hadya, gedeo and silte)*

5.2 Schooling, personal and employment characteristics of study participants

Majority of the study participant started schooling in their birthplace which was in, country side 347 (66.2%) and around 362 (69.1%) have history of school dropout. Nearly all 506 (96.6%) of them were in migrants to Addis Ababa, of those 461 (88%) were from country side or rural Ethiopia. The mean duration of stay in Addis Ababa was 5 years and two months with minimum of five months and maximum of 21 years. In addition the mean duration of work experience as domestic workers was 3 years and 10 months with minimum of 3 months and maximum of 14 years (table 3).

Table 3 Schooling and employment characteristics of evening female students in the 2nd cycle of primary school working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variables		Frequency	Percent (%)
School starting	Country side/rural	347	66.2
	Other town/city	37	7.1
	Addis Ababa	140	26.7
School drop out	Yes	362	69.1
	No	162	30.9
Grow up	Country side /rural	461	88
	Other town/city	45	8.6
	Addis Ababa	18	3.4
Duration of stay in Addis Ababa	5 years or less	337	64.3
	Above5 years	187	35.7
Work experience	three years and less	264	50.4
	Above 3 years	260	49.6
Employee contractual agreement	Written	101	19.3
	Oral	423	80.7
Payment modality	Monthly	477	91
	Daily	47	9
Resting room of monthly worker (n=477)	Separate sleeping room	251	52.6
	Sharing with household members	226	47.4
Living arrangement of daily worker (n=47)	Lives alone	8	17
	Lives with family	13	27.7
	With husband/boy friend	18	38.3
	With female friends	8	17

Orally agreed domestic worker encompass majority of contractual agreement 423 (80.7%) while written was 101 (19.3%). Monthly working time contract was agreed by majority of domestic worker 477 (91%), of those around half 251 (52.6%) have separate sleeping room at employers household. Among domestic worker who signed daily agreement 47 (9%); majority lives with husband/boyfriend 18 (38.3%), 13 (27.7%) lives with family, 8 (17%) lives alone 8(17%) lives with female friends (table 3).

All respondents were asked about reason of working as domestic worker, substance use and sexual practice; almost half 256(48.9%) responds that their household low socioeconomic status is there main reason followed by death of parents 104(19.8%) and opposing early marriage 81(15.5%). Almost all 522(99.6%) of domestic worker didn't have experience of either alcohol drinking or khat chewing when asked on their personal characteristics. when we consider sexual practice of domestic worker only one hundred twelve (21.6%) have history of sexual practice. The mean age of domestic worker at their first sexual experience was 17±2.5 years with minimum of 9 years and maximum of 22 years. Twenty two (19.6%) of them their first sexual intercourse was unwanted (forced), which majority were by a mechanism of hitting or threatening to harm 19(86.4%)(table 4).

Table 4 Personal characteristics of evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variables		Frequency	Percent (%)
Respondent alcohol drinking practice (n=524)	Yes	2	0.4
	No	522	99.6
Frequency of alcohol drinking (n=2)	Once or twice in average weak	2	100
Respondent khat chewing practice (n=524)	Yes	2	0.4
	No	522	99.6
frequency of khat chewing (n=2)	Once or twice in average weak	2	100
History of Sexual practice (n=524)	Yes	112	21.4
	No	412	78.6
Ways of first sexual Practice (n=112)	Forced	22	19.6
	Wanted	90	80.4
Mechanism of forcing (n=22)	Hitting	10	45.5
	Threats to harm	9	40.9
	Made her drunk	3	13.6
Main reason of working as domestic worker reported (n=524)	Low socio economic status	256	48.9
	Family divorce	26	5
	Self-divorce	28	5.3
	Death of parents	104	19.8
	Opposing early marriage	81	15.5
	Other*	29	5.5

Others include (pear pressure, seduced to city life, voluntarily, to learn, trouble with relatives/caretakers, trouble with families, trouble with step mother, trouble with step father)*

5.3 parental characteristics of study participants

Majority of domestic workers 309 (59%) have both parents alive of those 249 (80.6%) living together while 60 (19.4%) divorced/separated. Considering the prenatal educational status almost all male parents 381 (96.2%) and female parents 375 (95.8%) were at primary and below educational level. Specifically majorities of male and female parents were illiterate 180 (45.4) and 241(63.3%) respectively. Regarding to parental occupation 330 (83%) of male parents were farmers and 293 (76%) of female parents were house wives (table 5).

Table 5 Parental characteristics of evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variables		Frequency	Percent (%)
Parents survival status	both alive	309	59
	Only mother alive	72	13.7
	Only father alive	87	16.6
	Both not alive	56	10.7
Living arrangement (n=309)	Living together	249	80.6
	Separated/divorced	60	19.4
Father's education (n=396)	Illiterate	180	45.4
	Read and write	153	38.4
	Primary school	48	12.1
	Secondary school and above	15	0.1
Mother's education (n=381)	Illiterate	241	63.3
	Read and write	102	26.8
	Primary school	22	5.8
	Secondary school and above	16	4.2
Father's occupation (n=396)	Farmer	330	83.3
	Private /government employee	39	9.9
	Other*	27	6.8
Mother's occupation (n=381)	House wife	293	76.9
	Farmer	36	9.4
	Petty trader	32	8.4
	Other**	20	5.3

Other include (priest, beggar, petty trader, daily labour)*

*Other** include (domestic worker, daily labour, private/government employee)*

5.4 Employer characteristics of study participants

The study assesses characteristics of current employers of the domestic worker. Three hundred eighty six 73.7% of evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers were currently employed in households of married couples who are living together. The rest were employed in households where in married couples do not live together or in male or female bachelors (figure 3).

Figure 3 Current employer living arrangement status of evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)



All respondent were asked on the educational status ,alcohol drinking practice and khat chewing practice of their employers. based on their response, majoroty of male partner employers had attended technical/vocational school and above 274(67.2%) and more than half of female partner employers attended secondary school and below level of education 261(56.3%). Alcohol drinking practice of male partner employers were much more than female partiner employers 107(26.2%) vs 22(4.2%) respectively. Among the employer that have alcohol drinking practice majority of male and female partiner drink alcohol once or twice in a weak 65(60.7%) and 18(58.1%) respectively . Very few employers have khat chewing practice numrecaly expressed as 22(5.4%) of male partiners. The mean members of employer household were 4.8 individuals with minimum of 2 and maximum of 13(table 6).

Table 6 Employer educational status, alcohol drinking practice and khat chewing practice of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2017. (n=524)

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Employer male partner educational status (n=403)	Illiterate	6	1.5
	Read and write	29	7.2
	Primary school	26	6.5
	Secondary school	71	17.6
	Technical/vocational	17	4.2
	Higher	254	63
Employer female partner educational status (n=464)	Illiterate	33	7.1
	Read and write	42	9
	Primary school	66	14.2
	Secondary school	120	25.9
	Technical/vocational	19	4.1
	Higher	184	39.7
Employer male partner alcohol drinking practice (n=408)	Yes	107	26.2
	no	301	73.8
Frequency (n=107)	Every day nearly every day	26	24.3
	Once or twice	65	60.7
	Less than once	16	15
Employer male partner khat chewing practice (n=409)	Yes	22	5.4
	no	387	94.6
Frequency (n=21)	Every day nearly every day	9	42.9
	Once or twice	12	57.1
	Less than once	0	0
Employer female partner alcohol drinking practice (n=468)	Yes	31	6.6
	no	437	93.4
Frequency (n=31)	Every day nearly every day	1	3.2
	Once or twice	18	58.1
	Less than once	12	38.7
Employer female partner khat chewing practice (n=468)	Yes	1	0.2
	no	468	99.8
Frequency (n=1)	Every day nearly every day	1	100

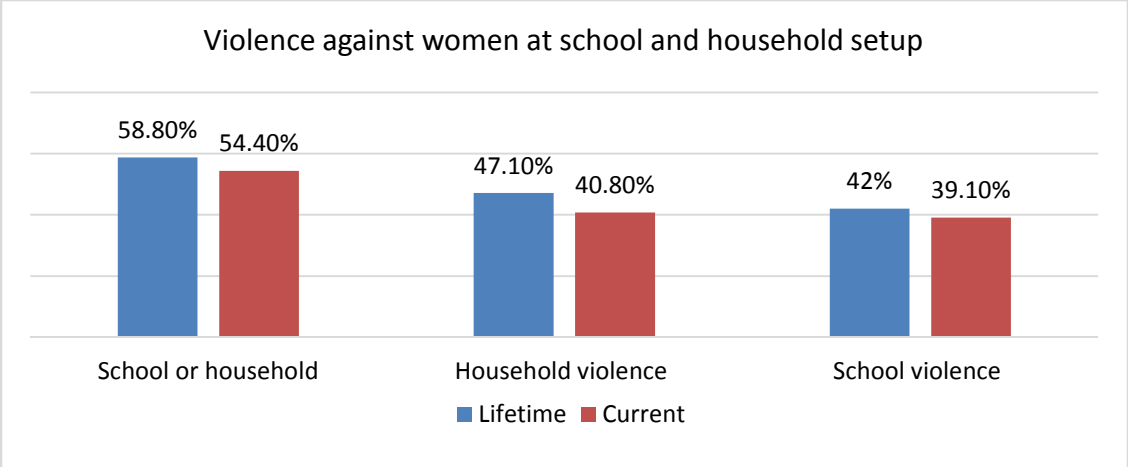
5.5. Magnitude of violence against women

Violence against evening female 2nd cycle primary students working as domestic workers was measured in variety of ways. Overall physical, emotional and/or sexual violence in working life and in the past 12 months were measured by using different questions which were mentioned in the section of definition of terms and data processing and analysis.

The overall working life time magnitude of violence (physical, emotional or/and sexual violence) among the study participant was found to be 308 (58.8%) with 95% confidence interval estimate of (95%CI:54.6%-63%). Two hundred eighty five (54.4%) with (95% CI: 50.1%-58.7%) were currently violence either at household or at school level. At the household level the overall working lifetime magnitude of violence was 247 (47.1%), While 214 (40.8%) experienced violence at household level in the past 12 months. At school or on the way to and from school 220 (42%) of them has experienced violence in their working life time, of those 205(39.1%) had such experience in the past 12 months with respective interval estimate as in the table (table 7).

Table 7 Magnitude of violence against evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as a domestic workers at school and household setup in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

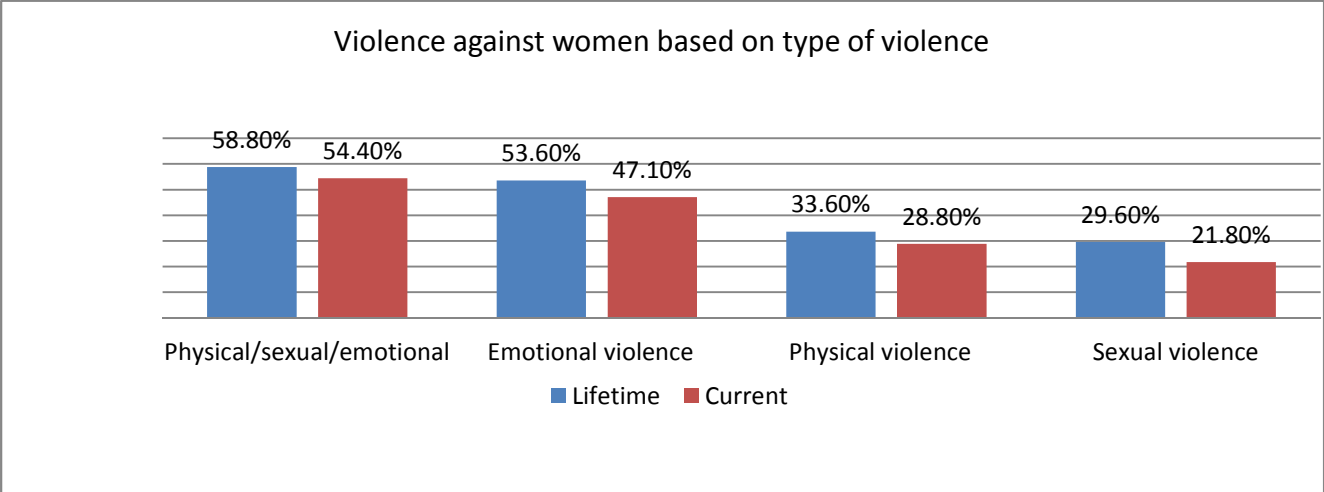
Variable		Frequency	Percent (%)	95% CI
Over all working life time violence	Yes	308	58.8	(54.6%-63%)
	No	216	41.2	
At house hold level	Yes	247	47.1	(42.9%- 51.4%)
	No	277	52.9	
At school level	Yes	220	42	(37.8%- 46.2%)
	No	304	58	
Over all current violence	Yes	285	54.4	(50.1%- 58.7%)
	No	239	45.6	
At household level	Yes	214	40.8	(36.6%- 45%)
	No	310	59.2	
At school level	Yes	205	39.1	(34.9%- 43.3%)
	No	319	60.9	



NB. There could be more than one answer for the violence type and timing

Figure 4 Working life time and current prevalence of violence against evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers at school and household setup in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Emotional violence was the most prevalent compared with physical and sexual violence. The overall working lifetime emotional violence was 281(53.6%) with interval estimate of (95% CI: 0.494- 0.579) that followed by physical violence 176(33.6%) with interval estimate of (95% CI: 0.295-0.376) and sexual violence 155(29.6%) with (95% CI: 0.257-0.335). The study also found out that the current prevalence of emotional, physical and sexual violence which was 247(47.1%) with (95% CI: 0.429-0.514), 151(28.8%) with (95% CI: 0.249-0.327) and 114(21.8%) with (95% CI: 0.182-0.253) respectively (figure 7).



NB. There could be more than one answer

Figure 5 Working life time and current prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2017. (n=524)

5.5.1 Physical violence

5.5.1.1 Magnitude of physical violence

Physical violence was assessed among the respondents considering at household and at school setup as shown in the table 8 below.

Table 8 Physical violence of domestic worker students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable		working lifetime	In the past 12 months			
		total No. (%)	Total No. (%)	Once No. (%)	Few times* No. (%)	Many times No. (%)
Household setup physical violence (n=129)						
Pushed you or shoved by force	Yes	94(72.8)	71(75.5)	4(5.6)	58(81.7)	9(12.7)
	No	35(27.2)	23(24.5)			
Slapped or had something thrown at that could hurt by employer	Yes	110(85.3)	81(73.6)	34(42)	38(46.9)	9(11.1)
	No	19(14.7)	29(26.4)			
Beaten, dragged, punched with fist or kicked by employer	Yes	30(23.25)	20(66.7)	9(45)	8(40)	3(15)
	No	99(74.7)	10(33.3)			
Choked or burnt on purpose by employer	Yes	17(13.2)	13(76.5)	3(23.1)	7(53.8)	3(23.1)
	No	112(86.8)	4(23.5)			
Threaten to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon by employer	Yes	12(9.3)	7(58.3)	4(57.1)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)
	No	117(90.7)	5(41.7)			
household physical violence (n=524)		129(24)	100(19.1)			
School setup physical violence (n=88)						
Pushed you or shoved by force	Yes	76(86.4)	68(89.5)	19(27.9)	32(47.1)	17(25)
	No	12(13.6)	8(10.5)			
Slapped or had something thrown at that could hurt by employer	Yes	50(56.8)	42(84)	25(59.5)	11(26.2)	6(14.3)
	No	38(43.2)	8(16)			
Beaten, dragged, punched with fist or kicked by employer	Yes	12(13.6)	12(100)	8(66.7)	4(33.3)	
	No	76(86.4)				
Choked or burnt on purpose by employer	Yes	7(7.9)	5(71.4)	3(60)	2(40)	
	No	81(92.1)	2(28.6)			
Threaten to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon by employer	Yes	3(3.4)	1(33.3)	1(100)		
	No	85(96.6)	2(66.7)			
School physical violence (n=524)		88(16.8)	74(14.9)			
Overall physical violence (at house hold or/and school setup) (n=524)		176(33.6)	151(28.8)			

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

* Frequency of 2- 5 times in the time frame stated.

