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# Magnitude and Factors with Sexual Violence Among Housemaids Attending Night School in Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia

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**BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**DEPARTMENT OF Reproductive Health and Population**  
**Studies**

**Magnitude and Factors with Sexual Violence Among Housemaids  
Attending Night School in Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia.**

**Principal Investigator: Seble Asheber**

**A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED TO BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY,  
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TITLE	MAGNITUDE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF SEXUAL VIOLNECE AMONG FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS ATTENDING NIGHT SCHOOL IN BAHIR DAR CITY, NORTH WEST ETHIOPIA.
STUDY PERIOD	FROM MAY 15 TO JUNE 20, 2022
STUDY AREA	BAHIR DAR CITY

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## **LIST OF ACRONYM**

AOR	Adjust Odds Ratio
ASSIT	Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Tool
AUDIT	Alcohol Use Identification Test
COR	Crud Odds Ratio
DSM	Diagnostic Statistical Manual
FAST	Fast Alcohol Screening Test
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ILO	International Labor Organization
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SD	Standard Deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
WHO	World Health Organization

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## **ABSTARCT**

**Background:** Sexual violence is a major public health problem that affects the health and wellbeing of millions young people widely. Housemaids are the most vulnerable group to sexual violence due to their working condition, low educational and economical level. The problem ranges from physical, mental, to sexual and reproductive health problems. However they are neglected and undermined groups with poor legal protection. Evidence shows this group of population is vulnerable to all sorts of violence while the magnitudes are barely known in the study areas.

**Objective:** To assess magnitude and associated factor of sexual violence among female house maids attending night school in Bahir Dar city North West Ethiopia 2022.

**Method:** An institution based cross-sectional study design was conducted among 340 housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar city from May 15 – June 20, 2022. Participants were selected using simple random sampling through computer generation technique. Data was collected using semi- structured questionnaire and face to face interview then it was entered, coded and cleaned using EPI data version 4.6.0.2 then it was exported to SPSS version 26 for analysis. First descriptive analysis was performed then binary logistic regression was done to identify associated factors for sexual violence, Crude and adjusted odd ratios with 95% confidence interval were also computed. Finally variables with P value < 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

**Result:** The magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids was 30.3%, 95% CI (25.3-35.38). Ever had sex (AOR=4.67; 95% CI [2.60, 8.39]), discussion of sexual and reproductive issue (AOR=2.32; 95%CI [1.29, 4.16]), Social support (AOR=2.69; 95% CI [1.32, 5.52]), school performance (AOR=0.96; 95% CI [0.93, 0.99]), and time taken to reach to school (AOR=2.04; 95% CI [1.19, 3.48]) were identified as statistically significant with sexual violence among housemaids at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** In this study magnitude of sexual violence among housemaid was found high. Housemaids who ever had sex, discussion of SRH, and poor social support, school performance, time taken to reach to school were more likely to be victim of sexual violence. To resolve this problem, empowering domestic workers and participating them in society is important for securing their sexual right.

**Key word:** sexual violence, housemaid, associated factor, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

Sexual violence (SV) is defined as any sexual act or attempt carried out without the individual's consent in any setting, including but not limited to the home and work place. It can take different forms threats of rape, attempted rape, complete rape, sexual harassment, and sexual contact(1).

The reason for sexual violence is insecurity, social disparity cultural influences, lack of power, poverty, behavioral disturbance, and mental instability(2, 3). Thus, minority and marginalized women who are among the least protected group under national and international law, are more vulnerable to all sorts of abuse(4). Among those, housemaids are one groups, which are at high risk of sexual violence due to their working condition and school arrangement(5). Women who are engaged in these type of jobs are typically in low socio-economic and educational level(6, 7). Victims of sexual violence face a serious health problem that has both short and long-term implications; school dropout ,unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexual and reproductive issues, in adding to physical injuries, mental health issues ranging from stress to death, and financial load on maids and families(8, 9)

So far efforts have made throughout the world to address the problem, the international labor organization(ILO) on convention 189 describes the “effective protection against all forms of abuse, harassment and violence” with penalties (10). An international day for elimination of violence against women also launched a 16-day activism campaign held to raise awareness, promote advocacy, and provide a place for discussion on concerns and solutions to eliminate violence against women and girls(11). And the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is also working to improve gender-based violence by enacting criminal codes (Article 620) for anyone who forces a woman to rape in any circumstance(12). Furthermore, Ethiopia has signed an agreement to protect and promote gender-based violence (GBV) by ratifying the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (13, 14).

However, the application to all class of women including marginalized and vulnerable ones is being questioned due to the underreporting and gaps of information to this groups(15). Therefore, this study is aimed to asses’ magnitude and associated factor of sexual violence among housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar city

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Worldwide, 6% of women reported having been the victim of non-partner sexual violence. Similarly, in sub-Saharan nations, the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence was found to be 6% over the course of a person's lifetime(16) and in Ethiopia, 10% of women reported experiencing sexual violence at some point in their lives(17).

All women and girls are subjected to certain type of gender-based violence (GBV), but the indigenous and minority domestic workers suffer a double tragedy(18). In numerous nations their identification as a unique community with a distinct lifestyle, culture, and way of life is not legally recognized, making them invisible in national statistics ,social services and don't get the public figure(19). In Ethiopia a total of 248,600 women's were estimated to provide domestic work in 2018 (15). Despite the number, they are frequently subjected to forced sex by male household members, brokers, and friends. Most victims' primary concern is survival, since they have few or no option for work, they are often unable to disclose such crimes(20).

But, evidence shows they are prone to have sex before 15 years and to face coerced sex earlier than the other females (21). An individuals with low educational level, low economic level, poor knowledge ,poor family support, abuse of substance and previous exposure to sexual violence has been found to be a risk factors for sexual violence(22, 23). Following sexual violence reports shows, 42% of injuries happened on women's who had the experience,16% are likely to had miscarriage and 41% to have preterm birth(24).

Previous times solution has been tried, in delegation of domestic workers which participated in discussions at the International Labor Conference (ILC) on violence and harassment in the world of work; they succeeded in securing an ILO Convention (C190) on Eliminating Violence and Harassment throughout the world (25). The international goal has also target on SDG target 5.2 “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation” (26). However, a lot has been said to the vulnerability of housemaids, while little information is known on the magnitude and factors. Reports should also be made in every chance to add up information's and end their suffer thus; this study is intended to assess magnitude and associated factors of sexual violence among housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar city.

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

The finding of this study will have contribution for:-

Health institution: - It allows the health institutions to give emphasis to domestic worker so that they can help them by creating awareness on sexual life and related problems following that, it encourage them to have open discussion about their sexual and reproductive health with their friends, employers and health providers.

Night schools: - By clearly pointing what their students were being through, so that they can provide support to them with their education and build interaction for better outcome.

Researchers:-It contributes as an input for the researchers to have information when they needed further investigation on this area.

Community: - It will help the community to have information regarding sexual violence and life of housemaids which creates understanding of the victims and provides social support.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Magnitude of sexual violence

Cross-sectional Studies conducted in developed countries showed the magnitude of sexual violence among female house maids ranges from 14% to 26%, in, Brazil, Texas, Portugal, and Hong Kong (27-30). According to a study of sexually exploited migrants in Europe and Greece, the majority of victims were females, ranging between 69% - 72%, implies that female populations under the same characteristics of migrants are suffering more than the general female(31, 32).

In developing countries, a survey showed, over 29% of the housemaids had experience sexual violence in India(33). In South Africa, life time prevalence of sexual violence results 24.9%, (34). According to studies undertaken in Sub-Saharan African countries, the prevalence of sexual violence among child domestic workers, women's ranges from 8.6% to 20.5% in Rwanda, Sudan, and Kenya (35-37)

In Ethiopia, studies showed that the prevalence of female sexual violence in the workplace is 22 %, with the pooled prevalence being particularly high among the most vulnerable women. (38).While cross-sectional research reveal that sexual violence against female housemaids in Geode zone and Harare ranged from 60.2 % to 72% (39, 40) .According to cross-sectional research undertaken in Addis Ababa at various times, the prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids was found to be 28.6% and 72% consecutively(41, 42) Where as in Debretabor a community based cross-sectional survey revealed 27.8% sexual violence among female housemaids(43).Other study conducted in Bahir Dar the magnitude of sexual violence was 49.1% on female night school students(44).

