Assessment of Factors Those Induce Females to Engage into Prostitution In case of Hossana Town, South Ethiopia

Getachew Tekle* and Wondimu Fikre

Department of Statistics, College of Natural and Computational Sciences, Wachemo University, Ethiopia

*Corresponding author: Getachew Tekle, Department of Statistics, College of Natural and Computational Sciences, Hossana, Ethiopia

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual relation in exchange for payment or some other benefit. It is illegal in some countries and is divided into four types. The main purpose of this study was to identify factors that induce females to engage into prostitution at Hossana town. Logistic regression models were applied to describe and to analyze the data. The totals of 70 selected females from Hossana town were eligible for this study. Among these females 34(48.6%) are interested in and like prostitution while 36(51.4%) are prostitutes but do not like or not interested in prostitution. The proportion of prostitution practice is larger 41(58.6%, P=0.0149) for adolescent age groups than the youth females. Females from the religion of protestant (40.0%, P=0.00536) are more likely to be prostitutes as compared to Muslim. The proportion of prostitution practice is large for smokers as compared to non-smokers 38(54.3%, P=0.0344). The consequence of prostitution is revealed to bear child 32(45.7, P=0.0101). As the result reveals, the determining factors for females engaged into prostitution are age level (adolescent), religion type (protestant), family life status(alive), habit of smoking(smokers), addiction (chewing khat), childbearing. Though it is impossible to demolish the Prostitution absolutely, the act should not be tolerated, and the attitudes of females should be changed, refreshed and they should be clean minded.

Introduction

Background of the Study

Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual relation in exchange for payment or some other benefit. It is illegal in some countries and is divided by four branches. There is street prostitution, house-based prostitution, phone-based prostitution and hotel-based prostitution (Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary [1], 2013; Prostitution Law & Legal Definition, 2013) [2]. Street prostitution is a form of sex work in which women engage in sexual activity working on streets. These women commonly work during night-time sat majority of road sites, main streets, in front of bars and other hot spot areas in which their clients visit commonly for entertainment and drinking purpose.

A.   House Based Prostitution: - This kind of prostitution is performed at their own houses and some house owners which sells alcoholic drinks.

B.   Phone Based Prostitution: - This kind of prostitution is performed at a hotel, girls leave their phone numbers and photos at a hotel room and where ever they got a call they perform their duty.

C.   Hotel Based Prostitution: - This kind of prostitution is performed at a hotel; this type of works got a room at that hotel and spends their day time in there then start working at night time.

Women have been tricked into prostitution with guarantees of decent job opportunity   in the town or abroad or have been kidnapped and the forced to work as prostitution. Family expectation and problem are common factors why many enter the prostitution business. Women in a particular area pressured to pay their Sibling educations or support a sick family number. Other aspect such as a functional family or constraints the abuse from parents have led ad-

olescent to leave their homes and are attracted by the easy profile's profits from prostitution. Women who appear entirely powerless and incapable of setting the boundary of the sexual activity to take place will attract men who may wish to legitimate on act of sexual abuse by Payment of cash Prostitution [3]. Poverty and unemployment have triggered the rapid spread of prostitution in the town. It provides those involved in this profession a considerable amount of income to support their families as well as a supply steady flow of remittance from urban to rural areas or from prostitutes working overseas. Prostitutes exist for most because there is a demand, without clients there is no prostitution.

Moreover, the demand is present because men think that it is legitimate to pay women to satisfy their sexual needs. The most inebriated prostitutes on street appear to be the most successful at attracting clients. Women who appear entirely powerless and incapable of setting the boundaries of the sexual activity to take place will attract men who may wish to legitimate an act of sexual abuse by payment of cash. Indeed, there is relation between low economic statuses with their involvement in prostitution. Unemployment, poor education, few available jobs, peer pressure, orphanage, sex desire, easy employment concept, inadequate salaries are some factors women to enter in prostitution [4].