The overall working life time physical violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers was found to be 176(33.6%) either at household or at school level. Hundred twenty nine (24.6%) domestic workers reported physical violence at least once in their working life time, of those hundred (19.1%) of domestic worker reported in the presiding 12 months at household set up. At school setup 88 (16.8%) of domestic worker reported physical violence in working life time, of those 78 (14.9%) perpetuated in the currently. Slapping or throwing something that could hurt her 110(85%) was repeatedly reported physical violence at household and pushing or shoving 76(86%) at school setup. When we consider the frequency, majority of physical violence was perpetuated few times (table 8).

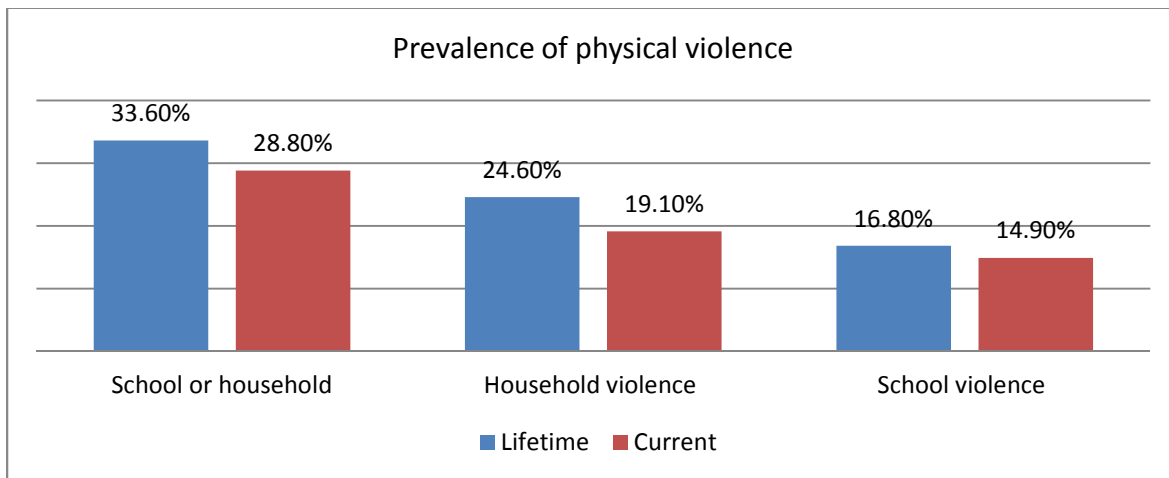


Figure 6 Physical violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

5.5.1.2 Perpetuator of physical violence

Majority of violence perpetuated by employer themselves 115(89.1%) followed by employer house hold members 19(14.7%) at house hold setup. Vagabonds 49(55.7%) and stranger or unknown person 39(44.3%) was the major physical violence perpetuator of domestic worker evening students at school setup (table 9).

Table 9 Perpetuators of physical violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic worker in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable	Frequency		
	Yes(%)	No(%)	
At household setup			
Perpetuators of physical violence (n=129)	Employer	115(89.1)	14(10.9)
	Employer household member	19(14.7)	110(85.3)
	Employers relative	4(3.1)	125(96.9)
	Nighbors	2(1.6)	127(98.4)
	An unknown person	0	129(100)
	By group	2(1.6)	127(98.4)
At school setup			
Perpetuators of physical violence (n=129)	Pear students	30(34.1)	58(65.9)
	Teachers	2(2.3)	86(97.7)
	Nighbors	2(2.3)	86(97.7)
	Vagabonds	49(55.7)	39(44.3)
	Police members	2(2.3)	86(97.7)
	Strangers	39(44.3)	49(55.7)
By group	0	88(100)	

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

5.5.2 Emotional violence

5.5.2.1 Magnitude of emotional violence

The study revealed that the overall emotional violence of domestic workers was found to be 281(53.6%) at household and school set up. Two Hundred thirteen (40.6%) of domestic workers reported emotional violence at least once in their working life time of those, 177(33.8%) of domestic worker reported in the past 12 months at household set up. At school setup 177(33.8%) of domestic worker reported emotional violence at least once in their working life time of those, 156 (29.8%) reported current violence.

Insulting or making her to feel bad about herself 209(98.1%) and belittling or humiliating her in front of other people 194(91.1%) was repeatedly reported emotional violence at household setup. on the same way Insulting or making her to feel bad about herself 166(93.8%) and belittling or humiliating her in front of other people 110(62.1%) was at school setup. When we consider the frequency, majority of emotional violence was perpetuated few times (table 10).

Table 10 Emotional violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable		working	In the past 12 months			
		lifetime	Total	Once	Few times*	Many times
		total	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Household setup emotional violence (n=213)						
Insulted or made to feel bad about her self by employer	Yes	209(98.1)	173(39.9)	5(2.9)	109(63)	59(34.1)
	No	4(1.9)	36(17.2)			
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	Yes	194(91.1)	157(80.9)	1(0.6)	111(70.7)	45(28.7)
	No	19(8.9)	37(19.1)			
scared or intimidated on purpose	Yes	100(46.9)	81(81)	3(3.7)	48(59.3)	30(37)
	No	113(53.1)	19(19)			
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	Yes	37(17.4)	31(83.8)	3(9.7)	15(48.4)	13(41.9)
	No	176(82.6)	6(16.2)			
Household emotional violence (n=524)		213(40.6)	177(33.8)			
School setup (n=177)						
Insulted or made to feel bad about her self	Yes	166(93.8)	148(89.2)	10(6.8)	108(73)	30(20.3)
	No	11(6.2)	18(10.8)			
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	Yes	110(62.1)	100(90.9)	10(10)	75(75)	15(15)
	No	67(37.9)	10(9.1)			
scared or intimidated on purpose	Yes	40(22.6)	32(80)	27(84.4)	5(15.6)	
	No	137(77.4)	8(20)			
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	Yes	23(13)	20(87)	2(10)	12(60)	6(30)
	No	154(87)	3(13)			
School emotional violence (n=524)		177(33.8)	156(29.8)			
Overall emotional violence (at house hold or/and school setup) (n=524)		281(53.6)	247(47.1)			

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

* Frequency of 2- 5 times in the time frame stated.

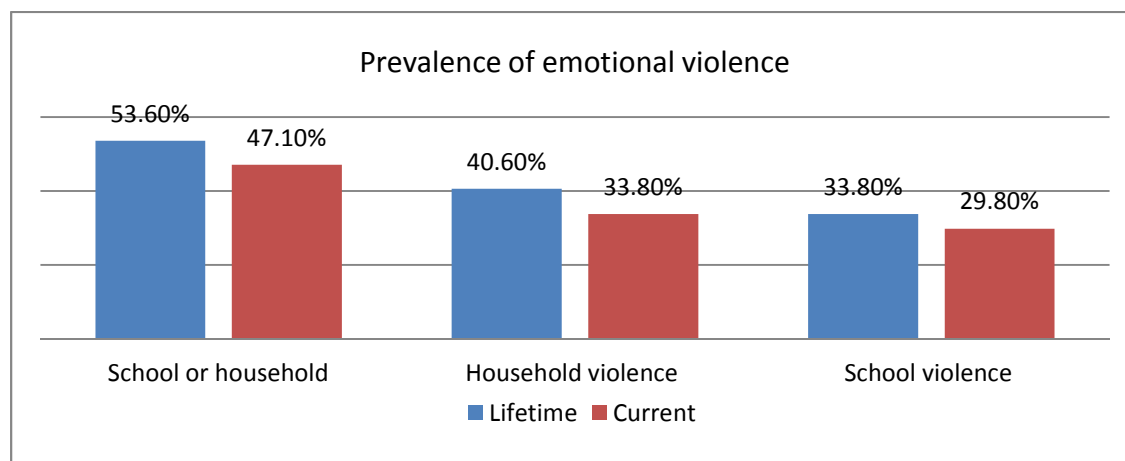


Figure 7 Emotional violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

5.5.2.2 Perpetuator of emotional violence

When we consider the perpetrators; almost all violence perpetrated by employer themselves 193(90.6%) which is followed by employer household members 37(17.4%) at household setup. Vagabonds 127(71.8%) and stranger or unknown person 96(54.2%) was the major emotional violence perpetrators of domestic worker evening students at school setup (table 11).

Table 11 Perpetuators of emotional violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working of domestic work in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable		Frequency	
		Yes(%)	No(%)
At household setup			
Perpetuators of emotional violence (n=213)	Employer	193(90.6)	20(9.4)
	Employer household member	37(17.4)	176(82.6)
	Employers relative	5(2.3)	208(97.7)
	Nighbors	8(3.8)	205(96.2)
At school setup			
Perpetuators of emotional violence (n=177)	Pear students	63(35.6)	114(64.4)
	Teachers	4(2.3)	173(97.7)
	Nighbors	6(3.4)	171(96.6)
	Vagabonds	127(71.8)	50(28.2)
	Police members	5(2.8)	172(97.2)
	Strangers	96(54.2)	81(45.8)
	By group	5(2.8)	172(97.2)

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

5.5.3 Sexual violence

5.5.3.1 Magnitude of sexual violence

The study tries to assess sexual history of domestic worker as an introduction to sexual violence. Based on the definition detail of sexual violence among domestic workers was computed. The study revealed that the overall sexual violence of domestic workers was found to be 155(29.6%). At household setup 79 (15.1%) of domestic workers reported sexual violence at least once in their working life time. Fifty five (10.5%) of domestic worker reported sexual violence in the presiding 12 months. At school setup 102(19.5%) of domestic worker reported sexual violence at least once in their working life time of those, seventy six (14.5%) of domestic worker evening students reported current sexual violence (figure 10).

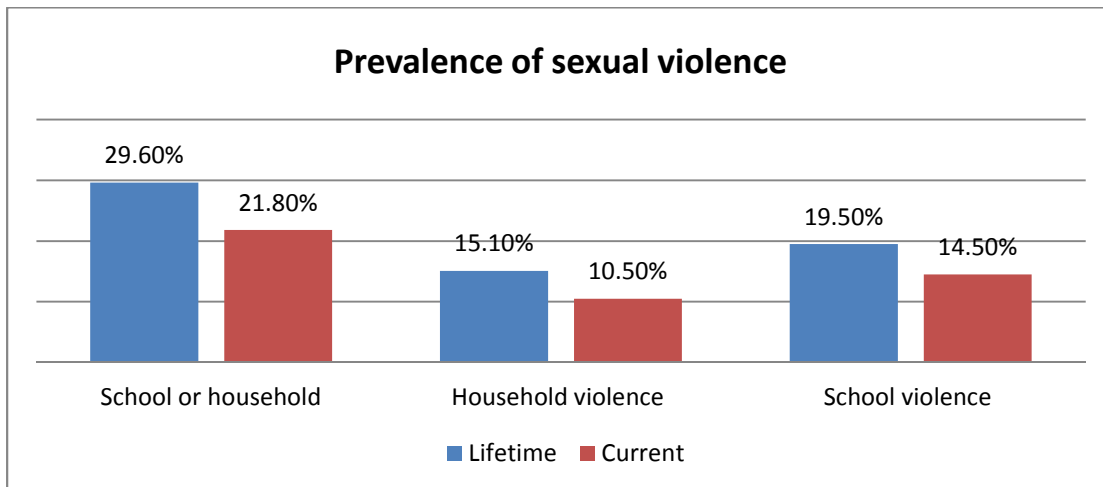


Figure 8 Sexual violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working domestic work at household and school setup in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Among sexually violated at school setup one hundred (98.1%) of respondent reported unwelcome sexually touch (touch on breast, genitalia, kissing...), showing porn movies, verbal jokes or comments. About 31(30.4%) of domestic workers reported having been forced to have sex that she have escaped. Domestic workers that were victims of forceful sexual intercourse were 4(3.9%). At house hold setup 76(96.2%) reported unwelcome sexual touch, showing porn movies or verbal jokes and comments. The study also revealed that fifty three (67.1%) have been forced to have sex that she have escaped and 4(5.1%) experienced forceful sexual intercourse. The overall working life time forceful sexual intercourse victims were 8(1.5%) (table 12).

Table 12 Sexual violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working of domestic work at household and school setup in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable		working	In the past 12 months			
		total	Total	Once	Few times*	Many times
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Household setup sexual violence (n=79)						
Faced with unwelcome Touch sexually or verbal jocks	Yes	76(96.2)	52(68.4)	6(11.5)	39(75)	7(13.5)
	No	3(3.8)	24(31.6)			
forced to have sex that have been escaped	Yes	53(67.1)	34(64.2)			
	No	26 (32.9)	19(35.8)	21(61.8)	11(32.4)	2(5.9)
Sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that didn't want to or against interest	Yes	4(5.1)	3(75)	3(100)		
	No	75(94.9)	1(25)			
Household sexual violence (n=524)		79(15.1)	55(10.5)			
School setup (n=102)						
Faced with unwelcome Touch sexually or verbal jocks	Yes	100(98.1)	73(73)	16(21.9)	43(58.9)	14(19.2)
	No	2(1.9)	27(27)			
forced to have sex that have been escaped	Yes	31(30.4)	22(71)	14(63.3)	6(27.3)	2(9.1)
	No	71(69.6)	9(29)			
Sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that didn't want to or against interest	Yes	4(3.9)	2(50)	1(50)	1(50)	
	No	98(96.1)	2(50)			
School sexual violence (n=524)		102(19.5)	76(14.5)			
Overall sexual violence (at household or/and school setup) (n=524)		155(29.6)	114(21.8)			

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

* Frequency of 2- 5 times in the time frame stated.

5.5.3.2 Perpetuator of sexual violence

When we consider the perpetrators; employers themselves perpetuated 41(51.9%) of sexual violence which is followed by employer household members 24(30.4%) at household setup. Vagabonds 75(73.5%) and stranger or unknown person 39(38.2%) were the major sexual violence perpetrators at school setup (table 13).

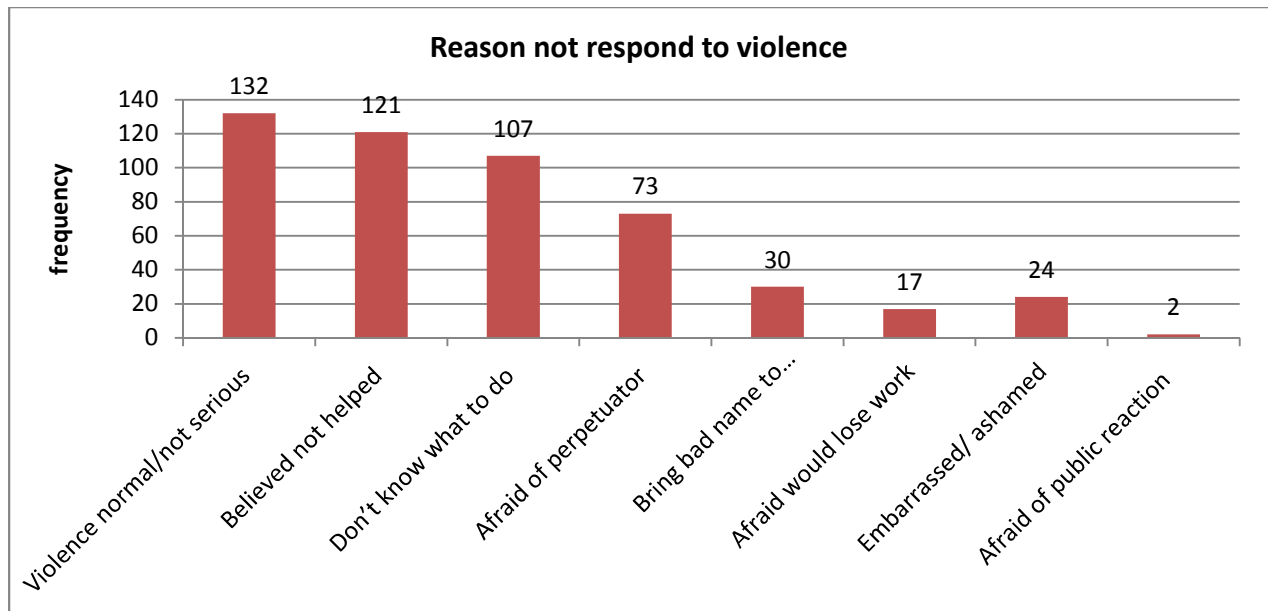
Table 13 Perpetuators of violence of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers at household and school setup in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2017. (n=524)

Variable	Frequency	
	Yes(%)	No(%)
At household setup		
Perpetuators of sexual violence (n=79)	Employer	41(51.9)
	Employer household member	24(30.4)
	Employers relative	12(15.2)
	Neighbors	2(2.5)
At school setup		
Perpetuators of sexual violence (n=102)	Peer students	17(16.7)
	Neighbors	4(3.9)
	Vagabonds	75(73.5)
	Strangers	39(38.2)

NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one

5.6 Domestic workers response to violence against women

The study also assessed the reasons of evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers for not responding to the encounter of one or another form of violence. Among the victims of violence against women 268(87.6%) did not report to the police, health care providers, law enforcing bodies, victims shelter, women's organization, religious leaders, family members/relatives or peers when they encountered violence. Respondents were asked to mention their reasons for their silence and they mentioned that: violence is normal/ not serious, they felt helplessness and they reported that they didn't know what to do among others (figure 11).



