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An assessment of the impact of Commercial Sex Work on the Socio-Economic and Psycho-Pathologic aspects of Female Sex Workers in Metahera Town

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Approval Sheet

As Research advisors, we certify that we have read and evaluated this thesis prepared, under our guidance, by Mechi Lenjiso, entitled An assessment on the Impact of Commercial Sex Work on Socio-economic and Psycho-Pathologic Aspects of Female Sex Workers in case of Metahera town East shewa zone Oromia National Regional State. We recommended that it be submitted as fulfilling the thesis requirement Civics and Ethical Studies

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Declaration Section

I declare that this thesis work entitled “An Assessment of the *Impact of Commercial Sex Work on Socio-economic and Psycho-pathologic aspect of Female Sex Workers in Metahera Town Oromia National Regional State*” is my original work, has not been presented earlier for award of any degree to any other university and that all sources and materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. I have produced it independently except from the guidance and suggestions of my research advisors.

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to assess the impact of Commercial Sex Work on Socioeconomic and Psycho-Pathologic aspects of the Commercial Sex Workers in Metahera Town of east shewa zone Oromia national regional state. The researcher's motivation toward this study was the severity of major challenges that FSWs are suffering from. This study was intended to answer the following research questions. 1. What were the Pulling and Pushing factors that have influenced the FSWs to engage in CSW? 2. What are the major challenges that the FSWs are suffering from? 3. Whether the FSWs are satisfied with the job or not and their attitude towards CSW. Descriptive cross-sectional study design, mixed research approach, both Probability and non Probability sampling technique, are employed. 1st the commercial sex workers were stratified in to two strata (group "A" those who are working CSW in hotels and group "B" those who are working CSW in their home) by using stratified sampling technique. 2nd 88 sample population were calculated using Slovene's sample size determination formula and adding 12 sample population as contingency, 100 sample population were selected from the sample frame by using systematic sampling technique. 3rd From 100 sample population, 10 respondents were selected for interview and FGD by using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected through questionnaire, semi-structured interview and focus group discussion (FGD). Primary data were obtained from semi-structured interview and focus group discussion (FGD) while the Secondary data were obtained from journals, books, articles and websites. Quantitative data were analyzed by using SPSS version 26 and Qualitative data were transcribed and analyzed through direct quoting and narrating the responses of the interviewees. The finding of this research indicates pulling factors were: the notion to improve their life, to generate income, to be independent, to get basic survival need, to not drop-out their education etc while the pushing factors were: Poverty, unemployment, lack of basic survival needs, helplessness, etc. Additionally, the major challenges that the FSWs are suffering from are: Violence of rights, depression, and physical abuse, STIs like HIV/AIDS, Social stigma, imbalance of their income and expenditure etc.

Key words: *Commercial Sex Work (CSW), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Pushing Factors, Pulling Factors, Challenges, Impacts.*

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Abbreviation

MTHO	Metahera Town Health Office
WHO	World Health Organization
FSWs	Female Sex Workers
UN	United Nation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NGO	None Governmental Organization
MOH	Ministry of Health
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ILO	International Labor Organization
UNCEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAO	Women's Affairs Office
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disease
SPSS	Statistical Package For Social Science
ECOP	Ethiopia Country Operational Plan 2021

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.2. Background of the study

According to the online etymological dictionary, the word commercial sex (also known as Prostitution) is derived from the Latin word “Prostare” which means publicly selling oneself. In other ways, Prostitution is the act or practice of engaging in promiscuous sexual relations, specially for money, (Merriam Webster, 2012). Furthermore, different sources define Prostitution/Commercial Sex Work means, having unlimited sexual intercourse with partners or clients in exchange of money or goods for the purpose of maximizing profit, Olofinbiyi, et al (2019). Commercial sex worker (CSW) is an individual who practice sexual intercourse for an exchange of money or goods, Mazeingia, Y. T., & Negesse, A. (2020).

Prostitution historically began in prehistoric societies and developed during human history. According to Several studies, before spreading to the rest world, prostitution had been practiced for the first time between the **Euphrates** and **Tigris** rivers as a kind of goddess worship, Ehsan Rostamzadeh et al. (2016). As an illustration, prostitution was encouraged by a goddess who they had worshipped constantly in Mesopotamia and Sumer (Pryke, 2017).

Parents would occasionally send their handsome sons or lovely girls to temples for sex, which involved the caressing of their private parts by priests and devotees; this was a form of sacrifice that they believe will open a portal to heaven/paradise. Girls would give their hearts to priests and votaries serving in temples through pounding their feet and clapping their hands. To reinforce the pyramid temples, they would combine their breath with that of visitors. For several centuries, spiritual prostitution flourished because people thought that by exploiting their daughters, they might buy the indulgence, which would provide them an admission to heaven Bhat, R. M. (2022).



A seal from the Akkadian Empire, which lasted between 2350 and 2150 BCE, depicts Inanna/Ishtar. She is carrying weapons, wearing a helmet with horns, and murdering a lion that was bound by a leash. Egypt was in a similar situation over 4,000 years ago, and it eventually extended to the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Iberians. The first kind of prostitution in ancient societies was more closely linked to religious concepts, Ehsan Rostamzadeh et al. (2016).

Sex work, the exchange of sexual services for financial or other reward between consenting adults, has existed in Africa in varying forms from pre-colonial to modern times (with a distinction between sex work/prostitution and child sexual exploitation, trafficking, and transactional sex). Sex work during colonialism was often linked to migration. As the colonial economy grew and as 20th-century war efforts developed, African male migrants were drawn to urban towns, military settlements, and mining camps, which increased opportunities for African women to engage in prostitution as a form of individual and family labor Kozma, L. (2016).

Sex workers in the colonial period often achieved increased economic and social autonomy by becoming independent heads of households, sending remittances back to their rural families, and

accumulating wealth. Colonial regulation of prostitution was often lax until the outbreak of World War II, when colonial administrators became concerned about the spread of sexually transmitted infections among European troops stationed in Africa, King, R., & Zontini, E. (2000).

The modern African sex work industry, composed of diverse street-based and venue-based economies, is shaped by labor, migration, and globalization. The widespread criminalization of sex work and the failure of African states to protect sex workers' rights embolden state and non state actors to commit human rights abuses against sex workers. These violations take the form of police and client abuse, lack of access to justice, labor exploitation, and healthcare discrimination, all of which increase sex workers' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS Mgbako, C., & Smith, L. A. (2009).

In response to these systemic abuses, an African sex worker rights movement emerged in the 1990s and has spread throughout the continent. Sex worker rights activists at the national and pan-African level engage in direct services, legal reform advocacy, and intersectional and global movement-building that reject the stigmatization of sex work and demand the realization and protection of African sex workers' dignity, human rights, and labor rights Epprecht, M. (2012).

Diverse sexual behaviors were practiced in Africa before the alignment rule, often in highly charged socio-cultural and political contexts. During the African Colony in establishments of the colonial urban centers, high demand for the labor force had emerged Ya'u, Y. Z. (2004).

As a result of the strong demand for labor, many women traveled to cities, following the example of males, moving from various rural regions to urban centers or cities in order to advance via the new cash economy that came along with imperialism. The colonists would use prostitutes to keep the city's labor costs affordable at the time. Commercial Sex was able to form and expand across the continent as a result of this circumstance. Aderinto S. (2015).

In Ethiopia, Commercial sex had been started for the first time in Gondar town Amhara national regional state. According to (Pankhurst, 1974), in the essentially rural civilization of traditional Ethiopian society there was little scope for prostitution. Alvares records that at the camp of Emperor Lebnä Dengel (1508-1540) he saw "the tents of the prostitutes, whom they call

Amaritas," i.e. አማራት, amarit, an Amharic word defined by the Italian linguist Ignazio Guidi at the beginning of the twentieth century as a female minstrel or dancing girl (Pankhurst, 1974).

It is still common in Asmara, Addis Ababa, and other Ethiopian towns to engage in the extensive, highly developed prostitution that began with the arrival of the Italians in the 1930s and involved hundreds of thousands of military personnel and employees. However, amid Addis Ababa's and the other cities' urbanization in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, modern-style prostitution first became prevalent (Pankhurst, 1974).

More than 45 million prostitutes are estimated to exist in the world. Of this, 75% comprises 13-25 years, (Goldmann, 2011). Several studies show that in African countries the productive forces are taking part in this risky business. Commercial sex work involves a lot of risks. People who engage in frequent sexual activity run a higher chance of contracting STI from one of their partners. Similar to this, in many areas of Ethiopia, particularly in cities and towns, commercial sex labor is viewed like any other legal occupation. Currently, there are more AIDS cases than ever, with an estimated 3 million new cases occurring annually (Getiye. et al, 2019).

Nearly 95% of them are situated in developing countries (WHO, 2022). The bulk of HIV-1 infections in sub-Saharan Africa are found in east and central Africa, according to many research. The virus tends to migrate around the continent with trade populations since its main mechanism of transmission is through the sexual interactions of long-distance truck drivers, merchants, and commercial sex workers along these routes (WHO, 2022). Moreover, a number of recent studies show that 150866 of Ethiopia's 616105 HIV-positive people reside in the Oromia area (ECOP, 2021).

Despite a number of researches had been conducted in Ethiopia, on Commercial Sex Work, all of the researches were conducted in some familiar cities only. These researchers did not focus on small peripheral towns and on marginalized societies. Metahera is one of the vulnerable towns of Ethiopia which, surrounded by pastoralists and local farmers who have no better education. In terms of awareness and self protection the capital cities are better than small peripheral towns. So, this research can fill the gap by addressing the CSW related problems of the marginalized society.

1.3. Statement of the problem

Commercial sex work has several interconnected negative repercussions on those who engage in it specifically as well as on society at large. It exposes kids to many forms of societal stigma, STDs, physical and sexual abuse, the dissolution of family bonds, and several other social problems (Andargachew, 2004; Muluembet, 2000; Bekele, 2003). Sex work is defined as hunting, dominating, harassing, and battering experience. It is described as a violation of human rights and an act of violence against women (Farley et al, 1998; Farley and Kelly, 2000).

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is defined as "sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons" by the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (held in Stockholm in 1996). The youngster is used as both a sexual and a commercial item (Clift and Carter 2000). Due to a lack of both international and local protection, sex workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation at work and violence from management, clients, law enforcement, and the general public (Kempadoo and Doezema, 1998).

1.3.1. Mental Health Impact

Numerous researches indicate that sex workers frequently experience psychological problems. Most prostitutes are only susceptible to mental health difficulties since their profession is unlawful in terms of sexual activity. The unpleasant experience of being sexually assaulted and raped as a child likely contributed to the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and the decision to become a prostitute. The psychological disturbance is probably very prevalent, especially anxiety, depression, and aggression (Sheoran, 2010).

Due to the frequent introduction of drugs or alcohol by sexual partners, substance addiction among sex workers is relatively dangerous. Female sex workers face a disproportionately high level of emotional weariness because they lack psychological support as a cause of social stigmatization, a negative mental complex brought on by unfavorable social reactions, and a lack of enthusiasm at work place Weiner, et al (2014).

Female sex workers are particularly susceptible to drug addiction because they must manage high levels of emotional stress and endure deprivation. Persistent helplessness and negative thought patterns can lead to suicidal tendencies. Sexual workers' emotional volatility harms

psychological processes like perception, insight, and memory. Dissociative illnesses are characterized by: intolerable emotional states, traumatic memories, or concepts that split from consciousness and cause a different of psychosomatic issues. They typically connect with PTSD in sex workers Ahsan, M. (2000).

Metahera is one of the vulnerable towns in which several productive forces are engaged in commercial sex work. The town's geographic location, i.e., its proximity to the Ethio-Djibouti corridor Road/Asphalt, led to the town's high availability of commercial sex workers. For instance, several high school students earn their living by performing commercial sex acts, Mekuria, B., & Debelo, D. G. (2018).

These students are sympathetically involved in commercial sex work because they see it as a self-sufficient employment possibility. Therefore, beyond just the vulnerability of the students, this circumstance harms the next generation. Evidences from health center found in Metahera town shows that, more new HIV cases are occurring. Especially the rural pastoralists of Kereyu community are being exposed of HIV/AIDS, Mekuria, B., & Debelo, D. G. (2018).

Due to its location on the Ethio-Djibouti Road, Metahera Town is one of the towns that are most susceptible to HIV/AIDS. Every day in the evening, the majority of the vehicles from Djibouti station/rest in this town before continuing their journey to Adama town the following morning. This circumstance made it possible for people to engage in prostitution or commercial sex labor as a means of making money.

Therefore, Ethio-Djibouti drivers make up the majority of their clientele. The informal commercial sex industry also exists outside of hotels, in people's homes. Herekei, Hashish, Tella, and “Tej” households employ these types of female sex workers. Alcoholics and extremely addicted groups make up the clients of these groups.

One of the most susceptible towns in the Oromia area is Metahera, according to data from the town's health office. The data indicates that there are around 720 FSWs in the town of Metahera, including 373 formal FSWs who operate in hotels, bars, restaurants, brothels, and nightclubs, and 347 informal FSWs who perform commercial sex work in their homes. Only 198 of these commercial sex workers underwent blood testing at the Metahera Health Center, and 107 of the

results were positive. This indicates that of individuals who underwent blood testing, 54.04 percent are HIV/AIDS carriers. Due to this high death rate, the majority of the children are still orphans. The HIV prevalence among the FSW population in the world is estimated to be 10 to 20-fold higher than in the general population, Amogne, Minilik Demissie (2021).

In Metahera Town, the majority of the labor force is employed in commercial sex work. For instance, the majority of high school students abandon their studies in favor of commercial sex work. The Town specifically and the Country's overall economic development both suffered as a result of this circumstance. The psychological problem is one more effect of commercial sex work. The society (residents) of the town exhibit normal conduct that they have developed throughout the course of their lives.

For instance, there is little moral value among some sections of the population, particularly among the businesspeople who deal in Herekei, Tej, Chat, Shisha, Ganja, and other illegal substances. The majority of families took advantage of any job opportunity, including commercial sex work. As a result of this issue, the majority of individuals suffer from addiction and psychological effects and as well as the adults in the community were exposed to severe social stigma (Alemayehu, M.2015).

A number of researches had been conducted on Commercial Sex Work in Ethiopia. For example, “Causes and Consequences of Commercial Sex Work in Adama City” by Workinesh Bekele in 2007 was one of the researches conducted on CSW. However, as a limitation this research did not include the informal FSWs those who are working CSW in their home. The other research that had been conducted on CSW was, “Intention, barriers and opportunities to exit from commercial sex work among female sex workers in Ethiopia” by Mazeingia YT1, Negesse in (2020).

The limitation of this research was the usage of single approach (Qualitative approach only). The data collected and analyzed using a single approach cannot represent the whole Study population. Other gap is the study area gap. No research had been conducted in Metahera town on CSW before this research. So, this research can fill the above gaps by addressing the problems of both group A and group B using mixed approach in which the problems of both groups can be addressed through the representative data.

1.4. Objectives

1.4.1. General objective

This study's main goal is to evaluate the effects of commercial sex work on the socioeconomic situation and the psychological health of female sex workers in Metahera Town.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

- To describe the pulling and pushing factors that made the commercial sex workers to be engage in it.
- To investigate the socio-economic and psycho-pathologic problem of commercial sex work
- To assess the age interval, marital status, and as well as ethnic and religious diversity of the FSWs.
- To identify the attitudes of the commercial sex workers towards their work and about their future hope.

1.5. Basic/leading research questions

- ✓ What are the causes of commercial sex workers to be engaged in it?
- ✓ Who are the most vulnerable group of the society to the problem of the commercial sex?
- ✓ What are the main diseases that the commercial sex workers are suffering from?
- ✓ What is the age interval of the majority of the participants or commercial sex workers?
- ✓ What are the attitudes of commercial sex workers towards CSW and what do they think about the challenges that they faced/experienced in this work?

1.6. Significance of the study

The study's significances are as follows. It covers the difficulties of commercial sex work and aids in locating the root causes of the commercial sex problem. Following the identification of the difficulties associated with commercial sex work, government policy makers and non-governmental organizations will use this research as a foundation to address the issue at its root.

In other respects, this research will serve as a resource that future scholars can use to supplement their knowledge. It is anticipated that the findings of this study will be repeated to other regions with comparable issues as the number of commercial sex workers rises and spreads throughout the nation. Lastly, the research will broaden the knowledge already in existence and information on the nation's commercial sex workers' issues.