Statement of the Problem and Research Questions

In both urban and rural, some parents have no harmonious relationship with their children. This enforces children to leave their homes or place of birth and migrate from rural areas to urban area. Especially, females are the most risky to problems like that of prostitution. Most of the rural females are migrants to urban area for searching jobs, better life etc. After their migration they face no jobs and without income there is no better life in urban area so that they engage in prostitution life to help their family like brothers and sisters. On the other hand, some female university students having fewer grades lead them to engaging on prostitution [5].

There is unexpected discrepancy between modern contraceptive services and high levels of unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion on the other hand as the consequence of this act. According to the study by World Health Organization (WHO) the reason for this is societal change caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization lead to loosening of family ties and erosion of traditional sanctions that inhibited premarital sexual activity. Younger age of menarche, combined with delayed age of marriage, and adolescents are increasingly forced to learn & exercise sexual activities from their peers and mass media [6]. Here the gap that was supposed to be filled by this study is indicating factors inducing females to engage in prostitution in this selected study area.

Hence, the current study is supposed to answer the following basic research questions:

a) What are the factors inducing females in Hossana town to involve in prostitution?

b) What is the prevalence of sexual business in town?

c) What are the consequences of prostitution?

Objectives

General Objective: The General objective of this study was to identify factors that induce females to engage into prostitution at Hossana town, South Ethiopia.

Specific Objectives:

a) To find out determining factors that induce females to engage into prostitution

b) To determine the association and prevalence of prostitution in the town

c) To determine the consequences of prostitution in the town

Significance of the Study

a) This study helps to know whether those variables that induces females in prostitution in Hossana town and to find the best way to distinguish the effect of the variable

b) It is important to create awareness for the prostitutes how to manage their life

c) It will be a good lesson for those not involved in sexual business

Method of Data Analysis

Description of Study Areas and Period

Hadiya zone is one of 13 zones in SNNPR. There are 10 woredas and one town administration in Hadiya zone. Hosanna town is administrative center for Hadiya zone and it is 235 km away from Addis Ababa.

Sample size, Sampling Design and Technique

For this study cross-sectional study design was employed. In order to select a fairly representative sample of the population for this study, simple random sampling technique was employed. Given the illegality and intimate nature of prostitution, the researcher selected seventy prostitutes/sex workers from the town who were used for this study (due to its nature, it's difficult to determine the exact number of prostitutes, but implied subjects were taken). In this technique, the researcher begun with an initial interview or key informant who was then be asked to refer to her acquaintances. This technique was deemed to be the best under the current circumstances in which the activity is criminalized, hence was done clandestinely.

Variables Considered in the Study

Dependent Variable: The dependent variable is females' prostitution status which is a binary outcome (coded as 0= when

a female did not engaged into prostitution and 1= when a female engaged into prostitution).

Independent Variables: (Table 1)

Data Analysis

The method of data analysis is used for any study depends on the nature of the variables incorporated in the study, the data type of the major variable in the studied population, the aim in the study come up at the end of the study. Some descriptive measures like mean, median, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages of number of prostates were calculated using the commonly used statistical software like R.

Having identified and defined the variables, now the data was analyzed using some classical model by Binary logistic regression model as the outcome variable or dependent variable here is treated as binary, having two possible outcomes(coded as 0= when a female did not engage into prostitution and 1= when a female engaged into prostitution).

Logistic Regression Model: In statistics, logistic regression is a type of regression analysis used for predicting the outcome of a categorical dependent variable (a dependent variable that can take on a limited number of categories) based on one or more predictor variables. The probabilities describing the possible outcome of a single trial are modeled, as a function of explanatory variables, using a logistic function [7]. Cross tabulation was done before analyzing the data using logistic regression to check the association.