## **2.2. Factors associated with sexual violence**

### **2.2.1. Socio-demographic factors**

Studies identified Age, child hood residence, educational status, monthly salary, working experience; school performance and school distance were reported to have statistical association with sexual violence (39, 41, 43-46).

According to studies in Ethiopia, the age of the housemaids was significantly associated with sexual violence, with females aged 15 to 19 being more likely to be sexually violated in Gedeo zone(39). While in Mekelle female employees in the age group 15-25 were more likely to be sexually violated(47). Child hood residence is also another factor that was significantly associated to sexual violence; in studies by Gedeo, Debretabor, and Bahir Dar, victims who grew up in rural areas were more likely to be sexually violated(39, 43, 44)

Housemaid's father's educational status was also strongly linked to sexual violence, female's father with no formal education were more likely to be sexually violated in the study of Gedeo(39). whereas, in Debretabor housemaids themselves who do not have formal education were more prone to be sexually abused (43). A study done in Addis Ababa shows that, monthly salary of housemaids are significantly associated with sexual violence those, housemaids income which was <300ETB are more likely to be sexual violated in (41)

Working experience as a housemaid was also significantly associated to sexual violence; in Gedeo zone study, housemaids who have five years or less experience is more likely to face sexual violence than those who had beyond five years of experience(39)

On the other hand time taken to reach to the school is also found to be associated for sexual violence, in Debremarkos study, students who take more than 20 min to reach to school are more likely to be sexually violated than those who reach before 20 min(45). Additionally, school performance of the students was also significantly associated to sexual violence, students who has poor school performance were more vulnerable to sexual violence than those who has good school performance in study of Bahir Dar(44)

### **2.2.2. Behavioral and sexual related factors**

Studies showed that, ever use alcohol beverage by the housemaids were significantly associated to sexual violence in studies done at Gedeo zone(39). In Arbaminch study, discussion of sexual and reproductive issues with parent or friends is also a significant factor

for sexual violence; those who don't discuss SRH issues were more likely to be victim of sexual violence than the counterpart(46)

Social support has also linked to sexual violence, evidence in Gonder shows that females having moderate social support are more prone to sexual violence than those who have strong social support(48). The number of sexual partner was significantly associated to sexual violence, those who have two or more sexual partners are exposed to sexual violence than those who has one sexual partner in Bahir Dar and Mekelle studies(44, 47). In contrast study at Gedeo shows house maids who don't have regular sexual partner are less likely to face sexual violence than those who have regular sexual partner(39).Related to sexual history sexual activity of female was also significantly associated to sexual violence by the study held in Bahir Dar, females who are sexual active are more prone to sexual violence than the counterpart(44)

### **2.2.3. Housemaid family related factors**

Housemaids whose parents are died is more likely to be sexually violated than those maids whose parent are alive in Debretabor study(43). Besides this Parental separation is also found to be significantly associated to sexual violence on studies done at Debre Markos(45). A study in Bahir Dar shows having poor family support is a significant factor for sexual violence than those who have good family support (44).

### **2.2.4. Employer related factors**

An extended family was also another factor that is significantly associated to sexual violence, housemaids who live in a house having more than three family members is more likely to be sexually violated than those live below three members in Debretabor study(43). Alcohol consumption of male employers is also significantly associated to sexual violence, those housemaids who live in a house where male employer drunk alcohol were more likely to expose to sexual violence in Addis Ababa and Debretabor studies(41, 43).



### 2.3. Conceptual frame work

A conceptual frame work on magnitude of sexual violence and associated factors. This conceptual frame work is adapted from different literatures (39, 41, 43-47, 49, 50), and WHO(51). As it is shown below the relationship of socio-demographic factors, behavioral factors, and family factors influence sexual violence.

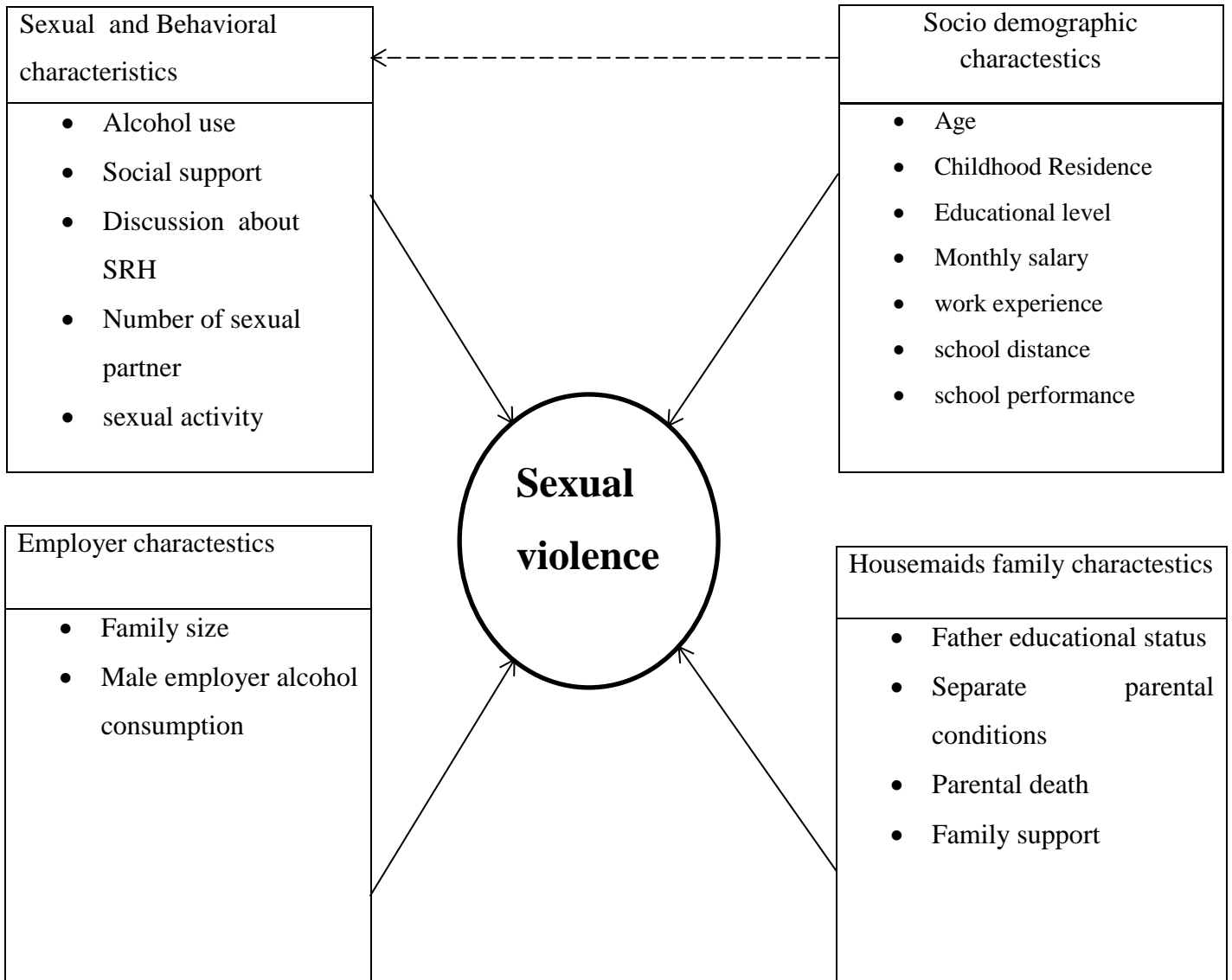


Figure 1: A conceptual frame works for the assessment of associated factor towards sexual violence among female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar city North West Ethiopia 2022.

### **3. OBJECTIVE**

#### **3.1. General objective**

- To assess the magnitude and associated factor of sexual violence among female house maids attending night school in Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia 2022.

#### **3.2. Specific objectives**

- To determine the magnitude of sexual violence among female house maids attending night school.
- To identify factors associated with sexual violence among female house maids, attending night school.

## **4. METHODS AND MATERIALS**

### **4.1. Study design and period**

Institution based cross-sectional study design was conducted from May 15 –June 20, 2022.

