



DEBRE BIRHAN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AWARENESS OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG YOUTH FEMALES IN DEBREBIRHAN TOWN, NORTH SHEWA,
ETHIOPIA, 2019

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
AOD	Adjusted odds Ratio
CI	Confidence interval
COR	Crude odd ratio
CSA	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affair
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SPSS	Statistical package for social natural science
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States

ABSTRACT

Background: The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that there are 4.5 million victims of forced sexual exploitation worldwide; 98% of whom are estimated to be women and girls. In recent years, there has been a considerable consideration of sexual trafficking in Africa in general and the Sub-Saharan African region in particular as a real challenge due to low awareness about it. Youth females are the most targeted group of sexual trafficking.

Objective: To assess Awareness of sex trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2019.

Methods: - Community based cross-sectional study was conducted to collect data from March 1th-30th2019 from a total of 582 youth females. The participants in the study were selected using systematic random sampling techniques. A structured Amharic version questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were entered; cleaned and analyzed using SPSS 23. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify factors associated with sex trafficking awareness. The study findings were displayed by using texts, tables and figures

Result: Three hundred (52%) of the participants had awareness about sexual trafficking. Mother's education status (elementary & secondary) [AOR=2.068, 95%CI(1.079-3.963)] and [AOR=3.446, 95%CI(1.298-9.154)], parents' occupation (Gov'tal employee) [AOR=2.2, 95%CI(1.02-4.747)], youth females' occupation (Gov'tal work) [AOR=6.203, 95%CI(1.099-35.005)], having television at home [AOR=2.083, 95% CI(1.305-3.326)] and taking training on gender issues [AOR=3.887, 95% CI: (2.591-5.832)] were the possible independent risk factors for awareness of Sexual trafficking

Conclusion: In this study, sexual trafficking awareness was low among youth females. Mother education status, parents' occupation, current jobs of participant, having television in home and have taking training on gender issues were significantly associated with awareness of sexual trafficking. Therefore, providing education about sexual trafficking will help to increase sexual Trafficking awareness among youth females.

Keywords: Awareness, Sexual trafficking, Youth females, Debre Birhan, Ethiopia

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The United Nation defines sex trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for economic and other personal gains [1].Sexual trafficking is not synonymous with prostitution but it is an umbrella term that may include commercial sex work such as prostitution, but also pornography, exotic dancing, stripping, live sex shows, mail-order brides, military prostitution, and sexual tourism[2].According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime worldwide report, most migrant women and girls have no awareness about sexual trafficking [3].

According to the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, the numbers of trafficked women have increased both in developed and developing countries [4]. It is difficult to estimate accurately the global prevalence of sexual trafficking due to its hidden nature [5]. But a recent estimate indicated that trafficking reaches between one and two million people each year worldwide; 60-70% of which are young girls [6]. The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that there are 4.5 million victims of forced sexual exploitation worldwide; 98% of whom are estimated to be women and girls [7].According to the ILO report the related causes of unawareness of sexual trafficking are its hidden nature, Access of source of information, socio-demographic condition of the families and the participant, training on gender based violence, poverty, unemployment and political conditions [7].

In recent years, there has been a significant concern of sexual trafficking in Africa in general and the sub-Saharan African region in particular as a real challenge due to low awareness about it [4]

Sexual trafficking in Ethiopia, mostly takes the form of transporting migrants by fraud, deception and different forms of coercion and it causes a number of serious problems, turning the hope of many young girls to tragedy[8].As explained by UNODC in the above, Most of Ethiopian women and youth girls migrant do not have awareness about sexual trafficking[4].

1.2 Statement of the problems

Sexual trafficking is a contemporary public health issue of both developed and developing countries that violates human rights and has been described as a modern form of slavery[5].The global sex trade is the fastest growing form of commerce, worth \$32 billion annually and the third largest income revenue for organized crime after narcotics and arms sales[2].Because almost all migrant girls have no clear awareness about the sexual trafficking and they do not know what they will do after they arrive in foreign countries[3, 5].

Sexual trafficking is the challenging problems for African countries as developed countries. According to a survey report by UNICEF, sexual trafficking is considered as either severe or very severe problem in more than 70% of West and Central African countries; it is identified as so in 33% of the East and Southern African countries [9].

Just like other world countries Ethiopian migrant women and girls did not have awareness about the sexual trafficking[4].Internal and external sexual trafficking is increase during this time on Ethiopian women and young females. However, the victim of external sexual trafficking is much higher than the internal sexual trafficking. Many young girls away from their schools and homes in poor, rural areas with the promise of jobs and other opportunities in cities like the capital Addis Ababa but they are exposed for sexual trafficking by influencing their employer. Many victim of sexual trafficking ended up being exploited as maids and sex workers in their country Ethiopia. Consequences of trafficking include physical, psychological, social and economic turmoil [10]

The external sexual trafficking is occurred on Ethiopian young females out of Ethiopia.

According to U.S. Department of State report, in the first half of 2012 alone, over 160,000 migrants migrated regularly to Saudi Arabia to work in the domestic sector, using the services of Private Employment Agencies (PEAs)[11].ILO estimates that irregular Ethiopian migration to Saudi Arabia is double the size of regular migrants[12].The US Department of State reports that Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) even estimates that the 200,000 regular labour migrants in 2012 represent just 30 to 40% of all Ethiopians migrating to the Middle East, implicating that the remaining 60% to 70% are either sexually trafficked or smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers[13].

The above report also shows that of the migrants of the year 2012, more than 85% are young female students who either dropped or quitted schools at primary or secondary level.

Similarly, the ILO report of 2013 on migrant workers indicated that, one of the largest current international migration flows is Ethiopian women and girls migrating to the Middle East as domestic workers, which also often occurs through trafficking. In recent times the number of sexually trafficked Ethiopian women to the Middle East has dramatically increased [14].

The consequence of sexual trafficking is multifold including the physical, psychological, social, economic and political problems. Different studies also reported that sex trafficking has high negative impact on the physical, mental, social and psychological wellbeing of women and girls[15, 16, 17]. Sexually-trafficked women and girls are more likely to contract HIV/AIDS and other STDs[19]. Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis are also a frequent consequence for trafficking victims[20].

When intervention efforts are concerned, Ethiopian government and non-governmental organizations are tried to protect the human right of sexual trafficked women in Ethiopia and out of the Ethiopia. Despite efforts made by the government and non-governmental organizations, victims of sex trafficking are increasing. Still, many women and young girls want to go abroad without knowing the situations there [4, 21]

There are also some studies conducted by individual researchers on human trafficking in Ethiopia [22, 23, 24]. Most of these studies are highly concerned on the investigation of the challenges, prospects, and different kinds of right violations that Ethiopian domestic workers experience in the Arab Middle East. However, during this time, there is no enough research on young females' awareness about sex trafficking in the study area as well as in Ethiopia. So, reliable evidence on awareness of sex trafficking at grass root level is important to formulate evidence based approaches for effective preventative interventions against sexual trafficking. Therefore, this study is designed to assess awareness of sex trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North-Shewa, Ethiopia.

1.3 The Significance of the Study

Nowadays sexual trafficking is the challenging problems for African counties as developed counties [9]. Few researches have been done in Ethiopia on the issue of human trafficking and Most of these researches are done by different international and local organizations like that of ILO, IOM, and many others. There is no enough research study on awareness of sexual trafficking in study area as well as in Ethiopia. Therefore, this study is intended to assess awareness of sexual trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North-Shewa, Ethiopia. This study is also used for Base line data for further research. It is very important to give awareness about sexual trafficking for community leader and the communities to teach their communities about sexual trafficking. The result obtained from the study will be important for policy makers and for the development of preventative interventions against sexual trafficking in Ethiopia.

2. LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1 Awareness of sexual trafficking

The studies conducted in Bahir Dar city in Ethiopia, Nepal and Delta and Edo states in Nigeria showed that 60%, 76% and 86.1% of the respondents had awareness of sexual trafficking respectively [26, 27, 28]. Similarly, a cross sectional study conducted in Benin City in Nigeria showed that 97.4% of the women reported that they had heard of women being taken abroad for commercial sex work [29].

