

Sexual Violence and its Associated Factors among Female Students of Jimma Southwest Ethiopia: Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract

Background: Sexual violence is a global public health problem. It is a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based violence. It has a significant impact on the physical and mental health of victims. The purpose of this study was to assess the prevalence and associated factors of sexual violence among female students in Jimma Southwest Ethiopia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Jimma Southwest Ethiopia. A total of 385 female students were recruited using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 25.0. The results were presented in tables and percentages.

Results: The prevalence of sexual violence was 55.3% (95% CI: 48.5, 62.1). The most common type of sexual violence was sexual harassment, followed by sexual assault. The associated factors of sexual violence were being a student, being a single, being a Christian, and being a Protestant.

Conclusion: The prevalence of sexual violence is high among female students in Jimma Southwest Ethiopia. There is a need for interventions to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence.

Keywords: Sexual violence, female students, Jimma Southwest Ethiopia, cross-sectional study.

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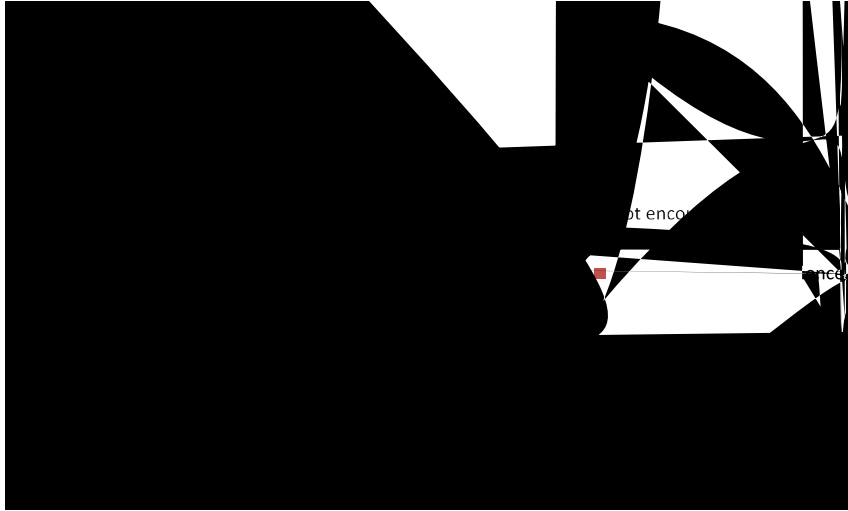
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