### **4.2. Study area**

This study was conducted in Bahir Dar city, North West Ethiopia, which is the capital of Amhara region, located of 565 km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The city is located with an elevation of 1,800 meters. According to Bahir Dar educational department, there are 93 schools in the city, 52 are governmental and 41 are private. From the governmental schools 41 are primary and 11 are secondary schools. In the night school program sixteen (16) schools provide an evening package, 15 are from governmental and 1 is from non-governmental schools. Based on the information from Bahir Dar educational department a total 6282 student attended evening school in the year of 2013, from that 3712 were females(52). From the finding of preliminary census there were 1479 female housemaid attending night school program.

### **4.3. Population**

#### **4.3.1. Source population**

All female housemaids who were attending evening school in Bahir Dar city.

#### **4.3.2. Study population**

All Female housemaids who were attending evening school in Bahir Dar city in 2022 academic year.

#### **4.3.3. Study unit**

Individual female housemaids who were attending evening school in Bahir Dar city

### **4.4. Eligibility criteria**

#### **4.4.1. Inclusion criteria**

All female housemaids who were attending at the evening school in the 2022 academic year in Bahir Dar city.

#### **4.4.2. Exclusion criteria**

Those female housemaids who resides for less than six month.

## 4.5. Sampling size determination and procedure

### 4.5.1. Sample size determination

#### *Sample size calculation based on specific objective one*

The sample size was calculated with the minimum sample size determination single population proportion formula as  $n_i = \frac{(z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$ , by assuming 95% confidence level of  $Z_{\alpha/2}=1.96$ , marginal of error 5 % and taking prevalence of sexual violence among housemaids 27.8% in Debretabor (43)

$$n_i = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.278(1-0.278)}{0.05^2} = 308.43 \approx 309$$

Where:

n = sample size

P = prevalence of sexual violence among house maids = 27.8%(43)

d = margin of error 5%

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

Finally 10% non-response rate were added, the total sample size of this study 340

#### *Sample size calculation based on specific objective two*

To identify factors associated with sexual violence among female house maids, attending night school.

Some selected variables were used to calculate the sample size using Epi-info software statistical program. The assumptions include; 95% confidence interval, 5% margin of error, 80% power of the study, 10% non-response rate and 1:1 ratio between exposed and non-exposed.

Table 1: sample size calculation based on factors, for the assessment of sexual violence and its associated factors among female house maids attending night schools in Bahir Dar town administration, North-west Ethiopia 2022.

Variables	Proportion of non-exposed %	Proportion of exposed	AOR	Power (%)	Confidence interval(CI)	Sample size with and adding 10% non-response	Reference
No formal education	33%	17%	2.06	80%	95%	301	(43)
Rural residence	57%	25%	2.73	80%	95%	184	
Extended family	18%	9%	2.9	80%	95%	180	

Hence, the maximum sample size was taken for this study i.e. **340** which was calculated based on first objective

#### 4.5.3. Sampling technique

In Bahir Dar city there are sixteen schools which have evening school program; all of the school was included in the study. A preliminary census was undertaken at the schools to identify students who were housemaids, by registering their name of school, type of job, grade level, class number and section. Then unique codes were given, to identify each all eligible respondent. Then, the total sample size was allocated to each school proportionally. Finally, the study participants were selected by simple random sampling through computer generation technique.

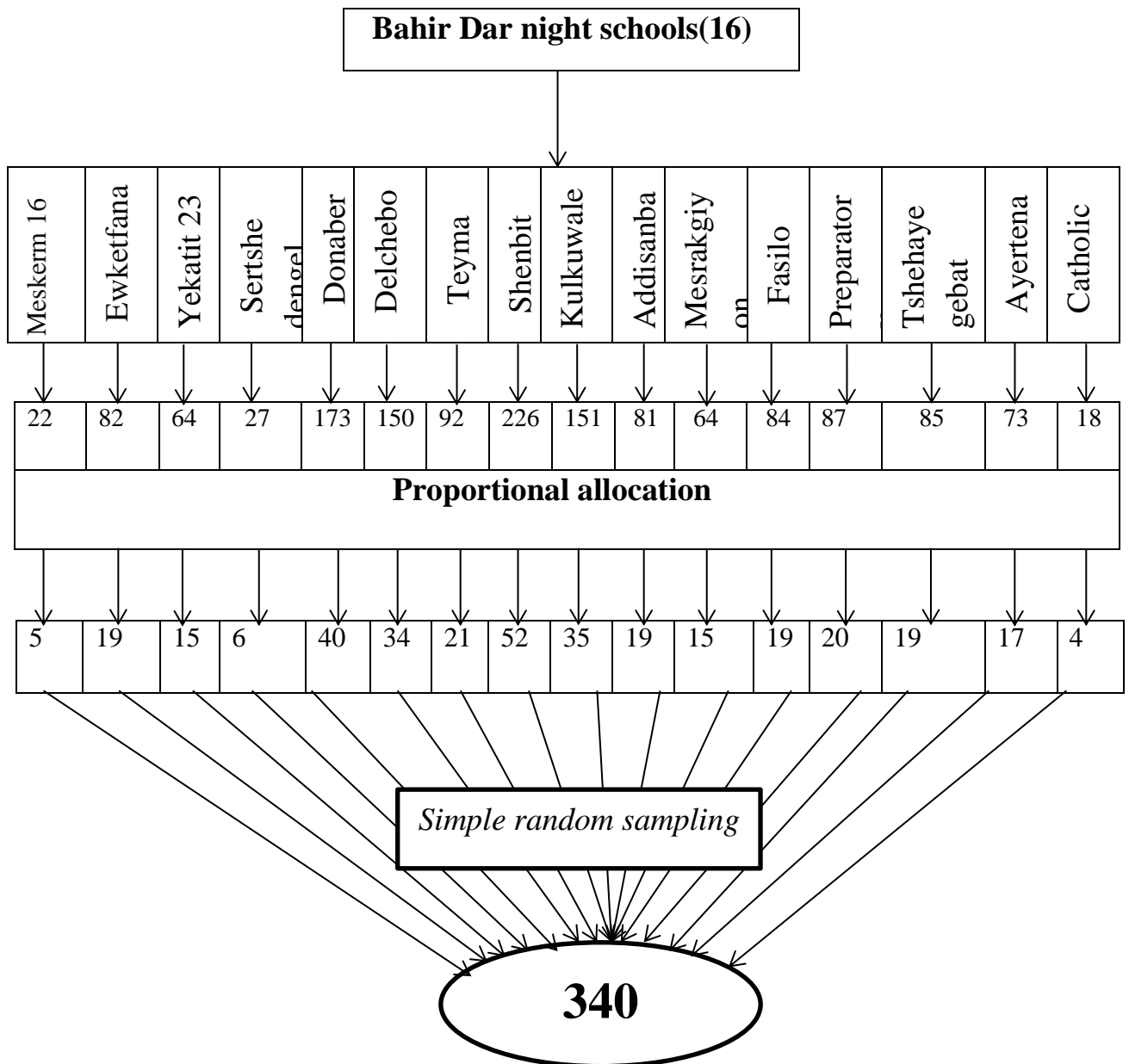


Figure 2: schematic presentation of sampling procedure for the assessment of magnitude of sexual violence and associated factor among housemaids attending evening school in Bahir Dar 2022.

## **4.6. Study variables**

### **4.6.1. Dependent Variable**

- Sexual violence yes/no
- 4.6.2. Independent variables

**Socio-demographic characteristics** -Age, childhood residence, Educational level, monthly salary, work experience, school distance, School performance

**Family characteristics:** Father educational level, Separate parental condition, Parental death, family support

**Employer characteristics-** Age of female employer, family size, Male employer alcohol consumption,

**Behavioral and sexual characteristics-**Ever drunk alcohol, discussion about SRH, Knowledge about sexual right, social support, number of sexual partners, sexually activity.

## **4.7. Operational definition**

**Housemaids-** Females who are working either contract (daily worker) or permanent at household's level as their response (53)

**Sexual violence-**If they experience sexual violence as a housemaid, if the participant say yes to one of the following questions physically force to have sexual intercourse, have sexual intercourse that they didn't want, force to do something sexually humiliating(51).