According to the study carried out in Nepal, relatives and friends were mentioned as mediators for sexual trafficking by 51.4% and 34.2% of the respondents respectively whereas in Bahir Dar study Friends and brokers were mentioned as mediators for sexual trafficking by 87% and 74% of the study participants respectively [27, 26]. The above findings are consistent with the studies done in Nigeria and South Africa [28, 30]

Based on the study done in Nepal, 62.2%, 58.6%, 56.8%, and 25.2% of the respondents mentioned poverty, lack of awareness, interest on big money, and illiteracy respectively as reasons for being trafficked [27]. Similarly the study done in Bahir Dar city, 45%, 50% and 72% of the study participants mentioned poverty, unemployment and hoping for a better life elsewhere respectively as reasons for sex trafficking [26]. In the other study which was done in Nigeria reported that poverty (77.2%), unemployment (68.4%), illiteracy (56.1%) and low social status (44.5%) were causes of sexual trafficking [28]. The poverty, unemployment and low social status were reported as the causes of sexual trafficking in the South Asia and South Africa studies [31 & 32].

According to the study done in Nepal, Almost half of the respondents (48.6%) mentioned that adolescents females between the ages of 10 and 19 years are the most vulnerable group age for sexual trafficking, whereas 51.3% mentioned youth females ages over 20 years to be the most vulnerable group age [27]. Similarly, the cross section study done in Bahir Dar showed that 71.4% of the participants reported that young females ages less than 25 years are vulnerable for sexual trafficking [26].

On the other hand, studies done in Ethiopia (Bahir Dar) and Benin City (Nigeria) show that 25% and 31.9% of young women had been approached by someone to assist them to go abroad [26, 29]. Another study by Asefach in Ethiopia showed that most victims of external sexual trafficking have either completed high school or only are school dropouts [24].

2.2 Factors associated with awareness of sexual trafficking

2.2.1 Socio-demographic condition

A Cross-Sectional Study carried out in Nepal revealed that 58.6% and 25.2% of the respondents mentioned lack of awareness and illiteracy respectively as associated for being trafficked [27].

Correspondingly, the studies done in Nigeria and Ethiopia (Bahir Dar) had shown 56.1 % and 18% of the participants reported illiteracy as factors associated with sex trafficking respectively [29, 26]. Also in the Nepal study show that over half of the respondents (53.4%) indicated that they lived in a joint family, while 46.6% lived in a nuclear family [27].

A cross sectional study done in Nepal showed that age, family's primary occupation, and presence of radio/TV at home were significantly associated with awareness of sex trafficking. Respondents were 3.38 times (2.51–4.55) more likely to be aware about sex trafficking with each additional year of age. Those whose family's primary occupation was business were 3.89 times (1.58–9.58) more likely to be aware about sex trafficking than those whose family's primary occupation was agriculture [27].

Similarly, youth girls who were living with parents, boyfriend or fiancé or husband, either mother and father and relatives were 3.65, 3.46, 2.31 and 2.86 times more likely to be aware about sex trafficking respectively than those who were living alone [26]. As to a study conducted in Bahir Dar town, the respondents whose educational status was grade 10 or above were 2.22 times more likely to be aware about sex trafficking than illiterates [26].

2.2.2 Access of information

Sources of information have an advantage to get awareness of sexual trafficking in the world as well as in Ethiopia. Based on the studies done in Nepal and Bahir Dar, majority of the respondents mentioned media (i.e., radio or television) as their primary source of information about sex trafficking, whereas friends (49.5%), family/relatives (36%), schools (24.3%), and NGOs/health professionals (15.3%) mentioned as sources of information in Nepal and 64%, 46%, 37% and 17% of the study participants mentioned television, friends, radio and print materials respectively as sources of information in Bahir Dar town [26, 27]. On the other hand, the study done in Bahir Dar town revealed that young girls who had television at home were about 2.19 times more likely to be aware about sex trafficking compared to their counterparts. Similarly, respondents who had radio or television at home were about 6.67 times (3.99–9.54) more likely

to be aware about sex trafficking compared to those who did not [27].

2.2.3 Training on gender issues/ Training on Gender Based Violence

It is very important to know about the sexual transmitted diseases as well as its consequences due to different reason. In Bahir Dar study, about 29% of study participants had taken some training on gender issues which is more likely increase the awareness of sex trafficking. Youth girls trained on gender issues were 3.59 times more likely to be aware about sex trafficking compared to those young females who did not take the training[26].

2.3 Conceptual Frame Work

According to literature review the factors that affect the awareness of sexual trafficking broadly categorized into Family socio demographic status, Participant's socio-demographic status, Education/Training on Gender Based Violence and Access to Information. This conceptual framework describes the relationship of awareness of sexual trafficking with those independent variables. It was taken and modified by reviewing previous similar literatures (26, 27, 28).

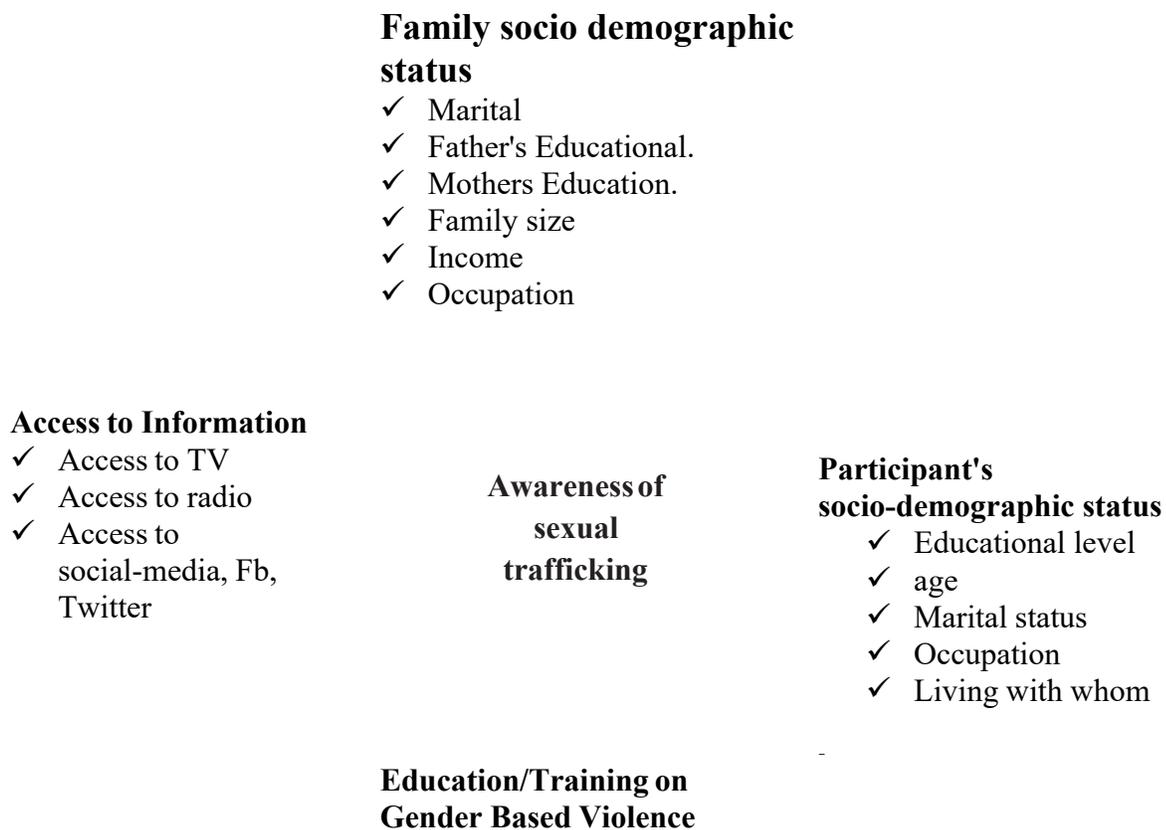


Figure 3: Conceptual frame work for the study on awareness of sexual trafficking and its associated factor among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2019

3. OBJECTIVE

3.1 General objective

To assess awareness of sex trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa zone, Amhara, Ethiopia, 2019.

3.1 Specific objectives

- To describe the awareness of sex trafficking among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Amhara, Ethiopia.
- To identify factors associated with sex trafficking among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Amhara, Ethiopia.

