

**Addis Ababa University**

**School of Graduate Studies**

**Faculty of Journalism and Communication**

**Portrayal of Gender Based Violence  
in Selected Ethiopian Amharic  
Films**

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**July 2008**

**Addis Ababa**

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# **Portrayal of Gender Based Violence in Selected Ethiopian Amharic Films**

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A thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa  
University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master's of Arts in Journalism and Communications

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**July 2008**

**Addis Ababa**

# Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Date of submission: July, 2008

Place of submission: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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**Shimelis Meressa Gebremichael**

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**Internal examiner Signature**

*To: My beloved Father Meressa  
Gebremichael and my Mother Maru  
Meles*

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# List of acronyms

**GBV:** Gender Based Violence

**FDRE:** Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

**UDHR:** The Universal Declaration on Human Rights

**UN:** United Nations

**VCDs:** Video Compact Disks

**DVDs:** Digital Video Disks

# Abstract

This research attempts to look into the portrayal of gender based violence in selected Ethiopian Amharic films which were released in DVDs and VCDs during the first six months of the 2000E.C.( from September 1- January 30, 2000 E.C. )

Film as an industry and film making as a business has been very slow and hardly existed in Ethiopia. The last couple of years could however been taken as a breakthrough in the country's film business .These films were appeared in different forms and have depicted various types of themes emanating from either the country's social ,economic and political scenarios as well as the western cultures.

Accordingly, one of the themes witnessed in these films released so far was the violence in general and gender based violence in particular. The forms of gender based violence have been different and affirm the male dominance in many respects. Why was that so? Data were gathered from pertinent films released through VCDs and DVDs and analysed through different forms.

The conclusion of the research include: primary characters of the films under investigation have found out to be males; there is male dominance in many respects; other factors like age ,power and class are the main reasons behind aggression and operation (this according to the finding is when either the age or power of the aggressor is not at the same level with that of the aggressed or the victim);most of the types of gender based violence; both the verbal and the non verbal ones are the predominant forms in the films under investigation; most of the gender based violence occurred in a setting which is confined to specific building or in a non public places and most of the films have manifested that Ethiopia posses a patriarchal society (they portray the female characters as inferior, powerless and only agents of pleasure to their female counterparts).

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

#### 1.1.1. Film in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian film industry is at its infant stage. The past had remained to be hard for the film aspirants for the only way to satisfy their demand was through watching imported films produced in other languages mainly English and Indian. Film as an industry and film making as a business has been very slow and hardly existed in this country.

The screening of films in Ethiopian was first witnessed in 1924-25 in a place named by the metropolitans as *“Yesetan Bet ”* literally means the house of Satan which obviously demonstrate the negative perception towards it by the local people. This house used to be owned by a French national named as Mr. Terrece who named the movie hall after himself, Cinema Terrace. He however left the country when it became hard for him to confront the challenge and opposition from the clergy in particular and the general public in general. Following this, a Greek national Phillis opened a cinema house at around Piazza area here in Addis Ababa in 1927. All these films used to be imported from France via Djibouti.

Available sources depict that film was introduced to this country during the reign of Emperor Menelik II when the first film was screened to the royalty and the clergy back in 1907. According to the “Anthology” of Chris Prouty, Ethiopia and Eritrea are certainly among the more ‘documented’ countries on the African continent, beginning in 1907 when the first film, *Au Temps de Menilek* (During the Times of Menilik) was made by the Frenchman,

Charles Martel. In this regard, cinema in Ethiopia is somehow prior than other African countries.

There are also similarities in terms of their trend and developments. Though the country remained to be the only non colonized nation in Africa, the five year attempts of Italian aggression back in the late 1930s have had some contributions to the development of the industry. Some documents clearly put that films were being screened in Ethiopia as propaganda tools to promote the culture of Italy during the country's five year occupation between 1936-1941. Similarly, Manthia Diawara in his book "African Cinema: Politics and Culture" quoted the French film historian Georges Sadoul as saying that "No really African film yet existed while many African countries south of the Sahara had gained their independence in 1960".(Diawara 1992:vii). Sadoul indicated that "...only British, French, and U.S. filmmakers had been making documentaries and fictional films in Africa and about Africans ever since 1900, five years after the Lumiere Brothers invented motion pictures."(Diawara 1992:vii).

The films were not however presented in Amharic that remained to be the country's official language and any other languages either. Soon after the realization of the propaganda power of cinema, the Italians re-built the movie halls during their five year operation. The movie halls were even named as: Cinema Italia, Cinema Empire, and Cinema Marconi. Other movie halls were also built in Addis Ababa including Cinema Chunkei Majo and Cinema Depolavero.

The trend continued on with sluggish developments. since then continued on with the same trend of screening foreign movies in the handful cinema houses in Addis and major cities of the country. Even after the Italians left the country there were not any remarkable

attempts to produce films with any of the Ethiopian languages for the Ethiopian audience. The whole attention in the past two regimes was also towards the propaganda works than the development of the film industry. This kept on in the incumbent regime too until they start to emerge in leaps and bounds in the last couple of years. The number of films produced and screened in the country especially in the metropolis and major cities of the country are increasing at an alarming rate and it seems that there is a sign of hope towards the development of the sector.

### **1.1.2. Violence in Films and Other Mediums**

These recent Ethiopian films, no matter how their quality is described, their theme has emanated either from the central values of our society or they are directly adopted from the western culture. This is mainly because of the fact that the films are the spring board and the process of globalization has affected the local trend or the societies at home. In any case, these local films which are coming in leaps and bound have tried to touch up on several themes pertaining to the society. Accordingly, one of the predominant themes of these films as to my observation was violence in general and gender based violence in particular. Cumberbatch (1988:10) has defined violence as ‘any action of physical force, with or without a weapon, against oneself or another person, animal or inanimate object, whether carried through or merely attempted and whether the action caused injury or not’.