Logistic regression measures the relationship between a categorical dependent variable and usually a continuous independent variable (or several), by converting the dependent variable to probability scores. As such it treats the same set of problems as doe's probity regression using similar techniques. Also, logistic regression is used when the regressed, the dependent variable or the response variable is qualitative in nature or categorical, Qualitative response either binary (dichotomous) or multiple category [8]. Binomial or binary logistic regression is the form of regression, which is used when the dependent variable is dichotomous and the independent variables are of any type [9]. Logistic regression models are special cases of generalized linear models (GLMS) for binary data. The regression model when the dependent variable is qualitative our aim or objective is to estimate the expected or mean value given that the value of regresses, $E\left(Y_i / X_{1i} ---- X_{Ki}\right)$ .However, in logistic regression objective is to find the probability of something happening (probability of success, when a prostate has positive idea towards the act). Logistic regression is used in various areas of social sciences and medical research.

Model Description

The dependent variable in logistic regression is usually dichotomous, that is, the dependent variable can take the value "1" with probability of success (a female engaged into prostitution) or the value 0 with probability of failure (a female did not engage into prostitution). The model for logistic regression analysis assumes that the outcome variable Y is categorical, for example, binary or dichotomous. This model allows one to predict out comes, from set of variables may be continuous, discrete, and dichotomous or mix of any of these. The terminology binary logistic regression analysis the odd of success defined as to be the ratio of the probability of success to the probability of failure.

$$Logit(\mathbf{P}_i) = \hbar\left(\frac{\mathbf{P}_i}{1-\mathbf{P}_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \cdots\cdots + \beta_k X_k \quad \cdots\cdots\cdots(1)$$

Where, are the model parameters and for this study the dependant and explanatory variables are defined as Yi= {1, when a female engaged into prostitution, if not 0} And also other explanatory variables may be included in this study based on the data collected from the respondent. Making some arrangements of equation (1) the above model or relation can be written as:

$$P_i = P(Y_i = 1 / x_1, x_2 \ldots x_k) = \frac{e^{\eta_i}}{1+e^{\eta_i}} \text{ (logistic regression function)}$$

Where, $\eta_i = B1 + \sum_{i=0}^{K} B_i X_i$ and X_0=1; Odd ratio, the probability of an event happing is

$\left(\frac{P_i}{1-P_i}\right)$ for the ith event as a success. That is= $Odd(Y_i = 1) = \left(\frac{P_i}{1-P_i}\right)$ = e^{η_i} , i=1,2.....k

After finding the odd ratio the interpretation will be applied for each explanatory variables with respect to the obtained odd ratio that is ebi.

Parameter Estimation for Logistic Regression

The maximum likelihood and non-iterative weighted least squares are the two most computing estimation methods used in fitting logistic regression model [10,11] When the assumption of normality of the predictors does not hold, the non- iterative weighted least squares method is less efficient. In contrast, the maximum likelihood estimation method is appropriate for estimating the logistic model parameters due to this less restrictive nature of the underlying assumptions Hosmer Lemeshow (1989). Hence, in this study the maximum likelihood estimation technique will be applied to estimate parameters of the model. Consider the logistic model P (Yi=1 | X) $= \pi_i = \frac{e^{x\beta'}}{1+e^{x\beta'}}$ Since observed values of Y say, Y_is (i=1, 2, 3...., n) are independently distributed as binomial with parameter the maximum likelihood function of Y is given by:

$$L(\beta, Y) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i | X_{i1}, X_{i2} \cdots X_p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{e^{X_i\beta}}{1+e^{X_i\beta}}\right]^{Y_i} \left[\frac{1}{1+e^{X_i\beta}}\right]^{1-Y_i} \quad \cdots\cdots\cdots(2)$$

Where, β›= (β₁, β₂, β₃ … βₚ)

The objective of stating likelihood function is to get an estimator $\hat{\beta} = (\hat{\beta}0, \hat{\beta}1 \ldots \hat{\beta}p)$ of β which maximizes the likelihood function

expressed in equation (2). Since the likelihood equations are non-linear in the parameters, the Newton-Raphson iterative maximum likelihood estimation method that expresses