4. METHODS AND MATERIALS

4.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in Debre Birhan town, the capital city of North Shewa, which is located 120kms away from Addis Ababa to northeast direction. According to Debre Birhan town administrative office report of 2010 E.C population census, the total population of the town was estimated 97969(44,300 males and 53,669 females) [33].There is 14437 youth girls in Debre Birhan town.

4.2 Study design and Period

A community based cross-sectional study design was employed to assess awareness of sex trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa zone, Amhara, Ethiopia, from February 05 to April 10/2019.

4.3 Population

4.3.1 The source population

All youth females aged 15-24 years who were living in the Debre Birhan town.

4.3.2 The study population

All youth girls who are living in the selected kebeles of Debre Birhan town were considered as the study population.

4.4 Eligibility Criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion Criteria

All youth females aged 15-24 years who were living in the selected kebeles for at least 6 months before the data collection time was included in the study.

4.4.2 Exclusion Criteria

Youth female girls who were mentally ill, chronically ill who could not reply interview.

4.5 Sample size determination and sampling procedure

4.5.1 Sample size determination

Single population proportional formula was used to determine sample size based on the following assumptions: 95% level of confidence with 0.05 α value ($Z_{\alpha/2}=1.96$), the proportion of respondents who heard about sex trafficking in a previous study ($p=60\%$) [25], and margin of error ($d=5\%$). The sample size was calculated as follow.

$$n = \frac{\left(Z \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where, n = Sample size

z = the value of the standard normal curve score corresponding to the given confidence interval = 1.96

p = Previous study in Bahir Dar = 0.60

d = the permissible margin of error (the required precision) = 5%

$$N = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 P (1-P)}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.6) (0.4)}{(0.05)^2} = 368.79 \sim 369$$

As the sampling procedure is multistage, Design effect need to be considered = 1.5

≈

Additional 5% allowance for absenteeism and refusal to participate in the study (non-response rate) is considered. The actual sample size is therefore:

4.5.2 Sampling techniques

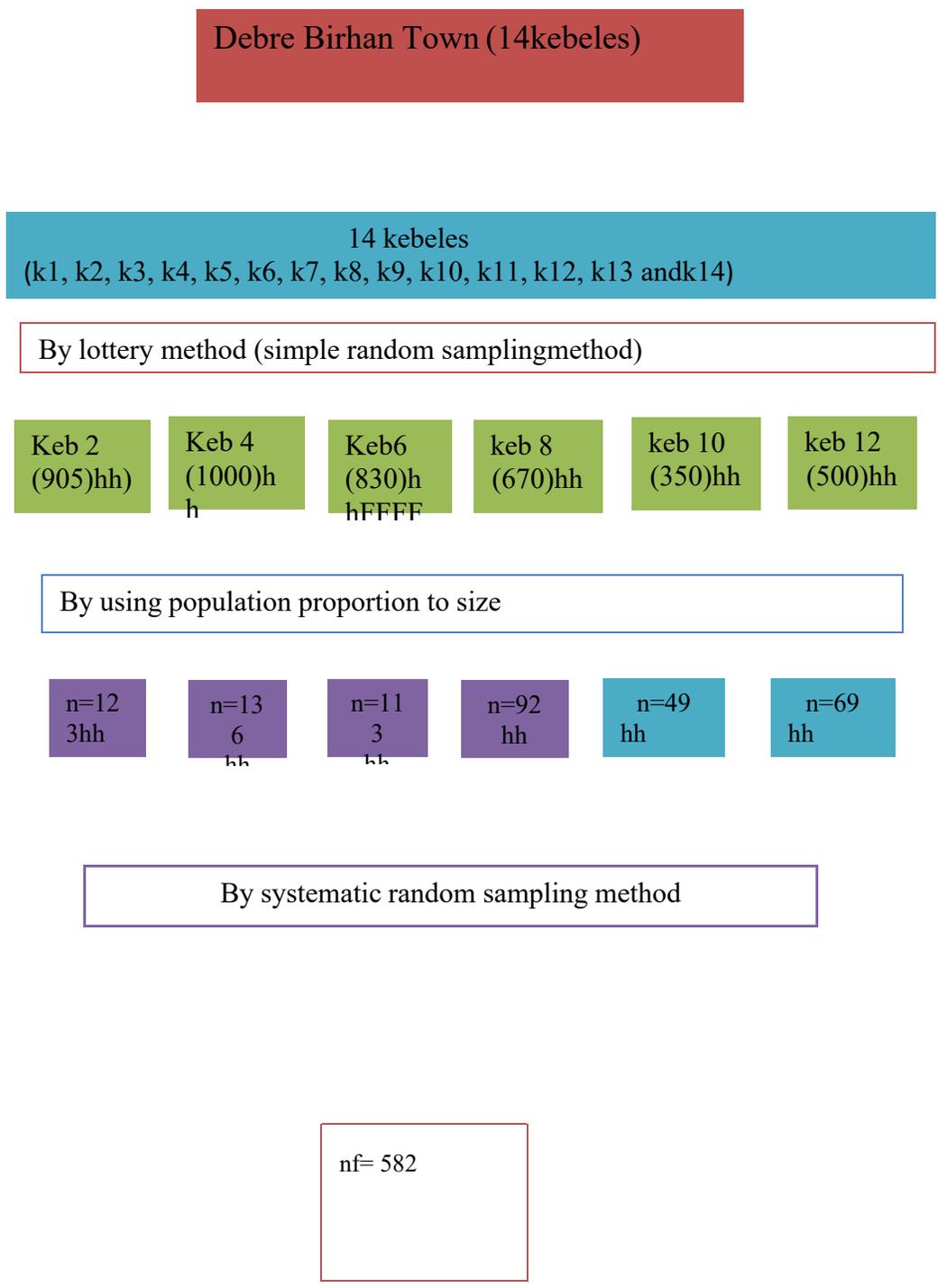
Multi-stages sampling method was employed. Debre Birhan town has 14 kebeles, of which six kebeles were selected using simple random sampling technique. The sample size for each of the selected kebeles was determined proportionally to the number of households in which youth females are living. Apparently, the proportionate allocation of households in which youth females are living was determined using: as clearly illustrated below. Where, n_h is the sample size of h^{th} stratum, N_h is the population size of the h^{th} stratum, n is the total sample size and N is the total population size.

Accordingly, data obtained from the 2019 work plan of the District Health Office showed that the number of households in which youth females are living in Kebele 02, Kebele 04, Kebele 06, Kebele 08, Kebele 10 and Kebele 12 were 905, 1000, 830, 670, 350 and 500 households respectively. Therefore, the sample size for

- Kebele 02=
- Kebele 04=
- Kebele 06=
- Kebele 08 =
- Kebele 10 =
- Kebele 12 =

The households in which youth females are living were selected using systematic random sampling technique. The sampling frame was obtained from Community Health Information System (CHIS), and then sampling interval (K) was calculated by dividing the number of households with young female to the sample size. So that $k=N/n$ every 7th household was visited until 582 youth females included. The first household was selected by lottery method from the sampling interval (K). If there was more than one young female in a household, lottery method was used to select one participant. If the selected youth female was not available at home at the time of visit, revisit for the second time was made to contact the selected young for interview.

Schematic representation of sampling procedure



○ Figure 4: Schematic representation of sampling procedure for Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Amhara, Ethiopia, 2019.

4.6 Study Variables

4.6.1 Dependent variable

- ✓ Awareness of sexual trafficking

4.6.2 Independent variable

1. Family socio-demographic status

- ✓ Marital
- ✓ Father's educational status.
- ✓ Mothers educational status.
- ✓ Family size
- ✓ Income
- ✓ Occupation

2. Participant's socio-demographic status:-

- ✓ Educational level
- ✓ Age
- ✓ Marital status
- ✓ Occupation

3. Access to Mass-media

- ✓ Access to TV
- ✓ Access to Radio
- ✓ Access to social-media, fb, twitter and etc.

4. Education/Training on Gender Based Violence

- ✓ Education by health care provider
- ✓ Education by police
- ✓ Education by teachers
- ✓ Participation on clubs at schools
- ✓ Peer-education programs

4.7 Operational Definitions

Sexual trafficking: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for economic and other personal gains

Awareness of sexual trafficking: having information on sex trafficking if she reported that she had heard or read about sexual trafficking that a woman who had been taken to another place or foreign countries for the purposes of sexual exploitation to gain money or other personal gains. Based on total score, the level of awareness was categorized depending on mean value.