**Sexually active:** If the participant had sexual intercourse in the last twelve month, it was thought as they are sexually active(39).

**Substance use:** for male employers alcohol use was assessed based on Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM 5) alcohol intoxication criteria, in the criteria if a person has one of the following behavioral disturbances after taking of alcohol violence, memory loss, unable to talk, being aggressive, and loss of coordination it be considered as alcohol intoxicated(54).

Although for housemaid drinking of alcohol, was assessed using fast alcohol screening test(FAST) which is derived from alcohol use disorder identification test (AUDIT),Fast has 4 items with a rating score of 0-16,where in a rating of <3items were considered as harmful drinking (55).Unfortunately, none of the participant full fill the criteria

Khat, cigarette and cannabis assessment was done based on WHO ASSIST tool 3.0, it assesses the ever use and current use of those substances and ever use was considered if the housemaids ever used in her lifetime and current use is if the housemaids use the substance in the past three months(56). And, it was found that there was a history of ever smoke cigarette and chew khat but there were no housemaids who had used cannabis in their lifetime

**Social support:** It was assessed in Oslo 3 social support measurement scale; there are three questions which have 14 points where participant, who score 3-8, indicate that they have poor social support, 9-11 as moderate and 12-14 are perceived as good social support(57). According to this study there was no participant who has good social support

**Knowledge of sexual and right:** in this study a participant who answered three of the four questions was considered as having good knowledge and participant who answered below three out of the four questions were considered as having poor knowledge(50)

**Family support:-**Housemaid families who give either financial or psychological support were considered good family support whereas families of the housemaids who neither give neither financial nor psychological support were considered as poor family support(39)

#### **4.8. Data collection procedure and data quality control**

Semi structured interviewer administered Questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questionnaire were prepared by reviewing different literatures (39, 41, 43-47, 49, 50) and from WHO(51). It was prepared in English language and translated to Amharic language and back to English to check its consistency. In the data collection processes there were one principal investigator, one supervisor, two female midwives and two female psychiatry nurses as data collectors were involved. The interview was carried out in a secured, comfortable and private place which was students rest class and unreserved class, and they were interviewed during free class, it stayed for near to twenty five minutes and for those who experience sexual violence it was planned to give psychological support and encouragement.

#### **4.9. Data quality control**

The questionnaires were pre-tested on 5% (n=17) of the total sample size on housemaid's night school student school in Merawi town mechia district, prior to the actual data collection, reliability and validity were checked the questionnaires were found clear and no modification was done. Quality of data were ensured, that daily meeting was held between the principal investigator and the data collectors to detect any problems that have arisen. In addition, inspection for completeness and quality of data collection was carried out daily by



supervisors and detailed feedback was provided to data collectors and they also had taken specialized training and interviews was completed without major challenge

#### **4.10. Data processing and analysis**

The data was coded, entered and cleaned, using Epi- data 4.6.0.2 then it was exported to SPSS version 26 for analysis. Descriptive statistics was computed for all variables and summarized with tables, frequencies and graphs.

Binary logistic regression was employed to identify factors. First bi-variable logistic regression analysis was done to see the association of each independent variable with the outcome variable and crude odds ratio (COR) with 95% CI was computed secondly, those variables having a *P* value less than 0.25 were entered into the multi-variable logistic regression analysis. Then a p-value of less than 0.05 on multi -variable logistic regression models were considered statistically significant and adjusted odds ratio (AOR) was calculated at 95% CI .Model fitness was checked through hosmer-lemeshow goodness of fit test and was fitted at 0.19.

#### **4.11. Ethical consideration**

Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical review committee of Bahir Dar University, college of medicine and health science IRB443/22, Formal letters was written for all night schools. And written consent was obtained from each of the respondent, and for those who were under 18 years assent were taken from their self and written consent were taken from their employers. The purpose and procedure of the study and its importance of their participation was explained by the data collectors for each of the respondent. The right to not respond at any time, privacy and confidentiality regarding information that they are going to give was strictly assured.

#### **4.12. Dissemination of the result**

The finding will be presented and submitted to Bahir Dar University College of medicine and health science department of reproductive health and population study. Later it will be sent to Bahir Dar city education department and Amhara regional health. It will be also distribute for selected schools to have the information about the status of their student. An effort will be made to present the finding in conferences, meetings and seminars.

## 5. RESULT

### 5.1. Socio demographic characteristics of the housemaids

A total of 323 housemaids were participated in this study, with a response rate of 95%. Two hundred fifty three (78.5%) of the participant were in the age group of 15 to 19 with the mean and standard deviation of 18 years ( $SD\pm 2.28$ ), The majority (84.5%) of study participant previous residence was rural. Two hundred eight four (78.9%) of the respondent attended primary education (1-8). Two hundred sixty eight (83%) of the respondent don't have boyfriend. Related to job agreements three hundred four (94.1%) of them were permanent working agreement and the mean monthly salary of the housemaid was 891 birr ( $SD\pm 388.5$ ). Regarding to school performance the mean average of the students 65.05 % ( $SD\pm 10.73$ ). (Table 2)

Table 2: Sociodemographic characteristics of female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar North West Ethiopia 2022. (N=323)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Age	<18	138	42.7
	$\geq 18$	185	58.3
Religion	Orthodox	307	95.0
	Muslim	16	5.0
Grade level	1-8	284	87.9
	9-12	39	12.1
Residence	Urban	50	15.5
	Rural	273	84.5
Reason of being a housemaid	Low economy	213	65.9
	Family divorce	20	6.2
	Self-divorce	11	3.5
	Death of parents	34	10.5
	Opposing marriage	45	13.9
Experience as a housemaid	$\leq 5$ years	278	86.1
	$> 5$ years	45	13.9
Work agreement	Daily	19	5.9
	Permanent	304	94.1
Daily housemaids live with( n=19)	Alone	15	78.95
	Girlfriend	1	5.26
	Boyfriend	2	10.53
	Family	1	5.26

	Single	307	95.0
Marital status	Divorced	16	5.0
Have boyfriend	Yes	55	17.0
	No	268	83.0
<i>Continued from table 2...</i>			
Educational status of boyfriend (n=55)	Able to read & write	6	10.91
	1-8	24	43.64
	9-12	15	27.27
	Diploma & Write	10	18.18
Salary	300-700	101	31.3
	701-800	66	20.4
	801-1000	128	39.6
	≥1001	28	8.7
Mode of transportation to school	Foot	196	60.7
	Transport	127	39.3
Distance to school on foot	<20 min	320	99.1
	≥20 min	3	0.9
Average score 1 <sup>st</sup> semester mean (SD)	65.05	323	100
	10.73		

## 5.2. Family characteristics of the housemaid

Two hundred eleven (65.3%) of their parents are alive, while thirty eight (11.7%) of participant both parent has passed away. Sixty seven (23.5%) of the parent were divorced. Regarding the educational status of the father two hundred twenty (68.2%) don't have formal education. Concerning family support, one hundred eighty (55.7%) don't have family support (Table 3).

Table 3: Family characteristics of female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar North West Ethiopia2022. (N=323)

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Parent alive	Both are alive	211	65.3
	Only father alive	37	11.5
	Only mother alive	37	11.5
	Both are dead	38	11.7
Current parent living situation	Married	195	68.4
	Divorced	67	23.5
	Widowed	23	8.1
Father educational status(n=248)	Unable to read and write	152	61.29
	Able to read and write	96	38.71
Mother educational status(n=248)	Unable to read and write	194	78.23
	Able to read and write	54	21.77

Family support	Yes	143	44.3
	No	180	55.7

### 5.3. Employer characteristics of the housemaid

Information about the employer characteristics was asked, Two hundred fifty nine (80.2%) of employers are married and twenty one (6.5%) were single. One hundred ninety three (59.7%) of the house had more than three family members in the house. Regarding male members in the house two hundred eleven (65.3%) use alcohol. (Table 4)

Table 4: Employer characteristics of female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar North West Ethiopia 2022. (N=323)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Marital status of employer	Single	21	6.5
	Married	259	80.2
	Divorced	15	4.6
	Widowed	28	8.7
Husband job (n=281)	Merchant	63	22.42
	Government employee	118	41.99
	Private employee	11	3.92
	I don't know	89	31.67
Wife job(n=301)	Merchant	37	12.29
	Government employee	217	72.09
	Private employee	11	3.65
	I don't know	36	11.97
Family size of employer	≤3	130	40.2
	4 – 6	182	56.3
	>6	11	3.5
Male member alcohol use	Yes	211	65.3
	No	112	34.7
Behavioral change	Yes	64	30.33
	No	147	69.67
Due to alcohol(n=211)	1-2 times in a week	38	59.38
	3-4 times in a week	26	40.62

### 5.4. Sexual history and behavioral characteristics of the housemaids

Among the total study participant one hundred five (32.5%) had history of sexual intercourse of those individual forty three (13.3%) were sexual active in the past12 month. The mean age of first sexual intercourse was 16 years with standard deviation of (SD±2.3).Two hundred forty four (75.5%) of participant ever had alcohol, while sixteen (5.0%) ever chewed chat and ten (3.1%) of them ever smoke cigarrate. (Table 5).