$\hat{\beta}$ at the (u+1)th at the (u+1)th cycle of the iteration is expressed as $\hat{\beta}_{u+1} = \hat{\beta}_u \left(X \hat{V}_u X \right)^{-1} X R_u$, Where u=0,1,2,3, …and $\hat{V}$ is a diagonal matrix $\hat{V} = diag\left[\hat{\pi}_i (1-\hat{\pi}_i) \right] = Cov(Y)$, With its diagonal elements $X_i=1$). Finally, is the resultant maximum likelihood estimator of β with residual [12]. $\Re = Y - \hat{\pi}$ Newton's method usually converges to the maximum of the log - likelihood in just a few iteration unless the data are especially badly conditioned. All the parameters and estimates of $P(Y_i=1|X)$ for each subject were computed using the R software.

Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from Wachemo University, research and community services coordinating office. And, the official ethical clearance and permition was also obtained from Hadiya zone and Kambata zone police affairs station offices. Careful due consideration was given for security of subjects and confidentiality was kept.

Results and Discussion

Results

Table 1 presents basic descriptive summary information that summarizes the associations between the determinant factors and prostitution status of females. The totals of 70 selected females from Hossana town were eligible for this study. Among these females 34(48.6%) are interested in and like prostitution while 36(51.4%) are prostitutes but do not like or not interested in prostitution. The proportion of prostitution practice is larger 41(58.6%) for adolescent age groups than the youth females 11(15.7%). The prostitution practice is larger 18(25.7%) for older age compared to youth females. There is also a remarkable variation of prostitution practices due to place of residence of females/prostitutes. The proportion of being a prostitute for urban females is (27.1%) and who living in rural area is (72.9%). The proportion of females being prostitutes varies based on their marital status. The proportion of being prostitute for single female (41.4%) is larger than the married one (27.1%). Females from the religion of protestant (40.0%) are more likely to be prostitutes as compared to Muslim (25.7%).

Table 1: Covariates and codes.

Covariates	Codes
1. Age at first sex	0<=15yrs, 1= 16-25yrs, 2=>26yrs
2. Employment status	0=unemployed, 1=employed
3. Adequacy of salaries	0=yes, 1=no
4. Orphanage	0=no, 1= yes
5. Sex desire	0=no, 1= yes
6. Sex before prostitution	0=no, 1= yes
7. First sex	0=by her desire, 1= by force
8. Place of prostitute	0=rural, 1= Urban
9. Marital status	0= married, 1= single, 2= separated/divorced/widow
10. Level of education	0=secondary and above, 1= no education,2= primary
11. Religion	0= Muslim, 1=orthodox, 2=protestant, 3= others
12. Smoking	0= no, 1= yes
13. Bear child	0= no, 1= yes
14. Abortion	0= no, 1= yes
15. Reason for engagement	0= by her desire, 1= by peer pressure,2=to get employment easily
16. Test result of sexually t. disease	0=negative,1=positive

Most of the prostitutes started their first sex in their adolescent age level 16-25 years (50.0%). Most of the females 38(54.3%) stared the act when their families are alive. Females who leant primary education 44(62.9%) are most likely to be prostitutes as compared to those females at any level of education. Females who are unemployed 23(32.9%) are more likely to be prostitutes as compared to employed 18(25.7%). Most of the prostitutes get their clients from farmers 24(34.3%) next to other government workers like teachers and office workers 27(38.6%). The proportion of prostitution practice is large for smokers 38(54.3%) as compared

to non-smokers 32(45.7). The act of prostitution varies with also addiction practice. The proportion of prostitution practice is large for alcoholic drinkers 19(27.1%) next to those free of addiction 30(42.9%). Most of them like sex ever before 45(64.3%). The proportion of females being prostitutes varies based on means of making their first sex. The proportion of prostitution practice is large for promise of gifts 32(45.7%) as compared to own desire 9(12.9%). The need of type of aid varies among the prostitutes. Most of them need the act to be legalized 32(45.7%).