1.7. The scope of the study

The researcher is unable to look at the issue of Commercial Sex Work throughout the entire nation due to a lack of time and resources. As a result, Metahera Town was the study's only geographic focus. The impact of commercial sex work on the socioeconomic, psychological, and pathological aspects of female sex workers in Metahera Town was thus the main focus of the researcher's work. The demographic of interest in this study were, group A those who work in Hotels, Bars & restaurants, Pensions, Night clubs etc and group B those who work Commercial Sex at their own houses besides selling different alcohols and other narcotic chemicals in Metahera town.

1.8. Limitations of the Study

The researcher of this study has encountered some challenges from the respondents. These challenges are the demand of high cost facilitation for interviews, delaying and postponing the meeting programs, asking for payment before interview and so on. However, the researcher has achieved by using different mechanisms. For example, the researcher has solved the problem through negotiating with hotel owners and Pimps and as well as by convincing some senior Commercial Sex Workers in collaboration with hotel owners, Pimps and Madams.

1.9. Organization of the Study

The study is organized into Chapter Five in which each of the chapters incorporates different sub contents.

- ✓ Chapter one incorporates: introduction, background, Statement of the problem, general objectives, specific objectives, and basic leading research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.
- ✓ Chapter two contains: Literature review, Conceptual literature, empirical literature, theoretical literature,
- ✓ Chapter three incorporates: the research methodologies like description of study area, research design, research approaches, Research population, sample size determination and sampling techniques, Source of data, methods of data collection, methods of data analysis and Ethical consideration,
- ✓ Chapter four contains: data analysis, quantitative and qualitative data analysis and data interpretations
- ✓ Chapter Five incorporates: Summary, Recommendation, Conclusion, appendix and references.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1. Theoretical Considerations

There are various ideas that explain the origins and effects of commercial sex work. Sociological method, feminist approach, and social disorganization, Criminalization, Decriminalization and legalization theories or approaches are among those that are crucial for this subject.

2.1.2. Social Disorganization Theory

When a set of societal expectations are not met, social disorganization refers to a social breakdown. The social disorganization theory claims that neighborhood traits like poverty and ethnic diversity lead to higher crime rates. Three different things can cause social disarray. These situations include when rules are absent, when rules conflict, and when following the rules is not rewarded.

In addition, the social disorganization hypothesis describes how the problematic elements exacerbate existing issues (Michigan, 2015). In this example, commercial sex labor is a result of a number of circumstances, including poverty, unemployment, the breakdown of healthy family relationships, and local instabilities. I concur with the social disorganization hypothesis because what it predicted is actually happening in the neighborhood.

For instance, in Metahera town, the majorities of female students who drop out of school and participate in commercial sex work are from low-income households and/or have other problematic histories. In addition, there are certain students who work in commercial sex while being academically expelled from their university. Therefore, the failure of the employment expectation is to blame.

2.1.3. Sociological Approaches

Commercial sex work is seen as a necessary evil by those who favor decriminalizing it. They contend that banning commercial sex would encourage more rape and other sexual misdeeds (Ong, 1993). They base their arguments on the idea of male incontinence (that is, the inability of men to control their sexual desires). They propose various systems via which commercial sex work could occur in order to reduce these risks.

These comprise segregated areas, licenses, in-depth medical examinations, etc (Barnes and Teeters, 1961). Furthermore, these thinkers emphasize the socioeconomic welfare of women who

are engaged in the "profession" and embrace the commercialization of sexual activity as a fact of life. They viewed commercial sex labor as a "necessary evil" because of this.

The researcher for this thesis, in contrast to the sociological approach, has the following viewpoint: Formal marriage is a better solution to the issue of the necessary evil or the problem of sexual need than decriminalizing dangerous and immoral commercial sex labor. In addition, numerous research support the idea that the main issues driving FSWs toward commercial sex work are unemployment, a lack of financial independence, divorce, the trauma of child rape, and other similar issues.

Therefore, legalizing commercial sex work cannot be a substitute for other methods of solving the issue. The sociological approach's proponents have downplayed the suffering that FSWs go through because of commercial sex work. In addition, those who favored the sociological approach did not consider alternative sources of revenue for the female participants in this activity. Overall, it appears that this hypothesis promotes and opens the door for the growth of commercial sex work in the modern world.

As a result of being cut off from all kinds of development programs, it also serves as one of the factors that drive many potential young women to engage in such behavior as a last resort. They also worry that rape would increase when commercial sex trade disappears.

Even in nations where commercial sex work is openly done, as South Africa and many others, rape cases are practically found to be recorded in a great number (Mitike, 2000; Yohannes 2003). As a result, contrary to what this theory said, it is not possible to reduce rape by permitting commercial sex work to exist.

2.1.4. Feminist Approaches

The decriminalization of commercial sex labor is prohibited by radical feminist philosophy, which views both the industry and its participants as criminals. Radical feminists disagree with traditionalists in their opposition to decriminalizing commercial sex work. Unlike rape, job discrimination, etc., commercial sex work is seen by radical feminists as a crime against women.

Commercial sex labor is considered forced sex and an institution of gender inequality by radical feminists. Women and children are at risk in developing nations like Ethiopia due to a variety of

cultural practices and beliefs that have a significant impact on how society views women and how they see themselves in the world. Additionally, every social institution exhibits the cultural values that have contributed to the subjection of women (WAO et al. 2004).

The American Legal System is a good illustration of one of these. With the exception of Nevada, which permits regulated commercial sex work, all states in the United States of America forbid commercial sex work. There are two types of proponents of the feminist philosophy that opposes legalizing commercial sex work. The first category includes people who based their beliefs on morality and tradition.

The majority of those who support this theory are traditionalists who respect religion, custom, and belief. They are concerned about violations of the laws and rules that regulate society. Radical feminists make up the second group. They oppose decriminalizing commercial sex work and view it as gender-discriminatory since it exploits, violates, and undermines women.

On this subject, there have been various research done. For instance, Workinesh Bekele's research in Adama Town, Ethiopia, was one of the studies done on this topic in our nation. There hasn't yet been a study on this topic in Metahera town, though. There are false assumptions in our culture as a result of a lack of knowledge regarding the effects of commercial sex work.

Some people feel that commercial sex workers have the legal right to refuse unprotected sex at work that FSWs are less dangerous groups, and that commercial sex work is a viable career option for adults. Therefore, by examining the effects of commercial sex work on the socioeconomic, psychological, and pathological aspects of commercial sex workers in Metahera town, Oromia national regional state, and this research will close the gap.

Furthermore, there are other theoretical approaches by which Countries can manage the impact of Commercial Sex work according to Joulaei, A. et al (2021). These are: Criminalization, decriminalization, and legalization.

2.1.5. Criminalization approach

Criminalization is "the process through which actions and individuals are turned into crime and criminals," according to Roffee, James A. (2011). Acts that were formerly permissible can become felonies thanks to legislation or judicial rulings. In other words, criminalization refers to

the process through which certain actions and behaviors are established as unlawful by a court of law, followed by the punishment or criminalization of those who engage in the unlawful actions or behaviors.

2.1.5.1. Advantages of Criminalization

The supporters of this idea contend that commercial sex work is incompatible with morality and social values. The vast majority of generations engage in this risky practice. Thus, it is necessary to stop this hazardous behavior. Therefore, the criminalization strategy is crucial for its eradication. Additionally, those who support this strategy think that criminalizing commercial sex work discourages and devalues it. Therefore, countries like Iran and the majority of the United States of America adopted this strategy in accordance with the proponents' point of view. Activities including buying and selling sexual services, brokering, soliciting, running brothels, pimping, etc. are all illegal in countries that use this method.

2.1.5.2. Disadvantages of Criminalization

In contrast, those who are against it claim that criminalizing commercial sex work will not resolve the issues it raises. Instead, it amplifies the harm caused by the work. The main effects of commercial sex work, according to the criminalization theory's detractors, are sexually transmitted diseases that might arise from improper condom use. If Commercial Sex Work is made illegal, nobody can go shopping and purchase condoms. Therefore, since engaging in sexual conduct is unavoidable, people must engage in it without using a condom.

Since the sexual desire is inevitable, criminalization perspective cannot shed light on it. Instead, it could result in an increase in gender-based violence, harassment, rape, violation of rights, social stigma, murder, and other forms of physical and sexual assault. Since using a condom is a sign that someone intended to commit a crime, it stands to reason that criminalizing condom use will cause fewer people to use them. The possibility of police abuse (such as making sexual demands in lieu of arrest) was also documented in the context of criminalization.

2.1.6. The Decriminalization Approach

Decriminalization is the process of rejecting any type of sanctions or punishments through legal change to encourage people who were previously unable to engage in certain activities because they were prohibited. This theory's proponents contend that humans are bore free. He or she therefore has the authority to carry out any task in accordance with their vocation, free will, and

permission. The decriminalization of commercial sex work, in the opinion of its supporters, fosters openness and self-assurance among commercial sex workers.

They contend that under this circumstance, people can clearly communicate and make effective use of safety equipment. Additionally, social stigma and violence can be eliminated while respecting the rights of commercial sex workers. Decriminalization can be divided into two categories. These are: full and partial decriminalization levels.

2.1.6.1. (Full) Decriminalization

According to this viewpoint, all laws and sanctions that make the trade of any body part for sexual purposes illegal should be repealed. New South Wales, Australia, and New Zealand are the most prevalent examples of the full decriminalization strategy.

2.1.6.1.1. Advantages of (Full) Decriminalization

There are a number of benefits to this strategy. Sex work's decriminalization would lessen stigma in hospitals and communities. They are shielded from prejudice and violence, and they have access to the legal and medical systems for assistance. This approach takes into account the flexibility of sex workers to work alone or in groups. The group can employ harm reduction strategies and a peer network in this situation. By establishing a sense of belonging with other sex workers, they can achieve rights as employees.

2.1.6.1.2. Disadvantages of (Full) Decriminalization

Along with the aforementioned benefits, there are some drawbacks to this strategy, according to the data. By moving from HIV prevention and protection to a call for the decriminalization of sex purchasers, pimps, and brothel owners, it violates the ideals of equality for women. Prostitution is regarded and portrayed as a regular employment through (complete) decriminalization, which removes the incentive to offer any interesting services. Additionally, it appears that this strategy is increasing street prostitution. The final criticism is that complete decriminalization has increased trafficking influx rather than decreased victimization of traffickers.

2.1.6.2. Partial Decriminalization

The criminal liability is transferred from people who engage in prostitution to those who buy sex, pimp it, own brothels, or operate other sex enterprises under this approach, which decriminalizes

selling sex but criminalizes buying it. The Nordic model, which is used in Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, is well-known for this strategy.

2.1.6.2.1.. Advantages of Partial Decriminalization

There are other benefits for partial criminalization in addition to the benefits of full decriminalization that have already been stated. By using this strategy, it is anticipated that the prevalence of street prostitution will decline without switching to other types of indoor sex work. In order to solve health and safety issues, this model encourages collaboration between the government and sex workers. Additionally, it has directly and favorably contributed to the reduction of human trafficking for sex. Finally, when fewer customers enter the market, the profitability of the local prostitute marketplaces declines.

2.1.6.2.2.. Disadvantages of Partial Decriminalization

Opponents of this strategy think it would make it more likely for a prostitute to get a hazardous customer. As a result of the prohibition of brothels, sex workers are unable to collaborate, which increases their risk. Additionally, this framework in a nation raises the incidence of buying sex abroad.

2.1.7. The Legalization Approach

There is a legal market for sex services after legalization, but access is constrained by licensing, administration of brothels, soliciting for prostitution, living off the earnings of a prostitute, and regulation of all other sex establishments. According to the legalization strategy, sex workers are an integral component of society that cannot be eliminated through criminalization and should thus be subject to regulation. This strategy was created to combat communicable diseases, assault, and other social issues. Austria, Brazil, and a few counties in Nevada are among the countries that have adopted this strategy, although Germany is a pioneer in doing so.

2.1.7.1. Advantages of Legalization

By granting sex workers the freedom to select their employment and safeguarding their health and safety, this framework seeks to elevate their status. The healthcare system, which provides open access to brothels, also enforces the licensing system. The risk of sexually transmitted illnesses is also reduced by legal measures. In addition, it expedites the duration of HIV treatment. In actuality, legalizing increases public safety. Supporters of this strategy assert that, in contrast to the circumstances in which they typically operate covertly and against the norm of

the community, legalizing prostitution makes it simpler to recognize violence, threats, and abuse of engaged people.

2.1.7.2. Disadvantages of Legalization

The observed incidence of human trafficking inflows is higher in legalized prostitution businesses notwithstanding the advantages described above. Health tests are frequently required exclusively for female solicitors in a regulated prostitution system, not for male solicitors. As a result, parse, monitoring prostitutes does not shield them against STDs or HIV.

Evidently, even years after this strategy first appeared, it is still not considered socially acceptable. By being aware of their function as a prostitute, legalization may actually raise the risk of rejection by family and friends or the risk of family harm. Opponents of this strategy contend that legalizing prostitution will expand its commercial potential. Additionally, they assert that traditional employers (brothel owners, pimps, traffickers, etc.) comply with labor laws in order to enhance profits.

2.1. Conceptual literature

The Merriam Webster Dictionary defines the term "commercial sex" as the combination of two words "commercial," which refers to the buying and selling of products and services, and "sex," which refers to the condition of being male or female. Commercial sex can be defined in this context as providing sexual services in exchange for cash or products. A sex worker and a client are always involved, and it frequently also involves a third party (a facilitator) who facilitates communication between or among the female sex workers and the male clients who pay money for the sex services provided by FSWs.

Clients of commercial sex workers (often men) engage in it to satisfy their sexual needs, while women and others (such as pimps) do so to generate revenue. Sexual intercourse for business has been around for decades and spread to a variety of locations, including bars (where people provide sexual services), the streets (where people hunt for clients), phone calls (where people wait for dates at home), and so on (Aguilar and Lacsamana, 1996; Brock and Thistlethwaite, 2001 ;).

Clients are guys who provide the sex workers with other goods or money in exchange for sexual services. Customers purchase sexual services from female sex workers in order to satisfy their

sexual needs. In commercial sex, third parties play important roles. One of these is setting up meetings between clients and sex workers. Several countries made great efforts to stop Commercial Sex Work through different approaches like Criminalization approach, Decriminalization approach and Legalization approach.

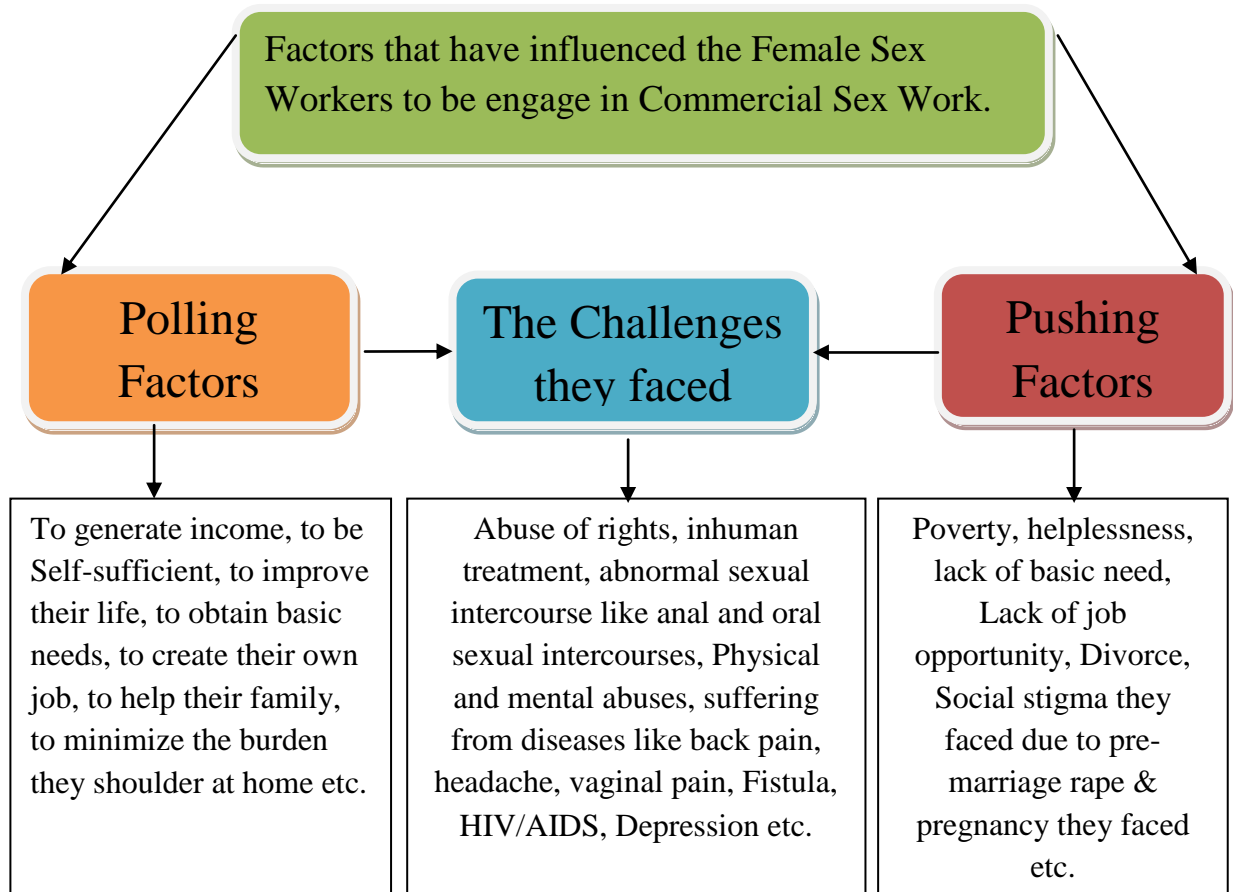
Several studies justify that, from the above approaches Partial decriminalization achieved a remarkable change in eradicating Commercial Sex through criminalizing Sex purchasers (clients), Pimps, Brokers, Brothel and Sex industries while decriminalizing Commercial Sex Workers/Prostitutes. Sweden is one of the Nordic countries that able to eradicate the Commercial Sex Work and Sex trafficking through this approach.