Poor awareness of sexual trafficking: Participants was categorized as having poor awareness if they got mean score less than means core.

Good awareness of sexual trafficking: Participants was categorized as having good awareness if they got mean score and above points

4.8 Data collection tool and procedure

Structured interviewer administered questionnaire was used to elicit information about sex trafficking from the study participants. The questionnaire is taken from cross sectional study in Bahir Dar town [26].The English version was translated to Amharic language questionnaire to keep consistency. Again the Amharic language questionnaire was back translated to English language to check for its original meaning. The questionnaires had two sections. The first section was about socio-demographic characteristics of the young females and their parents and the second section was on sexual trafficking awareness. Five health extension workers were recruited as data collectors and three BSC nurses as supervisors for this study were also deployed. Data collection was carried out every 7th household, by interviewing young females in six kebeles until we got the required sample size. The data collection time was afternoon after the class for students and weekend (Saturday and Sunday).

4.9 Data quality control

To assure high quality of data, training was given for data collectors and supervisors for one day and the questionnaire was pre-tested on 10 % of youth girls from non-selected kebeles and correction was made accordingly. The collected data was reviewed and checked for completeness before data entry; the incomplete data was discarded. A format was prepared for the supervisor and data collectors. The data collection was closely supervised by a supervisor and principal investigator daily.

4.10 Plan for data processing and analysis

The data entry, export, code, clean was checked for its completeness, consistency and accuracy before analysis using Epi-info version 7 and exported to SPSS version 23 for analysis. Descriptive statistics was calculated using frequency and percentage. All Variables having p value < 0.25 in the bivariate analysis was fitted in to the multivariable logistic regression. The 95% confidence interval and variables having p - value less than 0.05 in the multivariate binary logistic regression model was considered as significantly associated with the dependent variable. Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to see the strength of the association between dependent and independent variables. Finally, findings of the study were presented by using texts, tables and figures.

4.11 Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from Debre Berhan University College of health science, Official letters and permission was given from Debre Birhan town and selected kebeles. Informed consent was found from a respondent whose age is equal and greater than 18. Assent consent was gave forage less 18 young girls. Confidentiality was maintained by omitting their name and personal identification and participant was not be voluntary to the study. The participant had right to withdraw themselves from the study at any time.

4.12 Plan for dissemination of the findings

The result of the study was presented and submitted to Debre Berhan University, College of Health Sciences, and Department of Public health. It was also submitted to Amhara Regional Health Bureau and Debre Birhan town Administrative office. It was presented in different conferences and it was published in national and international journals.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristic of respondents' parents

A total of 582 youth females participated in this study. Four hundred forty nine (77.1%) participants' parents were married. About 517(88.8%) of the respondents' parents' religion were Orthodox and 41(7%) were Muslim. Two hundred sixty participants' fathers (44.7%) and 214(36.8%) participants' mothers were able to read and write. Concerning family size, 517(88.8%) of youth females had greater or equal to four families in their household. Regarding to estimated monthly income of youth females parents', almost half of respondents (272(46.7%)) earned from 2001-3500 birr per month, 192(33%) of respondents earned greater than or equal to 3501 birr and the rest 118(20.3%) of respondents earned less than or equal to 2000 birr. With regard to the participants parents job status, most respondents' 336(57.7%) were governmental workers and 82 (14.1%) were farmers (Table 1).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of youth females' parents in Debre Birhan

town, North Shewa, Ethiopia 2019 (N=582)

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Parental marital status	Married	449	77.1
	Divorced	79	13.6
	Widowed	54	9.3
Parent's religion	Orthodox	517	88.8
	Muslim	41	7.0
	Protestant	18	3.1
	Catholic	6	1.0
Father's educational status	Illiterate	115	19.8
	Read & write	260	44.7
	Elementary	88	15.1
	Secondary	45	7.7
	College and above	74	12.7
Mother's educational status	Illiterate	222	38.1
	Read and write	214	36.8
	Elementary	79	13.6
	Junior/Secondary	35	6.0
	College and above	32	5.5
Family size	<=3	65	11.2
	>=4	517	88.8
Monthly income	<=2000	118	20.3
	2001-3500	272	46.7
	>=3501	192	33
Parents' occupation	Gov'tal worker	336	57.7
	Merchant	77	13.2
	Farmer	82	14.1
	Private employee	50	8.6
	Daily wages	37	6.4

5.2 Socio-demographic characteristics of youth females

The mean age of youth females was 19.14±2.679 years with (± 7.96 standard deviation). Majority of participants' age group (58.1%) was 15-19 years. Most of the youth females 517(88.8%) had single marital status. According to this study, about 521 (89.5%) and 522(89.7 %) participants were Orthodox by religion and Amhara by ethnicity respectively. The educational status of youth females revealed that, 216 (37.1%) and 208(35.7%) were have College and above and secondary educational status respectively. Four hundred forty one (75.8%) of the participants' house had radio and 271(46.6%) of the participants house had television in their home. Regarding social media, 196 (33.7%) of the youth females used face book. Two hundred thirty nine (41.1%) of respondents lived with Parents and 393(67.5%) of the respondents' job was schooling/student. Majority of the youth females (60.5%) took training on gender issues (Table 2)

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Ethiopia, June 2019 (N=582)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age	15-19	338	58.1
	20-24	244	41.9
Marital status	Single	517	88.8
	Married	65	11.2
Religion	Orthodox	521	89.5
	Muslim	42	7.2
	Protestant	19	2.1
	Catholic	7	1.2
Ethnic group	Amhara	522	89.7
	Oromo	31	5.3
	Tigre	9	1.5
	Guragie	20	3.4
Education status	Illiterate	9	1.5
	Read & write	35	6.0
	Elementary	114	19.6
	Secondary	208	35.7
	College and above	216	37.1
Presence of radio at home	Yes	441	75.8
	No	141	24.2
Presence of Television at home	Yes	271	46.6
	No	311	53.4
Using social media like, face book	Yes	196	33.7
	No	386	66.3
With whom are you living now	Parents	239	41.1
	Boyfriend/fiancé/husband	96	16.5
	Mother	37	6.4
	Father	11	1.9
	Step parents	6	1.0
	Relatives	69	11.9
	Alone	124	21.3
Current job of the respondents	Doing nothing/Jobless	47	8.1
	Schooling/student	393	67.5
	Trading	37	6.4
	Hair dressing	21	3.6
	Gov'tal worker	21	3.6
	Daily wages	63	10.8
Taken education or training on gender issue	Yes	352	60.5
	No	230	39.5

5.3 Awareness sexual trafficking among the youth female

Regarding the source of information, about 56.6% and 56.0% of the youth females mentioned television, radio, respectively as sources of information. Brokers, friends and family were mentioned as mediators for sex trafficking by 85.5%, 30.5% and 14.9% of the youth females respectively. According to this study, about 70% of the respondents mentioned that they had heard of women being taken abroad for better work was become victim of sexual trafficking and 55.9%, 53.7% and 21.9% of the respondents mentioned radio, television and friends respectively as sources of information for it. Concerning about the cause of sexual trafficking, 53.3%, 32.7% and 29.0% of youth females mentioned poverty, unemployment and hoping for a better life elsewhere respectively as reasons for being trafficked. Regarding the vulnerability age, about 56% of the participants reported that they did not know vulnerable age for sexual trafficking whereas about 24.3% of the participants reported that youth female's ages less than 25 years were vulnerable for sexual trafficking. About 72 (24%) of the participants reported that they had been approached by someone else to assist them go abroad. One hundred eighty nine (63%) of the respondents had good awareness of sexual trafficking. Of all youth females, about 300 (52%) of respondents had awareness about sexual trafficking (Figure 3)