The prevalence of prostitution is large for the way they get their clients on the street (road sites, main streets, in front of bars) 30(42.9%) as compared to them get their clients by living at hotel and get at night time 3(4.3%). Most of the females engaged into the prostitution life to support their sick/poor family 38(54.3%).

Prostitutes frequently face difficulties. Among them 35(50%) of faced disagreement of number of turns; 24(34.3%) faced unwillingness of the clients to pay 11(15.7%) faced pain, pregnancy, HIV, abortion, lacking interest, etc. (Table 2).

Table 2: Descriptive Summary of eliciting association among determinant factors and prostitution status of females.

Variables	Categories	n (%)
Age of prostitutes	less than/equal to 15 years	11(15.7)
	16-25 years	41(58.6)
	above 26 years	18(25.7)
Place of residence	Urban	19(27.1)
	Rural	51(72.9)
Marital status	married	19(27.1)
	single	29(41.4)
	separated/divorced/widowed	22(31.4)
Religion	Muslim	18(25.7)
	Orthodox	21(30.0)
	Protestant	28(40.0)
	Other	3(4.3)
Age of first sex	less than/equal to 15 years	34(48.6)
	16-25 years	35(50.0)
	above 26 years	1(1.4)
Do you like/are in prostitution	No	36(51.4)
	Yes	34(48.6)
Family alive when you start prostitution	No	32(45.7)
	Yes	38(54.3)
Level of education	primary	44(62.9)
	secondary	8(11.4)
	tertiary	6(8.6)
	no education	12(17.1)
Employment status before Prostitution	employed	18(25.7)
	unemployed	23(32.9)
	student	11(15.7)
	other	18(25.7)
Occupation of Clients	farmers	24(34.3)
	commercials	5(7.1)
	teachers	6(8.6)
	other gov't workers	27(38.6)
	others	8(11.4)
Habit of Smoking	no	32(45.7)
	Yes	38(54.3)
To what you are addicted?	free of addiction	30(42.9)
	alcoholic drinks	19(27.1)
	chat	13(18.6)
	other related drugs	8(11.4)
Like sex ever before?	No	25(35.7)
	Yes	45(64.3)

How did you make first sex?	own desire	9(12.9)
	by force	9(12.9)
	Promise of gifts	32(45.7)
	others	20(28.6)
Type of aid you need if positive	Act to be legalized	32(45.7)
	More Payment for the act	4(5.7)
	Every one to stand On the side of them	14(20.0)
	others	20(28.6)
How do you get your clients?	On the street (road sites, main streets, in front of bars)	30(42.9)
	At house (selling alcoholic drinks)	24(34.3)
	By leaving my phone number and photo at hotels	13(18.60
	By living at hotel and get at night time	3(4.3)
Why did you enter this life?	Family Expectation (Poor and Unemployed)	13(18.6)
	To support a sick/poor family	38(54.3)
	Peer pressure	10(14.3)
	Own interest (I like it, to get more money)	8(11.4)
	Other	1(1.4)
Why your colleagues enter this life?	Unemployment/ poor education	43(61.4)
	Few available jobs, easy Employment concept, or Inadequate salaries	19(27.1)
	Peer Pressure, Orphanage, or Sex Desire	7(10.0)
	Other	1(1.4)
What difficulties prostitutes Face?	Unwillingness of The Clients to Pay	24(34.3)
	Disagreement of Number of Turns	35(50)
	Pain, Pregnancy, HIV, Abortion, Lacking Interest, etc	11(15.7)
Prostitutes bear child?	Yes	51(72.9)
	No	19(27.1)
Have you abort ever?	Yes	38(54.3)
	No	32(45.7)
Test result of sexually disease	Negative	21(30.0)
	Positive	29(41.4)
	Not Tested Yet	20(28.6)
If positive, do you need support?	No	19(27.1)
	Yes	51(72.9)
How do you express this life?	Happy Life	14(20.0)
	Full of Money	15(21.4)
	Miserable	30(42.9)
	Want to Quit	11(15.7)
Know average income since u started?	Yes	34(48.6)
	No	36(51.4)
Income enough?	Yes	16(22.9)
	No	54(77.1)