Even though all three approaches of the above have their own advantages and disadvantages, studies conducted by Janice G. Raymond (2003) stated that, in case of narrowing the markets for Commercial Sex Work without violating the gender equality, partial decriminalization approach achieved a relatively better change in eradication of Commercial Sex Work and Sex trafficking in Sweden. As a limitation, the above approaches may not be effective; in developing countries as the awareness creation must come first.

However, as gap, all of the above approaches insisted on criminalization, decriminalization and legalization as the only solution to eradicate the Commercial Sex Work and did not say anything about the other solutions like, solving the pushing factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of awareness about the business, Social stigma, family problems which related with gender violence, and moral educations. Especially, in developing countries, the factors listed above are the core problems that push females to the business.

For more clarity the researcher has depicted diagrammatically Pulling and Pushing Factors that have influenced the Female Sex Workers to engage in Commercial Sex Work and the Challenges that the Commercial Sex Workers are suffering from.

Figure 2.1.1.1. 1 Factors that affect the FSWs Challenges they faced in the work.



2.2. Empirical literature

Commercial sex work has a variety of interconnected negative effects on both those who use it and society as a whole. It exposes children to a variety of social stigmas, STDs, physical and sexual abuse, the severing of family ties, as well as a number of other social issues (Andargachew, 2004; Muluembet, 2000; Bekele, 2003). Hunting, dominating, tormenting, and battering are all terms used to describe sex employment. It's described as a transgression of women's rights and a violent act against them (Farley et al, 1998; Farley and Kelly, 2000).

The World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children defines commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) as "sexual abuse by the adult and reward in cash or kind to the kid or a third person or persons" (held in Stockholm in 1996). The child is employed as a sexual and commercial object (Clift and Carter 2000). Sex workers are particularly vulnerable to

workplace exploitation and abuse from management, clients, law enforcement, and the general public due to a lack of both international and local protection (Kempadoo and Doezema, 1998).

Numerous studies suggest that psychological issues are regularly experienced by sex workers. Since prostitution is illegal in terms of sexual activity, most prostitutes only experience mental health issues. Being sexually assaulted and raped as a youngster undoubtedly influenced her decision to become a prostitute and led to the onset of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A lot of people likely experience psychological disturbance, particularly anxiety, sadness, and anger.

Substance addiction among sex workers is rather common since sexual partners frequently introduce drugs or alcohol. Due to social stigmatization, a negative mental complex brought on by negative social reactions, and a lack of passion at work, female sex workers have an excessively high level of emotional exhaustion.

Due to the intense mental stress and deprivation they must face, female sex workers are especially prone to drug addiction. Suicidal tendencies are brought on by ongoing helplessness and gloomy thought patterns. The emotional instability of sexual workers has a detrimental effect on psychological functions like perception, insight, and memory. Intolerant emotional states, painful memories, or concepts that separate from consciousness are common in sex workers with dissociation disorder, which frequently coexists with PTSD. These experiences can lead to a variety of psychosomatic illnesses.

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

In 1924, Metahera Town, a historically significant urban center, was formally designated as a small town. The town, which has an elevation of 947 meters above sea level, lies 200 kilometers south-east of Addis Ababa along the highway that runs between Ethiopia and Djibouti. It is also 100 kilometers east of the zonal city from Adama City in the Oromia region. There are 44587 estimated people living in Metahera (21,848 male and 22,739 Female).

There are two kebeles in Metahera town: 01 Kebele/Haroo Adii and 02 Kebele/Dirre Gobu. With a diameter of 4873.8 Hector and a very diverse population of ethnic and religious groupings, Metahera is very wide. For instance, there are more than 12 different ethnic groups and three different religions: Muslim, Christian, and Wakefeta. The average temperature in Metahera, one of the villages in the desert, is (37Co/19Co).

Several populations in Metahera are at a high risk of HIV transmission. The town is situated in the eastern region of the nation along the main route to Ethio-Djibouti. Businesspeople and middle- and long-distance drivers therefore meet there. Plantations and small- and large-scale industries, where both temporary and permanent laborers live, are also well-known features of the region. There are many hotels, pubs, restaurants, nightclubs, and FSWs in the community.

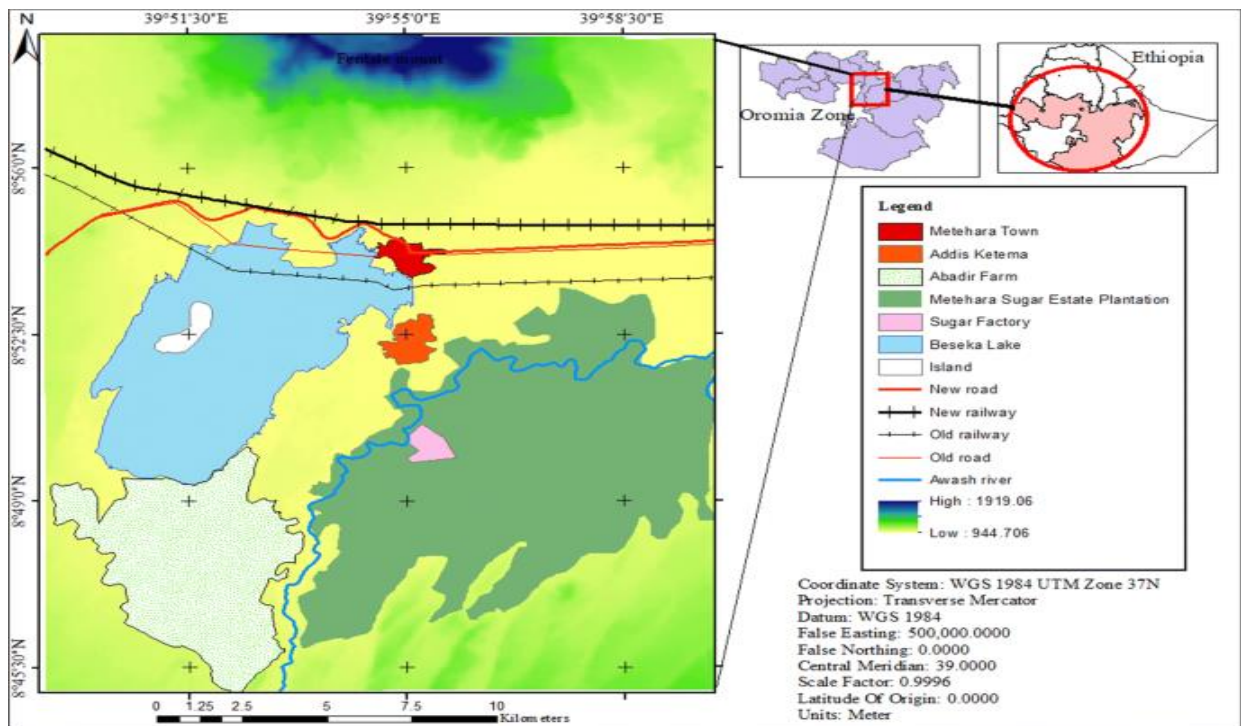
The majority of houses where local brews like Tella, Arake Tej, and other local brews are sold as well as most FSWs are located in Metahera, a town with a large concentration of taverns, hotels, restaurants, and brothels. The town is renowned for having a large number of hashish and chat rooms. Tella and arake, hashish, Tej, and chat houses are concentrated in Jogol sefer from Dirre Gobbu Kebele and Addis Ketema 02 kebele, which are both on the main Addis-Djibouti road (Metehara 01 Kebele or Dirre Gubbu Kebele).

An estimated 720 FSWs of various levels and types are present in Metahera. According to reports, the Amhara and Oromia areas produce the majority of FSWs, with Tigray SNNP and other Ethiopian regions making up the remainder. Their customers include day laborers, truck drivers, and the local rural pastoralists (Kereyu community). In this instance, a lot of local establishments that serve chat, hashish, Areke, Tella, and Tej as well as other alcoholic

beverages facilitate commercial sex for group "B" commercial sex workers, whereas hotels, bars, restaurants, brothels, nightclubs, and pensions facilitate commercial sex for group "A" commercial sex workers.

From two kebeles of the study area, or Metahera/Dirre Gobu Kebele and Haro Adi/Addis ketema Kebele, the most proportion of the Commercial Sex Workers are living in Metahera/Dirre Gobbu Kebele. The reason why most Commercial Sex Workers are found in Dirre Gobbu Kebele is the geographical location of the kebele as it found on the Ethio-Djibouti road/Asphalt. There are a number of Hotels, Bars and restaurants, Pensions and night clubs in Dirre Gobbu Kebele as the most of the long distance drivers those who travel Oils from Djibouti to Ethiopia station their tracks in the kebele and rent Beds at there. So this situation opened market for Commercial Sex Work and attracted most Female Sex Workers to this kebele.

Figure 3.1.1.2. 1 The location of Metahera town on the Map.



3.2. Study Design

In situations where both quantitative and qualitative methodologies are used, a descriptive cross-sectional study design is used. This sort of study design involves measuring possibly associated

characteristics for a clearly defined group at a certain period (Cress well, 2003). They are viewed as a "Snapshot" of the traits and prevalence of the defined population (Nedarc, 2010).

The design captures the data that is there in a population; it does not change the variables but instead merely depicts the community's features (Cherry, 2019). The design was chosen because it may be applied to more research projects and is generally quick, affordable, (Setia, 2016). As a result, the research design adequately informs us on the socio-economic and psycho-pathological effects of commercial sex work on the commercial sex workers in Metahera town, Oromia national regional state.

3.3. Research Approach.

In this Research mixed research approach is employed. Here the reason why the mixed research approach is needed is, using a single approach or using either qualitative or quantitative approach merely is not enough to collect and analyze the required data. So the researcher tried to address the detail problem through collecting and analyzing data by using mixed research approach

3.4. Population, Sample size and sampling technique

3.4.1. Population

All of the female sex workers in the town of Metahera make up the study population in this research. The town of Metahera has roughly 720 commercial sex workers, according to the annual report of the health office (2020). The study population was split into two groups by the researcher to facilitate a favorable environment for the investigation.

Female Sex Workers from Group "A" who work in hotels, bars, restaurants, brothels, and retirement facilities. There are 373 of them. Group "B" FSWs, or those who work commercial sex from home, come next. These group "B" FSWs work in commercial sex as well as selling various alcoholic beverages as Chat, Hashish, Tella, Teji, and others. There are 347 of them.

3.4.2. Sampling Size determination

The next step is to decide how many people from this target demographic are required to satisfactorily answer the study questions after the overall population size has been established. It is well recognized that samples need to be sufficiently representative of the general population size for the conclusion to be free of bias.

Therefore, a suitable formula must be used to reduce the possibility of bias. As a result, Slovene (1960) developed a formula that may estimate the ideal sample size for a particular target group. So by using the formula the researcher has determined the sample size to be 100 from 720 study populations. The Slovene's sample size determination formula is the following one.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Where;

n = sample size

N = population size

e = sample error at 10%

The researcher selected his preferred level of confidence and precision while applying this formula. The study's researcher decided to allow only a 10% sampling error while setting the precision rate of sampling at 90%. Therefore, from the target group of 720 commercial sex workers, the researcher selected a sample of 88 using the formula. 100 questionnaires were sent out to the chosen commercial sex workers, plus 12 extra as a backup. In addition to their size, the samples must characteristically reflect the entire population.

3.4.3. Sampling techniques

Both Probability and non Probability sampling technique were employed in this research. The reason why the researcher opt the probability sampling technique is, due to the representativeness of the sampling technique. In probability sampling techniques, every members of the population has an equal chance of being selected and this sampling technique is less biased relatively. In other ways, in order to acquire the accurate data, the researcher used purposive sampling technique.

Even though all commercial sex workers suffer from suffering, some of them chose not to volunteer to provide access information because of shyness or ignorance, which is why purposive sampling technique is required. Therefore, the researcher has gathered 20 volunteer FSWs for interviews in order to have access to information. To accomplish this, the researcher encouraged the process and maintained constant contact with the respondents that were recruited.

The researcher also verbally posed the questions and recorded the respondents' written responses because some of the participants were uneducated.

In other aspects, the researcher employed the stratified sampling technique because of the population's characteristics. Therefore, the study population was first divided into two groups. Group (A) includes commercial sex workers who work in bars, restaurants, pensions, hotels, etc. Group (B) includes commercial sex workers who sell hashish, caticala, and local beer from their homes. The FSWs in the second group also engage in sexual activity with their addicted clientele as a secondary source of money in addition to selling various types of alcohol.

100 sample Female Sex Workers were chosen using the various sampling strategies described below from a research population of 373 group (A) Commercial Sex workers, which included 54 FSWs, and 347 group (B) Commercial Sex workers, which included 34 FSWs, for a total of 88 FSWs.

The researcher has provided a sampling frame that includes every member of the population and has alphabetized every person's name. The researcher then used a straightforward random sample procedure to select a participant from one of the top ten lists. The researcher then used the systematic sampling technique to choose one member from the already registered sample frame every tenth.

3.5. Data Source and Methods

3.5.1. Data Sources

Data were gathered from both primary and secondary sources. *Primary* data were obtained from questionnaire, semi-structured interview and focus group discussion (FGD) while the Secondary data were obtained from journals, books, articles and websites. From the total 100 sample population, 80 commercial sex workers were surveyed by questionnaire, 10 FSWs participated in a focus group discussion, and 10 were subjected to in-depth interviews to get the primary data. Secondary data was gathered from books, journals, papers, and websites

3.5.2. Method of Data collection

Using the proper data collecting methodologies, both qualitative and quantitative types of data were gathered from primary and secondary data sources. The following tools were utilized by the researcher to gather both primary and secondary data. Concerning 80 respondents were chosen at

random from a sample group of 100 to complete semi-structured questions about their knowledge of the subject area.

From the remaining 20 samplers, 10 were chosen for in-depth interviews, and another 10 were chosen for focus group discussions. Amharic-language questionnaires and interviews were undertaken, and the results were translated into English. Each informant was questioned two to three times throughout the study period to ensure the accuracy of the data, and the information gleaned from the respondents was instantly triangulated.

The goal of the FGD is to set up an environment where interviewees will respond to ideas favorably. As a result, the researcher has first offered some discussion points and questions. The interviewees have delivered their responses following discussion. Additionally, the researcher offered the option of writing responses for individuals who were not interested in verbally responding to the secret questions. In addition, the researcher has facilitated Coffee-Tea program in order to initiate the respondents.

3.5.3. Method of Data Analysis

The information was written in the language we used to get the data, Amharic, and then translated into English. Focus groups and in-depth interviews provided the majority of the information. In this case, the interviewees must first share their thoughts on the topic through discussion before responding to the questions. Through the exchange of ideas, the Focus Group Discussion aims to foster transparency and increase the interviewees' self-assurance.