NB. There could be more than one answer

Figure 9 Reason of for not responding to the act of violence among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2017.

5.7 Factors associated with current violence against women domestic worker

On the binary logistic regression analysis socio demographic characteristics : marital status, educational level and place of birth (grow up) of domestic workers were significantly associated with the past one year violence among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers. On the other hand among work related factors; work experience and signed work agreement type were significantly associated with violence. Besides, educational status of employer, alcohol consumption and khat chewing practice of employer, were found to be significantly associated with violence in the past one year.

This study revealed that the likelihood of violence was 3 times (COR=3.1; 95% CI: 1.62-5.94) higher among domestic workers who signed monthly contract than those who are working on daily contract basis. Besides, the probability of experiencing violence in the past one year was 53% less likely (COR=0.47 ; 95%CI: 0.28-0.81) among evening 2nd cycle primary school students whose birth places were urban areas including Addis Ababa to be compared with those who grew up rural areas. Moreover, never married women were 43% less likely to encounter violence in the past one year compared with those who were ever married (COR=0.57 ; 95%CI: 0.33-0.98). In addition to this, evening female 2nd cycle primary school students who have

worked more than three years as domestic workers were 1.8 times more likely to experience violence compared with those who worked three years and less (COR= 1.78; 95% CI: 1.26-2.52). The study also identified that evening female students working as domestic workers in grade 7 and 8 were about 42% less likely to face violence compared with those who were in grade 5&6 (COR= 0.58; 95% CI: 0.41-0.81) (Table 10).

With regards to employers characteristics, the study showed that male employers who drink any alcohol were 13.9 times more likely to commit violence on evening 2nd cycle primary school students compared with those who did not drink alcohol (COR=13.89; 95% CI: 5.6-21.3). On the other hand, female partners who drink any alcohol were 6.7 times more likely to commit violence on evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers (COR=6.74; 95% CI: 2.71-16.76) compared with their counterparts. As to khat chewing practice, employers (male partners) who have the habit of khat chewing were 33.9 times more likely to be violent than employers who did not have the habit of chewing khat (COR=33.9; 95% CI: 4.51-254.75). Besides, male employers with post secondary level educational status were 44% less likely to be violent compared with those secondary and below level of educational status (COR=0.56; 95% CI: 0.37-0.85). Female employers with post secondary educational status were 61% less violent than those who attained secondary and below level of educational status (COR=0.39; 95% CI: 0.27-0.58) (table 13).

Nevertheless, in the multivariate analysis only educational status of evening female 2nd cycle primary school students, work experience, signed work agreement type, employee and employer educational status and alcohol consumption practice were found to be statistically significantly associated with violence in the past one year among evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa (table 10). Accordingly, after controlling the variables mentioned above, domestic violence in the past one year was 5.1 times (AOR=5.06; 95% CI: 1.52-16.8) more likely to occur among domestic worker who signed monthly contract than those who signed contract on daily basis. Those who have worked for more than three years were 3.2 times more likely to be violated than domestic workers who worked three years and less (AOR=3.18; 95% CI: 1.9-5.31). In addition, domestic worker evening students in grade 7 and 8 were about 57% less likely to be violated than those domestic workers who were in grades 5 and 6 (AOR= 0.43; 95% CI: 0.26-0.7). (Table 12).

Moreover, female employers who attained post secondary level of education were 58% less likely to commit violence compared with those who attained secondary and lower level of educational status (AOR=0.42; 95% CI: 0.23-0.74). Male employers who drink any alcohol were 8.7 times more likely to commit violence on evening female 2nd cycle primary school students who work as domestic workers than those who did not drink any alcohol (AOR=8.71; 95% CI: 4.1-18.3) (table 12)

Table 14 The association between current overall violence against evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2017. (n=524)

Variable	Violence against domestic worker		Crude Odds Ratio (COR) [95%CI]	Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) [95%CI]
	Yes (%)	No (%)		
Marital status				
Ever married	43(66.2%)	22(33.8%)	1.00	
Never married	242(52.7%)	217(47.3%)	0.57(0.33-0.98) *	0.58(0.24-1.39)
Educational status				
Grade 5-6	156(61.4%)	98(38.6%)	1.00	
Grade 7-8	129(47.8%)	141(52.2%)	0.58(0.41-0.81) *	0.43(0.26-0.7) *
Place of birth				
Country side or rural	261(56.6%)	200(43.4%)	1.00	
Addis ababa or other town	24(38.1%)	39(61.9%)	0.47(0.28-0.81) *	0.43(0.18-1.02)
Work experience				
Three years or less	125(47.3%)	139(52.7%)	1.00	
Above three years	160(61.5%)	100(38.5%)	1.78(1.26-2.52) *	3.18(1.9-5.31) **
Contactual agreement				
Daily	14(29.8%)	33(70.2%)	1.00	
Monthly	271(56.8%)	206(43.2%)	3.1(1.62-5.94) *	5.06(1.52-16.8) *
Male employer's educational status				
Secondary and below education	68(51.5%)	64(48.5%)	1.00	
Post secondary education	101(37.3%)	170(62.7%)	0.56(0.37-0.85) *	1.5(0.8-2.83)
Female employer's educational status				
Secondary and below education	128(49%)	133(51%)	1.00	
Post secondary education	144(70.9%)	59(29.1%)	0.39(0.27-0.58) **	0.42(0.23-0.74) *
Male employer's alcohol drinking practice				
Yes	89(83.2%)	18(16.8%)	13.89(7.87-24.51) **	8.71(4.1-18.3) **
No	79 (26.2%)	222 (73.8%)	1.00	
Male employer's khat chewing practice				
Yes	21(95.5%)	1(4.5%)	33.9(4.51-254.75) *	3.7(0.41-33.16)
No	148(38.2%)	239(61.8%)	1.00	
Female employer's alcohol drinking practice				
Yes	25(80.6%)	6(19.4%)	6.74(2.71-16.76) **	3.32(0.39-28.19)
No	167(38.2%)	270(61.8%)	1.00	

where * indicates significant association at p-value < 0.05 , ** at p-value <0.001

6. Qualitative analysis

6.1 Evening female 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic workers lived experience on violence

This section presents the realities of domestic workers in terms of their working condition and violence experience. This section includes information collected among 10 domestic workers who were victims of violence.

Table 15 Themes, sub-themes, categories and codes as identified from qualitative data Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2017. (n=10)

Theme	Domestic worker experience of violence against women		
Category	Type of violence experienced	Perpetuators	Response to violence
Sub-category	Physical violence Emotional violence Sexual violence	Known person Unknown person	Formal help Informal help Reason
Code	<p>Emotional violence <i>Insulted, you donkey, you dull, rubbish, belittled/ humiliated, scared , use of offensive word, Threatening to hurt self or parents, threatening as cannot leave the house alive.</i></p> <p>Physical violence <i>Pushed/shoved, dragged, slapped, crashed, poured on dirty water, wounded, nasal bleeding, beaten, try to stub, punched, kicked with fist, choking</i></p> <p>Sexual violence <i>Sexually touched, forced to have sex, forced sex, trapped to rape,</i></p>	<p>Known person <i>Employer male/female, employer son, household member, children</i></p> <p>Unknown person <i>vagabonds, unknown persons</i></p>	<p>Formal help ...</p> <p>Informal help <i>Friends, families self-defense, claiming not to be beaten, leave household, silence, crying, escaping, shouting, arguing, telling to next door members, to people in the nearby, employers, employers household members</i></p> <p>reason of specific response <i>don't know what to do fear, beating her own children, respect, accepting as their right, accepting as normal, completing academic year,</i></p>

6.1.1 Emotional violence and physical violence

Emotional violence is very common against domestic workers. The most common forms of emotional violence mentioned by domestic worker was insulting or making her to feel bad about herself and belittling or humiliating her in front of other peoples, whereas slapping and shoving was prevalent physical violence.

Respondent number “6” case story explains the experience of emotional and physical violence. She is 17 years-old whose parents were separated and her father were married to another wife. She lived with her poor daily laborer mother who lives in plastic house. Her mother brought her to Addis Ababa and placed here at the current employer, where she was frequently insulted and beaten-up. She explained the lived experience of violence as follows:

... my female employer insulted me quite often even when all members of the household including rented members are hearing and she always call me “you donkey” and she beaten me many times with sticks, belts and cooking stick and she usually slaps me. One day she crashed me with the shelf and I was wounded on my front head then she brought a “GV” and applied on the wound and I recovered. I have got nasal bleeding many times because of frequent beating and slapping. I haven’t reported this to any one because; I have seen her beating her own children so many times. Thus, I assume it is normal. She still continued beating me even if I asked her not to beat me. She even gets bitter when I claimed that I should not be beaten. She rather get annoyed and beaten me hardly. So, I only respond it by crying.

Respondent number 5 was the other victims of physical and emotional violence by both of her current employers, married couples. She was brought to Addis Ababa from rural Ethiopia by her uncle to attend her education by working as a domestic worker. She was employed in this household for one year. She was a victim of frequent insulting, threatening and beating as explained below:

One day when the female owner come from outside I was washing dishes. Immediately, she started complaining about the fact that the house was not cleaned well. She picked the washing container and poured all the dirty water on me and beaten me up by the container. The same thing happens twice, and one day she slapped me and kicked with fist since the house was not cleaned by me. Another time her husband slapped me. She always said me “when I see you I will be seduced to beat you”. She insulted me so many

times by saying “you dull”. She also threatening me if anything is lost in the household I will never leave the house alive and they claimed to hurt my parents. I have not responded for all of these violent acts except crying. One day I have told to my father who tipped me to leave the house. But I am waiting in this house until the academic year is completed.

Respondent number “3” is another victim of physical and emotional violence aged 18 years old who worked for three years. She was brought to Addis Ababa by her brother to attend her education working as a domestic worker. While working as a domestic worker at one family she encountered physical and sexual violence. She explained the situation as follows:

... One day when the husband goes to the field work, the wife asked me to leave the house. I responded that I should talk to her husband who employed me. Immediately she got angry with me and tried to stab me with knife that I escaped when `neighbors come and try to resolve the conflict. When her husband is out from the house she always said me “he considers me like a housemaid and you like a wife”. She always insulted me especially when her husband got drunk and insult her. Her husband is also very rude he also insulted and humiliated me with offensive words especially when she is not in the house.

The emotional violence against domestic workers cited above showed that domestic workers are considered inferior in their position. Even children were reported to get involved in abusing domestic workers. This was reiterated by respondent number “2” who was 19 years old and worked as domestic worker for four years. She was brought by her aunt to Addis Ababa to educate her, but she stayed with her aunt only for one weak till when they got in trouble. Then she left the family and started to work as domestic worker. She had worked in many households but she encounters emotional violence in the current family. She explained the situation as follows.

All household members insulted me including children ... embarrassing ...

She stopped to talk and suddenly start crying. After a few moments, she started speaking again as she expressed: *“they insulted me many times without any reason some times because of some fault that I made. I always hear on silence what can I do?”*

Violence is considered as normal and employer's right according to respondent "4" who was 17 years old and worked for 3 years whose lived experience goes as follows:

The employer (male partner) insulted me frequently by saying "rubbish". Think when human being said rubbish? But his wife was good for me. One day his wife was gone to her families and only his sister at home. On that day while I am preparing their sleeping room he caught me. I called his sister then he released me and when she asked me what was going on I replayed as nothing happened. I left the house after three days of the incident. I didn't want to tell to his sister or to his wife because I don't want to disturb their marriage. His wife was respectable woman. At first when he insult me I accepted as his right as employer, but now I perceived that they must respect me as human being. In spite of this, I respect them as an employer so they must respect me as employee. I am working for them and they paid me money. This is mutual benefit so we must respect each other.

6.1.2 Sexual violence

Respondent number 1's case story elucidates the misery of sexual violence: She is 17 years old who started working as domestic worker in Gonder town. In 2008 E.C. she migrated to Addis Ababa and start working domestic chores. While working as domestic worker, she faced sexual violence. She vented the situation as follows:

... One night, his (40 years old son's) mother went to the country side and his grandmother and sister were slept in the salon, I was asleep in my sleeping room who have the same gate but a different room with the employer son. In the middle of the night he came to my room and caught me. I tried to shout for help but he trapped my mouth forcefully in a situation that I can't do anything. He raped me... (Bending her neck)... in the following morning I told to his older sister. Even though I told to her, she only gave me a medication what she calls an emergency contraceptive. When I go to evening class, I told to my close classmate the condition and we discussed to tell to the police on next day. On next day his grandmother was seriously ill and hospitalized. I was also banned not to go to school for two consecutive weeks. After two weeks when I talked to my class mate, she told me as we can't do anything after this whole time. After all I am afraid of telling to anybody, that I only explained for those two persons. Even I understand that

nothing will happen to him even if I told to anybody. I am attending the television series punishment (kitat in Amharic). I have seen how she was not believed by anybody even by her parents previously (see I am alone) at the time when I was raped. Now (at the time that the television serious completed and at the time of interviewed) I have seen how the perpetrators were punished. When I remember what happened to me it is difficult ...

Suddenly she starts crying and continues speaking in tearfully “... like anyone I played and laughed but I only know my inner feeling. On that morning, I was even unable to walk and I went to school because of there was a final exam on that day. But I didn’t remember anything about the exam. His mother has a shop and when I sit at shop I always cry. Even the women in the neighbor who saw me crying, tried to know what happened to me but I couldn’t tell to anyone. Even I was scared a lot after I listened to that girl (the quantitative data collector said). I don’t know I am afraid always. If he hears something about while I am in this house he may kill me. I will leave this house as soon as I complete my schooling.” In visible feeling of sever inner pain and helplessness.

More over respondent number “3” who is another victim, she shared her risky incident as:

... one day his wife was sick and goes to her daughter. On that day I am washing clothes throughout the whole day. He came at night drunk as usual and he told me to prepare his bed room. In the house only his wife aged grandmother was there who can’t hear and see. While I am papering the room, he trapped me to rape. I told him that I am going to shout and call his next door man then, he released me. After that I can’t sleep throughout the night and on the morning he asked me an excuse that he made a mistake because of the alcohol. Then I told him that I want to leave the house. He told me that if I leave the house, he didn’t pay my two months’ salary. I accept the apology with promise of this thing not happen again. Also in other day he broke his promise and tries the same thing. Then I told to his next door old man who told the thing to my employer’s son and daughter all the things. Finally I left the house having my salary.

Respondent 2 who was a victim of emotional violence explained her story as follows:

One day when I returned from school around 8:00 PM, two unknown persons caught me from my back and dragged me to the dark. Immediately I shouted loudly and called my class mates who were at front way. They left me and backed to the way they came. I have

faced this type of incident two times. At my second incident I was saved by a shopkeeper around who heard my noise. I told this incident to my employer but they consider it as I brought the incidence by myself. They reject me because I am not their family member. You know I only need to be believed as that is not deliberate.