Table 5: Sexual and behavioral characteristics of female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar North West Ethiopia 2022. (N=323)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ever had alcohol	Yes	244	75.5
	No	79	24.5
Ever chew chat	Yes	16	5.0
	No	307	95.0
Ever smoke cigarrate	Yes	10	3.1
	No	313	96.9
Discussion of SRH with partner/friends	Yes	134	41.5
	No	189	58.5
Knowledge about sexual rights	Poor	65	20.1
	Good	258	79.9
	Poor	238	73.7
Social support	Moderate	85	26.3
Ever had sex	Yes	105	32.5
	No	218	67.5
Age at first sex(n=105)	<15	16	15.24
	15-19	86	81.9
	20- 24	3	2.86
Reason for sex (n=105)	Personal desire	66	62.86
	In marriage	11	10.48
	Forced	28	26.66
No of sexual partner(n=80)	One	55	68.75
	Two and more	25	31.25
Sex in the past 12 month	Yes	43	40.95
	No	62	59.05

### 5.5. Magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids

The magnitude of sexual violence after being a housemaid in this study was 30.3 % ( 95% CI: 25.3-35.38). Eighty two of them (25.3%), were attempted rape and sixteen (5.0%) were completed rape. Ninety (91.8%) of the sexual violence was occurred in the past twelve month. Regarding the perpetrators forty one (37.27%) of them were employers, following twenty six (23.6%) were passengers and twenty four (21.82%) were relatives of the housemaids. The respondents also asked if they had informed to anyone about the abuse sixty five (66.33%) did not inform to anyone following seventeen (16.33%) inform to friends.

Table 6: Magnitude of sexual violence among housemaids at night schools of Bahir Dar city, Northwest Ethiopia, 2022.

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Sexual violence after being a housemaid	Yes	98	30.34
	No	225	69.66
Sexual violence in the past 12 month(n=98)	Yes	90	91.8
	No	8	8.2
Pereptuators (n=110)	Employer	41	37.27
	Relative	24	21.83
	Passenger	26	23.6
	House guard	6	5.5
	Boyfriend	13	11.8
For whom the violence is reported (n=98)	Not inform	65	66.33
	To police	5	5.1
	To friend	16	16.33
	To employer	12	12.24

### **5.6. Factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids.**

In binary logistic regression, ever had sex, discussion of sexual and reproductive health, male employer alcohol use, work experience, employer family size, social support, school performance, distance to school were associated with sexual violence at  $P < 0.25$  after adjustment of possible confounders in the multi logistic regression analysis, ever had sex, discussion of SRH, social support, school performance and school distance were found as a candidate variable for multi variable logistic regression at  $P < 0.05$ .

The odds of sexual violence among female housemaids who ever had sex was 4.67 times (AOR: 4.67, CI: 2.60, 8.39) higher than housemaids with no history of sex. The odds of sexual violence among housemaids who did not discuss about sexual and reproductive issues was 2.32 times (AOR: 2.32, CI: 1.29, 4.16) higher than their counterpart. The odds of sexual violence among housemaids who had poor social support 2.69 times higher than those who have moderate social support (AOR: 2.69, CI: 1.32, 5.52). Students who take  $\geq 20$  min to reach to school is 2.04 times (AOR: 2.04, CI: 1.19, 3.48) more likely to experience for sexual violence than those who take  $< 20$  min. The odds of sexual violence decreases by 0.96 times with a one unit increase in the average score of the student (AOR: 0.96, CI: 0.93, 0.99).

Table 7: Factors associated with sexual violence among female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar Ethiopia 2022. (N=323)

Variables	Sexual violence		Odds ratio		P-value		
	Yes	No	COR(95%CI)	AOR(95%CI)			
Male alcohol use	Yes	74	137	1.98(1.16,3.37)	1.69(0.93, 3.07)	0.083	
	No	24	88	1	1		
Work experience	$\leq 5$ years	79	199	0.54(0.29,1.04)	0.73(0.34,1.58)	0.426	
	$> 5$ years	19	26	1	1		
Family size	1-3	30	100	1	1	1	
	4-6	65	117	1.85(1.11,3.07)	1.49(0.8,2.7)		0.19
	$> 6$	3	8	1.25(0.31,5.01)	1.25(0.26,6.09)		
Ever had sex	Yes	50	55	3.22(1.95,5.31)	4.67(2.60, 8.39)	0.000	
	No	48	170	1	1		
Time taken to reach school	$< 20$	47	149	1	1	0.009	
	20-40	51	76	2.13(1.31,3.45)	2.04(1.19, 3.48)		
Discussion of SRH	Yes	28	106	1	1	0.005	
	No	70	119	2.23(1.34,3.71)	2.32(1.29, 4.16)		
Social support	Poor	84	154	2.77(1.47,5.20)	2.69(1.32, 5.52)	0.007	
	moderate	14	71	1	1		
Average score mean(SD)	10.727(65.05)		0.966(0.94,0.98)		0.96(0.93,0.99)	0.007	

## 6. DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to assess the magnitude and factors associated with sexual violence among housemaids. In this study the magnitude of sexual violence after being a housemaid were 30.3 % (95% CI: 25.3-35.38), notably (91.8%) was occurred within past twelve month. Despite the human right approach that, everyone has the right to control their own body, the finding of this study is unacceptably high to this group of population(58).

The finding of the study is consistent with studies done in Addis Ababa and Debre tabor 28.6% and 27.8% respectively (41, 43). In addition, this finding is comparable with studies done in Hong Kong 25.38%,(59) and India 29%(33).Implies that similarity, of cultural setups also has an impact on magnitude of sexual violence.

The finding of this study was found to be lower than study done in Gedeo zone 60.2%, Harare 72% and Addis Ababa 72% the discrepancy, might be due to the study design and Sociodemographic status, the majority of the study participant did not attend formal education, (40, 42, 43).As a result, it is know that being in low educational level is risk factor for vulnerability sexual violence(60). In relatively close groups of population in Bahir Dar, sexual violence was found to be high 49.1% among female night school students as compared to the study finding reminding that one third of the study participant were housemaid(44)

The finding of this study was higher compared to study done in Rwanda 8.67%.An observable variation might be due to the study setting and it was noted that the national structure of Rwanda has special attention to minority and informal migrants in participation of education, training and learning activity(37).In Portugal lower result 14% has been also recorded, as a result of better estimation and rules among domestic workers the violence of this group of population might be lower compared to our study area(30).

This study revealed that housemaids who ever had sex are more likely to be exposed for sexual violence than those who don't have history of sexual intercourse. Evidence also suggested that sexual activity does have effect on sexual violence, an individual who exercise sexual intercourse usually does risky behavior that will let them to be exposed for violence(61). Housemaids who don't have discussion about sexual and reproductive issues are also factors for sexual violence than those who does discuss; this study is congruent with the finding in Arbaminch and Bahir Dar.(44, 46).Although discussion of sexual and reproductive issues has a role in empowering of women, and enabling them to endure their sexual right as a result it reduce Gender Based Violence(62)



In this study social support was also found to have association with sexual violence, housemaids who have poor social support are 2.69 more likely to be sexually abuse than housemaids who have moderate social support, this is also supported by previous studies done in Gonder (48). Evidence suggested that the formal and informal approaching system of social support for domestic workers has effect on their life(63).