The information was then grouped into themes. The computer was used to input the open-ended survey data, which was subsequently coded, classified, and analyzed using the SPSS version 26 program. The socio-economic and demographic features of the samples were described using frequency and percentage distributions.

The data was finally combined and examined using both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The researcher divided the commercial sex workers into two categories to create a beneficial situation. Specifically, group "A" refers to those who work in establishments like hotels, bars, restaurants, nightclubs, pensions, etc., and group "B" refers to people who perform commercial sex work at home in addition to their regular jobs.

Commercial sex work is group "A" commercial sex workers' primary source of income, while group "B" commercial sex workers use it as a secondary source of income. Since these group "B" commercial sex workers also sell other alcoholic beverages like Caticala (Harekia) Tella, Beer, and other narcotic drugs like Hashish and Chat in their homes, they undertake commercial sex as a side business.

3.6. Ethical consideration

- ✓ The researcher has carried out this study in an ethical manner. This indicates that the researcher has avoided plagiarism to the greatest extent possible.
- ✓ In order to obtain sufficient data from the respondents, the researcher also inquired as to whether they were volunteers.
- ✓ In order to reduce confusion, the researcher asked the respondents nicely and explained the goal of the study to them.
- ✓ In other ways, the researcher respected the times of the appointments while conducting the research.
- ✓ The researcher established an excellent rapport with the respondents, fostered transparency, and kept them amused.
- ✓ In other words, by maintaining the respondents' secrecy, the researcher was truthful for their secret.
- ✓ The researcher gave two types of questionnaires, one that was self-administered and the other that was filled out by the researcher in order to address any questions that might have arisen about the questionnaires while maintaining the confidentiality of the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis is the methodical application of logical and/or statistical tools to explain and depict, summarize, and assess data. Various analytical processes "offer a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and differentiating the signal (the event of interest) from noise (statistical fluctuations present in the data)," according to Shamo and Resnik (2003).

4.1.1. Quantitative data analysis

Numerous statistical techniques are used to collect, classify, and then compute data for specific discoveries in quantitative analysis, which is frequently related to numerical analysis. In this instance, data are taken at random from big samples and examined. The benefit of quantitative analysis is that the study patterns established in the sample may be used to apply the findings to the wider population. The nature of quantitative analysis is more unbiased. In general, it quantifies data to examine hypotheses or make predictions.

4.1.2. Qualitative data analysis

The process of constantly reviewing and compiling interview transcripts, observation notes, and other entirely non-textual resources that the investigator acquires to deepen understanding of an event is referred to as qualitative data analysis. The examination of qualitative data can take on many different forms. It is exploratory in character, subjective, descriptive, and non-statistical.

Analyzing qualitative data might help us comprehend "why" a particular phenomenon occurs on a deeper level. The quantitative analysis can be used in conjunction with the analysis, or it can come first. Due to its detailed information, it has the limitation of being unable to represent the general population. Researchers are unable to conduct in-depth interviews with all responders in this situation.

1. Group “A” data analysis

Table 1.1. Age of respondents related data

Age of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-20	4	6.7	6.7	6.7
	21-25	36	60.0	60.0	66.7
	26-30	19	31.7	31.7	98.3
	31-35	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Age of respondents		Dire Gobu	48	24.21	2.231	.322
		Haro Adi	12	26.00	2.594	.749

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variance assumed	.198	.658	-2.409	.019	-1.792	-3.035	-.549
Equal var. not assumed			-2.198	.044	-1.792	-3.219	-.365

As we can see from the above table, from 60 respondents in group "A," 4 respondents (6.7%) are found in the age interval of 15-20, 36 respondents (60%) are found in the age range of 21–25, 19 respondents (31.7%) are found in the age range of 26–30, and the remaining respondent (1.7%) is found in the age range of 31–35. This indicates that the age ranges between 21 and 25 were represented by the biggest percentage of responders. These statistics show that adults, or the productive forces, those who can make a significant contribution to the nation's development, are involved in this risky activity.

Undoubtedly, the productive forces are necessary for a nation to develop. The majority of the time, individuals receive little attention in African nations (productive forces). As the majority of the productive forces are still unemployed and dispersed, Ethiopia is one of those African nations that disregards the function of grownups. As we can see from our local locations, the majority of adults live below the standard of living as a result of having a job. This explains why adult

females are involved in commercial sex work in the majority of Ethiopia's cities and towns. The same situation occurred in the town of Metahera, where the majority of adult females and even female students are heavily involved in this perilous activity (Commercial Sex Work).

On the next procedure, the Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of age or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 24.21 and 26.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.019$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebel in terms of age.

Table 1.2. Kebeles of the respondents

Kebele of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dire Gobu	48	80.0	80.0	80.0
	Haro Adi	12	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Metahera town has two kebeles. Namely Dire Gobu and Haro Adi. From the two kebeles, Dire Gobu is found near to the Ethio-Djibouti Corridor (Asphalt). As we can understand from the above table, From 60 respondents of group “A” 48 are selected from Dire Gobu kebele while 12 of them are selected from Haro Adi kebele.

The reason why most respondents are selected from Dire Gobu kebele is the location area of the kebele near to the Ethio-Djibouti corridor (Asphalt). As a result of being near to the Corridor, in Dire Gobbu kebele there are a lot of Hotels, Bars and Restaurants, Pensions and night clubs. For this reason, at least more than 85% of the Commercial Sex Workers are found in this Kebele. So this is why the most respondents are selected from Dirre Gobu kebele as the most vulnerable kebele.

Table 1.3. Religion of the respondent

Religion of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christian	43	71.7	71.7	71.7
	Muslim	9	15.0	15.0	86.7
	Wakefeta	8	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Religion of respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.48	.743	.107
	Haro Adi	12	1.17	.577	.167

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	6.926	.011	1.354	.181	.313	-.073	.698
Equal variances not assumed			1.576	.130	.313	-.028	.653

As we understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A” 43(71.7%) are Christians, 9 respondents (15%) are Muslims and 8 respondents (13.3%) are Wakefeta. So the highest number of the respondents is from Christian religion while Muslim and Wakefeta are the next proportion of the respondents’ religion consequently. Therefore as indicated in the above table, the highest number of Commercial Sex Workers are from Christian religion.

For the question that the researcher asked them; “can this work go with your religion?” they answered “we know that our religion don’t allow such immoral activities, but we are obligated to break the rules of our religion in order to survive.”

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of religion or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.48 and 1.17 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, P=0.130. So, since the P>0.1, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebels in terms of religion.

Table 1.4. Ethnic of the respondents

Ethnicity of respondents							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	Oromo	20	33.3	33.3	33.3		
	Amhara	13	21.7	21.7	55.0		
	Tigre	6	10.0	10.0	65.0		
	Somali	5	8.3	8.3	73.3		
	Walaita	3	5.0	5.0	78.3		
	Afar	2	3.3	3.3	81.7		
	Gurage	7	11.7	11.7	93.3		
	Argoba	1	1.7	1.7	95.0		
	Hadiya	2	3.3	3.3	98.3		
	Konso	1	1.7	1.7	100.0		
	Total	60	100.0	100.0			
Group Statistics							
	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean		
Ethnicity of respondents	Dire Gobu	48	3.27	2.640	.381		
	Haro Adi	12	3.25	2.221	.641		
Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
Equal variances assumed	.605	.440	.025	.980	.021	-1.363	1.405
Equal variances not assumed			.028	.978	.021	-1.267	1.308

As we conclude from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A” 20 respondents (33.3%) are Oromo, 13 respondent (21.7%) are Amhara, 6 respondent (10%) are Tigre, 5 respondents (8.3%) are Somali, 3 respondents (5%) are Wolaita, 2 respondents (3.3%) are Afar, 7 respondents (11.7%) are Gurage, One respondent (1.7%) is Argoba, 2 respondents (3.3%) are Hadiya and 1 respondent (1.7%) is Konso. This means, in Metahera town, the highest number of Commercial Sex Workers is from Oromo and Amhara ethnic group respectively and followed by other ethnic groups.

As we understand from the above data, Commercial Sex Work is not a problem of a single nation or ethnic group; rather it is a problem that every nations or ethnic groups are suffering from even if the rate is dispersed from one ethnic group to the other ethnic groups. So, as already mentioned in the above paragraphs, this problem can be solved through improving the life of the society, solving unemployment, giving awareness and designing new policy and legal framework.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of ethnicity or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 3.27 and 3.25 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.980$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of ethnicity

Table 1.5. Educational Status of the respondents.

Educational status of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5-8	30	50.0	50.0	50.0
	9-10	25	41.7	41.7	91.7
	11-12	5	8.3	8.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Educational status of respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	2.60	.644	.093
	Haro Adi	12	2.50	.674	.195

Independent Samples Test							
		t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence
						Lower	Upper
Equal var. assumed		.002	.961	.497	.621	.104	-.246 .455
Equal var. not assumed				.483	.635	.104	-.272 .480

As everyone can understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A” 30 respondents (50%) are learned grade 5-8, While 25 respondents (41.7%) are learned grade 9-10. The rest 5 respondents (8.3%) are learned grade 11-12. As indicated in the above table, the

highest number of Commercial Sex Workers has no better education. So this means, the low level of education by itself has its own contribution for engagement in Commercial Sex Work.

As a solution the researcher recommended that giving due consideration for female education is one way to solve the problem. Because, the result of the above table indicates that, the lack of better education leads for the lack of better decision. Here education is a Comprehensive solution for the problem as the lack job opportunity by itself can be solved in education.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of educational status or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 2.60 and 2.50 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.621$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebel in terms of educational status.

Table 1.6. Marital Status of the respondents

Marital status of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	48	80.0	80.0	80.0
	Divorced	11	18.3	18.3	98.3
	Wedowed	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Marital status of respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.13	.334	.048
	Haro Adi	12	1.58	.669	.193

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	19.546	.000	-3.392	.001	-.458	-.684	-.232
Equal variances not assumed			-2.304	.039	-.458	-.812	-.105

As we see from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A” 48 respondents (80%) are single, 11 respondents (18.3%) are divorced and 1 respondent (1.7%) is widowed. So this means that, girls those who are the future hope of the country are engaged in this risky business which is known as Commercial Sex Work.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of marital status or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.13 and 1.58 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.039$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebel in terms of marital status.

Table 1.7. The Average income of respondents

Average income of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100-150	38	63.3	63.3	63.3
	151-200	10	16.7	16.7	80.0
	201-250	7	11.7	11.7	91.7
	251-300	5	8.3	8.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Average income per day of respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	2.29	.504	.073
	Haro Adi	12	2.08	.289	.083

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal var. assumed	10.692	.002	1.372	.175	.208	-.045	.462
Equal var. not assumed			1.884	.069	.208	.021	.396

As indicated in the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 38 respondents (63.3%) of them earn 100-150 average income per day, 10 respondents (16.7%) of them earn 151-200

average income per day, 7 respondents (11.7%) of them earn 201-250 average income per day and Finally, 5 respondent (8.3%) of them earn 251-300 average income per day.

So as the highest respondents earn 100-150 average income per day, they are not satisfied with this low income. Because, in this inflation, earning 150 birr per day means, it is very low income which is insufficient for survival. Especially, in any case the income cannot fit the risky business that the Commercial Sex Workers are engaged in.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of average income per day or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 2.29 and 2.08 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.069$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically, significant difference between two kebel in terms of average income per day.

Table 1.8. drinking alcohol related question

Do you drink alcohols?								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	Yes	53	88.3	88.3	88.3			
	No	7	11.7	11.7	100.0			
	Total	60	100.0	100.0				
Group Statistics								
Do you drink alcohols?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
	Dire Gobu	48	1.15	.357	.051			
	Haro Adi	12	1.00	.000	.000			
Independent Samples Test								
		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed		11.520	.001	1.407	.165	.146	-.027	.319
Equal variances not assumed				2.833	.007	.146	.059	.232

As we see from the above table, from the 60 respondents of group “A” all of them (100%) of them answered Yes for the question. So, this means that, all of the respondents drink alcohols. This situation may increase the risk of the business as the intoxication after drinking alcohol

leads for unsafe sexual intercourse. Not only unsafe sexual intercourse, sometimes, the intoxicated clients (males) commit crimes like hanging, Spearing by knife and killing. Even recently in Metahera town, when the researcher was conducting this research, one female Sex worker was died in July/2022 by an intoxicated client unfortunately.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of drinking alcohols or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.15 and 1.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.007$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of drinking alcohols.

Table 1.9. Smoking related questions

Do you smoke Cigar?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	21.7	21.7	21.7
	No	47	78.3	78.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Do you smoke?	Dire Gobu		48	1.79	.410	.059
	Haro Adi		12	1.75	.452	.131

Independent Samples Test								
		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed		.348	.557	.308	.759	.042	-.184	.268
Equal variances not assumed				.291	.775	.042	-.209	.292

As we can understand from the above table from 60 group “A” respondents, 13 (21.7%) are smokers while the rest 47(78.3%) of them are non smokers. This means that, even though, the majorities are non smokers, 21.7% of them are vulnerable for health problems caused by smoking.

For the question that the researcher has asked the smokers how did they started smoking, the respondents have answered that, they have started smoking through using it as means to forget the depression and stress that caused by the impact of the Commercial Sex Work. According to them through smoking and drinking alcohols, they refresh their mind from anxiety, depression and stress. But unfortunately they are exposed for an extra expense and health problems.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of Smoking or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.79 and 1.75 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.59$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of Smoking.

Table 1.10. Prevention related question

Do you use protective materials during sexual intercourse?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes perfectly	7	11.7	11.7	11.7
	Yes Occasionally	53	88.3	88.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Do you use protective materials during sexual intercourse?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.85	.357	.051
	Haro Adi	12	2.00	.000	.000

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	11.520	.001	-1.407	.165	-.146	-.319	.027
Equal variances not assumed			-2.833	.007	-.146	-.232	-.059

As we understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A” only 7 respondents (11.7%) are perfectly using protective materials such as condom while the rest 53 respondents

(88.3%) are occasionally using the protective materials. According to the occasional protective material users, the reason why they fail to use the protective materials perfectly is, most of their clients (males) are not be volunteers to use condom during the sexual intercourse.

According to the respondents, refusing unsafe sexual intercourse, they faced a number of challenges. Especially, intoxicated clients take dangerous measurements on female sex workers in order to satisfy their sexual gratification. Additionally the respondents have stated that, hitting, slapping, hanging, kicking, insulting, forceful sexual intercourse (rape) are some challenges they face frequently as the result of refusing unsafe sexual intercourse. So fearing the above punishments, most of them are obligated to do unsafe sexual intercourse.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of using protective materials or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.85 and 2.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.007$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of using protective materials.

Table 1.11. Satisfaction related question

Are you Satisfied with this work?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	10.0	10.0	10.0
	No	54	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Are you Satisfied with this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.94	.245	.035
	Haro Adi	12	1.75	.452	.131

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	13.627	.000	1.966	.054	.188	.028	.347
Equal variances not assumed			1.386	.190	.188	-.053	.428

As everyone can understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 54 respondents (90%) are not satisfied with this work while the rest 6 respondents (10%) are satisfied. This means that, almost all of them are not satisfied with the work. According to the respondents, the reasons why they are not satisfied with the work are the risky nature of the work, social stigma, psychological impact caused by the work, imbalance of the income and expenditure, health problems that, they are suffering from and so on.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of satisfaction or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.94 and 1.75 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.190$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of satisfaction.

Table 1.12. Blood test related question

Do you make regular Blood test?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	41.7	41.7	41.7
	No	35	58.3	58.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Do you make regular Blood test?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.92	.279	.040
	Haro Adi	12	1.92	.289	.083

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	12.744	.001	-1.306	.197	-.208	-.475	.058
Equal variances not assumed			-1.394	.180	-.208	-.467	.050

As everyone can understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 25 respondents (41.7%) make regular blood test while 35 respondents (58.3%) are not. This means that, more respondents are not making regular Blood test. So this situation highly contributes for the prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases like HIV/AIDS. According to the respondents those who are not making regular blood test, the reasons why they are not making the regular Blood test are, fear of social stigma, the phobia of hearing the positive Blood test result etc.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of making regular Blood test or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.92 and 1.92 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.180$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of making regular Blood test.