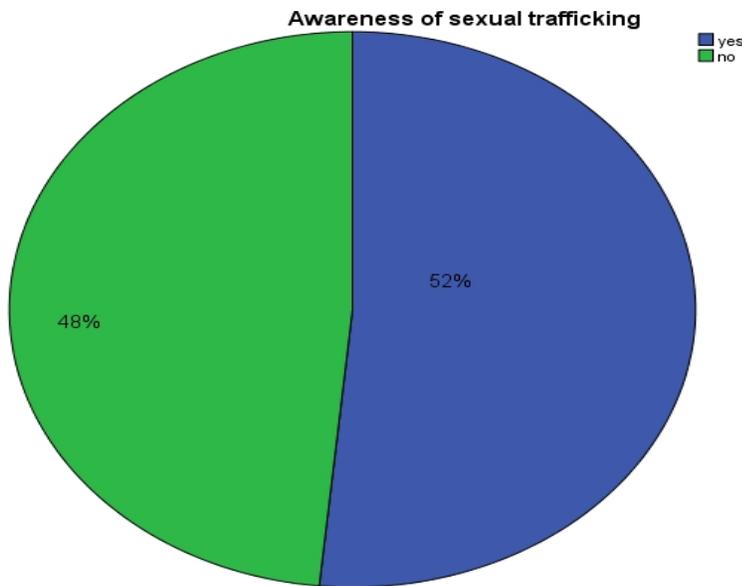


Figure 3: Awareness of sexual trafficking among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa, Ethiopia 2019

Table 3: Sexual trafficking awareness among youth females in Debre Birhan town, North Shewa,

Ethiopia, June 2019(N=300)

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Source of information about sex trafficking*(n=300)	Radio	169	56.0%
	Television	171	56.6%
	Friend	67	22.2%
	Relative	24	7.9%
	Others ^a	39	12.9%
Do you know about the mediator of sexual trafficking (n=300)	Yes	248	82.7%
	No	52	17.3%
Mediators for sexual trafficking*(n=300)	Friends	76	30.5%
	Brokers	213	85.5%
	Family	37	14.9%
	Others ^b	19	7.6%
Have you heard of women being taken abroad for better work was become victim of sexual trafficking(n=300)	Yes	210	70%
	No	90	30%
Source of information forgoing to abroad become victim of Sexual trafficking*(n=300)	Radio	151	55.9%
	Television	145	53.7%
	Family	21	7.8%
	Relative	23	8.5%
	Friend	59	21.9%
	Others ^c	58	21.5%
Perceived reasons for sexually trafficked*(n=300)	Poverty	160	53.3%
	Unemployment	98	32.7%
	Hope for better life elsewhere	88	29.0%
	Illiteracy	22	7.3%
	Low social status	16	5.3%
Do you know that there are people send women for better work to abroad to get money (n=300)	Yes	178	59.3%
	No	122	40.7%
Which age groups are most likely to be trafficked (n=300)	Age < 25 years old	73	24.3%
	Age > 25 years old	23	7.7%
	Female of any age	36	12%
	I don't know	168	56%
Has anybody approached you to assist you in going in other area or abroad (n=300)	Yes	72	24%
	No	228	76 %
Level of sexual trafficking awareness	Poor awareness	111	37.0%
	Good awareness	189	63.0%

*Multiple responses are there, ^aNGO's written materials, mini medial, newspaper; ^bnews paper, internet;

^cnews paper, face book, mini media

5.4 Factors associated with awareness of sexual trafficking

In bivariate logistic regression analysis, parent’s religion, father’s education, mother’s education, parent’s occupation, participant’s age, participant’s education, having television at home, using social media like, face book, current job of the respondents and getting training on gender issues were significantly associated with awareness of sexual trafficking.

However, in multivariable binary logistic regression analysis, mothers’ education status, parents’ occupation, current jobs of participant, having television in home and have taking training on gender issues were significantly associated with awareness of sexual trafficking with a p-value<0.05.

According to this study, youth females whose parents’ education status was elementary and secondary were 2.068(AOR=2.068, 95% CI: 1.079-3.963) and 3.446(AOR=3.446, 95% CI: 1.298-9.154) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking respectively compared to those youth females whose parents’ education status was illiterate.

Youth females whose parents’ occupation was Governmental workers were about 2.2(AOR=2.2, 95% CI: 1.02-4.747) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females whose parents’ occupation was farming. Youth females who had governmental work were about 6.203(AOR = 6.203, 95% CI: 1.099-35.005) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females were jobless.

Based on this study, youth females who had television at home were about 2.083 (AOR = 2.083, 95% CI: 1.305-3.326) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to their counterparts. Youth trained on gender issues were 3.887 (AOR = 3.887, 95% CI: 2.591-5.832) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females who did not take the training (Table 4)

Table 4: Factors associated with awareness of sexual trafficking, June 2019(N=582)

Variables	Category	Awareness of sexual trafficking
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		Total	Yes	No	COR (95%C)	AOR(95%C)
Parents Religion	Orthodox	517	257	260	1	1
	Muslim	41	34	7	4.914(1.139-11.28)*	3.57(0.403-9.083)
	Protestant	18	8	10	.809(0.314-2.083)	0.395(0.128-1.213)
	Catholic	6	1	5	.202(0.023-1.744)	0.091(0.008-1.041)
Educational status of father	Illiterate	115	55	60	1	1
	Read & write	260	123	1371	0.979(0.631-1.52)	0.798(0.435-1.464)
	Elementary	88	42	7	0.996(0.571-1.736)	0.457(0.199-1.048)
	Secondary	45	28	46	1.797(0.888-3.636)	0.737(0.261-2.077)
	College& above	74	52	22	2.579(1.389-4.785)*	0.330(0.103-1.060)
Educational status of mother	Illiterate	222	98	124	1	1
	Read & write	214	100	114	1.11(.761-1.618)	0.998(0.645-1.546)
	Elementary	79	52	27	2.437(1.427-4.161)*	2.068(1.079-3.963)**
	Secondary	35	26	9	3.655(1.638-8.159)*	3.446(1.298-9.154)**
	College& above	32	24	8	3.796(1.634-8.818)*	1.800(0.622-5.215)
Parents' occupation	Farmer	82	64	18	1	1
	Merchant	77	42	35	1.47(0.894-2.418)	0.626(0.322-1.215)
	Gov'tal worker	336	151	185	4.356(2.475-7.667)*	2.2(1.020-4.747)**
	Private worker	50	24	26	1.131(0.624-2.05)	0.788(0.380-1.635)
	Daily wages	37	19	18	1.293(0.655-2.552)	0.863(0.381-1.951)
Age	15-19	338	159	179	1	1
	20-24	244	141	103	1.541(1.106-2.15) *	1.560(0.993-2.451)
Educational status of participant	Illiterate	9	6	3	1	1
	Read & write	35	7	28	0.125(0.025-0.628.)	5.019(0.992-25.382)
	Elementary	114	52	62	0.419(0.100-1.760)	0.197(0.069-0.564)
	Secondary	208	109	99	0.551(0.134-2.260)	0.911(0.507-1.637)
	College& above	216	126	90	0.700(0.171-2.873)	0.787(0.481-1.285)
Presence of Television at home	Yes	271	172	99	2.484(1.777-3.47)*	2.083(1.305-3.326)**
	No	311	128	183	1	1
Using social media like, face book	Yes	196	129	67	2.421(1.694-3.46)*	1.277(0.804-2.030)
	No	386	171	215	1	1
Current job of the respondents	Jobless	47	25	22	2.273(1.046-4.94)*	1.564(0.628-3.897)
	Student	393	207	186	2.226(1.271-3.897)*	1.498(0.736-3.050)
	Trading	37	22	25	2.933(1.267-6.79)*	1.703(0.630-4.603)
	Hair dressing	21	9	12	1.500(0.546-4.121)	0.419(0.117-1.507)
	Gov'tal worker	21	16	5	8.667(2.224-33.78)*	6.203(1.099-35.005)**
	Daily wages	63	21	42	1	1
Taking education or training on gender issue	Yes	352	226	126	3.781(2.659-5.377)	3.887(2.591-5.832)**
	No	230	74	156	1	1

*P-value<0.25 for bivariate analysis and **P-value<0.05 for multivariate analysis. 1=Reference

6. DISCUSSION

The study was aimed to assess awareness of sexual trafficking and associated factors among youth females. It was supposed that, this study provided important information and created overall image on awareness of sex trafficking and associated factors among youth females in Debre Birhan town of North Shewa zone.