School performance were one factor which was associated to sexual violence in the study finding, this is also supported by a study done in Bahir Dar that students good school performance were protective factor for sexual violence(44). Time taken to reach to the school is also another factor for sexual violence, similar finding were noted in studies done at Debremarkos, the possibility of sexual violence increase whenever the time to reach to school is greater than or equal to twenty minutes(45)

## **7. STRENGTH AND LIMITATION**

### **7.1. Strength**

In this study it tried to include all housemaids which attend in the school without age exclusions which was helpful not to miss those age groups.

### **7.2. Limitation**

The main limitation for the study was being a school based while it might not reflect to those in the community.

## 8. CONCLUSION

In this study sexual violence among housemaids were found to be high. History of sexual intercourse, no discussion of SRH, social support, school performance and time taken to reach to school were found to have a significant factor for sexual violence among housemaids.

## 9. RECOMMENDATION

In order to tackle sexual violence their need to be strategic approach that address this marginalized group.

**Health institution:** To prepare programs like awareness creation on sexual and reproductive health and rights focusing on the minority groups of domestic workers, encouraging them to have an open discussion about sexual and related issues with their friends. These lead them to be empowered and sustain their right

**Community leaders:** To participate them in community meeting, encouraging them to build up their social interaction besides the community should recognize their suffer, challenge and provide social support.

**Researchers:** To go for further investigation to know the extent of the problem and asses comorbid problems like depression, anxiety that will be arise as a result of sexual violence.

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Please write the following answers on the provided space				
Name of school	Type of job (Housemaid, Daily labor, waiter, other specify)	Grade level	Section	Class number

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## **ANNEX**

### **Annex:-1 Information sheet**

**Title:** magnitude of sexual violence and its associated factor among female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar town North West Ethiopia 2022.

**Principal investigator:** Ms. Seble Asheber

**Instructors/Advisors:** 1. Yibeltal Alemu (MPH/RH, Assistant prof)

## 2. Zemenu Sheferaw (MPH/RH)

**Project owner Organization:** Bahir Dar University College of medicine and health sciences school of public health.

**Introduction:** This information sheet provides brief information for you and to know your voluntariness as well. This study includes 1 principal investigator, 2 advisors from Bahir Dar University, three midwives and two nurses'.

**Purpose:** prevalence and associated factor of sexual violence among female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar city North West Ethiopia2022

**Risk/Discomfort:** There is no risk through participating in this study, but you may feel some discomfort.

**Confidentiality:** Any information collected from you kept secretly. Personal identifier information like name, identification number and registration number are not recorded.

**Beneficiary:** By participating in this you will be able to recap your knowledge about sexual right, you will get the place to have an open discussion and you will get psychological support if you had the experience.

**Right to refusal:** Participation is on voluntariness, you have the right to refuse even withdraw at any time during interview.

**Duration of interview:** The interview of all questions will be taken 20-30 minute

**Person to contact:** seble asheber, phone+251918726837,email:sebleasheber19@gmail.com

### I. Consent

By signing this document, I agree to take part in a study entitled magnitude of sexual violence and associated factor among female housemaids attending night school in Bahir Dar town. The goal of this research project has been explained to me, and I realize that I was chosen at random to participate in this study. I have been told that my participation in this study is completely voluntary, and that I have the right to refuse or suspend the completion of the questionnaire, and that my name will not appear on it. I have read and understand the study's goal and completely agree to participate.

Signature of the participant----- Date -----

Thank you!

Name of investigator- seble asheber

Address of investigator: phone no- +251918726837, Email: seble asheber19@gmail.com

<b>1.Sociodemographic characteristics</b>			
NO	QUESTIONES	CATEGORY	SKIP
101.	How old are you?	_____	

102.	What is your Religion?	1.Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Others specify....	
103.	What is your Grade level?	_____	
104.	What was your average result in the first semester?	_____	
105.	Where do you come from?	1.Urban 2.Rural	
106.	What is the reason you become a housemaid?	1.Low economy 2. Family divorce 3. Self-divorce 4. Death of parents 5. Opposing marriage 6.Otherspecifiy	
107.	How many month/years you work as a housemaid	_____	
108.	What kind of agreement you made with your employer?	1.Daily 2. Permanent	If perman ent skip to Q111
109.	If you are daily, with whom you live?	1.Alone 2.Female friends 3.Husband 4. Boyfriend	
110.	Marital status	1.Single 2.married 3.Divorced 4.widowed	

111.	Do you have a boyfriend	1.yes 2.no	
112.	What is educational status of your current husband/boyfriend	1.Unable to read and write 2.Grade 1 - 8 3.Grade 9 - 12 4.Diploma and above	
113.	How much is your monthly salary?	_____	
114.	By what you travel to school?	1.On foot 2.On transport	
115.	How many minute on foot will it take to arrive to the school?	1._____	

## 2. Employee family characteristics

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
201.	Do your parents alive?	1.Both are alive 2.Onlymother alive 3.Only father alive 4.Both are not alive	If ans is 4,skip to Q205
202.	Marital status of the parent	1.single 2.married 3.divorced 4.widowed	If ans is 4,skip to Q205
203.	What is your father educational status?	1.Unable to read and write 2.Grade 1 - 8	

		3. Grade 9 - 12 4. Diploma and above	
204.	What is your mother educational status?	1. Unable to read and write 2. Grade 1 - 8 3. Grade 9 - 12 4. Diploma and above	
205.	When you need help or have problem can you usually count on family members for support?	1. Yes 2. No	

### 3 Employer characteristics

NO	QUESTION	CATEGORY	SKIP
301.	Marital status of your employer?	1. single 2. married 3. divorced 4. widowed	
302.	Male employer occupation?	1. Government employee 2. Private worker 3. I don't know 4. Others specify	
303.	Female employer occupation?	1. Government employee 2. Private worker 3. I don't know 4. Others specify	
304.	The family size of your employer?	_____	

305.	Is there any male in the house, which drinks alcohol beverages like Arki, tela, beer, whisky since you joined this home.	1.Yes 2.No	
306.	If yes to Q305, Have you ever seen one of the following behavioral change; Being aggressive, offensive, Slurred speech Incoordination, Violent, Memory loss.	1.Yes 2.No	
307.	If yes to Q307, how many time it occurred?	1.once/twice week 2..three &more week	

#### 4. Behavioral and sexual characteristics of housemaids

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
401.	Have you ever used alcohol?	1.Yes 2.No	If no skip to Q406
402.	How often have you had 6 or more units on a single occasion in the last year?	1.Never 2.Lessthanamont h 3.Monthly 4.Weekly 5.Daily or almost Daily	-If weekly(skip to Q406) -If Daily or almost daily(skip to Q 406)
403.	How often during the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of your drinking?	1.Never 2.Lessthan monthly 3.Monthly 4.Weekly 5. Daily or almost Daily	



404.	How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	1.Never 2.Lessthan monthly 3.Monthly 4.weekly 5. Daily or almost daily	
405.	Has a relative or friend, doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?	1.Never 2.Lessthan monthly 3.Monthly 4.Weekly 5. Daily or almost daily	
	Total score = _____		
406.	In your life, have you ever chew Khat?	1.Yes 2.No	
407.	In the past three months, how often have you used Khat?	1.Never 2. Once or twice 3. Monthly 4. Weakly 5. Daily or almost daily	
408.	In your life, have you ever used tobacco?	1.Yes 2.No	
409.	In the past three months, how often have you used tobacco?	1.Never 2. Once or twice 3. Monthly 4. Weakly 5. Daily or almost daily	
410.	In your life, have you ever used Cannabis?	1.Yes 2.no	

411.	In the past three months, how often have you used Cannabis?	1.Never 2. Once or twice 3. Monthly 4. Weakly 5. Daily or almost daily	

**5. Assessment of Social support**

NO	QUESTIONES	CATEGORY	SKIP
501.	How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have personal problems that you say its major?	1. 'None' 2.1-2 3.3-5 4.5+	
502.	How much interest and concern do people show in what you do?	1.None 2.Little 3.Uncertain 4.Some 5.A lot	
503.	How easy is it to get practical help from neighbors if you should need it?	1.Very difficulty 2.Diffculit 3.Possible 4.Easy 5.Very easy	
	Sum of the score=_____		