Table 1.13. Leaving the Business related question

Do you need to leave this bussiness if you get an other job opportunity?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	57	95.0	95.0	95.0
	No	3	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics								
Do you need to leave this business if you gate another job opportunity?	Kebele of respond.	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean			
	Dire Gobu	48	1.06	.245	.035			
	Haro Adi	12	1.00	.000	.000			
Independent Samples Test								
		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed		3.551	.065	.879	.383	.063	-.056	.181
Equal variances not assumed				1.770	.083	.063	.003	.122

As everyone can understand from the following table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 57 respondents (95.0%) are agree to leave the Commercial Sex Work if they get another job opportunity while the rest 3 respondents (5.0%) are not agree. When the researcher asked those who are not agree to leave the business, the respondents answered that, they do not believe the promise of employment since they have experienced some intangible promises before. Additionally, they said “We know no body worries about us. We have seen so many efforts made by the government and NGOs to curb the problem.

However, there was no tangible solution yet. This is due to unwillingness to solve the problem from the base. So we do not need to trick ourselves”. The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of leaving the business or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.06 and 1.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.083$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of leaving the business.

Table 1.14. Pulling Factors related question

What is Your Pulling Factors to engage in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	V/Percent	C/Percent
Earning income, Need of independency, To create job opportunity etc	41	68.3	68.3	68.3
Considering it as easy work, profitable, Less dangerous etc	19	31.7	31.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What is Your Pulling Factors to engage in this work?	Kebele of respond	N	Mean	S/Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.35	.483	.070
	Haro Adi	12	1.17	.389	.112

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal var. assumed	10.735	.002	1.244	.218	.188	-.064	.439
Equal var. not assumed			1.418	.171	.188	-.040	.415

As depicted in the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A,” 41 respondents (68.3%) are engaged in Commercial Sex as the result of pulling factors, like earning income, need of independency, to create job opportunity while 19 respondents (31.7%) are engaged in Commercial Sex by pulling factors like considering it as easy, profitable and less dangerous.

According to the respondents, unlike their expectation, they witnessed that commercial Sex Work is very dangerous and risky business. They said that: “what we faced after engaging in commercial Sex Work is totally the opposite of our expectation”. So they have witnessed that their decision was not correct.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pulling factors or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.35 and 1.17 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.171$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pulling factors.

Table Table 1.15. Pushing factors related question

What are your Pushing Factors to engage in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	V/Percent	C/Percent
Poverty, helplessness, lack of job opportunity, lack of survive etc	42	70.0	70.0	70.0
Social stigma and isolation caused by pre-marriage pregnancy they faced	6	10.0	10.0	80.0
Social stigma and isolation caused by childhood rape they faced	7	11.7	11.7	91.7
Peer Pressure	5	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What is your Pushing Factors to engage in this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.31	.468	.068
	Haro Adi	12	1.25	.452	.131

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.827	.367	.416	.679	.063	-.189	.314
Equal variances not assumed			.425	.676	.063	-.193	.318

As shown on the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 42 respondents (70%) of them are pushed to engage in commercial Sex Work by factors like Poverty, helplessness, lack of job opportunity and lack of survival basic needs, 6 respondents (10%) of them are pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by factors like social stigma and isolation caused by pre-marriage pregnancy they faced, 7 respondents (11.7%) of them are pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by factors like social stigma and isolation caused by childhood rape they faced and 5 respondents (8.3%) of them are pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by peer pressure.

According to the respondents, most of them came from rural areas. Most of the rural families have no enough education and they interpret events in terms of tradition, customs, and religions. They cannot accept the impact of the globalization and the new world civilizations. So due to this problems, they isolate girls if the girls are faced some challenges like the challenges stated in

the above paragraph. Therefore, this is why the girls migrated from rural to urban in order to escape themselves from social stigma and isolations. So this problem needs due consideration and new policy design and legal framework should be available to solve the problem from the source.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pushing factors or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.31 and 1.25 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.679$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pushing factors.

Table 1.16. Challenge related question

What are the Challenges you faced in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Inhumanity, Abuse of rights, disgrace, abnormal sexual activities, refusing the use of condom etc	48	80.0	80.0	80.0
Insult, hitting, slapping, kicking, refusing payment, forceful sexual intercourse, hanging etc	12	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the Challenges you faced in this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.21	.410	.059
	Haro Adi	12	1.17	.389	.112

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.440	.510	.318	.752	.042	-.178	.261
Equal variances not assumed			.328	.747	.042	-.179	.262

As we understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 48 (80%) are exposed for challenges like inhuman treatments, abuse of rights, disgrace, abnormal sexual

activities like anal sex, oral sex and painful warm-ups, refusing the use of condom etc while 12 (20%) of them are exposed for other challenges like insult, hitting, Slapping, kicking, refusing payment after sex, hanging, forceful and painful sexual intercourse.

The other challenges are the **economic problems** that caused by the impact of commercial Sex Work. As the respondents stated in interviews, due to the above problems, they are highly expending huge amount of money for health treatments. So in this case they are not beneficial, from their work. This situation can affect the development of the country beyond than of Commercial Sex Workers.

The last challenge is **Social Problems** that caused by the impact of the Commercial Sex Work. As detailed in the above paragraphs, there are high social stigmas and isolations among families in the society as the result of Commercial Sex Work. So this situation contributed for social disorganization. As a result, new generations or productive forces are resorting to illegal activities and this situation is affecting the welfare of the society.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of challenges or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.21 and 1.17 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.752$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of challenges.

Table 1.17. Psychological impact related questions

What are the impacts of CSW on your Psychological aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Depression, Hopelessness, demoralization, inferiority, stress, anxiety, frightens, etc.	36	60.0	60.0	60.0
Unpleasant life, Self-hate, considering oneself as a sinful, lack of self-confidence etc.	24	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your Psychological aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.42	.498	.072
	Haro Adi	12	1.33	.492	.142

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.558	.217	.519	.605	.083	-.185	.352
Equal variances not assumed			.523	.608	.083	-.194	.360

As shown in the above table, all of 60 respondents of group “A” 36 respondents(60%) of them exposed for Depression, Hopelessness, demoralization, inferiority, stress, anxiety, frightens, etc while the rest 24 respondents (40%) were exposed for Unpleasant life, Self-hate, considering oneself as a sinful, lack of self-confidence etc. According to the respondents, the other Challenge that they are suffering from is, Psychological **problems** caused by the impact of commercial Sex Work.

They consider themselves as inferiors, unlucky, sinful and valueless. Especially as some respondents, stated, they are blaming the day of their birth. So due to these discouragement and hopelessness, their life is falling in danger.

Furthermore as the respondents said, whenever they are internally disturbed and stressed, in order to anesthetic their mind, they use different addictive and narcotic drags. So this situation brought a serious problem on their health. Therefore, this problem needs, due consideration as

currently most of the new generations like students are terribly/unpleasantly resorting to this risky business by dropping out their education. Unless and otherwise, the fate of the future generation is going to be endangered.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of psychological problems or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.42 and 1.33 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.605$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of psychological problems.

Table 1.18. the impact of CSW on Pathologic aspect of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your pathologic aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Suffering from Back pain, Vaginal Pain, Headache, physical fatigue etc	40	66.7	66.7	66.7
Unwanted Pregnancy and abortion.	10	16.7	16.7	83.3
Womb pain and Fistula	5	8.3	8.3	91.7
STD like HIV/AIDS	5	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your pathologic aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.65	1.021	.147
	Haro Adi	12	1.33	.651	.188

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	3.607	.063	1.007	.318	.313	-.206	.831
Equal variances not assumed			1.308	.202	.313	-.095	.720

As we see from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 40 respondents (66.7%) are suffering from back pain, vaginal pain, headache, physical fatigue etc, 10 respondents (16.7%) faced unwanted pregnancy, 5 respondents (8.3%) are suffering from Fistula and again the remained 5 respondents(8,3%) of them are suffering from Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

The next challenges, regarding the health problems caused by the impact of Commercial Sex Work are different diseases that they are suffering from. According to the respondents, due to the risky nature of the work, most of the times they are suffering from diseases such as, vaginal pain; back pain, headache, womb pain, HIV/AIDS, and different Sexually transmitted diseases.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on pathologic aspect of FSWs or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.65 and 1.33 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.202$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on pathologic aspect of FSWs.

Table 1.19. the impacts of CSW on economic aspects of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your economic aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	V/Percent	C/Percent
The imbalance of their income and expenditure, the inconsistency of the work, shortage etc.	34	56.7	56.7	56.7
Lack of self-sufficiency, lack of improved life and living the hand to mouth life etc.	26	43.3	43.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your economic aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.46	.504	.073
	Haro Adi	12	1.33	.492	.142

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	3.985	.051	.772	.443	.125	-.146	.396
Equal variances not assumed			.783	.444	.125	-.152	.402

As everyone can understand from the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 34 respondents (56.7%) are exposed for the economic problems like the imbalance of their income

and expenditure, the inconsistency of the work, shortage etc. The rest 26 respondents (43.3%) are exposed for other economic problems like Lack of self-sufficiency, lack of improved life and living the hand to mouth life etc.

According to the respondents, they cannot work the business daily as the nature of their work depends of the availability of their clients (males). So their income is situational or variable. Especially as some of the respondents afforded, there is a probability staying from one up to three days per week without work. So in this situation since they have no other sources of income, they are being obligate to take credit from others. There for most of the times they are suffering from shortage and insufficiency.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on economic aspect of FSWs or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.46 and 1.33 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.444$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on economic aspect of FSW.

Table 1.20. the impacts of CSW on Social aspects of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your Social aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	V/Percent	C/Percent
Social Stigma, Discrimination, gender violence , Isolation, etc.	45	75.0	75.0	75.0
Lack of integration, lack of cooperation, positive r/ship with the society etc.	15	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your Social aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	48	1.23	.425	.061
	Haro Adi	12	1.33	.492	.142

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.661	.203	-.736	.465	-.104	-.341	.132
Equal variances not assumed			-.673	.511	-.104	-.375	.167

AS shown in the above table, from 60 respondents of group “A”, 45 respondents (75%) are suffering from Social Stigma, Isolation, Discrimination, gender violence etc while the rest 15 respondents (25%) are exposed for other impacts like Lack of integration, lack of cooperation, positive relationships with the society and so on. According to the respondents, the society that they live in has no positive attitude toward them.

They consider the Female Sex Workers as disgusting and far from them. This situation has demoralized the commercial Sex Workers. Furthermore, they stated that, even they are out of every membership of social life such as iddir and Ekub except only with their colleagues. So in this situation until the attitude of the society is changed they would be obligated to continue isolating themselves from any socialization. Additionally, they stated that in this situation they suspect that even they will loss burying if they are suddenly died.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on Social aspect of FSWs or not by using the independent sample t-

test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.23 and 1.33 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.465$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impact of CSW on Social aspect of FSWs.

2. Group “B” Data analysis

Table 2.1 the age related question

Age of Commercial sex Workers					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-28	9	22.5	22.5	22.5
	29-39	31	77.5	77.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
Age of Commercial sex Workers		Dire Gobu	21	1.67	.483	.105
		Haro Adi	19	1.89	.315	.072

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	15.214	.000	-1.748	.089	-.228	-.448	-.008
Equal variances not assumed			-1.784	.083	-.228	-.444	-.012

As depicted in the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B” 9 respondents (22.5%) are found in 18-28 age intervals, 31 respondents (77.5%) are found in 29-39 age intervals. According to the respondents, the reasons why they engaged in this risky business are lack of survival basic needs, lack of job opportunity, inability to teach their children, the current high inflation and the insufficiency of their income that they get from their own work.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the age or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.67 and 1.89 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles

respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.083$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of age.

Table 2.2 the religion related question

The religion of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christian	35	87.5	87.5	87.5
	Muslim	5	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
The religion of the respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.14	.359	.078
	Haro Adi	19	1.11	.315	.072

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.499	.484	.350	.728	.038	-.143	.218
Equal variances not assumed			.353	.726	.038	-.142	.217

As everyone can understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 35 respondents (87.5%) are Christians, and the remained 5 respondents (12.5%) are Muslims. For the question that the researcher asked them; “can this work go with your religion?” they answered “we know that our religion don’t allow such immoral activities, but we are obligated to break the rules of our religion in order to survive.”

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the religion or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.14 and 1.11 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.728$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the religion.

Table 2.3 the ethnicity related questions

The ethnicity of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Oromo	4	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Amhara	12	30.0	30.0	40.0
	Tigre	5	12.5	12.5	52.5
	Wolaita	11	27.5	27.5	80.0
	Somali	2	5.0	5.0	85.0
	Gurage	3	7.5	7.5	92.5
	Argoba	1	2.5	2.5	95.0
	Hadiya	2	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
The ethnicity of the respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	3.95	2.598	.567
	Haro Adi	19	3.21	1.437	.330

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	4.994	.031	1.101	.278	.742	-.394	1.878
Equal variances not assumed			1.131	.266	.742	-.369	1.853

As we understand from the above table, from 40 group respondents of group “B”, 4 respondents (10.0%) are Oromo, 12 respondents (30.0%) are Amhara, 5 respondents (12.5%) are Tigre, 11 respondents (27.5%) are Wolaita, 2 respondents (5.0%) are Somali, 3 respondents (7.5%) are Gurage, 2 respondents (5.0%) are Hadiya and the remained 1 respondent is Argoba.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the ethnicity or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 3.95 and 3.21 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.266$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of ethnicity.

Table 2.4 the kebele of respondents' related question

Kebele of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dire Gobu	21	52.5	52.5	52.5
	Haro Adi	19	47.5	47.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

As we see from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 21 respondents are selected from Dire Gobu kebele or kebele 01 while the rest 19 respondents are selected from Haro Adi/Addis Ketema or kebele 02. The reason why the researcher has selected more respondents from Dire Gobu kebele or Kebele 01 is, due to the availability of hot market centre in this kebele, most local beverage houses were established in this kebele and facilitated for Commercial Sex Work more than in Haro Adi/Addis Ketema or Kebele 02.

Table 2.5 Educational Status related Question

The education status of Commercial Sex Worker					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary school	25	62.5	62.5	62.5
	No formal education	9	22.5	22.5	85.0
	Secondary School	6	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
The education status of Commercial Sex Worker	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.57	.811	.177
	Haro Adi	19	1.47	.697	.160

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.989	.326	.407	.686	.098	-.307	.503
Equal variances not assumed			.410	.684	.098	-.304	.500

As we see from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 25 respondents (62.5%) have followed primary school, 9 respondents (22.5%) have no formal education and the rest 6

respondents have followed Secondary school. According to the respondents, they had dropped out their education because of poverty and helplessness. In other ways, no one of them is followed the higher education (Diploma, Degree etc.). This implies that, education has a lion share in making good judgment in their life. This meant, an increment of educational status leads to the increment of rational thinking, a good decision making and vice versa.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the educational Status or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.57 and 1.47 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.686$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of educational Status.

Table 2.6 Marital Status Related Questions

Marital status of Commercial sex worker					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	15	37.5	37.5	37.5
	divorced	20	50.0	50.0	87.5
	widowed	5	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Marital status of Commercial sex worker	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.48	.602	.131
	Haro Adi	19	1.95	.621	.143

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.620	.211	-2.436	.020	-.471	-.797	-.145
Equal variances not assumed			-2.432	.020	-.471	-.798	-.144

As indicated in the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 15 respondents (37.5%) are Single, 20 respondents (50.0%) are divorced, and the rest 5 respondents (12.5%) are widowed.

According to these respondents, since the responsibility of Custody is given to them, they are paying sacrifice for their children to feed and educate them.

Furthermore they stated that, the reason why they are paying sacrifice is, as much as possible to achieve the aim of their children through educating the while they are melting by themselves just like Candle. Additionally the respondents have stated that, after this time, they have no another option rather than living for their children. So if we get any job opportunity, that enables us to feed and teach our children, there is no means to not leave this work.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the marital Status or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.48 and 1.95 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.020$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of marital Status.

Table 2.7 the average income related questions

The average income per day of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	bellow 100	38	95.0	95.0	95.0
	100-200	2	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
The average income per day of the respondents	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.00	.000	.000
	Haro Adi	19	1.11	.315	.072

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	12.059	.001	-1.532	.134	-.105	-.221	.011
Equal var. not assumed			-1.455	.163	-.105	-.231	.020

As we understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 38 (95.0%) earn bellow 100 average income per day and the rest 2 respondents (5.0%) earn 100-200 average

income per day. So, according to these respondents, since the income, they earn from selling different alcohols are not enough to survive in this inflation, they are obligated to engage in Commercial Sex Work besides their work which is selling different alcohols.