The consequence of prostitution is revealed to bear child. Most of females engaged into the act of bearing child 51(72.9%). As the consequence of prostitution abortion is common among most of the females engaged into the act. More than half of them abort during their act 38(54.3%). Prostitutes are also exposed to sexually transmitted diseases. Among them in the study 29(41.4%) are

positive of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV. More than half of the responds in the study who are positive of STDs need support 51(72.9%). Prostitution life expressed among the prostitutes differently. Although they are engaged into 30(42.9%) of them expressed the life as miserable. Among those females 36(51.4%) of them do not know their average income since they started the act and 54(77.1%) said the income they get from the act is not enough for their life.

Table 3: R-output for Binary Logistic Regression.

Parameter Interpretation of Marginal Models

Table 3 presents parameter estimates and their corresponding empirically corrected standard errors alongside the p-values from Binary Logistic regression model. Each parameter β_j reflects the effect of factor X_j on the log odds of the probability of being prostitute, statistically controlling all the other covariates in the model. Then, the odds ratio of variables is calculated as the exponent of β_j i.e. odds ratio = exp (β_j).

Individual Test/Model				
Coefficients	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**z value**	**Pr(>|z|)**
(Intercept)	-0.9555	0.5262	-1.816	0.06941
Age_A16-25 years	-0.2148	0.7024	-0.306	0.7598
Age A above 26 years	-2.1691	0.8904	-2.436	0.0149 *
Religion Aorthodox	0.6678	0.6866	0.973	0.33069
Religion Aprotestant	1.8718	0.6723	2.784	0.00536 **
Religion Aother	-15.6106	1385.3779	-0.011	0.99101
famalive_AYes	1.5922	0.5211	3.056	0.00225 **
habtsmoking_Cyes	-1.0498	0.4964	-2.115	0.0344 *
addict_Calcoholic drinks	1.0116	0.6049	1.672	0.0945
addict_Cchat	1.8971	0.7638	2.484	0.0130 *
addict_Cother related drugs	0.1823	0.8266	0.221	0.8254
howfsex_Cby force	-18.82	1318.73	-0.014	0.989
howfsex_Cpromise of gifts	-17.31	1318.73	-0.013	0.990
howfsex_Cothers	-18.66	1318.73	-0.014	0.989
diduabort_Eno	1.3006	0.5054	2.573	0.0101 *
Joint Effect Test/Model				
Coefficients	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**z value**	**Pr(>|z|)**
(Intercept)	-1.145e+00	1.004e+00	-1.140	0.254262
age_A16-25 years	-1.125e+00	9.748e-01	-1.154	0.248502
age_Aabove 26 years	-3.759e+00	1.290e+00	-2.915	0.003560 **
religion_Aorthodox	9.792e-01	9.610e-01	1.019	0.308254
Coefficients:				
	Estimate	**Std. Error**	**z value**	**Pr(>|z|)**
(Intercept)	-0.6177	1.1030	-0.560	0.575502
age_A16-25 years	-1.3043	0.9645	-1.352	0.176248
age_Aabove 26 years	-4.3929	1.5342	-2.863	0.004193**
religion_Aorthodox	0.5528	0.9734	0.568	0.570149
religion_Aprotestant	4.3688	1.4563	3.000	0.002700**
religion_Aother	-18.5880	1725.0839	-0.011	0.991403
famalive_AYes	4.6039	1.3358	3.447	0.000568***
habtsmoking_Cyes	-3.2927	1.1812	-2.788	0.005310**
--- Signif. codes: 0'***' 0.001'**' 0.01'*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1				
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)				
Null deviance: 96.983 on 69 degrees of freedom				
Residual deviance: 43.739 on 62 degrees of freedom				
AIC: 59.739				
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 16				

a) **Individual Test Model:** Age is significantly related to prostitution practice of females. After controlling all other variables in the model, the odds ratio of prostitution practice of females above 26 years is exp (-2.1691) = 0.1142804 (97.5% CI: 0.0007455005, 0.4409633) times lower compared to those age less than or equal to 15 years (this means the probability of prostitution practice reduced by 11.4% for females above 26 years as compared to the counterpart), keeping the other variables constant in the model. The odds of being of prostitute for Orthodox religion females is exp (0.6678) = 1.949943 (97.5% CI: 0.005617391, 2.328485) times higher when compared with the protestants.