All the victims interviewed demonstrated how their basic human right is violated including the frequency of the incident. Although their response to violation the silence and the reason of the silence. Almost all domestic workers respond to violence informally to the nearby members. This masks the perpetrators from legal justice. This also inhibits fighting of violence over the counter support community's norm of accepting violence as normal.

7. Discussion

The study has assessed the prevalence and associated factors of violence against women including their lived experience of victims among evening 2nd cycle selected primary schools students working as a domestic workers in Addis Ababa. Women domestic workers constitute 90.7% of the total domestic employment in Ethiopia which neglected by basic labour rights [16]. Those women domestic workers were trapped in cave at household level, where almost all studies conducted on VAW in Ethiopia focuses on IPV.

This study revealed that the overall prevalence of working life time violence against women among the study participant was found to be 58.8%, of those 54.4% was violated in the presiding 12 months. This implies that domestic workers were a highly violated group of women. This finding coincides with the systematic review in Ethiopia, which showed that life time prevalence of domestic violence against women by husband/intimate partner was from 20 to 78% [23]. The overall prevalence was higher than the study on domestic violence of Gonder Zuria districts which reported 50.8%, the EDHS 2016 which reported 35% [22, 25]. This could be due to the fact that domestic workers were more prone to violence against women as considered inferior in the household. The other reasons might be due to difference between the study populations that domestic workers were different from female partner and difference in the study area that national survey includes rural areas. Another study by CARE Ethiopia, in Addis Ababa /Gullele reported that IPV was 90.6% which is much higher than the current finding; this might be due to the reason that intimate partner violence is rampant in the sites.

For domestic worker household was considered as a private sector working setup, where this study looked in to the prevalence of violence against women at workplace setting. The prevalence of violence against women domestic employees (maids) was found to be 47.1% where 40.8% was in the presiding 12 months. This finding was lower than the report of ministry of women, children and youth affairs (MoWCYA) of Ethiopia in 2013 on violence against women at public and private sectors 56% and 49.2% respectively [14]. This might be because of the fact that that majority of domestic workers considered violence as normal and as a right of employer. The other reason might be the fact that, fear of openly discussing about cases of violence against women among domestic worker as observed during the course of the data

collection process. This may explain the lower rate of reporting regarding personal experiences of VAW. This also evidenced by the finding of depth interview.

This study considered violence against women at school set up. The only educational option of domestic worker is attending evening program. At school setup the overall prevalence of violence against women was found to be 42% of this 39.1% in the past 12 months, which was lower than the study in Ethiopia 55% at high school level [14]. Specifically in this study emotional, physical and sexual violence was 29.8%, 14.9% and 14.5% respectively in the presiding 12 months. This finding was also lower than the studies among female high school students at Debre Markos town physical violence 54.8% and at south west Ethiopia child sexual abuse 68.7% [15, 26]. This might be surprising from our expectation that being a night student and being a domestic worker would have increased the risk of violence. Perhaps school related gender based violence is rampant globally [13]. As stated above domestic workers may have considered violence as normal and fear of discussion about violence may explain the discrepancy. But when we see sexual violence in the current year, this finding was higher than the study in Debre Markos 12.9% [15]. This might be due to the fact that the vulnerability of night student is high as compared to regular students [15].

The study showed that the prevalence of physical violence was 33.6% which 28.8% is the current prevalence. This finding was relatively higher than a meta-analysis study on Low- and Middle-Income countries which was estimated to be 25.4% of adolescent and young adult women lifetime physical IPV[20]. While this finding coincides with the systematic review in Ethiopia which was ranged from 31 to 76.5%, WHO Multi-country study report of current physical violence 29% in Ethiopia and the finding from Butajira 32% [5, 23, 33]. Even though this is the case, the finding was much higher than the EDHS, 2016 report as nationwide 25% and in Addis Ababa 18.9% [22]. Possible reason for such difference could be difference in the study participant that domestic workers were more vulnerable and the study area, where the national survey incorporates both urban and rural residents. In addition for the report in Addis Ababa the difference of study participant may explain the discrepancy.

A community based study among domestic worker in Mekelle town reported the prevalence of physical violence 16% [29], where the finding of the current study 28.8% was much higher than the report. This implies that domestic workers were highly violated in Addis Ababa compared with Mekelle. Possible reason for such difference among the two studies could be due to the fact that Addis Ababa is the city which many domestic workers are available because of the life style of inhabitant [4]. Other possible reason for this deference might be due to the study setup which biases the respondents to give accurate information since they afraid of their employers as evidenced by both studies [29].

In this study emotional violence was found to be 53.6% of those 47.1% was currently violated. This finding was much higher than EDHS, 2016 report 24% where as in Addis Ababa 18.9% and CARE Ethiopia report on GBV in four selected woreda 26.7%, in Addis Ababa 25.6% including studies in Gonder Zuria districts report 35.7% [22,24, 25]. This implies that domestic workers were highly emotionally violated. With consistency of systematic review in Ethiopia which reported mean life time prevalence 51.7% [23]. This might be due to the reason that domestic workers were more vulnerable to emotional violence as evidenced in the depth interview they are considered inferior in their position. This was stated by respondent number “2” as: *“All household members insulted me including children”*

This study also shows that 98.9% of the participants were adolescent and young adult (15-24 years of age). The prevalence of working lifetime sexual violence was 29.6% where 21.8% were currently violated. This finding was higher than the meta-analysis in Low-and Middle-Income countries lifetime sexual IPV report 12.2% and the East/Southern Africa regional estimate 13.99% among age group of 15-24 years. While it was consistent and in harmony with top three prevalent countries: DRC 31.7%, Uganda 28.53% and Bangladesh 19.05% [20]. This finding also higher than the national EDHS, 2016 estimate of 11% and regional estimate of 7% in Addis Ababa [16]. While it was coincides with systematic review in Ethiopia which ranges 19.2-59% and a study around Gonder 19.2% [23, 25]. The above comparison shows that domestic worker were highly sexually violated group in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. But not as the highest prevalence of domestic violence finding by CARE Ethiopia at selected four Woredas 76.5% and specifically at Addis Ababa (gullele) 65.6% and WHO multi-country study at Butajira finding 59% lifetime

and 44% past 12 months prevalence [22, 5]. This might be explained by the fact that intimate husband and wife relation provides social space for sexual violence (IPV). The sexual violence vulnerability of maids was also explained by the case reports of qualitative findings as preparing bedrooms, the position of the maids to be ordered by the perpetrators conveniently, absence of family member from the household because of the social facts, the sleeping rooms, helplessness from the family members to the incidents, the class attending time and the silence of victims as an opportunity to the perpetrators.

Globally VAW was highly integrated with cultural values and social structures that accepted as normal in many societies. This violence not caused by a single factor, rather a number of interrelated factors at different levels that makes domestic workers to be violated and employers to be violent [1, 14]. This study revealed that factors associated with current violence against women among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as a domestic workers were signed monthly contracted work agreement, work experience 3 years and above lower educational level of attending women and employer (male partner) drink alcohol increase the odds of violence, whereas higher educational level of employer (female partner) revealed protection.

The study showed that monthly contracted domestic workers were almost five times more likely to be violated than daily contracted. This implies that household was the main place where domestic worker were highly violated. This could be due to the reason that monthly contracted maids are restricted and spent their whole time at employer's household. Concomitantly with long hours in work and close interaction with employers, who was the main perpetrator violence on maids at domestic setup [8, 29].

The other factors associated with current violence against women were work experience of domestic workers. Not surprisingly, domestic workers who have worked for 3 years and above were three times more likely to report violence than less experienced workers. This has an implication of work experiences impact on fears and free discussion on violence for those dominated and disadvantaged groups. This is evidenced by the fact that observed during the course of the data collection process. Experienced women were more willing to disclose experience of violence and less fear impacts of disclosing with diminished acceptance of

violence as normal. This was also supported by what depth interviewee R.4 domestic worker reported.

In this study violence against women among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as a domestic workers was significantly associated with educational level of domestic worker and educational level of employers (female partners). Domestic worker who were at lower educational level were more likely to be violated. Also educated employers (female partner) were less violent than less educated employers. This implies that education is a key for both, not to be violated and not to be violent. This was through the fact of knowledge impact on attitude and practice. This finding was similar with Kiribati family health and support study, UNICEF in east and southern Africa report, EDHS 2016, systematic review in Ethiopia and studies in southern Ethiopia [22, 23,30, 32, 34]. This could be explained by the positive effect of education. Education is crucial in empowering and changing the lives of women. This might be through greater social empowerment like social networks, self-confidence, or an ability to utilize sources of information and resources available in the society. Literacy also promotes changes in attitude and norms against violence [13, 30, 33].

Studies on domestic violence were reported that characteristics of male partners were significant predictors of IPV as compared to women's characteristics [30]. Inconsistent with this, domestic workers who have alcohol abuser employer (male partner) were ten times more likely to be violated than maids whose employer does not drink any alcohol. Which implies alcohol use was significant predictor to commit violence against women. This finding was also similar with study conducted in East and Southern Africa, southern Ethiopia and in Mekelle town including systematic review in Ethiopia [23, 29, 32,34]. This was explained by a combination of factors, physiologically alcohol has central nerve system impairment property. This contributes to violence through enhancing the likelihood of conflict, reducing inhibition and providing social space for violence [29, 30]. This was also evidenced with the depth-interview finding case story of respondent number "3" who was victim of trying of forced sex that she has escaped "*on the morning he asked me an excuse that he made a mistake because of the alcohol.*"

The perpetrators of the violence are often well known by the victims, who are not accused as abuser and continues to be common and accepted as normal in too many societies [1]. Intimate partner was the main perpetrator of violence against women especially at domestic setup [30].

Consistently the current study found out that employer was the main perpetrators of physical, emotional and sexual violence against evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as domestic worker which followed by employer household members. This was strongly evidenced by the finding of depth interview as documented above on the result section. R. 6 case story explains this as *“I haven’t reported this to any one because; I have seen her beating her own children so many times. Thus, I assume it is normal. She still continued beating me even if I asked her not to beat me”*.

Also the rape victim R. 1 lived experience elucidates as: *“... He raped me... (Bending her neck)... in the following morning I told to his older sister. Even though I told to her, she only gave me a medication what she calls an emergency contraceptive”*.

At school setup the main perpetrators of physical, emotional and sexual violence were vagabonds and stranger/unknown persons. This is somehow different from perpetrators of violence against regular school girls. As reported by studies on school girls: male students, teachers, boyfriends including strangers as the main perpetrators [14, 26, 28]. This difference might be because of the evening class that domestic workers attending. During the evening time they exposed to different drunken strangers, vagabonds, even drug abusers on the way to and from school which makes vulnerable to be violated by this group. This implies that domestic workers attending evening class is more vulnerable than regular students as exposed to additional violent groups. As respondent “2” explains: *“One day when I return from school around 8:00 PM, two unknown persons caught me from my back and dragged me to the dark. Immediately I shouted loudly and called my class mates who were at front way. They left me and backed to the way they came...”*.

In this study 87.6 % of domestic workers who experienced violence were silent despite of being violated. which implies that domestic worker are abused with out justice which was masked at household. This was also strongly evidenced by indepth interview report as stated above. This finding was consistent with CARE Ethiopia's report 87%. But much higher than the WHO multi-country report 39% and study in gonder 11.5% [5, 24, 25]. This discrepancy might be by the reason that housemaids were given inferior position in the household, the feeling of helplessness of maids and being not supported well as lived experience evidenced above qualitatively. This is in support of the reason that the study participant and the study area was different.

This study also identified the main reason of silence. The main reason reported was accepting violence as normal/not serious, believed of helplessness and not knowing what to do was the main reason. This is somehow different from the report of CARE Ethiopia: fear of stigmatization, ashamed, afraid of not obtaining justice and afraid of their parents [24]. This implies that majority of domestic workers accepted violence as normal and have feeling of helplessness which integrated with not knowing what to do. Those reasons throw domestic workers to be more at risk of exploitation and abuse, imposing to further consequence and complication[8].

This silence and reason of silence is strongly supported by the finding of all depth interviews as stated detail story on result section. As respondent number “1” who is victim of rape that she told to his sister (perpetuators sister) which replied by giving an emergency contraceptive. She also discussed with her close class mate but nothing helped. After all she relied on the fate of silence in greater pain. This implies tackling violence against women in Ethiopia is in its infancy. If violence against women among maids investigated thoroughly holding the prevalence as tip, leads to awkward indoor tragedy.

The qualitative study clearly described how domestic workers basic human right violated. According to United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 1. *“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”*. Article 2. *“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”*. Article 3. *“Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”*. Article 5. *“No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”*[2]. The depth interview explained lived experience of victims above confirm the reality in the context of those basic human rights.

The qualitative study finding also summarized the victims lived experience of violence against women among evening 2nd cycle primary school students working as a domestic. The report shows how the working setup unsafe and a place of basic human right violation came with out any help. Also how the perpetrators act freely and how the victims suffer a lot with out justice.

As a summary violence against women is prevalent in this study. The main perpetrators of the violence was employer at household setup and vagabonds and strangers at school setup. Whereas domestic workers work experience, signed contracted work agreement, and educational level of employees and employers including alcohol abuse of employer were determinant factors. The study has also showed that violence against domestic worker is associated with high prevalence of silence. Shockingly the majority reason of silence is accepting violence as normal and feeling of helplessness. These conditions also place victims at elevated risk of psychological, physical and sexual complication including further exploitation, abuse and basic human right and labour right violation. This implies violence against women among domestic worker clearly falls within the issue of basic human right violation as the most disadvantaged group of women.

8. Strength and Limitation

8.1 strength

Strength of this study was use of standard and validated data collection instrument which has been adapted from WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Since the issue of violence was sensitive, this study employed female data collectors for interview administered data collection. Implementation of mixed method could also be the strong side of the study.

8.2 Limitation of the study

In addition to the significant contribution of our findings, the study has limitations:

- The study design, the cross-sectional which was affected by social desirability and recall bias. As a short period of time to examine the relationship, temporal relations could not assessed.
- There may be some biases to give accurate information since they afraid of their employers and the cultural and normative reality of accepting violence as normal.
- This study was school based study. Domestic workers who get educational opportunity and who are educated (above grade 4); the study perceives these groups were in a better way as compared to the majority trapped behind the closed door in the community. It is best if this group is considered which is accepted as limitation of this study.

9. Conclusion

- The magnitude of overall violence against women among evening 2nd cycle female primary school students working as domestic worker in Addis Ababa was high. About one in two women were experienced at least one incident of violence against women in their life time (58.8%) also in the preceding 12 months (54.4%).
- Domestic workers as considered inferior in their position they were highly emotionally violated women 53.6% in working life time. Also they were among the highest physically (33.6%) and sexually (29.6%) violated group of women in their working life time.
- Domestic works signed monthly contracted agreement, experienced in working domestic work and employer (male partner) drink alcohol were more likely to be violated. Whereas higher educational level of domestic workers and employers (female partners) revealed protection.
- Nearly all (87.6%) of victims of violence against women domestic workers were silent.
- The lived experience story of victims elucidates the awkward tragedy of being violated. The reason of silence despite of being violated as not helped in realty which creates feeling of helplessness, fear of openly discussion about the violence, acceptance of violence as normal and as a right of employer and shows communities acceptance of violence as normal. They themselves also accepted violence as normal since have no option at the event. This implies how the working setup unsafe and a place of basic human right violetion cave with out any help. Also how the perpetrators act freely and how the victems sefer a lot with out justice.

10. Recommendation

Government level

The government should take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect women domestic workers from all type of physical, emotional or sexual violence, work exploitation and complication of violence. Specifically the government should ratify the ILO convention, C189-domestic worker convention, 2011(No. 189).this convention concerning decent work for domestic workers which entered into force from September 2013 on.

Ministry of women, children and youth affairs (MoWCYA) must enforce the criminal code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2005) to be fully implemented.

Community level

Education is crucial in empowering and changing the lives of women. Since education has positive effect on not to be violated and not to be violent, community who incorporate both the perpetrators and the victims is key area to be educated. Also Addis Ababa city government women and children and youth affairs bureau to strength increasing community awareness of VAW specifically among DW and human right issues through inter-sectorial collaborated structures available in the community.