Unlike that of group “A”, the average income per day of this is low. For example when we compare their work in terms of income, the Commercial Sex Workers of group “A” earn 100 birr per short sexual contact (once sexual contact) and 200-300 birr per day for full night sexual contact while the Commercial Sex Workers of group “B” earn only 50 birr per short sexual contact (once sexual contact) and 100 birr per day for full night.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the average income per day or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.00 and 1.11 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.163$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of average income per day.

Table 2.8 the respondents’ Smoking related question

Do you smoke?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	20.0	20.0	20.0
	No	32	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Kebele of respondents		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Do you smoke?	Dire Gobu	21	1.81	.402	.088
	Haro Adi	19	1.79	.419	.096

Independent Samples Test								
		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
							Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed		.095	.759	.154	.878	.020	-.199	.239
Equal variances not assumed				.154	.878	.020	-.200	.240

As we understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 8 respondents (20.0%) are Smokers while the rest 32 respondents (80.0%) are non Smokers. When the researcher asked the smokers how they did start Smoking, they answered that, they have started Smoking to forget the misery of their life hood by intoxicating their mind through smoking and drinking alcohols.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the Smoking or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.81 and 1.79 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.878$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the Smoking.

Table 2.9 Drinking habit related questions

Do you drink Alcohols?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	70.0	70.0	70.0
	No	12	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
Do you drink Alcohols?		Dire Gobu	21	1.24	.436	.095
		Haro Adi	19	1.37	.496	.114

Independent Samples Test								
		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
							Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed		2.950	.094	-.884	.382	-.130	-.379	.118
Equal variances not assumed				-.879	.385	-.130	-.381	.120

As depicted in the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 28 respondents (70.0%) are drinkers while the rest 12 respondents (30.0%) are not drinkers. According to the drinker respondents, they adapted drinking alcohols through invitation of their clients. As they stated, most of their clients (their male customers) invite the different alcohols before going to bed.

In this case, if the Female Sex Workers refused to drink the alcohols that they are invited to drink, their clients will not be happy. So assuming that this situation will hinder their business, they must practice drinking alcohols with their clients. So this is how they have started drinking alcohols. After short period of times, this practice changed to addiction and now most of the smokers and drinkers are failed to stop it. So, they are exposed for extravagancy.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the drinking alcohols or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.24 and 1.37 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.385$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the drinking alcohols.

Table 2.10 Protective materials Usage related question

Do you use Protective materials during sex?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes perfectly	3	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Yes occasionally	37	92.5	92.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Do you use	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
Protective materials during sex?	Dire Gobu	21	1.86	.359	.078
	Haro Adi	19	2.00	.000	.000

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	17.328	.000	-1.734	.091	-.143	-.282	-.004
Equal variances not assumed			-1.826	.083	-.143	-.278	-.008

As shown in the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 3 respondents (7.5%) perfectly use different protective materials during sexual intercourse while, the rest 37 respondents (92.5%) occasionally use the protective materials during sexual intercourse. According to the respondents, the reasons why they fail to perfectly use the protective materials are, most of their clients are not volunteer to use the materials like condom.

Additionally, the respondents stated that, especially most of their intoxicated clients (males) highly resist the use of protective materials and enforce them to have sexual intercourse without condom. In this situation, even if the commercial sex workers refuse unprotected sexual intercourse, the intoxicated clients (males) take dangerous measurements on the respondents. These measurements might be from hitting up to killing. For example, as discussed in the above analysis under table 1.8, from the sample size of this research, recently one commercial sex worker was killed horribly by an intoxicated client by refusing unprotected sex. So this is why they fail to use the protective materials perfectly.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of using protective materials during sex or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.86 and 2.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.083$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of using protective materials during sex.

Table 2.11 Respondents' Satisfaction related question

Are you satisfied with this work?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	2.5
	No	39	97.5	97.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Are you satisfied with this work?		Dire Gobu	21	1.95	.218	.048
		Haro Adi	19	2.00	.000	.000

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	4.000	.053	-.950	.348	-.048	-.132	.037
Equal variances not assumed			-1.000	.329	-.048	-.130	.035

As we see from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 39 respondents(97.5%) of them are not satisfied with this work while only 1 respondent (2.5%) is satisfied. This indicates that, even though they engaged in commercial Sex Work as a last option, they are not satisfied from the business. According to the respondents, the reasons why they are not satisfied from the business are:

- The risky nature of the business in which they are paying sacrifice up to the loss of life, the health problem that they are frequently suffering from, the abuse of rights and disgrace that they are suffering from.
- The challenges that they are suffering from such as mistreatments from their clients. Social stigma and isolation, the psychological problems resulted by this work, the imbalance of their income and their expense.
- Addictions that they have experienced in this work that exposed them for extravagancy and totally uncomfortable nature of the work and so on.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of Satisfaction or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.95 and 2.00 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.329$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of Satisfaction.

Table 2.12 Respondents' Blood test related question

Do you make regular blood test?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes Perfectly	24	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Yes sometimes	16	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics						
		Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
Do you make regular blood test?	Dire Gobu		21	1.43	.507	.111
	Haro Adi		19	1.37	.496	.114

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.550	.463	.379	.707	.060	-.208	.328
Equal variances not assumed			.379	.707	.060	-.207	.328

As we conclude from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 24 respondents (60.0%) are making the frequent blood test while the rest 16 respondents (40.0%) are not. While the researcher has asked the 16 respondents those who are making blood test rarely why they fail to make the blood test frequently, they answered that, they did so because of the shortage of time and resources. So this situation indicates that, they are making commercial sex work carelessly in a very dangerous way.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of making regular blood test or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.43 and 1.37 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.707$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of making regular blood test.

Table 2.13 Leaving CSW related question

Do you want to leave this work if you get an other job opportunity?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	92.5	92.5	92.5
	No	3	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
Do you want to leave this work if you gate another job opportunity?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.10	.301	.066
	Haro Adi	19	1.05	.229	.053

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.028	.317	.500	.620	.043	-.101	.186
Equal variances not assumed			.506	.616	.043	-.099	.185

As we can understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 37 respondents (92.5%) want to leave the work if they get another job opportunity while the rest 3 respondents (7.5%) do not want to leave the work. For the question that the researcher has asked why they do not want to leave the work, the 3 respondents have answered that, they have faced an incidence of intangible promise from the administrative organ of the government before 7 years.

According to these respondents, in 2007/2015 in Metahera town, the IMX office has organized them in micro and enterprise in order to create job opportunity for this Commercial Sex Workers. However, they did not provide the required budget and facilities as their promise. So due to the lack enough budget and facilities, the organized women were un able to run their business as they wanted. Therefore, they said “we don’t believe the promise of Metahera town administrative”.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of leaving the work or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group

statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.10 and 1.05 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.620$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of leaving the work.

Table 2.14 the Pulling factors related questions

What are your pulling factors to engage in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
To get basic needs, to survive, to get income	20	50.0	50.0	50.0
To be independent, to help their families	15	37.5	37.5	87.5
To have job opportunity	5	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are your pulling factors to engage in this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.62	.669	.146
	Haro Adi	19	1.63	.761	.175

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.584	.450	-.055	.956	-.013	-.394	.369
Equal variances not assumed			-.055	.956	-.013	-.397	.372

As we observe from the above table, from 40 respondents, group “B”, 20 respondents (50.0%) were engaged in Commercial Sex Work by pulling factors like the need to get survival basic needs and to generate their own income, 15 respondents (37.5%) were engaged in Commercial Sex Work by pulling factors like the need to be independent, the need to survive and teach their children, and the rest 5 respondents (12.5%) were engaged in Commercial Sex Work by pulling factors like job opportunity and self-sufficiency.

When we compare the pulling factors of group “B” with that of group “A”, there is a little difference. For example, in group “A” the Commercial Sex Workers were engaged in Commercial Sex Work as the only their major job while in group “B” the Commercial Sex

Workers were engaged in Prostitution as the additional job opportunity besides selling different alcohols in their homeroom.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pulling factors or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.62 and 1.63 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.956$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pulling factors.

Table 2.15 Pushing factors related questions

What are your pushing factors to engage in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Poverty, Joblessness, lack of basic needs, lack of survival etc.	32	80.0	80.0	80.0
helplessness, hopelessness, discouragement etc	8	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are your pushing factors to engage in this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.10	.301	.066
	Haro Adi	19	1.32	.478	.110

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	14.678	.000	-1.766	.086	-.221	-.431	-.010
Equal variances not assumed			-1.727	.095	-.221	-.437	-.004

As we can understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 32 respondents (80.0%) were pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by factors like Poverty, Joblessness, Lack of basic needs, and Lack of survival while the rest 8 respondents (20.0%) were pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by factors like helplessness, hopelessness and discouragement.

Regarding the Pushing factors, there is similarity between two groups (groups A&B). This means that, both of them were pushed to engage in Commercial Sex Work by similar factors. So, this

problem is a common for all Commercial Sex Workers of both groups. Therefore, this problem needs due consideration and new policy design to solve the problem from the source and to save the generation.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pushing factors or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.10 and 1.32 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.095$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of pushing factors.

Table 2.16 the challenge related questions

What are challenges that you faced in this work?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Refusing Condom, abnormal sex, like anal sex, oral sex, forceful and painful sex, refusing payment after sex etc	25	62.5	62.5	62.5
Insulting, hitting, slapping, kicking, hanging, disgracing etc	15	37.5	37.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are challenges that you faced in this work?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.33	.483	.105
	Haro Adi	19	1.42	.507	.116

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.110	.299	-.560	.579	-.088	-.352	.176
Equal variances not assumed			-.559	.580	-.088	-.353	.177

As we can conclude from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 25 respondents (62.5%) are suffering from challenges like refusing condom, abnormal Sexual intercourses such as Anal and Oral sexual intercourses, forceful and painful sexual intercourse and refusing payment after sexual intercourse which they confront from their clients.

The rest 15 respondents (37.5%) are suffering from the challenges like insulting, hitting, slapping, kicking, and disgracing which they receive from their clients. According to the respondents, in this work they are treating a tremendous challenge as most of their client try apply all dangerous sexual activities or styles that they have seen from sex films.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of challenge or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.33 and 1.42 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.579$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of challenges.

Table 2.17 the impact of CSW on social aspect of FSWs.

What are the impacts of CSW on your social life?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Social stigma and isolation, Social disorganization	27	67.5	67.5	67.5
disagreement and family dispersion etc.	13	32.5	32.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your social life?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.29	.463	.101
	Haro Adi	19	1.37	.496	.114

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.135	.293	-.546	.588	-.083	-.338	.173
Equal variances not assumed			-.544	.590	-.083	-.339	.174

As we can observe from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 27 respondents (67.5%) are exposed for social stigma, isolation and social disorganization while the rest 13

respondents (32.5%) are exposed for disagreement and family dispersion. According to the respondents, most of them have already cut the relationship with their family. This is because of the stigmatized work; their families have no positive attitude towards them.

Furthermore, the respondents as the result of their engagement into the commercial sex work, their family and the local community in general have no positive attitude towards these commercial sex works. There is high social stigma that demoralizes them. So due to these problems, they have decided to not go to their family. Therefore this situation highly contributes for social disorganization and caused for the family dispersion. This problem can hinder the development of the country, beyond than affecting the welfare of the society. So it needs due consideration and new policy design.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' social life or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.29 and 1.37 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.588$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' social life.

Table 2.18 the impact of CSW on the economy of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your economic aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
insufficient income, imbalance between income and expenditure	31	77.5	77.5	77.5
Lack of sustainable development and lack of saving the earned income.	9	22.5	22.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your economic aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.24	.436	.095
	Haro Adi	19	1.21	.419	.096

Independent Samples Test							
	t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.167	.685	.203	.840	.028	-.201	.256
Equal variances not assumed			.204	.840	.028	-.201	.256

As we can observe from the above table, from 40 respondents of group “B”, 31 respondents (77.5%) are exposed for economic problems like insufficient income, imbalance between income and their expenditure while the rest 9 respondents (22.5%) are exposed for the lack of sustainable development and the lack of saving.

According to these respondents, they are suffering from the economic problem. For example, as discussed in the above writing under table 2.7, since they earn relatively lower income than group “A” commercial sex workers, they cannot survive the current inflation.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents’ economic aspect or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded

mean are, 1.24 and 1.21 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.840$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' economic aspect.

Table 2.19 the impact of CSW on the psycho of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your Psychological aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	V/Percent	C/Percent
Depression, inferiority, unpleasant life, hopelessness, stresses, self-hate etc	26	65.0	65.0	65.0
Tension, frightens, shyness, considering oneself as sinful, criminal and value less.	14	35.0	35.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your Psychological aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.19	.402	.088
	Haro Adi	19	1.53	.513	.118

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	10.938	.002	-2.315	.026	-.336	-.580	-.091
Equal variances not assumed			-2.287	.029	-.336	-.584	-.088

As depicted in the above table, from 40 respondents of group "B", 26 respondents (65.0%) are suffering from the psychological problems like depression, inferiority, hopelessness, stresses, unpleasant life and self-hate while the rest 14 respondents (35.0%) are suffering from the psychological problems like tension, frightens, shyness, considering oneself as sinful, criminal, and valueless. According to the respondents, they have no confidence to have harmonious relationship with other group of society due to the fear of social stigma.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' Psychological aspect or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.19 and 1.53 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig

value, $P=0.029$. So, since the $P<0.1$, there is a statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' Psychological aspect.

Table 2.20 the impact of CSW on the health of FSWs

What are the impacts of CSW on your Pathologic aspect?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	C/Percent
Physical abuse, headache, Vaginal pain, back pain, womb pain,	30	75.0	75.0	75.0
Suffering from STD like HIV/AIDS and so on.	10	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Group Statistics					
What are the impacts of CSW on your Pathologic aspect?	Kebele of respondents	N	Mean	S/Deviation	S/Error Mean
	Dire Gobu	21	1.29	.463	.101
	Haro Adi	19	1.21	.419	.096

Independent Samples Test							
			t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	90% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.179	.284	.537	.595	.075	-.161	.311
Equal variances not assumed			.539	.593	.075	-.160	.310

As we can understand from the above table, from 40 respondents of group "B", 30 respondents (75.0%) are suffering from health problems like physical abuse, headache, vaginal pain, back pain and womb pain while the rest 10 respondents (25.0%) are suffering from sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. According to the respondents, they are suffering from physical harm which is resulted by hitting and abuse of rights of their clients.

The Researcher has compared whether there is a significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' pathologic aspect or not by using the independent sample t-test. So, regarding the group statistics, in this comparison the recorded mean are, 1.29 and 1.21 in Dire Gobu and Haro Adi kebeles respectively. Regarding the sig value, $P=0.595$. So, since the $P>0.1$, there is no statistically significant difference between two kebeles in terms of the impacts of CSW on the respondents' Pathologic aspect.

Qualitative Data Analysis (from FGD and Interview)

4.2. The Causes and Consequences of engage in Commercial Sex Work.

4.2.1. Unemployment

According to the research's findings, one of the main reasons why women engage in commercial sex work is a lack of employment. Lack of access to alternative employment opportunities is implied by unemployment (Thanh-Dam, 1990). The majority of commercial sex workers are migrants from other parts of the country who are moving from rural to urban areas, according to research on their characteristics. The primary motivation for traveling to the city is job searching. The majority of FGD members claimed that they arrived in the community in search of employment. However, they are compelled to engage in commercial sex work because they are unable to find employment in the field of their choice.

The majority of participants in each focus group discussion claimed that many women's employment in commercial sex work is influenced by their unemployment. They claim that most migratory women are unfamiliar to metropolitan settings. To survive, they need to find work as soon as they get in the city. Most of them have not had a good education. The employer required them to provide a guarantor or some other form of fixed assets even to be hired as a housemaid.

They get in touch with a broker after being unable to do it. Most frequently, brokers can get work as waiters in bars, restaurants, hotels, and drinking establishments. As a result, people begin working in these locations in various capacities such as cleaners, assistant cooks, etc. for very little money because they have no other choice. However, with time, their environment's working conditions compelled them to get to know many men.

According to earlier studies, women frequently move from rural to urban areas in developing nations in search of employment. For instance, almost 50% of female migrants to Thailand relocated to the city in search of employment (Archavanitkul and Guest, 2000, cited in Bekele, 2003). These women turn to commercial sex work since it is the only job that can be taken up relatively simply when there are no other employment alternatives. Similar to this, the research conducted by Ofreneo and Ofreneo (1998) revealed that a lot of women in the Philippines engage in commercial sex labor as a result of unemployment, poverty, and poor income.