The odds of being of prostitute for females whose families are alive during their entry is exp (1.5922) = 4.914549 (97.5% CI: 1.8216039, 14.226343) times higher when compared with the protestants. The odds of being of prostitute for females who are smokers is exp (-1.0498) = 0.3500077 (97.5% CI: 0.1289597, 0.9118491) times lower when compared with those who are non-smokers. The odds of being of prostitute for females who chews chat is exp 1.8971) = 6.666533 (97.5% CI: 1.6299165, 35.073139) times higher when compared with those who are alcohol drinkers. The odds ratio of prostitution for females who abort is exp (1.3006) = 3.6(1.3918332, 10.2020502).

b) **Joint Effect Test/Model:** In the joint effect model we see the same approach observed in the individual test model though some variables are insignificant in the joint model significant in the individual model. And the same parameter estimate interpretation work for this model. However, the joint model is the best model as it has smaller value of AIC which is 59.739 as compared to individual models.

Discussion

Prostitution is the act of providing sexual services to another person in turn for payment people who execute such activity. The objective of this study was to identify factors that induce females to engage into prostitution at Hossana town, South Ethiopia. To meet the objective, seventy female prostitutes were participated in the study which number is small as compared to other cases. This is because the act is too secret and unaccepted among the society and which made them hide themselves and even due to their unwillingness they were paid fifty birr per each questionnaire for each of them. Among these, most of them are from rural areas. Adolescent age females are very common to be exposed to the act as compared to young females below age 15 years as revealed by the study conducted in Jimma Zone. As revealed by the study done by Mekonnen and Asresash [13], the proportion of prostitution practice is large for smokers as compared to non-smokers.

According to the report of HAPCO, WHO [14,15], the most important bad consequence of sex worker is high risk of acquiring, as occupational hazard, and increasing the spread of sexually transmitted infection including HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, another

Surveillance study conducted in Ethiopia in all regions between July 2013 and January 2014 show, HIV prevalence among female sex workers was estimated as 23.8 % [16]. Studies conducted by Bright (2005) show the same result as areas of street prostitution showed that they are highly vulnerable to problems and challenges.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

Most of the prostitutes are not interested in their acts. They are not happy with the act and even they did not engage into the act by their interest which implies there is the pushing factor behind. In average, adolescent age females are very common to be exposed to the act as compared to young females below age 15 years. There is also a remarkable variation of prostitution practices due to place of residence of females/prostitutes. The proportion of being a prostitute for rural females is larger than females living in urban area. The proportion of being prostitute for single female is larger than the married one. Females from the religion of protestant are more likely to be prostitutes as compared to Muslim. Most of the females stared the act when their families are alive. The proportion of prostitution practice is large for smokers as compared to non-smokers.

The prevalence of prostitution is large for the way they get their clients on the street (road sites, main streets, in front of bars) as compared to they get their clients by living at hotel and get at night time. Most of the females engaged into the prostitution life to support their sick/poor family. Prostitutes frequently face difficulties like disagreement of number of turns, unwillingness of the clients to pay, pain, pregnancy, HIV, abortion, lacking interest, etc. The consequence of prostitution is revealed to bear child. Most of females engaged into the act born child. As the consequence of prostitution abortion is common among most of the females engaged into the act. Prostitutes are also exposed to sexually transmitted diseases. More than half of the responds in the study who are positive of STDs need support. As the result reveals, the determining factors for females engaged into prostitution are age level (adolescent), religion type (protestant), family life status(alive), habit of smoking(smokers), addiction (chewing khat), child bearing.