At school level

Gender mainstreaming is a national strategy to overcome GBV. At school level gender club is the implementing strategy. Evening students don't participate in this program by different reasons. Addis Ababa city government education bureau to do on strengthening and integrating of the school gender club program by training teachers how to handle victims and how to conduct discussion on cases of VAW victim domestic workers.

At individual level

The school staffs to do on advocating gender clubs activity during the class and initiate each domestic worker to actively participate in the club and share violence issues.

Further community based studies among domestic workers was recommended.

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Annexes

Annex 1. English Version Questionnaire

Section : Study information sheet.

Dear respondent my name is -----I am working as a data collector in the study conducted by MPH extension student representing the school of public health, department of reproductive health, Addis Ababa University. We are interviewing night students working as domestic worker in order to generate information necessary for the planning appropriate interventions to combat violence against domestic workers. To attain this objective, your honest and genuine participation by responding to the question prepared is very important and highly appreciated.

We will proceed to the interview after you understand the following points

Objective- To assess the magnitude of violence among female evening students working as domestic worker and its associated factors in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

Benefit – The study may have no direct benefit for the participants. However, you should be aware that the information you will be sharing with us will be highly valuable to improve the life of women working as domestic workers in the city and beyond.

Harm – the participants do not have any harm by participating to the study except time cost. I should inform you that you will not be paid for participating in this study

Duration of the study–the study conducted for one month and Participants are interviewed.

Duration of the interview- the interview may take 20- 30 minutes

Alternatives to participation- you do not have to take part in this research if you do not wish to do so and refusing to participate will not have any harm for you, your family and other evening students. If you have question unclear you have a right to ask clarification. If you have also a question that you don't want to answer you can skip it. You can withdraw the study at any stage during the interview. However, your willingness to answer all of the questions would be highly appreciated and helpful to attain the objective of the study.

Confidentiality: I am going to ask some questions that you may find it difficult to answer and explain. Your name will not be written on this form and no individual response will be reported to anybody. The information you react will be coded and stored in secured way and used only for this study alone. Hence, your answers are completely confidential. You have the right to obtain any information about the study and you can get by calling +251-911946313 yonas hailu.

Please, if you cooperate by responding to the questions it means that you have your own contribution to the success of this study.

Are you willing to participate in this study?

1. Yes -----proceed to the next 2.No ----- please stop here

Section . Consent for women

I have read this form or it has been read to me in the language that I understand. I understand all conditions stated above. Therefore, I am willing to participate in this study.

Signature-----

Name of principal investigator:

Yonas Hailu

Address: tell: +251911 946313

Email – yodagi.ha2@gmail.com

Signature-----

Name of interviewer-----

Signature-----

Name and sign of supervisor-----

Section : Questionnaire

An interview administered questionnaire prepared to assess the prevalence of violence against female evening student working as domestic worker and its associated factors.

Part : Interviewer visit			
Questioner Id		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
Name of school _____			
Date of interview		Day	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
		Month	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
		Year	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Time started		Hour	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
		Minutes	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Time ended		Hour	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
		Minutes	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Result*		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
Interviewer Name _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____	Supervisor Name _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____	Checked by Name _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____	Entered by Entry 1: _____ Entry 2: _____
*Result codes		Completed-----1 Postponed-----2 Refused-----3 Partly Completed-----4 Incapacitated-----5 Other (Specify)-----9	

Part : Socio demographic and other characteristics of domestic worker			
No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip
101	How old were you at your last birth day? (Probe: In what month and year were you born?)	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	What is your ethnicity?	Amhara -----1 Oromo -----2 Tigre -----3 Gurage -----4 Wolayta -----5 Specify _____ 9	
103	What is your religion?	Orthodox -----1 catholic -----2 Protestant -----3 Moslem-----4 Other(specify) _____ 9	
104	What is your Marital status?	Married -----1 Living together in relationship-----2 Separated/divorced-----3 Widowed-----4 Never married or never lived together-----5	
105	In which grade are you currently enrolled?	Grade 5-----1 Grade 6-----2 Grade 7-----3 Grade 8-----4	
106	Where did you start going to school?	Country side /rural-----1 Other town/city-----2 Addis Ababa -----3	
107	Have you ever been dropped out of school?	Yes-----1 No-----2	→ 109
108	If yes to Q.108 what was the main reason?	Loss of family support -----1 Forced marriage/abduction -----2 Household work burden -----3 School too far -----4 Parents/guardians death/dissolution-----5 Poor household economy -----6 Media of school instruction is not in mother tongue-----7 Other specify _____ 9	
109	If you don't mind can you tell me how much is your monthly salary?	ETB _____	
110	Where did you grow up? (Probe: before age 12 where did you live longest in rural or urban?)	A. Country side /rural -----1 B. Other town/city-----2 C. Addis Ababa -----3	→ 112

111	How long have you lived in Addis Ababa?	In completed months _____	
112	How long did you work as domestic servants?	In completed months _____	
113	What type of employee contractual work agreement you have with your current employer (written, oral)?	Written-----1 Oral -----2 Other _____ 9	
114	Which type of contractual agreement do you sign with your current employer?	Daily-----1 → Monthly contract -----2 Other specify _____ 9	116
115	Where do you sleep in your employer's house?	Separate sleeping room-----1 Sharing with household members-----2 Other specify-----9	
116	If you are committing daily to your employment house, with whom are you living currently?	Alone-----1 With family-----2 Husband or boyfriend-----3 With female friends-----4 Other specify-----9	
Part : parental characteristics of domestic worker			
117	What is your parents' survival status?	Only father alive -----1 → Only mother alive -----2 → Both of them alive -----3 → Both of them not alive-----4 →	119 121 138
118	How are your biological father and mother living currently?	Living together -----1 Divorced/separated -----2	
119	What is the highest level of school your biological father attended?	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	
120	What is your biological father usual occupation?	government employee -----1 private employee-----2 daily labour-----3 Farmer -----4 Petty trader -----5 Other specify _____ 9	
121	What is the highest level of school your biological mother attended?	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	

122	What is your biological mother's usual occupation?	government employee -----1 private employee-----2 daily labour-----3 Farmer -----4 Petty trader -----5 House wife -----6 Other specify _____9	
Part : Personal characteristics			
123	Can you tell me why you chose working as domestic worker for living?	Low socio economic status-----1 Family divorce-----2 Self-divorce -----3 Death of parents-----4 Opposing early marriage-----5 Other specify _____9	
124	Have you ever taken a drink that contains alcohol? (Tella/Teji/Areke/Beer/Wine, etc...)?	Yes-----1 No-----2	→ 126
125	Within the week (on average week) how many days did you take a drink that contains alcohol?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3	
126	Have you chewed khat?	Yes-----1 No-----2	→ 128
127	Within the week (on average week) how many days did you chewed khat?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3	
Part : Employers characteristics			
Now I am going to ask you some characteristics about your employer to understand the certain characteristics of your employers.			
128	What is the type of household in which you are currently employed?	Married couple both living-----1 Married couple but only men living -----2 Married couple but only women living ----3 Single women living-----4 Single man living -----5 Male friends living -----6 Female friends living -----7	→ 134 → 139 → 139 → 144 → 144
129	If married couple what is the highest level of education attends by the husband?	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	
130	Does the husband drink alcohol?	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	→ 132

131	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did he drink alcohol?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
132	Does the husband chew khat?	Yes-----1 No -----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 134
133	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did the husband chew khat?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
134	If married couple what is the highest level of education attends by the wife/female partner?	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	
135	Does the wife drink alcohol	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 137
136	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she drink alcohol?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
137	Does the wife chew khat?	Yes-----1 No -----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 139
138	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she chew khat?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
139	If employer is single women/single man, what is the highest level of education attends by the employer?	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	
140	Does your employer drink alcohol?	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 142
141	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she/he drink alcohol?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3	

		don't know -----8	
142	Does your employer chew khat?	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> →144
143	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she/he chew khat?	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
144	If employer is male friends/female friends, what is the highest level of education attends by the employers? <i>(More than one answer possible)</i>	Illiterate -----1 read and write only-----2 primary school -----3 secondary school -----4 technical/vocational-----5 higher -----6 I don't know -----8	
145	Do your employers drink alcohol? <i>(if any one of the employer drink register yes)</i>	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 147
146	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she/he drink alcohol? <i>(take the maximum frequency of the employers)</i>	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
147	Do your employers chew khat? <i>(if any one of the employer chew khat register yes)</i>	Yes-----1 No-----2 I don't know -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> →149
148	Within the weak (on average weak) how many days did she/he chew khat? <i>(take the maximum frequency of the employers)</i>	Every day or nearly every day -----1 Once or twice -----2 Less than once -----3 don't know -----8	
149	Please can you tell me how many people usually live in and share food in the employer's house hold? (Probe: does it include children including infants living in the household. Are there any other people who may not be member of your employer's family, such as other domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live in the house hold and shares food) <i>Make sure that those people included in the total.</i> Special cases to be considered member of the household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors if they have slept in the household for the past 6 months • Domestic servants if they sleep 5 nights a week or more in the household 	Total number of people in the household <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Part . VAW domestic worker

I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women domestic workers at employers household or at school level. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topics of conversation. I would again assure you that your answers will be kept secret, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. My I continue?

150	The next questions are about things that happen to many women domestic workers, and that at your current employer household or any other employers household have done to you. I want you to tell me if any one (Does/did) ever do any of the following things to you? Or have you ever having been ----- at household.	A)(if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.154)		B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(if yes ask C if no ask D only)		C) In the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.		
		Ye s	No	Ye s	No	On e	Few	Man y	One	Fe w	Many
	a) Pushed you or shoved you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	b) Slapped you or had something thrown at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	c) Beaten you, dragged you, punched you with fist or kicked you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	d) Choked or burnt on purpose?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	e) Threaten to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
151	Verify wither answered yes for physical violence at household in the past 12 months. if yes to “B”										Yes -----1 No -----2
152	Verify wither answered yes for physical violence at household in and before the past 12 months (life time).if yes to “A”										Yes -----1 No -----2

153	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)	A. employer -----1 B. employer household member-----2 C. Employers relative -----3 D. Neighbors -----4 E. An unknown person ----- 5 F. By group -----6 G. Other specify -----9									
154	(Does/did) any one ever do any of the following things to you? or have you ever having been ----- at school or on the way to school	A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q. 158)		B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(if yes as C if no ask D only)		C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Fe w	Many
	a) Pushed you or shoved you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	b) Slapped you or had something thrown at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	c) Beaten you up, dragged you, punched you with fist or kicked you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	d) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	e) Threaten to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
155	Verify wither answered yes for physical violence at school or on the way to school in the past 12 months. If yes to “B”	Yes -----1 No-----2									
156	Verify wither answered yes for physical violence at school or on the way to school in and before the past 12 months (life time). If yes to “A”	Yes -----1 No-----2									
157	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)	A. Pear student -----1 B. Teacher -----2 C. Neighbors -----3 D. Vagabonds -----4 E. Police members -----5 F. Stranger -----6 G. By group -----7 H. Other(specify -----9									

158	(Does/did) any one ever do any of the following things to you? Or Have you ever have been_____ At school or on the way to school	A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.162)		B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(if yes as C if no ask D only)		C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Few	Many	
		a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		c) Did things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g.by the way he/she looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	d) Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
159	Verify wither answered yes for emotional violence at school or on the way to school in the past 12 months. If yes to "B"						Yes-----1 No-----2					
160	Verify wither answered yes for emotional violence at school or on the way to school in and before the past 12 months (life time). If yes to "A"						Yes-----1 No-----2					
161	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)			A. Peer student -----1 B. Teacher -----2 C. Neighbors -----3 D. Vagabonds -----4 E. Police members -----5 F. Stranger -----6 G. By group -----7 H. Other specify-----9								

162	(Does/did) any one ever do any of the following things to you? Or Have you ever have been _____ At household?	A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q. 166)		B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(if yes as C if no ask D only)		C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Few	Many	
		a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		c) Did things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g.by the way he/she looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
d) Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3		
163	Verify wither yes answered for emotional violence at household in the past 12 months. If yes to “B”							Yes -----1	No -----2			
164	Verify wither yes answered for emotional violence at household in and before the past 12 months (life time). If yes to “A”							Yes -----1	No -----2			
165	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)			A. employer -----1 B. employer household member-----2 C. Employers relative -----3 D. Neighbors -----4 E. Stranger ----- 5 F. By group -----6 G. Other specify _____ 9								
166	<i>Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</i> Check Q. 105. Marital status. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?					Yes -----1			No-----2 → 194			
167	How old were you when you had Sexual intercourse for the first time?			Age in <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			completed years (more or less)					

168	the first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will			Forced-----1 Wanted-----2	194
169	What is the mechanism used to force you?			A. Hit you -----1 B. Pointed a knife -----2 C. Pointed a gun -----3 D. Threats of harm -----4 E. Made you drunk -----5 F. Gave you drug -----6 G. Others (specify)-----9	
170	(Does/did) any one ever do any of the following things to you? Or Have you ever have been_____ At school or on the way to school	A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.174)	B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(if yes as C if no ask D only)	C) before the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)	D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.
		Yes No	Yes No	One Fe Many w	On Fe Many w
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3

171	Verify answer yes for sexual violence at school or on the way to school in the past 12 months. If yes to “B”	Yes -----1 No -----2																																																						
172	Verify answer yes for sexual violence at school or on the way to school in and before the past 12 months (life time). If yes to “A”	Yes -----1 No -----2																																																						
173	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)	A. Peer students -----1 B. Teacher -----2 C. Neighbors -----3 D. Vagabonds-----4 E. Police member-----5 F. Stranger -----6 G. By group -----7 H. Other(specify) -----9																																																						
174	(Does/did) Any one ever does any of the following things to you? Or have you ever have been_____ At household?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.178)</th> <th colspan="2">B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(i f yes as C if no ask D only)</th> <th colspan="3">C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)</th> <th colspan="3">D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>On e</th> <th>few</th> <th>Many</th> <th>One</th> <th>Fe w</th> <th>Many</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Have you ever been faced with unwelcome Touch sexually (e.g. on breasts, genitalia, kissing etc.), Verbal jocks, Comments; or made you something that you didn’t want to? Or force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Have you ever been forced to have sex that you have escaped?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Have you ever been had Sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.178)		B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(i f yes as C if no ask D only)		C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.			Yes	No	Yes	No	On e	few	Many	One	Fe w	Many	a) Have you ever been faced with unwelcome Touch sexually (e.g. on breasts, genitalia, kissing etc.), Verbal jocks, Comments; or made you something that you didn’t want to? Or force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	b) Have you ever been forced to have sex that you have escaped?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	c) Have you ever been had Sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	A) (if yes continue to B if no skip to Q.178)			B) Has this happen in the past 12 months(i f yes as C if no ask D only)		C) in the past 12 Months how often this happened once, few times or many times (after answering C skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months how often this happened once, few times or many times.																																															
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b) Have you ever been forced to have sex that you have escaped?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3																																														
c) Have you ever been had Sexual intercourse forcefully or by any means that	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3																																														

	you didn't want to or against your interest?				
175	Verify wither answered yes for sexual violence at household in the past 12 months. If yes to "B"	Yes-----1 No-----2			
176	Verify wither answered yes for sexual violence at household in and before the past 12 months (life time). If yes to "A"	Yes-----1 No-----2			
177	Who was the perpetrator? (more than one answer possible)	A. employer -----1 B. employer household member-----2 C. Employers relative -----3 D. Neighbors -----4 E. Stranger ----- 5 F. By group -----6 G. Other specify -----9			
178	<i>For any physical, emotional or sexual violence:</i> Did you ever go to any of the following for help? A. Police B. Hospital/health center C. Social services D. Legal advice center E. Court F. Shelter G. Local leader H. Women's organization (list name) I. Priest/religious leaders J. Family members/relatives K. Peers L. Anywhere else? (Where)?	Yes No A. Police 1 2 B. Hospital/health center 1 2 C. Social services 1 2 D. Legal advice center 1 2 1 2 E. Court F. Shelter 1 2 G. Local leader 1 2 H. Women's organization 1 2 I. Priest/religious leaders 1 2 J. Family members/relatives 1 2 K. Peers 1 2 L. Elsewhere			
179	Verify wither answered yes for any response to violence. at least one "yes" answered	Yes-----1 No-----2		→ 206	

180	Why didn't go to any of these?	A. Don't know what to do -----1 B. Afraid of perpetrators -----2 C. Violence normal/not serious -----3 D. Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid would not be believed or would blamed-----4 E. Believed not helped/know other women not helped----5 F. Afraid would lose work-----6 G. Afraid of the public reaction-----7 H. Bring bad name to household -----8 <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> I. Other (specify) -----9	
-----	--------------------------------	--	--

181	We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments or is there anything else you would like to add? <hr/> <hr/>
-----	--

182	I have asked you about many difficult things. how has talking about these things made you made you feel	Good/better-----1 Bad/worse-----2 Same/no difference ----3	
-----	---	--	--

183	Finally do you agree that we may contact you again if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?	Yes-----1 No-----2	
-----	--	-----------------------	--

Finish one- if respondent has disclosed problems/violence

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their experiences of violence.