In this study, 52% of respondents had awareness of sexual trafficking which was lower than studies conducted in Nepal, Nigeria and Ethiopia (Bahir Dar) showed that 76%, 86.1% and 60% of the respondents had awareness of sexual trafficking, respectively [26, 27 and 28]. Similarly, a cross sectional study conducted in Nigeria showed that 97.4% of the women reported that they had heard of women being taken abroad for commercial sex work [29]. This discrepancy may be due to the implementation of sexual trafficking prevention interventions, as well as cross-cultural variation.

Regarding the source of information, the youth females stated television (56.6%), radio (56.0%) and friends (22.2%) as sources of information in this study whereas in the Bahir Dar study the youth females mentioned television (64%), friends (46%) and radio (37%) as sources of information [26]. On the other hand, the study done in Nepal, 94.6%, 49.5%, 36%, 24.3%, and 15.3% of the respondents mentioned media (i.e., radio or television), friends, family/relatives, schools and NGOs/health professionals as sources of information respectively [27]. The possible reason might be due to the presence of difference source of information among different area.

Brokers and friends were mentioned as mediators for sex trafficking by 85.5% and 30.5% of the study participants; individually whereas in a study done in Bahir dar friends and brokers were mentioned by 87% and 74% of the respondents, respectively as mediators for sex trafficking [26]. Similarly, the study carried out in Nepal, relatives (51.4%) and friends (34.2%) were mentioned as mediators for sexual trafficking [27]. The above findings were inconsistent with the studies done in Nigeria and South Africa [28 & 30]. This might be due to the Knowledge difference about the mediators and existence of different mediators in different areas.

Concerning about the cause of sexual trafficking, 53.3%, 32.7% and 29.0% of the youth females mentioned poverty, unemployment and hoping for a better life elsewhere, respectively as reasons

for being trafficked. Similarly, the study done in Bahir Dar city, 45%, 50% and 72% of the study participants mentioned poverty, unemployment and hoping for a better life elsewhere, one by one as reasons for sex trafficking [26]. These findings were not in line with those reported in studies from Nigeria, South Asia, and South Africa [28, 31& 32]. On the other hand, the study done in Nepal showed that 62.2%, 58.6%, 56.8%, and 25.2% of the respondents mentioned poverty, lack of awareness, interest on big money, and illiteracy correspondingly as reasons for being trafficked [27]. The possible explanation might be due to having knowledge difference on the causes of sexual trafficking and might be the presence of different causes in different countries.

Regarding to the vulnerability age group, about 24.3% of the participants reported that youth female's aged less than 25 years were vulnerable for sexual trafficking which was lower than the studies done in Nepal (48.6%), Bahir Dar (71.4%) and South Asia (72%) [27, 26 &31]. The difference might be due to gap of knowledge on vulnerable age group for sexual trafficking among youth females.

In this study, about 24% of youth females had been approached by someone to assist them to go abroad which was lower than the studies done in Bahir Dar town in Ethiopia (25%) and Benin city in southern Nigeria (31.9%) [26, 29]. This discrepancy may be due to the extent of the problem and sexual trafficking promotion activities.

Based on this study, 352 (60.5%) of the participants took training on gender issues. The finding of this study was higher than the study done in Bahir Dar city in which about 29% of study participants had taken some training on gender issues which was more likely increase the awareness of sex trafficking than those who did not take the training[26]. The possible reason may be due to that many youth females might be taken the training in Debre Birhan town. The significantly associated factors in multivariable logistic regression with awareness of sexual trafficking were mothers' education status, parents' occupation, current jobs of participant, having television in participant's house and have taking training on gender issues .

This study also revealed that youth females whose mothers' education status was elementary and secondary were about 2.068(AOR=2.068, 95% CI: 1.079-3.963) and 3.446(AOR=3.446, 95%

CI: 1.298-9.154) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking respectively compared to those youth females whose parents' education status was illiterate. However, study done in Nepal showed that the educational status of mother was not associated with awareness of sexual trafficking. This might be due to the fact that educated mothers, simply due to their tied up life style, might not have intimate approach with their daughters which might in turn influence the awareness of their daughters' regarding about sexual trafficking.

Regarding the parents' occupation, the study revealed that youth females whose parents' occupation was Governmental employment were about 2.2(AOR=2.2, 95% CI: 1.02-4.747) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females whose parents' occupation was farming. Similarly, the study done in Nepal showed that youth females' family's primary occupation was Governmental employment were 3.89(1.58–9.58) times more likely to be aware about sex trafficking than those whose family's primary occupation was agriculture (farming) [27]. The reason might be due to the fact that governmental workers might have high access of social media and mass media than farmer as source of information for sexual trafficking. The reason might be due to the Government workers might have different life status and awareness about sexual trafficking from country to the country.

In this study, youth females who had governmental worker at current situation were about 6.203(AOR = 6.203, 95% CI: 1.099-35.005) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females who had doing daily wages. This finding was not supported by the findings of Bahir Dar town study and Nepal study [26, 27]. This might be due to the fact that youth females might have different work from place to place and this might affect the awareness of youth females about sexual trafficking.

According to this study, youth females who had television at home were about 2.083 (AOR = 2.083, 95% CI: 1.305-3.326) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to their counterparts. In line with this study, the study done in Bahir Dar town revealed that youth girls who had television at home were about 2.19(AOR = 2. 19, 95% CI: 1.31-3.67) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to their counterparts.

However, the study done in Nepal revealed that respondents who had radio or television at home were about 6.67(3.99–9.54) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to

those who did not[27]. This might be due to the youth females were not watch television programs which relate to sexual trafficking. This might be due to using radio or television together as one variable rather than using separately for each radio and television in Nepal study.

Based on this study, youth females trained on gender issues were 3.887(AOR = 3.887, 95% CI: 2.591-5.832) times more likely to be aware about sexual trafficking compared to those youth females who did not take the training. This finding was higher than the study done in Bahir Dar town (AOR = 3. 59, 95% CI: 2.11-6.10) [26].This might be due to the training on gender issues might be given more for youth females in Debre Birhan town.

7. Limitations and Strengths of the Study

Strengths

- Since it was community based study that can use to get all study subjects.
- Adequate sample was used to represent the total population. (more than 30 percent of the Kebeles were included in the sample).

Limitations

- The study designs cross-sectional. So, it has its drawback (this does not show which one is come first effect or cause).

8. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding of this research, it was concluded that awareness of youth females about sexual trafficking in the study area was low (52%). Mother's education, parent occupation, presence of television at home, current job of the participants and taking training on gender issues were statistically significant and associated predictors of low awareness about sexual trafficking among youth females.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

For Debre Birhan Town and Respective Kebeles Administration:

Giving education or training on sexual trafficking for youth females in the community. More importantly, the community leaders and other stake holders should be engaged in creation of awareness of sexual trafficking of the community. The town administration should work on job creation and facilitation of money for youth females who are seeking job and better life elsewhere. It is also recommended of giving education for youth females on consequences of sexual trafficking.

For community leader/ parents:

Community leaders should teach youth females about sexual trafficking and its consequence. Parents should discuss about the sexual trafficking with their youth females.

Researchers:

This research recommended conducting further surveys to determine the magnitude and nature of sexual trafficking in detail in the study area. Moreover, this study is added its way forward to investigate sexual trafficking at national level. Furthermore, future research could build on these findings by targeting those most-at-risk (school-attending and out-of-school girls) in order to substantially contribute to sex trafficking prevention and policy.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: English Version of Information Sheet, Consent Form & Questionnaire

Part one: information sheet

My name is _____. Currently I am MPh student in Debrebirhan University department of Public Health, College of health sciences. The reason why I came to your home today is to collect data about young female's awareness about sex trafficking.

You are selected to participate in this study. The selection was random. There are no risks if you are voluntary to participate in this study. But, the information, you provide, will help to know how young women are aware about sex trafficking. Sex trafficking is a growing public health problem which is affecting the lives of many women both nationally and globally. Your participation in this study is fully voluntary. Even, you can interrupt after we started the interview if you are not comfortable. All the information you will give to me will be kept confidential. Your name and other identifiers will not be written on the questionnaire. All the information will be only used for research. If you are voluntary to give information, I will ask you the following questions. To complete the interview, I need about 30 minutes

Part two: Informed consent

I have been explained all information and procedures that are part of this research study and I have understood the same. I understand that the research imposes no risk on my life and therefore no compensation would be provided.

I hereby agree to participate in this research study and give my voluntary consent. I hereby also give rights to the researcher for collecting the data that are required for the study.