Recommendation

It is revealed that there are determining factors push females to be prostitutes. Hence, these factors should be controlled, though it is impossible to demolish the act absolutely. Thus,

a) **Prostitution should not be Tolerated:**

a) prostitution is heavily discouraged and seen as a social problem (should be abolished)

b) It is a form of violence against women, it is a violation of human rights, and the clients of the prostitutes exploit the prostitutes. Prostitutes are not prosecuted, but their clients and pimps are, (apply Neo-abolitionism).

c)   Both prostitutes and clients should be criminalized and should be seen as immoral, they should be considered criminals (apply Prohibitionism).

d)   Attitudes of females should be changed, refreshed and they should be clean minded.

e)   Continuous aware creation among prostitutes or every female should be revealed may be by any communication media.

f)   There should be a policy directing how females will be winners of addiction of the act.

g)   They should be cooperated in to five or as they like to be engaged in to the small and micro-enterprises to generate income instead of seeking it by selling their body, which should be supported by government, non-governmental institutions or and by any of the society members.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

a) Ethical Approval: All procedures performed in the study involving human (female) participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

b)   Informed Consent: Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

c)   Fund Status: This study was not funded by anyone. Null fund at all, done by self strive.

d)   Authors' Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest among the authors.

e)   Publication Fee Charging Capacity: No bursary, looking for compassionate body.

References

1. (2013) Prostitution-Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Merriam-Webster.

2. (2013) Prostitution Law & Legal Definition. US Legal.

3. Parker Joe (1998) How Prostitution Works. Prostitution Research & Education. Retrieved on 2009-09-03.

4. Julie Bindel (2018) Prostitution is not a job. The inside of a woman's body is not a workplace.

5. Jewkes R (2002) Overview of sexual violence against women in South Africa: Paper presented at consultation on sexual violence against women.

6. (2004) World Health Organization (WHO) Issues in Adolescent Health and Development, Geneva.

7. David A Freedman (2009) Statistical Models: Theory and Practice. Cambridge University Press p. 128.

8. Park, Hun Myoung (2009) Regression Models for Binary Dependent Variables Using Stata, SAS, R, LIMDEP, and SPSS. Working Paper. The University Information Technology Services (UITS) Center for Statistical and Mathematical Computing, Indiana University".

9. Hosmer D, S Lemeshow, Susanne May (1998) Applied survival analysis: Regression Modeling of Time to Event Data. Wiley New York, USA.

10. Collett D (1994) Modeling survival data in medical research. London Chapman & Hall.

11. Mekonnen Gorfu, Asresash Demisse (2007) Sexual Violence against Schoolgirls in Jimma Zone: Prevalence, patterns, and consequences. Ethiop J Educ and Sc 2(2).

12. HAPCO (2014) Country Progress Report on the HIV Response, 2014.

13. WHO (2012) Global Health Observatory (GHO) data.

14. EPHI and CDC (2014) Report on the Sentinel Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections.

15. Bright, Robert GL Pryor (2003) The Chaos Theory of Careers – Research Gate.

16. Burnette ML, Lucas E, Ilgen M, Frayne SM, Mayo J, et al. (2008) Prevalence and Health Correlates of Prostitution Among Patients Entering Treatment for Substance Use Disorders. Arch Gen Psychiatry 65(3): 337-344.

17. Cecilia Hofmann (1997) "SEX: From human intimacy to "sexual labor" or Is prostitution a human right?" CATW-Asia Pacific. Retrieved 2010-05-09.

18. Jeff Francoeurs (2002) Minor league teammates tricked him into thinking a pitcher was deaf. USA Today.

19. Whisnant Rebecca; Stark, Christine (2004) Not for sale: feminists resisting prostitution and pornography. North Melbourne, Victoria, Australia: Spinifex Press. ISBN 9781876756499.

Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles

https://biomedres.us/