From what you have told us, I can tell that you have had some very difficult times in your life. No one has the right to treat someone else in that way. However, from what you have told me I can see that you are strong and have survived through some difficult circumstances.

Here is the list of organization that provides support, legal advice and counseling services to women in this woreda (refer to worda women and child affair office, woreda social service office or local health center). Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. The service is free and they will keep anything you say private. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.

Finish two- if respondent has not disclosed the problems/violence

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their experiences in life.

In case you ever hear of another women who needs help, Here is the list of organization that provide support, legal advice and counseling services to women in this woreda (refer to worda women and child affair office , woreda social service office or local health center). Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives needs help. The services are free and they will keep anything you say to them private.

Section : Interview Guide (English Version)

Part : Study Information sheet.

Dear respondent my name is ----- . I am working as a data collector in the study conducted by MPH extension student representing the school of public health, department of reproductive health, Addis Ababa University. We are interviewing night students working as domestic worker in order to generate information necessary for the planning appropriate interventions to combat violence against domestic workers. To attain this objective, your honest and genuine participation by responding to the question prepared is very important and highly appreciated.

We will proceed to the interview after you understand the following points

Objective- To assess the magnitude of violence among female evening students working as domestic worker and its associated factors in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

Benefit – The study may have no direct benefit for the participants. However, you should be aware that the information you will be sharing with us will be highly valuable to improve the life of women working as domestic workers in the city and beyond.

Harm – the participants do not have any harm by participating to the study except time cost. I should inform you that you will not be paid for participating in this study

Duration of the study–the study conducted for one month and Participants are interviewed.

Duration of the interview- the interview may take 20- 30 minutes

Alternatives to participation- you do not have to take part in this research if you do not wish to do so and refusing to participate will not have any harm for you, your family and other evening students. If you have question unclear you have a right to ask clarification. If you have also a question that you don't want to answer you can skip it. You can withdraw the study at any stage during the interview. However, your willingness to answer all of the questions would be highly appreciated and helpful to attain the objective of the study.

Confidentiality: I am going to ask some questions that you may find it difficult to answer. Your name will not be written on this form and no individual response will be reported to anybody but your voice will be recorded for the purpose of the study. The information you react will be coded and stored in secured way and used only for this study alone. Hence, your answers are completely confidential. You have the right to obtain any information about the study and you can get by calling +251-911946313 yonas hailu.

Please, if you cooperate by responding to the questions it means that you have your own contribution to the success of this study.

Are you willing to participate in this study?

1. Yes -----proceed to the next 2.No ----- please stop here

Part : Consent for women

I have read this form or it has been read to me in the language that I understand. I understand all conditions stated above. Therefore, I am willing to participate in this study.

Signature-----

Name of principal investigator:

Yonas Hailu

Address: tell: +251911 946313

Email – yodagi.ha2@gmail.com

Signature-----

Name of interviewer-----

Signature-----

Name and sign of supervisor-----

Part : Interview guide for domestic worker victims of violence.

1. Back ground information (Age, sex, religion, ethnicity, marital status and Place of origin, Years of working as domestic worker) from preliminary quantitative study
2. Can you tell me about your life history, including how and when start domestic working
3. Can you tell me about your current and past working conditions as a domestic worker? (Probe: how many households you worked so far?)
4. How do you explain the general situation or condition of the specific violence that you have faced (probe: all trends, actions and reactions starting from the thought part up to the actual action and your feeling?)
5. Would you tell me about the frequencies and the person who abused you?
6. What measures did you take and their effectiveness? Have you ever discussed your problems with others? How did they respond? Was there more that you would have liked them to do? Who supported you? How?
7. What impacts /influences happened on you?
8. Looking back at your situation, what advice would you give another domestic worker who have those sorts of violence?
9. Any related ideas.



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህብረተሰብ ጤና ት/ቤት

Annex 2: መጠይቅ (የአማርኛ ትርጉም)

ክፍል 1: የጥናቱ አጠቃላይ መረጃ

ጤና ይስጥልን ስሜ----- ይባላል። እኔ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህብረተሰብ ጤና ት/ቤት ተዋልዶ ጤና ትምህርት ክፍል በህብረተሰብ ጤና አጠባበቅ ድህረ-ምረቃ ተማሪ በሚካሄደው ጥናት መረጃ እየሰበሰብኩ ነው። በቤተሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰውን ጥቃት ለመከላከል እና ውጤታማ እርምጃዎችን ለመውሰድ የሚረዱንን መረጃዎች ለማግኘት የቤት ሰራተኛ ሆነው የማታ ትምህርት የሚከታተሉ ተማሪዎችን ቃለ መጠይቅ እያደረግን ነው። ይህን ለማሳካት የእርስዎ ተሳትፎ በጣም ትልቅ አስተዋጽኦ አለው። ለምንጠይቅዎት ጥያቄ እወነተኛ ምላሽ ስለሰጡን ከፍተኛ አድናቆትና ምስጋና ከወድሁ እናቀርባለን።

የሚከተሉትን ነጥቦች በተገቢው መንገድ ከተረዱ በኋላ ወደ መጠይቁ እንሄዳለን

የጥናቱ ዓላማ: የዚህ ጥናት ዋና ዓላማ በኢትዮጵያ አዲስ አበባ የሚኖሩ በማታ ትምህርት ክፍል የሚከታተሉ የቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርሰውን የጥቃት መጠን እና ምክንያቶቹን ማጥናት ነው።

የሚገኝ ጥቅም: ለጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ቀጥተኛ የሆነ ጥቅም ላይኖር ይችላል፤ ነገር ግን ሊገነዘቡት የሚገባው ነገር ቢኖር እርስዎ የሚሰጡን መረጃ በከተማው ውስጥና ከዛም አልፎ የቤት ቤት ሰራተኞችን ህይወት ለማሻሻል እጅግ በጣም ጠቃሚ ነው።

የሚደርስ ጉዳት:- በዚህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ የተሳተፉ ደንበኞች ጊዜያቸውን ከመስዋት ውጭ ስለተሳተፉ የሚደርስ ምንም ዓይነት ጉዳት የለም፤ ጥናቱም ምንም ዓይነት ክፍያ የለውም።

ጥናቱ የሚወስደው ጊዜ:- ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው ተሳታፊዎችን በመጠየቅ ሲሆን የሚወስደው ጊዜ አንድ ወር ነው።

ቃለመጠይቁ የሚወስደው ጊዜ:- ቃለ መጠይቁ ከ 20 እስከ 30 ደቂቃ ሊወስድ ይችላል።

ያለመሳተፍ መብት- በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ፈቃደኛ ካልሆኑ ያለመሳተፍ መብት አለዎት። በዚህም ምክንያት በእርስዎም ላይ ሆነ በቤተሰብ ወይም በሌሎች የማታ ተማሪዎች ላይ የሚደርስ ምንም ዓይነት ጉዳት የለም። በቃለ መጠይቅ ወቅት ለእርስዎ ግልጽ ያልሆነ ነገር ካለ እንዲብራራሎት መጠየቅ ይችላሉ። ለመመለስ ፈቃደኛ ያልሆኑበት ጥያቄ ካለም ማለፍ ይችላሉ። በመጠይቁ መሃል ማቋረጥ ቢፈልጉ ጥያቄዎን የማቋረጥ መብት አለዎት። ነገር ግን ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ ፍቃደኝነትዎ በጣም እሚመሰግንና ለጥናቱም ውጤታማነት አጋዥ ነው።

ሚስጥራዊነት መጠበቅ: በመጠይቁ ላይ አንዳንድ ለመመለስ የሚያስቸግሩ ጥያቄዎችን ሊመልሱልንና ሊያብራሩልን ይችላሉ። ለዚህም ሲባል የእርስዎ ስም በዚህ ፎርም ላይ አይጻፍም ለማንም ሪፖርት አይደረግም ። የእርስዎ መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት አገልግሎት ብቻ እንዲውል ተደርጎ በኮድ ሚስጥራዊ በሆነ ሁኔታ ይቀመጣል። ስለዚህ እርስዎ የሚሰጡን መረጃ ሙሉ

በሙሉ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ነው። ስለጥናቱ ማንኛውንም መረጃ ማግኘት ከፈለጉ በ+251-911946313 ዮናስ ሀይሉ ብለው ደውለው ማግኘት ይችላሉ።

እባክዎ መጠይቁን በመመለስ ከተባበሩን፣ ለጥናቱ መሳካት የበኩልዎን አስተዋፅዖ አበርክተዋል ማለት ነው።

በዚህ ጥናት ለመሳተፍ እርስዎ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት?

- 1. አዎ----- ይቀጥሉ
- 2. ፈቃደኛ አይደለሁም----- ያቁሙ

ክፍል 2: የፈቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ ቅጽ

እኔ በሚገባኝ ቋንቋ ሃሳቡ ተነባብሮኛል ወይም አንብቤዋለሁ። በዚህም መሰረት የጥናቱን ሃሳብና ዓላማ በሚገባ ተረድቻለሁ። ስለዚህ በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነኝ።

ፊርማ -----

የተመራማሪው ስም: ዮናስ ሃይሉ

አድራሻ: ስልክ ቁጥር:- +251911946313

Email – yodagi.ha2@gmail.com

ፊርማ: -----

የጠያቂው ስም:-----

ፊርማ:-----

የሱፐርቫይዘር ስም እና ፊርማ: -----

ክፍል 3: ቃለ መጠይቅ

በሴት ቤት ሰራተኛ የማታ ተማሪዎች ላይ የሚደርሰውን የሴቶች ጥቃት መጠንና ምክንያቶቹን ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ ቃለ-መጠይቅ።

ንዑስ ክፍል 1: የጠያቂው ጉብኝት			
የመጠይቁ ልዩ መለያ ቁጥር		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
የትምህርት ቤት ስም _____			
ቃለ መጠይቅ የተደረገበት ቀን		ቀን <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> ወር <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
		ዓመተ ምህረት <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
የተጀመረበት ሰአት		ሰአት <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> ደቂቃ <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
ያለቀበት ሰአት		ሰአት <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> ደቂቃ <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
ውጤት *		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
ጠያቂ ስም _____ ቀን _____ ወር _____ ዓ.ም _____	ተቆጣጣሪ ስም _____ ቀን _____ ወር _____ ዓ.ም _____	ያረጋገጠው ስም _____ ቀን _____ ወር _____ ዓ.ም _____	ወደ ሶፍት ዌር ያስገባው ስም _____ ቀን _____
* መጠይቁ የተጠናቀቀበት ውጤት ኮድ		የተጠናቀቀ -----1 ለሌላ ቀን ተላልፏል -----2 ፈቃደኛ አይደለም -----3 በግማሽ አልቋል -----4 ያልተሟላ -----5 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	

ንኡስ ክፍል 2: የቤት ሰራተኛ ማህበራዊ ስነ-ባህሪያት እና ሌሎች መገለጫ ባህሪያት መጠይቅ			
ተ.ቁ	የማጣሪያ ጥያቄ	መለያ/ኮድ	እለፍ
101	እድሜሽ ስንት ነው? (በስንተኛ ወርና በስንት ዐመተ ምህረት ነው የተወለድኛው?)	እድሜ በአመት _____	
102	ብሄርሽ ምንድ ነው?	አማራ -----1 አሮሞ -----2 ትግራ -----3 ጉራጌ -----4 ወላይታ -----5 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____9	
103	የየትኛው ሀይመኖት ተከታይ ነሽ?	አርቶዶክስ -----1 ካቶሊክ -----2 ፕሮቴስታንት -----3 ሙስሊም -----4 ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ _____9	
104	የጋብቻ ሁኔታሽ ምን ይመስላል?	ያገባች -----1 ያለ ህጋዊ ጋብቻ አብራ የምትኖር -----2 የተለያዮች/የተፋታች -----3 ባሏ የሞተባት -----4 በፍጹም ያላገባች/ያለህጋዊ ጋብቻ አብራ ያልኖረች -----5	
105	የስንተኛ ክፍል ተማሪ ነሽ?	5ተኛ -----1 6ተኛ -----2 7ተኛ -----3 8ተኛ -----4	
106	ትምህርት የጀመርሽው የት ነው?	ክፍለ ሀገር/ገጠር -----1 ሌላ ከተማ -----2 አዲስ አበባ -----3	
107	ትምህርትሽን አቋርጠሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	አዎ -----1 አላቅም -----2	109
108	አቋርጠሽ የምታቂ ከሆነ ዋና ምክንያቶችሽ ምን ነበር	የቤተሰብ ድጋፍ ማጣት -----1 ጠለፋ/ ያለፍላጎት ጋብቻ -----2 የቤት ውስጥ ስራ ጫና -----3 የትምህርት ቤቱ በጣም ሩቅ መሆን -----4 የቤተሰብ/የአሳዳጊ በሞት መለየት/መፍረስ -----5 ዝቅተኛ የቤተሰብ ኢኮኖሚ -----6 ትምህርት በአፍ መፍቻ ቋንቋ አለመሰጠት -----7 ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ _____9	
109	ከይቅርታ ጋር የወር ደምዘሽ ምን ያህል ነው?	የኢትዮጵያ ብር _____	
110	የት አካባቢ ነው ያደግሽው? (ምርመራ: እስከ 12 አመትሽ ብዙ የኖርሽው የት ነው ገጠር አካባቢ ነው ወይስ ከተማ?)	ሀ. ገጠር አካባቢ -----1 ለ. ከተማ (ከአዲስ አበባ ውጭ) -----2 ሐ. አዲስ አበባ -----3	112
111	አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ኖርሽ?	በወር _____	
112	በቤት ሰራተኝነት ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰራሽ?	በወር _____	

113	ከ አሁኑ አሰሪዎቻችን ጋር ምን አይነት የሥራ ውል ስምምነት ነው ያለሽ (የጽሁፍ፣ የቃል፣ ሌላ ስምምነት)?	የጽሁፍ -----1 የቃል -----2 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	
114	ከአሰሪዎቻችን ጋር የትኛውን አይነት ስምምነት ነው የተፈራረምሽው?	በተመላላሽነት -----1 በወር ኮንትራት -----2 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	→ 115
115	በአሰሪዎቻችን ቤት የማደሪያ ቦታሽ ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?	የተለየ የብቻ ማደሪያ ክፍል -----1 ከአሰሪዎቹ ቤተሰብ አባላት ጋር በጋራ -----2 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	
116	በተመላላሽ ምትሰሪ ከሆነ አሁን ምትኖሪዉ ከማን ጋር ነዉ?	ብቻየን -----1 ከቤተሰብ ጋር -----2 ከባለቤቱ/ከወንድ ጓደኛየ ጋር -----3 ከሌት ጓደኛየ ጋር -----4 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	
ንጉሥ ክፍል 3: የቤት ስራተኛዎ የቤተሰብ እና የቤተሰብ መኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ			
117	ወላጅ እናትና አባትሽ በሂዎት አሉ?	አባት ብቻ በሂወት አለ -----1 እናት ብቻ በሂወት አለች -----2 ሁልቱም በሂወት አሉ -----3 ሁለቱም በሂወት የሉም -----4	→ 119 → 121 → 138
118	ወላጅ እናትና አባትሽ በአሁኑ ሰአት እንዴት ነው እየኖሩ ያሉት?	አንድ ላይ ናቸው -----1 ተፋተዋል/ተለያይተዋል -----2	
119	ወላጅ አባትሽ የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድ ነው?	ያልተማረ -----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ -----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ -----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም -----8	
120	የወላጅ አባትሽ የዘወትር ስራ ምንድነው?	የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ -----1 የግል ድርጅት ተቀጣሪ -----2 የቀን ስራተኛ -----3 ግብርና -----4 አነስተኛ ንግድ -----5 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	
121	ወላጅ እናትሽ የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድ ነው?	ያልተማረ -----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ -----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ -----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም -----8	
122	የወላጅ እናትሽ የዘወትር ስራ ምንድነው?	የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ -----1 የግል ድርጅት ተቀጣሪ -----2 የቀን ስራተኛ -----3 ግብርና -----4 አነስተኛ ንግድ -----5 የቤት እመቤት -----6 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9	