**6. Sexual history**

NO	QUESTIONE	CATEGORY	SKIP
601.	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1.Yes 2.No	If no skip to 606
602.	How old were you when you have had intercourse?	_____year	

603.	How you expose to first sexual intercourse?	1.Ina marriage 2.Personal desire 3.Peer pressure 4.Forced 5.Other specify	
604.	How many sexual partners you had in your lifetime?	_____	
605.	Have you done sexual intercourse in the past 12 months?	1.Yes 2.No	
606.	Do you openly discuss one of the following with your friend or partner? -Sex,sexual transmitted infection, prevention of STI, unplanned pregnancy, family planning	1.Yes 2.No	
607.	Do you Know that every woman has the right of protection from sexual abuse?	1.Yes 2.No	
608.	Do you Know the right of Legal support for victims of Gender Based Violence	1.Yes 2.No	
609.	Do you Know the right to have consensual sexual relations?	1.Yes 2.No	
610.	Do you Know that you have right to choose partner?	1.Yes 2.No	
<b>611.</b>	Did anyone ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, after being a housemaid?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 613
612.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 613
<b>613.</b>	Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what he might do, after being a housemaid?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 615

614.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	If no skip to 615
615.	Did anyone ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating after being a housemaid?oral,anal..sex	A. Yes B. No	If no skip to 617
616.	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	A. Yes B. No	If no skip to 617
617.	If yes to one of Q 611,613,615 who was the abuser?	1. employer 2. family 3. relative 4. Guard 5. friends 6. brokers 7. Other specify	
618.	With whom do you share the event after the abuse?	1. no one 2. police 3. friend 4. other specify	

Amharic version

የመጻጃ ወረቀት

ርዕስ : የጾታዊ ጥቃት ማጠን እና ተያያዥነት ያለው ምክንያት በባህር ዳር ከተማ በሰሜን ምዕራብ ኢትዮጵያ 2022 በምሽት ትምህርት በሚሹ ሴት የቤት ስራተኞች መካከል ነው።

ዋና መርመሪያ : - ወ/ሪት ሰብሌ አሸብር

አማካሪዎች: -1. ይበልጧል አለመ(MPH/RH, Assistant prof)

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝለል
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2. ዘመኑ ሸፈራው(MPH/RH)

ዓላማ - በባህርዳር ከተማበሰሜን ምዕራብ ኢትዮጵያ በምሽት ትምህርት በሚሰጡ ሴት የቤት ሠራተኞች መካከል የሚደረገው የጾታ ጥቃት እና ተያያዥነት ያለው ምክንያቶችን ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ ጥናት ነው።

ስጋት : በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በመሳተፍ ምንም አይነት ስጋት የለም፤ ነገር ግን አንዳንድ በጥያቄዎች ምክኒያት ምሽት ላይሰማዎት ይችላል።

ሚስጥራዊነት : - ከእርስዎ የተሰበሰበ ማንኛውም መረጃ በሚሰጥ ይቀምጣል። እንደ ስም፣ የመታወቂያ ቁጥር እና የምዝገባ ቁጥር ያሉ የግል መላያ መረጃዎች አልተመዘገቡም።

ጥቅም : - በዚህ ውስጥ በመሳተፍ ስለ ጾታዊ መብት ያለዎት እውቀት እንደገና ማደስ ይችላሉ፣ ክፍት ወይይት ለሚደረግ ቦታ ያገኛሉ እና የጥቃቱ ስለባ ከሐኪም የሰነ -ልቦና ድጋፍ ያገኛሉ።

እምቢ የሚለው መብት : ተሳትፎ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ ነው። በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት በማንኛውም ጊዜ ለመውጣት እንዲሁ እምቢ የሚለው መብት አልዎት

**I. የጽሁፍ ፍቃድ**

ይህንን ሰነድ በመረጡ በባህርዳር ከተማበምሽት ትምህርት ቤት በሚሰጡ ሴት የቤት ሠራተኞች ላይ የጾታዊ ጥቃት መጠን እና ተያያዥነት ባለው ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ። የዚህ የምርመራ ፕሮጀክት ግብ ተብራርቶልኛል፤ እናም በዚህ ጥናት ለመሳተፍ በዘፈቀደ እንደሚገኙት ተገንዝብኩ። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ያለኝ ተሳትፎ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት እንደሆነ ተነግሮኛል፣ እናም መጠይቁን ላለመቀበል ወይም ለማገድ መብት እንዳለኝ እና ስሜልን ደማይጠቀስ ተገንዝቢያለሁ። : እኔ የጥናቱን ግብ አንብቤ ተረድቻለሁ እናም ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ በሙሉ ተስማምቻለሁ። የተሳታፊው ፊርማ ---- ቀን --- --- አመት ግናለሁ! የመርማሪው ስም - ሰብለ አሸብር

የመርማሪው አድራሻ: ስልክ ቁጥር - +251918726837፣ ኢሜል: seble asheber 19@gmail.com

101.	እድሜሽ ስንት ነ ወ?	_____	
102.	ሃይማኖትሽ ምን ድን ነ ወ?	1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ሌሎች ይጠቅሳሉ....	
103.	የክፍል ደረጃሽ ስንት ነ ወ?	_____	
104.	በመጀመሪያ ውሴሜስተር አሜሪያ ምን ያህል ነበር?	_____	
105.	ከየት ነ ወ-የመጣሽ ወ?	1. ከተማ አካባቢ 2. ገጠር አካባቢ	
106.	የቤት ሰራተኛ ለመሆን ምክንያት ምን ድን ነ ወ?	1. ዝቅተኛ ኢኮኖሚ 2. የቤተሰብ ፍቺ 3. በእራስ ፍቺ 4. የወላጆች ሞት 5. ላለ ማገባት	
107.	ስንት ወር/ዓመት በቤት ሰራተኛነት አገለገልሽ	_____	
108.	ከአሰሪዎ ጋር ምን አይነት ስምምነት አድርገዋል?	1. ተመላላሽ 2. ቋሚ	ቋሚ ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 110 ይለፉ
109.	ተመላላሽ ሰራተኛ ከሆንሽ የምትኖሪው ከማን ጋር ነ ወ?	1. ብቻዩን 2. የቤት ጓደኞች 2. ባል/የወንድ ጓደኛ 3. ቤተሰብ	
110.	የትዳር ሁኔታ?	1. ያላገባ 2. ያገባ 3. ፈት 5. ይሞተባት	ነጠላ ከሆነ ወደ 113 ይለፉ
111.	ፍቅረኛ አለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	የለም ከሆነ ወደ 113 ይለፉ
112.	የአሁኑ ባለቤትሽ/የወንድ ጓደኛሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ 2. ክፍል 1-8 3. ክፍል 9-12	

		4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዝያ በላይ.	
113.	የ ወር ደምዘሽ ስንት ነ ወ?	_____	
114.	ወደ ትምህርት ቤት በምን ትሄጃለሽ?	1. በእግር 2. በትራንስፖርት	
115.	ወደ ትምህርት ቤት ለመድረስ በእግር ምን ያህል ደቂቃ ይወስዳል?	_____	

**2. ወላጆቻችሁ በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝለል
201.	ወላጆቻችሁ በህይወት አሉ?	1.ሁለትም አሉ 2.በህይወትያለ እናት ብቻ 3.በህይወትያለ አባት ብቻ 4.ሁለቱም የሉም	መለስዎ 4 ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 205 ዝለል
202.	ወላጆቻችሁ የትዳር ሁኔታ	1.ነ ጠላ 2.ያገባ 3.ፈት 5.የ ሞተባት	
203.	አባትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1.ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ 2.ክፍል 1 – 8 3. ክፍል 9 -12 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዝያ በላይ	
204.	የእናትሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ?	1.ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ 2.ክፍል 1 – 8 3. ክፍል 9 -12 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዝያ በላይ.	
205.	እርዳታ ስትፈልጉ የገንዘብ/ምክር ከቤተሰብ አባላትን ድጋፍ ማግኘት እንደምትችሉ	1.አዎ 2.አልተማመንም	