Agreed _____ **Disagreed** _____

Name of the interviewer: _____ Sign. _____ Date of interview _____

Name of the supervisor: _____ Sign. _____ Date _____

Principal investigator: Awoke Elefachew

Address: phone: 0911785295

Email: awoke_sweet11@gmail.com

Questionnaire

Part one: Socio-demographic characteristics of the participants' family and participants

S.No	Question	Response	Skip
101	What is the participant's parent's Marital status?	1. Married 2. Divorced 3. Widowed	
102	What is Participant's Parents Religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Other specify	
103	What is the educational status of Participant's father?	1. Illiterate 2. Read & write 3. Elementary 4. Secondary 5. College and above	
104	What is the educational status of Participant's mother?	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Elementary 4. junior/Secondary 5. College and above	
105	How many is family size in your house?	1. Three 2. Four 3. Five 4. Six 5. Seven& above	
106	What is your family average monthly income in Ethiopian birr?	-----Birr.	
107	What is your Parents' occupation?	1. Merchant/trader 2. Farmer 3. Governmental employment 4. Daily wages	
Participant's socio-demographic status			
108	How old are you?	_____year	
109	What is your Marital status?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	
110	What is your Religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Others (specify) _____	

111	What is your ethnic group?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amhara 2. Oromo 3. Tigary 4. Guragie 5. Others (specify) _____ 	
112	What is your education status?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illiterate 2. Read&write 3. Elementary 4. Secondary 5. College and above 	
113	Do you have a radio in your house?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
114	Do you have a TV in your house?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
115	Do you use social media like, face book ,Twitter and etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
116	With whom are you living now?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Boyfriend/fiancé/husband 3. Mother 4. Father 5. Step parents 6. Relatives 7. Alone 8. Othersspecify _____ 	
117	What are you doing at present?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doing nothing 2. Schooling 3. Trading 4. Hair dressing 5. Teaching 6. Farming 7. Daily wages 8. Housewife House wife 	

Part two: Questions to assess awareness of sex trafficking among young females

S. No	Questions	Response	Skip to
201	Have you heard or read about sex trafficking?	1. Yes 2. No	If answer is no skip to 203
202	If your answer for question 201 is yes, what is /are your source of information? Multiple response is possible	1. Radio 2. Television 3. Friend 4. Relative 5. Internet & School 6. NGOs 7. Health professionals 8. Newsletter	
203	Do you know the ways to undergoing sex trafficking?	1. Yes 2. No	If answer is no skip to 205
204	If your answer for question 203 is yes, Who are the means/mediators for undergoing sex trafficking? More than one answer is possible	1. Friends 2. Brokers 3. Family 4. Others specify (relative and Internet.)_____	
205	Have you heard of women being taken abroad for better work or better life was become victim of sexual trafficking?	1. Yes 2. No	If answer is no skip to 207
206	If your answer to question number 205 is yes, what is your source of information? Multiple source is possible	1. Radio 2. TV 3. Family 4. Relative 5. Friend 6. School 7. Newsletters 8. Facebook 9. others specify____	
207	What are the causes that facilitate sex trafficking?	1. Poverty	

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Unemployment 3. Hope for better life elsewhere 4. Illiteracy 5. Low social status 6. False marriage 	
208	Do you know that there are people send women for better work or better life to different countries to get money?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
209	Which age groups are most likely to be trafficked?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People more than 25 years old? 2. People under 25 years old? 3. People of any age? 4. Don't know/not sure 	
210	Has anybody approached you to assist you in going in other area or abroad?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
211	If yes for Q210, what kinds of jobs were you told you would do abroad?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hair dressing 2. house worker& Prostitution 3. Trade/business 4. Was not told 5. others specify___ 	
212	Have you ever taken education/ training on gender issues/gender based violence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
213	If yes for Q212, by whom you were educated/trained?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By health care provider 2. By police 3. By teachers in school 4. through participation on clubs at schools 5. through Peer-education programs 	

Annex 2: Amharic Version Of Information Sheet, Consent Form & Questionnaire

ክፍል አንድ፡ ስለጥናቱ መረጃን በተመለከተ

እኔ ስሜ-----

እባላለሁ፡፡ በአሁኑ ወቅት በደብረ ብርሃን ዩኒቨርሲቲ በጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ በህክምና ትምህርት ስልጠና ሳይንስ ትምህርት ክፍል ውስጥ እየተማኩ እገኛለሁ፡፡

በዛሬው ዕለት ወደ አንቺ ቤት የመጣሁ በትምክንያት ወጣት ሴቶች ወደ ውጭ አገር ከሄዱ በኋላ አሰሪዎቻቸው እና ሌሎች ሰዎች ያለፍቃዳቸው በግብረሥጋግን ነጥብ ላይ እንደሚያሰማሯቸው ወጣት ሴቶች (ዕድሜያቸው ከ15-24) ያለችውን ግንዛቤ ለማወቅ/ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ ነው፡፡

በዚህ ጥናት ላይ እንድትሳተፉት ለመርጠሻ ፣ ምርጫው ምን ሳይሳወቅ መንገድ ነው፡፡ እዚህ ጥናት ላይ በመሳተፍ ሽያጫ ደርሶብሽ እንዳችሁም ጉዳት የለም፡፡ ነገር ግን የምሰጭን መረጃ፣ ወጣት ሴቶች ይህንን ጥናት ለማድረግ እንደተገንዘቡት ለማወቅ ይረዳል፡፡ ወጣት ሴቶች ያለፍቃዳቸው በግብረሥጋግን ነጥብ ላይ ማሰማራት በአገር እና በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ የሴቶችን ሕይወት እየጎዳ ያለበት ማሰባሰቢያዎች ግርግር በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ያንቺው ለፍቃድ እንደተሰጠው ጉዳት የለም፡፡ ሁሉም የሰጠሽን መረጃዎች ለጥናቱ ብቻ ነው የሚውሉት፡፡ መረጃውን ለመስጠት ፈቃደኛ ከሆነ ሽያጫ ከተሰጡት ንጥያቄዎች እጠይቅሻለሁ፡፡ ቃለ መጠይቁን ለመጨረስ ሰዓት ላይ ቁጥጥር እፈልጋለሁ፡፡

ክፍል ሁለት፡ የሚስጥር አጠባበቅ ስምምነት
እኔ ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ተገቢውን የሆነ መረጃ በተገቢው ሁኔታ ተነግሮኝ በአግባቡ ተረድቻለሁ፡፡

ጥናቱም እንደ ነጥብ ላይ ያለው ጥያቄ ላይ እንደሚያደርስ ተረድቻለሁ ስለዚህም ምንም ዓይነት ካላገደ ስልጠና እኔ የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ ለመሆን ተስማምቻለሁ፡፡

የፈቃደኛነት ስምምነት ስም ሰጥቻለሁ በተጨማሪም ለመረጃ ሰብሳቢዎች ምላሽ ለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ የሆነ ተገቢውን መረጃ እንዲሰጡ ፈቅጃለሁ፡፡

ተስማምቻለሁ ----- አልተስማማሁም -----
ፈቃደኛነትን ያረጋገጠው መረጃ ሰብሳቢ ስም ----- ፊርማ ----- ቀን ----- /----- /-----
የመረጃ ተቆጣጣሪ ሰዓት ----- ፊርማ ----- ቀን ----- /----- /-----
የጥናቱ ባለቤት አድራሻ፡