Most interviewees also stated that a lack of employment opportunities encourages many women to enter the sex industry. Similar to that, some of them have the same background as those who operate in commercial sex one interviewee's experience, for instance, might shed light on how a lack of job at her area of origin and even in Metahera compelled her to engage in commercial sex work.

Interviewee-1

She was born in west Arsi Dodola town. She is now 20 years old. She has dropped out her education from 8th grade. She had three younger sisters and one younger brother. Her mother and father were died. Unfortunately, she could not agree with her step mother. As a result, she left home with the consultation of her female friend to look for a job.

As she said, one day she and her female friend discussed to leave the house of their family and look for job. As per their plan, they went to Shashammenne town and communicated a hotel owner to be employed at there. But they couldn't get any job there. Then she moved to Adama and started to look for a job as a house maid. However, since she couldn't have any guarantor to serve as a house maid, she was compelled to go to Metahera town and started to serve as waitress in one of the hotel, with the salary of 600 birr per month.

When she was asked about the challenges and prospects of the Commercial Sex Work, she answered: “of course, there is no tangible prospect of this work, though I working it as a means to survive. Commercial Sex work has tremendous challenges. Among these challenges, the unwillingness of our clients to use protective materials, Sexual and physical abuse that I confront from my clients, the beating I regularly treat as a result of refusing abnormal sexual intercourses and intensive/restless sexual intercourse which is painful and dangerous.

Other challenges are, health related challenges. Most of the times, I suffer from back pain, feeling pain around my sex organ, headache, physical fatigue, inconvenience, and I feel depression, because of this work. So, if get a piece work that can feed me, I want to leave this work.

4.2.2. Economic Need

Another reason why women prefer to engage in commercial sex work is economic need (the desire to earn more). The results of this study show that those who worked in commercial sex anticipated earning more money than they might in other jobs. People who worked as housemaids, for instance, claimed to make between 500 and 600 birr per month. And they lament that the money is insufficient to support themselves, their parents, siblings, and kids. As a result, many prefer to quit their low-paying jobs and start their own sex businesses in order to make more money.

As a last resort to survive, some of the participants in all focus groups reported doing commercial sex work. They said that they were unable to eat twice daily because of a lack of funds. The majority of FGD participants claim that they are unhappy with their jobs. However, they chose to work as Commercial Sex workers since they lacked any other options.

Interviewee-2:

She is now 25 years old. She was born in Arsi Zone Sagure Woreda. She has 5 sisters and 3 brothers. She was the first daughter of her sisters and the youngest of her brothers. While attending school she was good in her education. However, she did not have the support of her mother. Explaining the situation she said: Though my father sent me to school, my mother was not happy with my education. Because as usually practiced in our community, my mother wants me to help her in household chores like other girls do. For this reason, my mother nagged me always after school. She never gave me a minute to do my homework and study my lessons. She treated me like a step-mother. As a result, I could not continue my education smoothly.

This situation irritated me and gradually I developed mental problem which became a reason to move to Metahera town to find my own work. This shows that girls are discouraged to attend schooling in patriarchal system where women are expected to be good mothers and submissive wives for their husbands. Women always entitled for household chores responsibilities while public is for men. That is why the interviewee-2 is confronted resistance from her mother not to attend school and finally interred into the Commercial Sex Work.

When she was asked about the challenges of Commercial Sex Work She answered: “There are so many challenges of this work. For example, one day, a client that I had slept with asked me for anal sex, then I told him that, it is painful and dangerous, thus, I can’t do such dangerous sexual activity. But he did not accept my idea. Lastly he abused me full night and when I tired and sleep around 11:00 PM, he stole my

phone and some moneys from my bag. When I wake-up in the morning nothing was there. So, this is some of the challenges that we daily face.

4.2.3. Marital Disruption

Another factor that pushes women toward commercial sex employment is marital discord. There are many factors that can cause a marriage to end. It could be brought on by a spouse's death, divorce, or separation. Various researches have identified a number of explanations for divorce. Social and economic factors are included. Women who are having issues with their spouses flee to towns in order to end their bad marriages.

When they are unable to discover what they are looking for or career prospects in the towns, they engage in commercial sex work. Sulistyarningsih and Hull's (1998) study in Indonesia found that divorce is one of the causes of commercial sex work. In Indonesia, 88% of those who worked in commercial sex were divorced. Similarly, in our nation because of divorce, most females indulge in commercial sex.

Interviewee-3:

She has mentioned the similar case. She was born west Harerge in Chiro town. She is 35 years old now. She married her first husband when she was 20 years old and they live together for about two years. Her husband was very jealousy he beat her when she stay out of home and finally She had divorced her first husband when she was 22 year old and married to another husband after four years when she was 26 year old. She get married to the second husband and the lived together again for about 3 years.

However, her husband became addicted and they did not agree. He waste moneys outside of home and while he intoxicated he used to beat and punish her. So, due to her husbands' bad behavior, again she obligated to divorce him after five years. Then she hate what called marriage and decided to lead her life solely. But since she had no permanent job opportunity, even though she want to be merchant, due to the lack of money she couldn't do so. Finally she decided to do in hotel and engaged in Commercial Sex work.

When she was asked about the challenges and prospects of the business and about her job satisfaction, she answered: "really, I am not satisfied with this work. By working this business, always I feel shame. I have no confidence to be collaborated with others. Most of the time, I

prefer to isolate myself from places where most people available. Because, of am highly suffered from social stigma.

Most people consider me as if I am a deviant or vagrant and they even don't want to see me. So, all of these challenges demoralized me and I suffered from psychological problem. Poverty, unemployment and the helplessness made me inferior. I want to convey my message to the rest females who may come to this business that, the misery should be ended on us. Please learning from us, don't try to come to this business.

4.2.4. The Urge to Support Family

The responsibility that women have to support their families, siblings, and children is one of the factors that drives them into commercial sex labor. Many households in developing nations where poverty is prevalent make do with very little or no money. For the bulk of them, it is therefore incredibly challenging to survive because of this illness. Women must therefore earn money in order to support themselves and their families.

They are involved in commercial sex work for this reason.

For instance, 60% of commercial sex workers in the Philippines entered the industry to support their parents, siblings, and kids (Ofreneo and Ofreneo, 1998). Geday (1994) asserted that the vast majority of women and girls engage in commercial sex work in order to provide for their families and themselves. Some females are forced to leave home due to extreme poverty at home, which lessens the burden on the family. The significant labor shortage in the metropolis and the responsibility to financially support the family (parents, guardians, siblings, and children) push women and girls to engage in commercial sex work.

According to the report, many women started working in commercial sex to support their family, including their siblings and kids. The majority of focus group participants and interviewees agreed that the main reason why women and girls engage in commercial sex work is to sustain both themselves and their families. All of the focus group participants agreed that women and girls perform commercial sex work to support their families, siblings, and kids.

As they said, many families in contemporary society are discovered to be in low-standard economic conditions; some have insufficient income to maintain their entire family, and some do not even have a secured or fixed source of income. As a result, in order to support themselves

and other family members, women and girls are forced to work. They thus engage in commercial sex work. Some of the interviewees also concur with the assertion that many women/girls work in commercial sex to support their families including their parents, siblings, and kids. Below is also a presentation of some interviewees' experiences.

Interviewee-4

She was born in North shewa Selale Degam woreda. She is 26 years old. Her father died when she was nine years old. She had five siblings and all were females. Her mother was responsible for the family. While she was in grade 7, her mother was very sick. So it was difficult to feed all the family members, as a result, she quit her education and moved to Metahera town to look for a job. She got a job as a house maid. However, she left this job and joined commercial sex work after three years of services. She explained why she left her previous job as follows:

“i have worked as a housemaid for continuous three years. What i earned was very little, and i shared it with my family. And finally, i began to think what my future would be in this kind of life. Then i decided to look for a better job. But what i found better was the job of waitress in a bar. While i was working in the bar, i started to go with different men, and gradually got engaged in commercial sex work”.

When she was asked about the challenges that she faced in this work, she answered: “Challenges are common in this work. For example, a client whom I slept with asked me for unful sexual intercourse, I refuse it. Then he slapped me and removed one of my teeth. When I was screamed for help, he hanged me .

4.2.5. Parental Death

Studies done in Southeast Asia by Najarau and Yahya (1998) and Ofreneo and Ofreneo (1998), a lot of women and girls engage in commercial sex work in addition to being from low-income families. Similar to that, it appears from this study that parental death pushes females into commercial sex employment. Many participants in each focus group discussion claimed that girls engage in commercial sex activity in order to support themselves, their siblings, and the rest of the family after one or both of their families pass away.

Naturally, as they noted, this is what happened when they departed without any assistance to survive. Similarly, a few interviewees indicated that they joined the company as a result of the

one of the family's primary breadwinners passed away. Some of the respondents' experiences were as follows.

Interviewee-5:

She is now 24 years old. She was born in Assela town. Since her mother and father were divorced, she grew up with her mother and five siblings (two sisters and three brothers). She is the older of her siblings. Her mother was supporting all family members with the meager income earned from selling 'Tella' (local beer). She attended school up to grade six. Her mother died while she was in six grades. So life became difficult for herself and her siblings.

They left alone with no help. As a result, she was forced to quit her education and moved to Metahera town to look for a job in order to help herself and her younger sisters and brothers. Then she got a job as a house maid. Though, what she was paid was very little amount of money, she helped her siblings for some years. After two years, she quit her job as housemaid and started the activity of commercial sex work to support the destitute that she was parenting.

When she was asked about the challenges of the Commercial Sex Work, she answered: "wow! Really it is very difficult to speak about the challenges that we face daily as Commercial Sex Workers. Simply let me tell you what recently happened on my friend, she was living in Dirre Gobbu kebele and work commercial Sex at the house she rented. One day an intoxicated client came to her and asked her for a night to sleep with him. Since he was intoxicated, she feared and refused. Then he told her to pay her 800 per the night, which is the highest payment than ever before. She agreed to sleep with him over the night. Then he did what he want over her and refused payment after gratification. Then when she catch him and struggle to take the fee from him, he hanged and killed her. He is in jell now. So our life look like this.

4.2.6. Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is one of the main issues that commercial sex workers deal with on a daily basis. Physical violence is widespread in the world of commercial sex trade (Renzetti, Edleson and Bergen 200 I). Nearly all women who engage in commercial sex work endure physical abuse include beatings, slaps, kicks, battering, striking, and injuries brought on by violence and humiliating behavior (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005).

As a result, many women who work in commercial sex experience physical side effects that will affect them physically for the rest of their lives. The physical abuse of commercial sex workers

occurs for a variety of reasons, including when there is no understanding between the clients and the workers over the use of condoms during sex, when the clients decline to pay the agreed-upon amount, or when they lower the price of the service.

Additionally, every participant in the study's interviews stated that their clients have repeatedly threatened, insulted, and beat them. Some of these respondents described their experiences in the ways listed below.

Interviewee-6:

She was born in Somali region Jijiga city. She is 26 years old now. Her mother was died before ten years. She was living with her step mother and she was following the primary school helping her step mother by working some home responsibilities, like looking after children, fetching water, collecting firewood, cooking and washing clothes. When she finished the primary school, her father and step mother agreed to marry her without her consent. Then when she refused “saying marriage can be reached, but let me learn first”, her family could not accept her idea. Then she decided to continue her education through her own effort. Then She get out from her family’s house and rented a class in Jijiga city to learn her education by working some works like washing closes.

But after three months, unexpected thing was happened. Suddenly she was abducted by the local adults and taken to other region. She obligated to stay there for about two months. After that, she concealed and went out of her husband and returned to her family. When she reach her families’ house, they did not accept her and oppositely she started to face stigma from the society. Her family and their neighbors assumed her as if she was married with her consent and divorced later. So most people started to say the vagrant girl and told their daughters not close to her. This social stigma affected her psycho and then she decided to engage in the Commercial Sex Work.

Finally when she was asked about the challenges and prospects of Commercial Sex Work, She answered: “I haven’t seen any type of prospect in this work. The aim of my engagement was living better life. However, I could not able to achieve the aim. Instead, I am suffering from, shortage and inconvenient life. The income that I get from this work and my expenditure are not balanced. My expense is greater than my income. So it is very difficult to survive in this situation.

Regarding the challenges, there are a number of challenges that I cannot list. For example, my clients, enforce me to do the unprotected sexual intercourse with them. Whenever I negotiate them to use condom, they told me that after 12:00 o'clock, there is no HIV. When I refused the unprotected sex, they insult me saying, "if you fear HIV, why you started the business?, I need to be happy. So you cannot limit my desire". Again when I insist on using condom and refuse unsafe sex, kicked me on my kidney and harmed me. Then he did what he wanted on me.

4.2.7. Physical abuse due to refusal of payment

Physical abuse is one of the main issues that commercial sex workers deal with on a daily basis. Physical abuse is frequent in the world of commercial sex work (Renzetti, Edleson, and Bergen 2001). Nearly all women who engage in commercial sex work experience physical abuse like beatings, slaps, kicks, battering, hitting, and injuries brought on by violence and degrading behavior (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005).

As a result, many women who work in commercial sex experience physical side effects that will affect them physically for the rest of their lives. The physical abuse of commercial sex workers occurs for a variety of reasons, such as when the clients and the workers cannot agree. When clients refuse to pay what was agreed upon or when they lower the amount that had to be paid for the service, employees are not to engage in sexual activity without a condom.

Interviewee-7:

She was born in East Shewa Bora Woreda. She is now 24 years old. Her father was a Police man and her mother was merchant. Her parents had three children and she was the eldest. Her father and mother get divorced when she was 10 years old. Due to the breakdown of her family, she has been given to her grandmother and she continued her education there. Her grandmother was economically poor. She could not cover some facilities like School payment and clothes. One day Interviewee-7 told her girl friend about her problems. Then her girl friend was very sad and advised her to go to town and continue her education through working different works after school.

Taking the advice of her friend, Interviewee-7 went to Adama city and started her education there. But since she hasn't got work as she want, she obligated to withdraw her education and went to Metahera town. She was employed in a pool house as pool keeper earning 900 birr per

month. But, she rented a house in 500 birr per month. So, she remained 400 birr even could not feed her, So, this was why she was decided to engage in Commercial Sex Work.

Finally, when she was asked whether she is satisfied with Commercial Sex Work or not, she answered: "I am not satisfied with this work. I made a great mistake when I was decided to engage in this business. I need to leave this work if I get a piece of work. I am very sorry; poverty made me a game material. No more, I want to be free from this evil act. This work is very difficult and it is a full of challenges. Even I want to convey my message to other females. It is better to be die of hunger than doing this business".

4.2.8. Abnormal Sexual intercourse

Several of the participants in the focus groups admitted that many of their clients compelled them to engage in "abnormal sex" (anal and oral). The panelists also discussed how various customers engage in deviant sexual activity and how this has a significant impact on them. Some people claimed that the deviant sex that males engaged in had affected their health. Some of them said that they get unwell for longer periods of time as a result of abnormal and restless sex.

The majority of them claim that they have been physically assaulted when they refuse to do sexual intercourse without using condom or engage in inappropriate sexual behavior. The participants continued by saying that some of their clients believe "they can do whatever they want to do as long as they pay for it." They treat them so poorly as if "it is their right since they pay them." The majority of the participants detested being sex objects.

Interveiwee-8:

She was born in Metahera town she is now 18 years old. She is learning grade 9th. Her mother was died before 6 years. Even though she heard that her father was a police man, since she had not see him, she don't know her father. But currently she is living with her oldest grandfather. She is the only gay that live with her grandfather and no one help her economically. One day she was asked about the school payment and worried about it. Then she decided to engage in Commercial Sex Work. She did not dropped out her education even though she did not pass to the next class.

When she was asked whether she is satisfied with the business or not and about the challenges and prospects of the Commercial Sex Work, she answered: “I am not satisfied with this business as it is a disgusting work. I don’t know how I can describe it. I am highly depressed doing this business. I had no awareness about this business previously. I hate myself and my life, for the purpose of feeding oneself and temporary life, being sexual object is very disgusting. If I get a piece of work, I want to leave this business.

4.2.9. Social Stigmatization

One of the biggest issues that commercial sex workers face in their daily lives is social stigma, according to this study. It refers to the negative connotations that society attaches to commercial sex workers, such as badness, shame, and guilt (Health Resources and Services Administration 2003 as cited in Halma 2007). Commercial sex workers are negatively affected by this stigma for a very long time. Some of the study's interviewees explained that they never visited their families and relatives because they were afraid of the stigma associated with their occupation.