ንኡስ ክፍል 4: የቤት ሰራተኛዎ የግል ባህሪያት

123	በቤት ሰራተኝነት ለመስራት የመረጥሽበትን ምክንያት ልትነግራኝ ትችላለሽ?	ዝቅተኛ ገቢና ማህበራዊ ህይወት-----1 በቤተሰብ ፍች ምክንያት-----2 በራሴ ፍች ምክንያት-----3 የቤተሰብ በሞት መለየት-----4 ያለ እድሜ ጋብቻን በመቃወም-----5 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----9	
124	የአልኮል መጠጦችን ጠጥተሽ ታውቁያለሽ (ጠላ/ጠጅ/አረቄ/ ቢራ/ወይን ወ.ዘ.ተ)?	አዎ-----1 አላውቅም-----8	→ 126
125	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ትጠጫለሽ?	በየቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3	
126	ጫት ትቅሚያለሽ?	አዎ-----1 አልቅምም-----8	→ 128
127	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ትጠጫለሽ?	በየቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3	

ንኡስ ክፍል 3: የአሰሪዎች ሁኔታ

አሁን ስለ አሰሪዎቻችሁ አንዳንድ ነገሮችን ለመረዳት የተወሰኑ ጥያቄዎችን ልጠይቅሽ ነው።

128	ምን ዓይነት መኖሪያ ቤት ነው አሁን የተቀጠርሽው?	ባለ ትዳሮች(ሁለቱም የሚኖሩበት)-----1 ባለ ትዳሮች ሆነው ግን ባል ብቻ የሚኖርበት-----2 ባለ ትዳሮች ሆነው ግን ሚስት ብቻ የምትኖርበት-----3 ሴተ ላጤ(አንድ ሴት ብቻ) -----4 ወንድ ላጤ(አንድ ወንድ ብቻ) -----5 ወንድ ጓደኛዎች የሚኖሩበት-----6 ሴት ጓደኛዎች የሚኖሩበት-----7	→ 134 → 139 → 139 → 144 → 144
129	ባለ ትዳሮች የሚኖሩበት ከሆነ ባለቤው/አባወራው የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድን ነው?	ያልተማረ-----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ-----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ-----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም-----8	
130	ባለቤው/አባወራው አልኮል የመጠጣት ልማድ አላቸው?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም-----2 እኔ አላውቀውም-----8	→ 132
131	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይጠጣሉ?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
132	ባለቤው/አባወራው ጨት የመቃም ልማድ አላቸው?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም-----2 እኔ አላውቀውም-----8	→ 134
133	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይቅማሉ?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	

134	ባለ ትዳሮች የሚኖሩበት ከሆነ ሚስትየዋ/እማወራዋ የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድን ነው?	ያልተማረ-----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ-----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ-----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም-----8	
135	ሚስትየዋ/እማወራዋ አልኮል የመጠጣት ልማድ አላቸው?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም-----2 እኔ አላውቀውም -- -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 137
136	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይጠጣሉ?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
137	ሚስትየዋ/እማወራዋ ጫት የመቃም ልማድ አላቸው?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም-----2 እኔ አላውቀውም -- -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 139
138	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይቅማሉ?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
139	ሴተ ላጤ/አንድ ሴት ብቻ የምትኖርበት ወይም ወንድ ላጤ/አንድ ወንድ ብቻ የሚኖርበት ቤት ከሆነ አሰሪሽ የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድን ነው?	ያልተማረ-----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ-----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ-----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም-----8	
140	አሰሪሽ አልኮል የመጠጣት ልማድ አለው/አላት?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም -----2 እኔ አላውቅም-----3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 142
141	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይጠጣሉ?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
142	አሰሪሽ ጫት የመቃም ልማድ አለው/አላት?	አዎ-----1 የላቸውም-----2 እኔ አላውቀውም -- -----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 144
143	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይቅማል/ትቅማለች?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
144	ወንድ ጓደኛዎች/ሴት ጓደኛዎች የሚኖሩበት ከሆነ አሰሪሽ/ቀጣሪሽ የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)	ያልተማረ-----1 ማንበብና መጻፍ ብቻ-----2 የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ -----3 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ፣ -----4 ቴክኒክና ሙያ-----5 ከፍተኛ ተቋም -----6 አላውቀውም-----8	

145	አሰሪዎችሽ /ቀጣሪሽ አልኮል ይጠጣሉ? (ከቀጣሪዎችሽ አንድ እንኳን የሚጠጣ ከሆን አዎ ይከበብ)	አዎ-----1 አይጠጡም-----2 እኔላውቀውም-----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 147
146	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይጠጣሉ? (ከቀጣሪዎቹ መጠጥ የሚያዘወተርው ድግግምሽ ይከበብ)	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
147	አሰሪዎችሽ /ቀጣሪሽ ጫት ይቅማሉ? (ከቀጣሪዎችሽ አንድ እንኳን የሚቅም ከሆን አዎ ይከበብ)	አዎ-----1 አይቅሙም-----2 እኔ አላውቅም-----8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 149
148	በሳምንት ውስጥ (በአማካኝ ሳምንት) ምን ያህል ቀን ይቅማሉ/ል/ትቅማላች?	በየቀኑ/አብዛኛውን ቀን-----1 አንድ ወይም ሁለት ቀን-----2 ከአንድ ቀን በታች-----3 አላውቀውም-----8	
149	እባክሽ በአሰሪዎችሽ የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁል ጊዜ የሚኖርና ምግብ በጋራ የሚጠቀም አጠቃላይ ምን ያህል ሰው እንዳለ ትነገራሽ? (ምርመራ: የገለጽሽልኝ የቤተሰብ ብዛት በመኖሪያ ቤቱ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ ህጻናትንና ሌሎች የቤተሰቡ አባል ያለሆኑ ነገርግን ሁል ጊዜ በቤቱ የሚኖሩና ምግብ በጋራ የሚጠቀሙ እንደ: በደባልነት የሚኖሩ፣ ሌሎች የቤትሰራተኞች እና ጓደኛን ያካተተ ነው) በልዩ ሁኔታ የመኖሪያ ቤቱ አባላት ሆነው የሚቆጠሩ መካተታቸው ይረጋገጥ • ጎብኝ ወይም እንግዳ በቤት ውስጥ ላለፉት 6 ወራትና ከዛ በላይ ካደረ • የቤት ሰራተኛ በቤት ውስጥ በሳምንት 5 ቀናትና ከዛ በላይ ካደረች	አጠቃላይ በቤቱ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ አባላት በቁጥር <input type="text"/>	

ንዑስ ክፍል 4: በቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃት

ከህዚ ቀጥሎ የምጠይቅሽ ጥያቄ በብዙ ሴት የቤት ሰራተኛ የግታ ተማሪዎች ላይ በቤትም ሆነ በትምህርት ቤት እንዲሁም በትምህት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የሚያጋጥሙ ነገሮችን ነው። ማንኛውም ሰው በንግግራችን መሃል ቢረብሽን/ቢያቋርጠን የንግግራችንን ርእስ እንቀይረዋለን። አንች የምትሰጩን ምላሽ ሚስጥሩ የተጠበቀ እንደሆነና መመለስ የማትፈልገውን ጥያቄ አለመመለስ እንደምትችይ በድጋሚ አረጋግጥልሻለሁ። ልቀጥል?

150	አሁን የምጠይቅሽ በብዙ ሴት ቤት ሰራተኞች ላይ የሚያጋጥሙ ነገሮችን ሲሆን አሁን በምትሰራበት ወይም ከዚህ በፊት በሰራሽባቸው ቤቶች ያጋጠሙሽን ነው። በምትሰራበት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ገጥመውሽ ያውቃሉ/፣ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጠቃቶች አድረሱብሽ ያውቃል	ሀ) (አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ለ የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 154 ይለፉ) አዎ የለም	ለ) ያጋጠመሽ ባልፉት 12 ወራት ነው (አዎ ከሆነ ሐ የለም ከሆነ መን ብቻ ጠይቅ) አዎ የለም	ሐ) ባለፉት 12 ወራት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ (ሐን ከመለሱ መን እለፉ) አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ	መ) ከ 12 ወራት በፊት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ? አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ
ሀ) ገፍትረውሽ/ የመገፍተር ጥቃት ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
ለ) በጥሬ ተመተሽ ወይም ሊጎዳሽ የሚችል ነገር ተወርውሮ ብሽያቃል?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
ሐ) መሬት ላይ ተጎትተሽ ወይም ተደብድብሽ ታቂያለሽ (በቦቅስ/ በካልቾ/ በዱላ)?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

	መ) አንገትሽን አንቀውሽ/ ሆን ብለው አቃጥለውሽ ያቃል? ሠ) በጨቤ/ በቢለዋ/ በመሳሪያ እጠቀማለሁ በማለት በቃል ወይም በመጠቀም ማስፈራራያ ደርሶብሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
151	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ አካላዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)				አዎ-----1 የለም-----2						
152	ባለፉት 12 ወራት/ከ 12 ወራት በፊት በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ አካላዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)				አዎ-----1 የለም-----2						
153	አካላዊ ጥቃቱን ያደረሱብሽ ማን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)				ሀ) አሰሪሽ -----1 ለ) የአሰሪሽ መኖሪያ ቤት አባል-----2 ሐ) የአሰሪሽ ዘመድ-----3 መ) ጎረቤት-----4 ሠ) የማይታወቅ ሰው -----5 ረ) በግፍጥ-----6 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----9						
154	በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ ወይም በትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ገጥመውሽ ያውቃሉ፣ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጥቃቶች አድረሱብሽ ያውቃል? ሀ) ገፍትረውሽ/ የመገፍተር ጥቃት ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል? ለ) በጥፊ ተመተሽ ወይም ሊጎዳሽ የሚችል ነገር ተወርውሮብሽ ያቃል? ሐ) መሬት ላይ ተጎትተሽ ወይም ተደብድብሽ ታቂያለሽ (በበቅስ/ በካልች/ በዱላ)? መ) አንገትሽን አንቀውሽ/ ሆን ብለው አቃጥለውሽ ያቃል? ሠ) በጨቤ/ በቢለዋ/ በመሳሪያ እጠቀማለሁ በማለት በቃል ወይም በመጠቀም ማስፈራራያ ደርሶብሽ ያውቃል?	አዎ	የለም	አዎ	የለም	አንድ	ጠቂ	ብዙጊ	አንድ	ጠቂት	ብዙጊ
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
155	ባለፉት 12 ወራት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሰ አካላዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)				አዎ-----1 የለም-----2						
156	ባለፉት 12 ወራት/12 ወራት በፊት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሰ አካላዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)				አዎ-----1 የለም-----2						

157	አካላዊ ጥቃቱን ያደረሱበት ማን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)	ሀ) አቻተማሪ -----1 ለ) አስተማሪ -----2 ሐ) ጎረቤት -----4 መ) የመንገድ ላይ ተተናኳይወች (ስራፈቶች)-----5 ሠ) የፖሊስ አባላት -----6 ረ) የማይታወቁ ሰዎች -----7 ሰ) በግሩፕ -----8 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9																	
158	በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ ወይም በትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ገጥመውሽ ያውቃሉ/ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጥቃቶች አድረሱበት ያውቃል	ሀ) (አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ለ የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 162 ይለፉ)	ለ) ያጋጠመሽ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ነው (አዎ ከሆነ ሐ የለም ከሆነ መን ብቻ ጠይቅ)	ሐ) ባለፉት 12 ወራት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ (ሐን ከመለሱ መን እለፉ)	መ) ከ 12 ወራት በፊት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>አዎ</td> <td>የለም</td> </tr> </table>	አዎ	የለም	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>አዎ</td> <td>የለም</td> </tr> </table>	አዎ	የለም	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>አንዴ</td> <td>ጠቂት ጊዜ</td> <td>ብዙ ጊዜ</td> </tr> </table>	አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>አንዴ</td> <td>ጠቂት ጊዜ</td> <td>ብዙ ጊዜ</td> </tr> </table>	አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ
አዎ	የለም																		
አዎ	የለም																		
አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ																	
አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ																	
	ሀ) ስሜት የሚጎዳ ስደብ ወይም ዘለፋ ገጥሞሽ ያቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3								
	ለ) በሰዎች ፊት ሚያንቋሽሽ ወይም የሚያሽማቅቅ ንግግር ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3								
	ሐ) በአንች ላይ ተጽእኖ የሚፈጥር ወይም የሚያስፍራራ ድርጊት (ለምሳሌ:-ባልሆነ አስተያየት: በመጮህ: በመተግበር) ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3								
	መ) በአንች ላይ ተጽእኖ ለመፍጠር:- በራስሽ ላይ ወይም ላንች ቅርብ በሆኑ ሰዎች ላይ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የዛቻና ማስፈራሪያ ድርጊት ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3								

159	ባለፉት 12 ወራት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሱትን -ልቦናዊጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
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160	ከባለፉት 12 ወራት በፊት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሱ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ?(በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)	አዎ-----1 የለም -----2
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161	ስነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃቱን /እነዚህን ጥቃቶች ያደረሱበት ማን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)	ሀ) አቻተማሪ -----1 ለ) አስተማሪ -----2 ሐ) ጎረቤት -----3 መ) የመንገድ ላይ ተተናኳይወች (ስራፈቶች)-----4 ሠ) የፖሊስ አባላት -----5 ረ) የማይታወቁ ሰዎች -----6 ሰ) በግሩፕ -----7 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9								
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162	በምትሰራበት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ገጥመውሽ ያውቃሉ፡ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጠቃቶች አድረሱብሽ ያውቃል?	ሀ) (አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ለ የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 166 ይለፉ)		ለ) ያጋጠመሽ ባልፉት 12 ወራት ነው (አዎ ከሆነ ሐ የለም ከሆነ መን ብቻ ጠይቅ)		ሐ) ባለፉት 12 ወራት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ (ሐን ከመለሱ መን እለፉ)			መ) ከ 12 ወራት በፊት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ?		
		አዎ	የለም	አዎ	የለም	አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ	አንዴ	ጠቂት ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ
	ሀ) ስሜት የሚጎዳ ስደብ ወይም ዘለፋ ገጥሞሽያ ቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	ለ) በሰዎች ፊት ሚያንቋሽሽ ወይም የሚያሸማቅቅ ንግግር ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	ሐ) በአንች ላይ ተጽእኖ የሚፈጥር ወይም የሚያስፍራራ ድርጊት (ለምሳሌ፡-ባልሆነ አስተያየት፡ በመጮሀ፡ በመተግበር) ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	መ) በአንች ላይ ተጽእኖ ለመፍጠር፡- በራሽ ላይ ወይም ላንች ቅርብ በሆኑ ሰዎች ላይ ጉዳት ለማድረስ የዛቻና ማስፈራራያ ድርጊት ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
163	ባለፉት 12 ወራት በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ?(በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)					አዎ-----1 የለም-----2					
164	ባለፉት 12 ወራት/ከ 12 ወራት በፊት በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ?(በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)					አዎ-----1 የለም -----2					
165	አካላዊ ጥቃቱን ያደረሱብሽ ማን ነው?(ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)					ሀ) አሰሪሽ -----1 ለ) የአሰሪሽ መኖሪያ ቤት ቤት አባል-----2 ሐ) የአሰሪሽ ዘመድ-----3 መ) ጎረቤት-----4 ሠ) የማይታወቅ ሰው -----5 ረ) በግሩፕ-----6 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----11					
166	አሁን ልጠይቅሽ የምፈልገው ስለወሲባዊ ድርጊቶች የተወሰኑ ሃሳቦችን ለመረዳት ነው፡፡ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 105 . የጋብቻ ሁኔታ አረጋግጥ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አድርገሽ ታውቂያለሽ?					አዎ -----1 አድርጌ አላቅም-----2 → 170					
167	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ያደረግሽው በስንት አመትሽ ነበር?					እድሜ በአመት _____					
168	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ያደረግሽው በፍላጎትሽ ነበር ወይስ ተገደሽ ነበር?					ተገደጄ ነበር-----1 በፍላጎቴ ነበር-----2 → 170					
169	በምን አይነት መንገድ ተጠቅሞ ነው ያስገደደሽ? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)					ሀ) በመደብደብ -----1 ለ) በስለት በማስፈራራት -----2 ሐ) በመሳሪያ በማስፈራራት -----3 መ) በቃል በማስፈራራት -----4 ሠ) በመጠጥ ሀይል በማስከር-----5 ረ) በእጽ በማደንዘዝ -----6 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----9					