1. አወቀ እለፋቸዉ
ስ.ቁ፡ 0911785295
Email: awokesweet11@gmail.com

መጠይቅ

ክፍልአንድ፤ የተጠያቂዉአጠቃላይየማህበራዊና የቤተሰብዋ መረጃየተመለከተመጠይቅ

S.No	ጥያቄዎች	መልስ	አለፉ
101	ቤተሰቦችሽበሕይወትአሉ ?	1. አዎ 2. የሉም	
102	የቤተሰብየጋብቻሁኔታምንድንነው ?	1. ያገባ 2. የተፋቱ 3. የሞተባት	
103	የቤተሰብሀይማኖትምንድንነው ?	1. ኦርቶዶክስተዋሕዶ 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ካቶሊክ 5. ሌላግለፅ	
104	የአባትየትምህርትደረጃምንድንነው ?	1. ያልተማረ 2. ማንበብአናመገናየሚችል 3. የመጀመሪያደረጃ 4. የሁለተኛደረጃ 5. ኮሌጅአናከዚያበላይ	
105	የእናትየትምህርትደረጃምንድንነው ?	1. ያልተማረ 2. ማንበብአናመገናየሚችል 3. የመጀመሪያደረጃ 4. የሁለተኛደረጃ 5. ኮሌጅአናከዚያበላይ	
106	አንቺበምትኖረበትቤትውስጥስንትቤተሰብናችሁ ?	1. ሦስት 2. አራት 3. አምስት 4. ስድስት 5. ሰባትአናከዚያበላይ	
107	የቤተሰብዎየወርገቢምንያህልነው ?	በወር-----በር	
108	የቤተሰብሽሥራምንድንነው ?	1. ነጋዴ 2. አርሶአደር 3. የመንግስትተቀጣሪ 4. የግልተቀጣሪ 5. የቀንሰራተኛ	
የተሳታፊዎማህበራዊእናግላዊሁኔታ			
109	ስንትአመትሽነው ?ግመት	
110	የጋብቻሽሁኔታምንድንነው ?	1. ያላገባ 2. ያገባ 3. የተፋታች 4. የሞተባት	
111	ሀይማኖትሽምንድንነው ?	1. ኦርቶዶክስተዋሕዶ	

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ካቶሊክ 5. ሌላግለፅ _____ 	
112	የዘርሀርግሽምንድነው?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. እሮሞ 2. አማራ 3. ትግሬ 4. ጉራጌ 5. ሌላ----- 	
113	የትምህርት-ደረጃ ሽምንድንነው?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ያልተማረ 2. ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል 3. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ 4. የሁለተኛ ደረጃ 5. ኮሌጅ እና ከዚያ በላይ 	
114	በቤት ሽውስጥ ራድዮ አለ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አለ 2. የለም 	
115	በቤት ሽውስጥ ቴሌቪዥን አለ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አለ 2. የለም 	
116	ፌስቡክ፣ ቲዊተር እና የመሳሰሉ ትሚድ ያወምድህረ -ገጽ ተጠቀሚያለሽ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አልተቀምም 	
117	አሁን ከማንኛውም ትኖረው?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ከወላጆች 2. ከጻደቅ/ከጮኛ/ከባልጋር Trading 3. ከእናት 4. ከአባት 5. ከእያት 6. ከዘመድ 7. ብቻዮን 8. ሌላግለጽ _____ 	
118	ሥራ ሽምንድንነው?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ምንም እሳሰራም 2. ተማሪነኝ 3. ነጋዴነኝ 4. የፀጉር ሥራ 5. አስተማሪ 6. ግብርና 7. የቀንሰራ 8. የቤት እመቤት 	

ክፋልሁለት:-ወጣትሴቶች ወደውጭ አገር ከሄደባቸው ላይ ለሰሪዎቻቸው እና ሌሎች ሰዎች ያለፈቃዳቸው በግብረሥጋ ግንኙነት ግድላይ እንደሚያሰማሯቸው ወጣትሴቶች (ዕድሜያቸው ከ15-24) ያላቸውን ግንዛቤ ለማወቅ/ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ ቃል መጠይቅ

S. No	ጥቁቃዎች	መልስ	እለፍወደ
201	ሴት ልጅ አገረዶች ወደውጭ አገር ከሄዱ በኋላ ለሰሪዎቻቸው እና ሌሎች ሰዎች ያለፈቃዳቸው በግብረሥጋ ግንኙነት ግድላይ እንደሚያሰማቸው ሰምተሽ ወይም እንብብሽ ታውቁ ያለሽ ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላውቅም 	<p>መልስ ሽላላ ውቅም ከ ሆነ ወደ 203ተ. ቁጥር ፈ</p>
202	የ201 ጥያቄ መልስ ሽላላ ከሆነ የመረጃ ምንጭ ስም / ጮች ስምን ድንገት/ናቸው? ብዙ መምረጥ ይቻላል።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ሬድዮ 2. ቴሌቪዥን 3. ንግድ 4. ዘመድ 5. ትምህርት 6. መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ተቋም 7. የጤና ባለሙያ 8. ጋዜጣ 9. ሌላ ካለ ግለጽ----- 	
203	ወደውጭ የሚሄዱ በትንመን ግድታው ቁጥሩ ስንት ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. አዎ 4. አላውቅም 	<p>መልስ ሽላላ ውቅም ከ ሆነ ወደ 205ተ. ቁጥር ፈ</p>

204	የ203ጥያቄ መልስ ስለሰጠህ ከሆነ፡ አገልግሎት ለሰጠህ - ወጥቶል። ጅምር ደብዳቤው ወይንም የሚያቀላጥፉ / የሚያመቻቹ ወይም እንዲህ ያሉ የሚያደረጉ? ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል።	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ዳይፕ 6. ደላሎች 7. ቤተሰብ 8. ዘመድ 9. ኢንተርኔት 10. ሌላ ካለ ግለጽ _____ 	
205	ሴቶች ለተሻለ ሥራ ተብለው ወደ ውጭ አገር በኋላ ለህገ - ወጥሎ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ ይገባል ብለው ተቀባይ አይደሉም?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. አዎ 4. አላውቅም 	መልስ ስለሰጠህ ወቅት ከሆነ ወደ 207 ተቆይቶ
206	የ205ጥያቄ መልስ ስለሰጠህ ከሆነ፡ የመረጃ ምንጭ ስለሆኑት ምን ድንገት / ምን ድንገት? ብዙ መምረጥ ይቻላል።	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. ሬዲዮ 11. ቲቪ 12. ቤተሰብ 13. ዘመድ 14. ዳይፕ 15. ትምህርት ቤት 16. ጋዜጦች 17. ፌስቡክ 	
207	እነዚህ ሴቶች ወደ ውጭ እዲህ ያሉ ለህገ - ወጥሎ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ ይገባል ብለው ተቀባይ አይደሉም?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ድህነት 2. ሥራ ማጣት / ሥራ አለመቀጠል 3. የተሻለ ኑሮ ክሊላቦታ / አገር መመኘት 4. አለመማር 5. ማህበራዊ ሁኔታዎች ምክንያት 6. የውሸት ጋብቻ 	
208	በተለያዩ አገሮች ገንዘብ ለማግኘት ብለው ሴቶች ለተሻለ ሥራ / ሕይወት ወደ ውጭ አገር የሚሰጡ ሰዎች እንዳሉ ብለው ተቀባይ አይደሉም?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. አዎ 2. አላውቅም 	
209	በየትኛው ዕድሜ ክልል ላይ ስለሆኑት ሴቶች ለህገ - ወጥሎ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ ይገባል ብለው ተቀባይ አይደሉም?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ከ 25 ዓመት በላይ? 2. ከ 25 ዓመት በታች 	

	ግብረሥጋግንጅነትንግድየሚጋለጡት ?	3. ማንኛውምዕድሜላይያሉ 4. አይታወቅም	
210	ወደውጭአገርመሄድእምትፈልገከሆነእኔአረዳኛለሁ።በሎየቀረበሽ/ችሽሰውነበር?	3. አዎ 4. አላውቅም	
211	የ210ጥያቄመልስሽአዎከሆነ፡ምንድነትሥራነበርውጭአገርሄደሽትሰሪያለሽ።በሎየነገረሽ/ችሽ?	1. የፀጉርሥራ 2. የቤትሰራተኛ 3. ንግድ/ሱቅሥራ 4. ሴትኛአዳሪነት 5. አልተነገረኝምነበር 6. ሌላካለግለጽ-----	
212	የታንመሰረትያደረጉጥቃቶችላይትምህርትወይምሥልጠናወስደሽታውቁያለሽ?	3. አዎ 4. አልወሰድኩም	
213	የ212ጥያቄመልስሽአዎከሆነ፤በማንነውየሰለጠንሽውወይምየተማርሽው?	1. በጤናባለሙያ 2. በፖሊስ 3. በመምህሮችትምህርት ቤትውስጥ 4. በትምህርትቤትክለቦችውስጥበመሳተፍ 5. በአቻለአቻፕሮግራምውስጥበመሳተፍ	

ስለትብብርሽበጣምአመሰግናልሁ!!!