In addition, the majority of participants in each focus group session described how their family and community treat them unfairly, dislike them, undermine them, and neglect them. They claimed that because families worry about how commercial sex workers can affect their kids, most people don't appreciate or accept them as people. They tend to believe that they are worthless, hopeless, inadequate, etc. This further demonstrates how these women withdraw themselves from their family members out of fear of social rejection.

The stigma associated with this profession affects not just those who engage in commercial sex, but also their families, children, and other dependents. Their friends, neighbors, and other people undercut, insult, and denigrate them. Using information gathered through FGO, some participants claimed that their friends and neighbors make fun of and undermine their families.

4.2.10. Psychological problems

The findings of this study suggest that the nature of the business and the unfavorable reactions of society caused the commercial sex workers to become self-conscious. They lose their self-confidence and become pessimistic since they are viewed as less than the rest of society, which has an impact on their psychological makeup. The following quotes from the focus groups' conversations demonstrated the psychological consequences that commercial sex workers on women experience.

Therefore, all of the aforementioned statements point to the intensely negative attitudes that commercial sex workers have toward their line of employment. Most often, these kinds of emotions cause people to lose hope. Due to the fact that, on the one hand, the community already shows little concern for them and, on the other hand, the victims themselves come to believe that they are worthless.

These emotions also made them lose hope, which cast a shadow over their future. Because of this, individuals tend to seek solitude and to distance themselves from friends and family. They claim that the simple fact that they engage in commercial sex labor has cost them the respect, love, care, and attention of the general public. They do not want other people to be aware of their involvement in the commercial sex industry.

4.2.11. Health problems (Risk of HIV/AIDS and STIs)

Today, HIV/AIDS is a severe issue for social and economic development in addition to being a health issue. HIV/AIDS spreads through heterosexual contact, as it does in many other African nations, including Ethiopia (Ministry of Health, 2006). Commercial sex workers are one of the vulnerable groups with a high risk of exposure to several types of sexually transmitted infections like Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and the deadly HIV/AIDS, as was already mentioned in chapter one.

The most members of FGD demonstrated that some of the commercial sex workers in the study area have HIV/AIDS. Some of the interviewees who took part in the case study indicated that their involvement in commercial sex work caused them to contract HIV/AIDS. Participants in focus groups testified that acquaintances of theirs had died as a result of HIV/AIDS infection. Some of them also mentioned that some of their friends are suffering from HIV/AIDS.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1. Summary

Commercial sex is the act of having infinite intercourse with partners or clients in exchange for cash or goods. In Metahera, the prevalence of STDs like HIV/AIDS, and its socioeconomic and psychopathological impacts on female sex workers were discussed. The study examined how pushing and pulling forces affected the choices made by commercial sex workers.

Prostitution historically began in prehistoric societies and developed during human history. Prostitution was practiced for the first time between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, Mesopotamia and Sumer as a kind of goddess worship before it spread to the rest of the world. In ancient times, spiritual prostitution flourished because people thought that by exploiting their daughters, they might buy the indulgence, which would provide them admission to heaven. Commercial sex Work had first practiced in Ethiopia in Godar Town, Amhara National Regional State in the 17th century.

Commercial sex is the practice of engaging in sexual activity for compensation. It includes activities such as solicitation, escorting, street, brothel, pornography, and stripping. Ethiopian prostitution began with the arrival of Italians in the 1930s; some authors argue that commercial sex is an urban pathology. Commercial Sex is associated with a lack of morals and self-respect in the women who engage in it. In Ethiopia, commercial sex labor is viewed like any other legal occupation. There are more AIDS cases than ever, with an estimated 3 million new cases occurring annually.

Sex work is defined as hunting, dominating, harassing, and battering experience. Sex workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation at work and violence from management, clients, law enforcement, and the general public. The youngster is used as both a sexual and a commercial item in commercial sex work. Commercial sex work involves a lot of risks. People who engage in frequent sexual activity run a higher chance of contracting the STI. Forced commercial sex labor was also regarded by the U.N. General Assembly in 1993 as violence against women (UN, 1994).

Sex workers' emotional volatility harms psychological processes like perception, insight, and memory. Ex-prostitutes are more likely to experience mental health problems such as

psychological stress, psychosomatic disorders, sadness, exhaustion, and frustration after leaving the sexual services sector. Ethio-Djibouti drivers make up the majority of commercial sex workers' clientele. The majority of high school students in Metahera abandon their studies to engage in commercial sex work. There are 720 FSWs in the town, and 54.04 percent of them are HIV carriers.

The study's aim is to evaluate the effects of commercial sex work on the socioeconomic situation and psychological health of female sex workers in Metahera Town, Ghana. It also aims to identify the attitudes of the commercial sex workers towards their work and about their future hope. The researcher is unable to look at the issue of Commercial Sex Work throughout the entire nation due to a lack of time and resources. The impact of commercial sex work on the socioeconomic, psychological, and pathological aspects of female sex workers in Metahera Town will thus be the main focus of the study.

Commercial sex work has a variety of interconnected negative effects on both those who use it and society as a whole. It exposes children to social stigmas, STDs, physical and sexual abuse, the severing of family ties, as well as a number of other social issues. Sex workers are particularly vulnerable to workplace exploitation and abuse from management, clients, law enforcement, and the general public. Since prostitution is illegal in terms of sexual activity, most prostitutes only experience mental health issues. Due to social stigmatization, female sex workers have an excessively high level of emotional exhaustion.

Ethiopia's Metahera Town is 200km south-east of Addis Abeba along the highway that runs between Ethiopia and Djibouti. The town is renowned for having a large number of hash and chat rooms as well as pubs, restaurants, and brothels. This study examines the socio-economic and psycho-pathological effects of commercial sex work on female sex workers (FSWs) in Metahera town, Oromia national regional state. The study population was split into two groups to facilitate a favorable environment for investigation.

Samples need to be representative of the general population for conclusions to be free of bias. Slovene (1960) developed a formula that may estimate the ideal sample size for a particular target group. The researcher decided to allow only a 10% sampling error while setting the precision rate of sampling at 90%. The study population was first divided into two groups. Group

(A) includes commercial sex workers who work in bars, restaurants, pensions, hotels, etc. and Group (B) includes FSWs who sell hashish, caticala, and local beer from their homes.

5.2. Conclusions

The main objective of the study is to assess the impacts of commercial sex worker in socio-economic and psycho-pathologic aspects of Female Sex Workers in Metahera town east shewa zone Oromia national regional state. Metahera town is found in Oromia National Regional State, east Shewa Zone Fentalle woreda and 100KM far from Adama City in east direction on the road to Djibouti. The town has 44587 residents of which 21,848 are males and 22,739 are Females. The main economic activity of the town is highly merchant based economy. Since the town surrounded by large irrigations that found in the Fentalle Wereda, Such as sugarcane irrigation, most of the daily laborers, rest in Metahera town and supply the town.

In other ways, due to the hot weather condition of the town, most of the track drivers those who travel Oils from Djibouti to different parts of Ethiopia use the town as temporary station and rest there every day at evening and continue their journey in the next morning. This situation created a favorable condition for the Commercial Sex Work. As a result there are a lot of Commercial Sex Workers in the town even including the high school students engaged in the business. According to the evidences from the Metahera health office, there are about 720 Female Sex Workers in the town.

In order to make a favorable condition for the study, the researcher of this thesis has categorized these 720 Female Sex Workers into two categories, group “A” those who are working in Hotels, Bars and Restaurants, Pensions, Night clubs etc and group “B” those who are working Commercial Sex Work in their homeroom besides selling different alcohols and Narcotic chemicals. Based on this, 373 CSWs were categorized under group “A” and 347 were categorized under group “B”. Descriptive Cross-sectional study design and mixed research approaches were employed in this research.

Both primary and Secondary data were used, data collection instruments like, questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions and Semi-structural Interviews were employed, the data collected from both groups (G-A & G-B) was analyzed by using SPSS version 26 and the means of the two kebeles of the study area (Dirre Gubbu & Haro Adi) were compared by independent sample T-

Test to check whether there are difference in terms of the dependent variables or not. Then the result of the study was interpreted qualitatively and quantitatively.

This study the factors that influenced the Female Sex Workers to engage in Commercial Sex Work were identified. These factors are: Pulling like the urge to help family, to be independent, to improve the life, to fulfill the basic need through earning income from the business, to be self sufficient etc and pushing factors like poverty, helplessness, lack of survival basic need, inability to continue the education, family dispersion problem, Social stigma, unemployment and so on.

In other ways, the challenges that the Commercial Sex Workers are confronting were identified in this research. These Challenges are: gender violence, abuse of rights, inhuman treatment that the clients did in them, Abnormal sexual intercourses (anal & oral), refusal of condom use, not paying after sexual intercourse as a result of the female's refusing unsafe sex, suffering from Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), beating, hitting, slapping, kicking, hanging and extra punishments that the Female Sex Workers are Suffering from were identified.

Psychological Problems: As a result of the above challenges, the commercial Sex Workers have reported that they are suffering from psychological problems like depression, anxiety, frightens, self-hate, lack of confidence, isolating themselves, feeling of inferiority, etc.

Health Problems: According to the most Commercial Sex Workers, due to the above challenges they are suffering from health problems like back pain, headache, feeling pain around sex organ, Sexually Transmitted Infections like HIV/AIDS, Fistula, physical problems that resulted by beating of the clients etc.

Social Problems: The result of this study indicated that, stigma is one of the challenges that the Commercial Sex Workers are suffering from. According to the most of the respondents, they could not able to collaborate with the society due to different connotations, that thrown to them by the society which demoralize them. For example, sayings they hear when some families advise their girls which demoralize them (ወደ ሸርሙጥ ቡድን ወይም ዱርዬ ቡድን እንዳትገቡ) and son.

Economical problems: In other ways, the Commercial Sex Workers have reported that even though they engaged in this business to satisfy their basic needs, they did not achieve their want. This was due to the imbalance between their income and their expenses. According to them, the summation of the current inflation and the irregularity of the work affected their income. This means that, due to the nature of their business, they cannot work the business every day. So, at the day that they missed the business, they must credit some amount of money from their friends. In other way, to attract the clients and run their business well, they must keep their protocol properly. Therefore, they need different cosmetics which need more money. So due to these problems, they are exposed for the shortage of budget.

5.3.RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this research, the following recommendations are forwarded by the researcher of this study.

- As the most of females are engaged in Commercial sex Work due to the pushing factors like poverty, helplessness, family related problems such as divorce and dispersion, unemployment, lack of survival basic needs, etc, the government and other concerning bodies should give due consideration and work on these factors to solve the problem from the source.
- The Metahera Town administration should create job opportunity for these Female Sex Workers. Additionally, the most respondents have reported that, they have a willing to work by collaborating with their colleagues as an association. So, the Metahera town administration should facilitate the basic finance and work place immediately in order to divert their attention from the risky business to their own normal business.
- Furthermore, as the most females engaged in Commercial Sex Work due to the lack of awareness, training programs must be prepared by the collaboration of the religious institutions, NGOs, Voluntary Organization, Education Sectors and the Metahera town administration. In addition since, the most female sex workers were psychologically affected as the result of social stigma and the challenges they faced through the work, the psychological counseling is very important these FSWs. Therefore, as much as possible, it is better if some psychologists are invited on the training programs.
- As discussed in chapter two of this research under theoretical literature review part, most approaches were applied by different countries in order to eradicate the Commercial Sex

Work. These approaches are criminalization approach, decriminalization approach and legalization approach. Though all these approaches have their own advantages and disadvantages, some countries achieved a remarkable change in eradicating Commercial Sex Work through applying partial decriminalization approach. Sweden is one of these countries. However, in the context of Ethiopia, before going to criminalization approach, decriminalization approach and legalization approaches, the following measurements must be taken.

- Most of the respondents have reported that, they are deeply regretted about their engagement in this business. This indicates that, the lack of awareness about the impact of Commercial Sex Work had played its own role. So, awareness must be given to all young males and females and moral education is also very important. Therefore, even though, the responsibility of saving the generation is not a duty of a single entity, government, NGOs and religious institutions can take a lion share in this case.
- Finally, after, strongly worked on the preventive approach through taking the above measurements, the government of Ethiopia should proceed to the partial decriminalization approach in order to close the door of the market to Commercial Sex Work. In this case, the government has to apply the Amharic proverb (በአንድ ድንጋይ ሁለት ዎፍ) which means, two birds with a single stone. This means that, the government must work on solving the root causes, especially; the pushing factors by one hand and must design a legal framework regarding the eradication of the prostitution on the other hand.
- Currently Commercial Sex Work became a hot issue in the world. Therefore, most countries of the world are giving attention to it. Even from Africa, countries like South Africa, Uganda and Kenya are categorized under the countries those applying the criminalization approach to solve the problem of Commercial Sex Work. But, the government of Ethiopia is following a silence approach in which the issue is denied. This situation is very difficult to the generation, especially in developing countries. So the government should be inspired.
- Just as done in Sweden, the government of Ethiopia must adopt the partial decriminalization approach in which the sex buyers/clients/males, brokers, pimps, madams, sex industries, brothels and sex traffickers are criminalized while Female Sex Workers are not criminalized. As already defined in the chapter two of this thesis, adopting this approach helps to give

guaranty for gender equality. In other ways, as the supply is nothing without demand, if strictly worked on demand, then the supply will be decline. So it must be taken into account.

- The next recommendation is, concerned with the family, related problems. Here again based on the respondents' report, most the CSWs were engaged in this business due to the challenges they faced in their family. As we know the most of elder families are illiterate. Even still know, they have no enough awareness about the education. This is why they are tackling their children especially, female students to not follow their education and instead they assign the female children for homework and for marriage. So, this situation should be solved through legal framework.
- The other recommendation is concerned with gender violence. Again as most respondents of this research have addressed, they are suffered from physical abuse through the beatings of their clients/males. Furthermore, they reported that, they were harassed, violated and treated inhumanly. This situation had affected them psychologically and physically. So, to solve this problem, the government should make brief legal boundary regarding the relationship between both sexes and its accountability.
- The last recommendation is concerned with economic problem. Most of the respondents have reported that, they engaged in this business due to shortage of economy/poverty. This problem directly related with the legal procedure. For example, in one family, there are both sex children. However, most of the time, poverty affects females than males in Ethiopia. What is the reason behind? This is obvious, in Ethiopia, female have no equal right to inheritance of the wealth from their family.

For example, we can take the farmland. As much as possible, male children can get farmland from their family to be independent while female children are remain dependents. Especially, in rural areas, giving land and permanent possession to female children is considered as giving the wealth to someone else from out of their family. The family doesn't worry about the female children whether their interest is fulfilled or not. This situation emanated from undermining the rights of the female children. So, it needs due consideration. Therefore, the inclusive law that encourages female's equal right to inheritance of their family's wealth must be designed and applied.

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Appendix

Jimma University College of Law and Governance Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

Introduction

The objective of this discussion is to collect data from Commercial Sex Workers. So, since you are part of the Commercial Sex Workers, the researcher recognizes that your answer is most relevant to the purpose of the study.

Dear respondent, I am going to ask you about your relationship with other Female Sex Workers. Please, tell me how much each statements or each question describes your situation. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Section I. Background Information:

1. Name_____
2. Age_____
3. Sex_____
4. Religion_____
5. Ethnicity_____
6. Kebele_____
7. Educational Status_____
8. Marital Status_____
9. Daily average income_____

Section II. Open-Ended (Yes/No) Questions

No	Questions	Answers	
		Yes	No
1.	Do you smoke?		
2.	Do you drink alcohols?		

3.	Do you use protective materials during sexual intercourse?		
4.	Are you satisfied with this work?		
5.	Do you make regular blood test?		
6.	Do you need to leave this work if you get another job opportunity?		

Section III. Open Questions

1. What are the factors that have pushed you to be engaged in this business?

2. What are the factors that have pulled you to be engaged in this business?

3. What is Your Feeling about this business after you have engaged in it?

4. What are the major challenges you faced after you are engaged in this business?

A. Socially-----

B. Economically-----

C. Psychologically-----

D. Pathologically-----

5. Do you need to leave this business if you get another job opportunity?

6. As a Commercial Sex Worker, can you mention some common diseases that you are suffering from? -----

7. Have you been exposed for unexpected immoral, abnormal and dangerous sexual activities? If yes, what are they? -----

-----Are there sexual demands/activities that you have disagreed upon due to its high risks? If yes, what are they?-----

8. Refusing the unexpected dangerous sexual demands/activities, are there punishments or challenges you faced? If yes what are they?-----

9. Finally if you have messages for other females you can convey your message.-----