	ትተማሪዎቻችሁ?		
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**3. አሰሪዎች በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
301.	የአሰሪዎችን የትዳር ሁኔታ?	1.ያላገባ 2.ያገባ 3.ፈት 4.የሞተበት	
302.	የወንድ አሰሪ የስራ አይነት?	1. ነጋዴ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላወቅም 5. ሌሎች ይግለጹ	
303.	የሴት አሰሪ የስራ አይነት?	1. ነጋዴ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ሰራተኛ 4. አላወቅም 5. ሌሎች ይግለጹ	
304.	የአሰሪዎች ቤተሰብ ብዛት?	_____	
305.	ወደዚህ ቤት ከገባሽ ጀምሮ እንደ አርቂ፣ ጠላ፣ ቢራ፣ ወስኪ የመሳሰሉ አልኮል መጠጦችን የሚጠጣ ወንድ አለ?	1.አለ 2. የለም	የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 401 ይለፉ
306.	ከሚከተሉት የባህሪ ለወጥ አንዱን አይተህሽ ታወቃለሽ - ጠበኛ መሆን ፣ አፀያፊ ንግግር ፣ ለመራመድ መቸገር ፣ የሚሰጠው ችሎታ ማጣት.	1.አለ 2. የለም	
307.	አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከስቷል?	1. በሳምንት አንድ /ሁለት ጊዜ 2. በሳምንት ሶስት	



**4. የእርስዎን ባህሪ በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
401.	በህይወትሽ ወስጥ አልኮል ጠጥተሽ ታወቂያለሽ? እንደ አርቂ፣ ጠላ፣ ቢራ.	1. አወቃለሁ 2. አላቅም	አላቅም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 40 ይለፉ
402.	ባለፈው አመት በአንድ ጊዜ 6 ብርጭቆ ወይም ከዚያ በላይ አልኮል ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጠጥተሻል?	1. በፍፁም 2. ከወር ሃዊ ያነሰ 3. ወር ሃዊ 4. በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ	በየሳምንቱ/በየቀኑ ከሆነ ወደ 406 ይለፉ
403.	ባለፈው አመት ምን ያህል ጊዜ በመጠጥዎ ምክንያት ከአንቶ የሚጠበቀውን ነገር ሳታደርገው ቀርሻ?	1. በፍፁም 2. ከወር ሃዊ ያነሰ 3. ወር ሃዊ 4. በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ	
404.	ባለፈው አመት ምን ያህል ጊዜ በመጠጥዎ ምክንያት ከዚህ በፊት የነበረውን ምሽት ምን እንደተፈጠረ ማስታወስ አልቻልሻል?	1. በፍፁም 2. ከወር ሃዊ ያነሰ 3. ወር ሃዊ 4. በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ	
405.	አንድ ዘመድ ወይም ጓደኛ፣ ዶክተር ወይም ሌላ የጠፍ ሰራተኛ ስለ መጠጥዎ አሳስቦት ነበር ወይም እንዲቀንሱ ሀሳብ አቅርበዋል?	1. በፍፁም 2. ከወር ሃዊ ያነሰ 3. ወር ሃዊ 4. በየሳምንቱ 5. በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት	

		ይቻላል	
406.	በህይወትሽ ጭቅቅ ቅመሻ ታወቂያለሽ?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
407.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጭቅቅ ቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለት 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት ይቻላል	
408.	በህይወትሽ ውስጥ ሲጋራ አጭስሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
409.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ትምህርት ተጠቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለት 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ ወይም በየቀኑ ማለት ይቻላል	
410.	በህይወትሽ ውስጥ ካናቢስን ተጠቅመሻ ታወቂያለሽ?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላቅም	
411.	ባለፉት ሶስት ወራት ውስጥ ካናቢስን ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተጠቅመሻል?	1. በጭራሽ 2. አንዴ ወይም ሁለት 3. ወርሃዊ 4. በትንሽ 5. በየቀኑ	

**5. የ ማህበራዊ ድጋፍ ግምገማ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
501.	ለ አንች ከባድ የ ምትይወችግር ቢገ ጥምሽ ስንት ሰዎች ላይ ትተማራለሽ?	1. "ምንም" 2. 1-2 3. 3-5 4. 5+	

502.	ሰዎች በምታደርገው ነገር ምን ያህል ፍላጎት እና አሳቢነት ያሳያሉ?	1. የለም 2. ትንሽ 3. ያልተረጋገጠ 4. አንዳንድ 5. ብዙ	
503.	ከጎረቤቶች እርዳታ ማግኘት ከፈለግሽ ምን ያህል ቀላል ነው?	1. በጣም ተግባር 2. አስቸጋሪ 3. ይቻላል 4. ቀላል 5. በጣም ቀላል	

**6. የወሲብ ታሪክ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምድብ/ምርጫ	ዝላል
601.	የግብረ ሥነ ግንኙነት ፈጽመህሽ ታወቂያለሽ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	የለም ከሆነ ወደ 606
602.	ግንኙነት ስትፈጽሟል ደሞሽ ስንት ነበር?	_____ ዓመት	
603.	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረ ሥነ ግንኙነት በምን ምክንያት ፈጸምሽ?	1. በትዳር ወስጥ 2. የግል ፍላጎት 3. የእኩቶች ግፊት 4. በግዳጅ 5. ሌላ ይግለጹ	
604.	በህይወትሽ ስንት የወሲብ አጋሮች ነበሩሽ?	_____	
605.	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ጊዜ ግብረ ሥነ ግንኙነት ፈጸመዋል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
606.	ከሙከራው ወስጥ አንዱን ከጓደኛሽ ወይም ፈቅረኛሽ ጋር በግልጽ ትወያያለሽ? - ስለወሲብ ጓደኛ፣ በግብረ ሥነ ግንኙነት የሚላለፍ ኢንፎርሜሽን፣ የአባላዘር በሽታ እና ሙላላ ከያ መንገዶች ያልታቀደ እርግዝና, የቤተሰብ ምጣኔ .	1. አዎ 2. አልወያያም	

607.	እያንዳንዱ ሴት ከፆታዊ ጥቃት የመጠበቅ መብት እንዳላት ታወቂያለች?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላወቅም	
608.	በስርዓተ-ፆታ ላይ የተመሰረተ ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው የህግ ድጋፍ መብት እንደሆነ ታወቂያለች?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላወቅም	
609.	በስምምነት ላይ የተመሰረተ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት የመፈጸም መብት እንዳለች ታወቂያለች?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላወቅም	
610.	የ ወንድ አጋር የመሥሪያ ስራ መብት እንዳለች ታወቂያለች?	1.አወቃለሁ 2.አላወቅም	
611.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰሪ ማንም ሰው ሳትፈልገው ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት እንድትፈጽሟል ስንድህ ያወቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	አያወቅም ከሆነ ወደ 613
612.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከሰቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	
613.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰሪ ሰውየው ሊያደርግ የሚችለውን ስለ ፈራሽ ያልፈለግሽውን የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈፅሞ ታወቂያለች?	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	አያወቅም ከሆነ ወደ 615
614.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከሰቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	
615.	በቤት ሰራተኛነት ስትሰሪ ማንም ሰው አዋራጅ የሆኑ ወሲባዊ ድርጊት እንድትፈጽሟል ስንድህ ያወቃል? በፊንጣዎ የአፍ ወሲብ.	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	አያወቅም ከሆነ ወደ 617
616.	ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ተከሰቷል?	1. አዎ 2. አልተከሰተም	

617.	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 611፣ 613፣ 615 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ማን ነበር በዳዩ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. አሰሪ</li> <li>2. ዘመድ</li> <li>4. ጠባቂ</li> <li>5. ጓደኞች</li> <li>6. ደላላዎች</li> <li>7. ሌሎች ይግለጹ</li> </ol>	
618.	ስለ ሁኔታ ከማን ጋር ተነጋገሩ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. አላሳወክም</li> <li>2. ፖሊስ</li> <li>3. ጓደኛ</li> <li>4. ሌላ ይግለጹ</li> </ol>	

ስለ ትብብር እና መሳግናለን!

## DECLARATION SHEET

I declare and affirm by my signature that, this thesis entitled Magnitude And Factors With Sexual Violence Among Housemaids Attending Night School In Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia.: Institutional based cross-sectional study is my original work and all the sources that I have used throughout the thesis have been indicated and acknowledged using complete references.

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