170	<p>በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ ወይም በትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ገጥመው ስን ያውቃለሁ/ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጥቃቶች አድረሱብን ያውቃለሁ?</p>	ሀ) (አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ለ የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 174 ይለፉ)	ለ) ያጋጠመሽ ባልፉት 12 ወራት ነው (አዎ ከሆነ ሐ የለም ከሆነ መን ብቻ ጠይቅ)	ሐ) ባለፉት 12 ወራት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ (ሐን ከመለሱ መን አለፉ)	መ) ከ 12 ወራት በፊት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ?
		አዎ የለም	አዎ የለም	አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ ጊዜ	አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
		ሀ) ማንኛውም የማትፈልገውን ወሲባዊ ትንኮሳ/ ንክኪ (ምሳሌ፡ ጡትሽን፣ ብልትሽ አካባቢ፣ ከንፈርሽን መሳም፣ ወሲባዊ ፊሎሞችን ማሳይት...) ገጥሞሽ ያውቃለሁ? ወይም በቃላት መተንኮስ በቀልድ/ ባስተያየት መለክ ወይም የማትፈልገውን ወሲባዊ የሆኑ ነገሮችን አንድታደርገህ የሚገፋፋ ነገሮች ገጥሞሽ ያውቃለሁ?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3
ለ) በግዳጅ የግብረ ስጋ ግኑኝነት እንድትፈጽሟ ተደርገሽ ነገር ግን ያመለጥሽው አጋጣሚ ገጥሞሽ ያውቃለሁ?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	
ሐ) ተገደሽ ወይም ፈጽሞ ከፍላጎትሽ ውጭ የሆነ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመሽ ታውቁያለሽ?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	
171	ባለፉት 12 ወራት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሰ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2			
172	ባለፉት 12 ወራት/ከ 12 ወራት በፊት በትምህርት ቤት ወይም በትምህርት ቤት መንገድ ላይ የደረሰ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2			
173	ወሲባ ዊጥቃቱን /እነዚህን ጥቃቶች ያደረሱብሽ ማን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)?	ሀ) አቻተማሪ -----1 ለ) አስተማሪ -----2 ሐ) ጎረቤት -----3 መ) የመንገድ ላይ ተተናኳይወች(ስራፊቶች)-----4 ሠ) የፖሊስ አባላት -----5 ረ) የማይታወቁ ሰዎች ----- 6 ሰ) በግሩፕ-----7 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----11			
174	በምትሰራበት ቤት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ነገሮች ነገጥመው ስን ያውቃለሁ፣ ማንኛውም ሰው እነዚህን ጥቃቶች አድረሱብን ያውቃለሁ?	ሀ) (አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ለ የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 78 ይለፉ)	ለ) ያጋጠመሽ ባልፉት 12 ወራት ነው (አዎ ከሆነ ሐ የለም ከሆነ መን ብቻ ጠይቅ)	ሐ) ባለፉት 12 ወራት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ (ሐን ከመለሱ መን አለፉ)	መ) ከ 12 ወራት በፊት ምን ያህል ጊዜ አጋጠመሽ?
	አዎ የለም	አዎ የለም	አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ ጊዜ	አንዴ ጠቂት ብዙ ጊዜ ጊዜ	

	ሀ) ማንኛውንም የማትፈልገውን ወሲባዊ ትንኮሳ/ ንክኪ (ምሳሌ፡ ቡትሽን፣ ብልትሽ አካባቢ፣ ከንፈርሽን መሳሰሉ፡ ወሲባዊ ፊሎሞችን ማሳይት...) ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል? ወይም በቃላት መተንኮስ በቀልድ/ ባሰተያየት መለክ ወይም የማትፈልገውን ወሲባዊ የሆኑ ነገሮችን አንድታደርጊ የሚገፋፉ ነገሮች ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	ለ) በግዳጅ የግብረ ስጋ ግኑኝነት እንድትፈጽሟ ተደርገሽ ነገር ግን ያመለጥሽው አጋጣሚ ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	ሐ) ተገደሽ ወይም ፈጽሞ ከፍላጎትሽ ውጭ የሆነ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ፈጽመሽ ታውቁያለሽ?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
175	ባለፉት 12 ወራት በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ለ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)							አዎ-----1	የለም-----2			
176	ባለፉት 12 ወራት/ከ 12 ወራት በፊት በመኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ የደረሰ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ላይ አዎ ምላሽ አለ? (በ ሀ ስር አዎ ምላሽ ካለ)							አዎ-----1	የለም-----2			
177	ወሲባዊ ጥቃቱን /እነዚህን ጥቃቶች ያደረሱብሽ ማን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)?							ሀ) አሰሪሽ -----1	ለ) የአሰሪሽ መኖሪያ ቤት ቤት አባል-----2			
								ሐ) የአሰሪሽ ዘመድ-----3	መ) ጎረቤት-----4			
								ሠ) የማይታወቅ ሰው-----5	ረ) በግሩፕ-----6			
								ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----11				
178	ለማንኛውም አካላዊ፣ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ወይም ጾታዊ ጥቃት፡- እርዳታ ለማግኘት ከዚህ በታች ወደ ተዘረዘሩት ሄደሽ ነበር? ሀ) ፖለስ ቢሮ ለ) ጤና ጣቢያ/ ሆስፒታል ሐ) ማህበራዊጉ ዳዮች መ) የህግ አማካሪዎች ማእከል ሠ) ፍርድ ቤት ረ) መጠለያ ሰ) የአካባቢው አስተዳዳሪዎች ሸ) የሴቶች ጉዳይ/የሴቶች አደረጃጀት (ስሙ ይገለጽ) ቀ) የሀይማኖት አባቶች በ) ቤተሰብ/ ዘመድጋ ተ) ጓደኛጋ ቸ) ሌላ ማንኛውም ቦታ ካለ ይገለጽ							አዎ	አልሄድኩም			
								1	2			
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								1	2			
								1	2			
								1	2			
179	ለደረሰ ማንኛውም ጥቃት ምላሽ ላይ “አዎ” ምላሽ አለ? አረጋግጥ?							አለ-----1	የለም-----2	→181		

180	<p>በምን ምክንያት ነው ወደነዚህ ቦታዎች ያለሄድሽው/ ያላመለከትሽው?</p> <p>(ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይቻላል)</p>	<p>ሀ)ምን ማድረግ እንዳለብኝ ስለማላውቅ-----1</p> <p>ለ) ጥቃት ያደረሰብኝን ሲለፈራሁ/ ስላስፈራራኝ-----2</p> <p>ሐ) ጥቃቱ ምንም የተለይ ነገር ስላልመሰለኝ-----3</p> <p>መ) ሀፍረት ስለተሰማኝ /-----4</p> <p>ሠ) ማንም አይረዳኝም ብዬ ስላሰብኩ (ሌላ እርዳታ ያላገኘ ሰው ስለማቅ) -----5</p> <p>ረ) ስራዬን አጣለሁ ብዬ ስለፈራሁ-----6</p> <p>ሠ) የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ ስለፈራሁ-----7</p> <p>ሸ) የቤተሰቡን ክብር ለመጠበቅ -----8</p> <p>ቀ) ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----9</p>	
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181 አሁን ቃለ መጠይቁን ጨርሰናል። የምትጨምረው ሃሳብ ይኖራል ወይም አስተያየት ካለሽ?

182	<p>ብዙ ከባድ ጥያቄዎችን ጠይቄሻለሁ ስለነዚህ ነገሮች መነጋገር ምን አይነት ስሜት ፈጠረብሽ?</p>	<p>ጥሩ ስሜት-----1</p> <p>መጥፎ ስሜት-----2</p> <p>ምንም የተለየ ስሜት አልተሰማኝም-----3</p>	
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183	<p>በስተመጨረሻ የተወሰኑ ማብራሪያ የሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎችን ለመጠየቅ በድጋሚ ብናገኘሽ ፈቃደኛ ነሽ?</p>	<p>አዎ-----1</p> <p>ፍቃደኛ አይሉም-----2</p>	
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መዝገብ 1:- ተሳታፊዎች የአጋጠማትን ጥቃት/ችግር ከገለጹ
 መልካም ፈቃድሽ ሆኖ ጊዜሽን ሰጥተሽ ስለረዳሽኝ በጣም አመሰግናለሁ። የጠየኩሽ ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ የሚከብዱ እንደነበሩ ይገባኛል ነገር ግን ስለ ጥቃቱ በትክክል ለመረዳት የሚቻለው ከሴቶቹ ከራሳቸው በመስማት ብቻ ነው።

ከገለጽሽልኝ ነገር አንጻር በህይወትሽ በጣም ከባድ ጊዜ እንዳሳለፍሽ ነው የምነግርሽ። ማንም ሰው በማንም ላይ እንደዛ የማድረግ መብት የለውም። አንች ግን በዛ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ማለፍሽ በጣም ጠንካራ ነሽ።

እነዚህ በወረዳው የሚገኙና ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው ሴቶች ዲጋፍ፣ የህግ ማማከርና የምክር አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ ናቸው (የወርዳው ሰሴቶችና ህጻናት ጉዳይ ፣ ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ፣ ፖሊስ ቢሮ እና በአካባቢው የሉ ጤና ጣቢዎች)። እባክሽ ከቻልሽ ስላጋጠመሽ ሁንታ አነጋግሪያቸው አገልግሎታቸው በነጻ ነው በተጨማሪ ሚስጥርሽ የተጠመቀ ነው የሚሆነው። በማንኛውም ጊዜ ዝግጁ ስትሆኝ አሁን ወይም ከአሁን በሁላ መሄድ ትችላለሽ።

መዝገብ 2:- ተሳታፊዎች የአጋጠማትን ጥቃት/ችግር ካልገለጹ
 መልካም ፈቃድሽ ሆኖ ጊዜሽን ሰጥተሽ ስለረዳሽኝ በጣም አመሰግናለሁ። የጠየኩሽ ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ የሚከብዱ እንደነበሩ ይገባኛል ነገር ግን ስለ ስራ ህይወታቸው በትክክል ለመረዳት የሚቻለው ከሴቶቹ ከራሳቸው በመስማት ብቻ ነው።

በአጋጣሚ እርዳታ የምትፈልግ ሴትጓደኛ ወይም ዘመድ ካጋጠመሽ፤ እነዚህ በወረዳው የሚገኙና ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው ሴቶች ዲጋፍ፣ የህግ ማማከርና የምክር አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ ናቸው (የወርዳው ሰሴቶችና ህጻናት ጉዳይ ፣ ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ፣ ፖሊስ ቢሮ እና በአካባቢው የሉ ጤና ጣቢዎች)። አገልግሎታቸው በነጻ ነው በተጨማሪ አገልግሎቱ ሚስጥሩ የተጠመቀ ነው የሚሆነው።

መጠይቅ መምሪያ ጾታዊ ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው የቤት ሰራተኞች

1. የመነሻ መረጃ ከመጠይቅ የሚሞላ (እድሜ፡ሀይማኖት፡ብሄር፡የትዳርሆኔታ፡የትውልድ ቦታ እና የስራ ልምድ)
2. እስኪ ስለህይወት ታሪኽ ነገሮች? በቤት ሰራተኝነት መስራት መች እና እንዴት እንደ ጀመርሽ?
3. እስከ አሁን ምን ያህል ቤቶች በቤት ሰራተኝነት ሰርተሽል? እስኪ አሁን ያለሽበትና በፊት የነበርሽበት ምን ይመስላል ሁኔታው?
4. ስለ አጋጠመሽ ጥቃት አጠቃላይ ሁኔታውን እንዴት ትገለጭዋለሽ? (ቅድመ ሁኔታውን፣ ድርጊቱን፣ የአንችምላሽ፣ ስለሁኔታው የነበረሽ ስሜት).
5. ጥቃቱ በማን እንደተፈጸመና ምን ያህል ጊዜ እንደደረሰብሽ ልትነገሪን ትችያለሽ?
6. ምን አይነት እርምጃ ወሰድሽ ውጤቱስ? ችግሩን ከሌሎች ሰዎች ጋር ተወያይተሽበት ነበር ? ምላሻቸው እንዴት ነበር? ሌላ እንዲያደርጉልሽ የምትፈልገው ነገር ነበር? ማን እረዳሽ? እንዴት?
7. በጥቃቱ ምክንያት ምን ዓይነት ችግር/ጫና አጋጠመሽ?
8. ያጋጠመሽን ሁኔታ ስታስታውሽ፣ እንደዚህ አይነት ጥቃት እየደረሰባቸው ላሉ የቤት ሰራተኞች ምን ዓይነት ምክር ትመክሪያለሽ?
9. እስከ አሁን ከተነጋገርናቸው ጋር የተያያዘ ማንኛውም ሃሳብ ካለሽ?

CURRICULM VITAE

1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Full name Yonas Hailu Amare
 - Sex Male
 - Date Of Birth 1980
 - Place of birth Mojo
 - Marital status Married
 - Nationality Ethiopian
 - Address Addis Ababa
 - Mobile +251 911946313
- Email:yodagi.ha2@gmail.com

2. EDUCATION BACKGROUND

- ◆ 9 -12 completed in mojo senior secondary and preparatory school.
- ◆ Bachelor of Science in public health from Hawassa University.

3. QUALIFICATION

- Bachelor of science in public health

4. LANGUAGE SKILLS

	Listening	speaking	reading	writing
Amharic	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

5. WORK EXPERIENCE

I have many experiences working in different health centers in different regions in several positions. Starting from 11/09/2010 to 19/6/2012 G.C I have been working in hadya zone, SNNPR at health center as health officer. I have transferred to north shoa amhara region and starting from 20/06/2012 to 18/10/2013 G.C I have worked at health center as health officer. From October 19/2013 to October 25/2016 G.C I have transferred to yeka sub city, Addis Ababa city administration Entoto no.2 health center and I have worked as health officer. Finally from October 26/2016 on wards I have joined federal ministry of health and I am working on my current position as junior health information consultant at public relation and communication directorate.

6. SPECIAL TRAINING

- TOT on maternal, child and adolescent health, malaria, hygiene & sanitation, nutrition and communication integrated refresher training module for health extension workers
- Management of sever acute malnutrition(SAM)
- Integrated management of newborn and childhood illness(IMNCI), follow-up and supportive supervision
- Basic on syndromic management of sexually transmitted infection
- Basic counseling skills

7. HOBBY

- Reading books, listening media and cooperative learning

8. REFERENCE

- Mesifin agachew MPH Mob: +251918199097

To my knowledge, I confirm that the above information is true.

Yonas hailu