Also defined by Karen Boyle in his/her book entitled Media and Violence quoting Wilson the term violence is “any overt depiction of credible threat of physical force or the actual use of such force intended to physically harm an animate being or group of beings”( Karen, 2005:23).

Considering the growth of the industry in the country and the great interest of the producers towards the theme of violence, it is apparent to conduct studies of this type. This study will try to assess how the gender based violence is portrayed in selected Ethiopian Amharic films. It will attempt to see how the different typed of gender based violence are portrayed in the films selected purposefully. The research will also try to show these violent acts were manifested depending on the different parameters (age, occupation, gender etc).

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

With the scarce resources at hand and lack of access to one of film watching I still made an attempt to watch expatriate films produced mostly in English and Indian languages since my early childhood. This trend has continued on and the opportunities towards the same have started to be improved and there started a means to watch the films at home so to say on DVD players. Obviously, films on the wide screen are more preferable than those played on DVDs and VCDS at home. Though it was not so frequent, I am among the regular film goers to these cinema houses in Addis Ababa.

With the emergence of the Ethiopian films produced in Amharic in the last couple of years, the trend of going to the cinema houses in the metropolis has dramatically increased. I was one of the residents who frequently visit these cinema houses. I along with friends have also developed a trend of making discussions on the films we watch especially the ones produced locally in the Ethiopian national language, Amharic. In doing so, a certain incident has stroked my mind and rose as one of the issues for discussion. The main theme of the discussion was “why should violence be the predominant topic of most of the Ethiopian films?” This also became one of the main concerns of my friends too. By then, we came in to an agreement that most local film makers and producers prefer this topic for commercial

purpose. This issue has remained to be my concern and I decided to make further analysis and have an insight on the reasons behind this concern.

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the forms and types of gender based violence in the selected Ethiopian Amharic films.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives of the Study**

The specific objectives of this study includes:-

- To identify the logical reasoning behind the gender based violence in the selected films and their interrelation with the actual reality of the trends of the Ethiopian society.
- To clearly see how the gender based violence are manifested in terms of the age, occupation, gender and other parameters.
- To explore the setting (environment or context ) of the violence with the general classification of domestic and eve teasing as well as the specific classifications within these broader categories.
- To see the scale of the violence and investigate whether the trend has made improvements or not if so why did it happen so etc.
- To discover the aggressors and victims in the films and make some correlations with the society and in doing so making some deductions as to why this has happened

and coming up with some recommendations which could help abolish the harmful traditions of violence and on ways of fighting them.

#### **1.4. Research Questions**

In order to meet the stated objectives, the study attempts to answer the following research questions.

1. Are the gender based violence clear manifestations of the feminist theory of men being patriarchal against the female counterparts?
2. Are women the major victims of the gender based violence? How about other sections of the society? Is age, occupation or other forms of classifications reasons for being the gender based violence and vise versa?
3. Are the gender based violence witnessed in the selected films in conformity with the type of violence that occur in the real world of everyday life in the Ethiopian society?

#### **1.5. Methods of the Study**

There are two types of research methods: qualitative and quantitative. The former can give the intricate details of phenomena that are difficult to convey with quantitative methods (Strauss and Corbin, 1990).

In order to address the aforementioned objectives, the research will employ quantitative content analysis method as its main method of data collection; the most popular research method in the short history of media and mass communication researches. As a quantitative

technique, content analysis is about reporting how often different aspects of texts occur, what their prominence is relative to other aspects or dimensions (or compared with text-external indicators, for example, the relative prominence of the elderly in television drama compared with their proportional representation in the population)( Hansen et al:1998).

Likewise, this approach deployed to analyze the selected films will answer the research questions raised above and meet the objectives of the study.

In order to provide more insight on the films dealing with gender based violence with special reference to the purposely selected ones, detailed elaborations of the films under investigation will be presented along with the findings of the data.

#### **1.6. Significance of the Study**

As to my knowledge of understanding, only few research works have been carried out in media violence in general and gender based violence in Ethiopian movies in particular. Accordingly, this study is expected to fill the gap of knowledge in this area.

It will also aware the film makers or producers to deal with the consequences of this theme especially on women, children and the younger generation. Furthermore, it will enable policy makers (Ministry of Information and Ministry of Culture) to look in to the negative and positive consequences that these films could generate and design their policies and strategies in line with protecting the moral and cultural values of the country. In addition, it will help put light for interested researchers to conduct further research.

### **1.7. Scope of the Study**

This particular study on the portrayal of gender based violence in Ethiopian Films employs a quantitative research paradigm. As the objective of the study is mainly to investigate the types and forms of gender based violence in some selected Ethiopian films, it might be difficult in taking this research for granted for the entire Amharic films in the country.

As most scholars argue content analysis merely provides a numerical appearance of any given media unit but not the overall context of the media unit as well as how these discourses are received by the audiences.

Hence, the eight films selected for investigation might not come up with all the necessary information on the entire Ethiopian films. The films were only selected purposely based on what they depict in this case and might not lead in to generalization of the entire films .In addition ,the films for this investigation are only those which appeared on the VCDs and DVDs. It would have therefore been better if the scope of the sampling would be greater and if possible the entire films in the country are under investigation to come up with more in-depth results. Unfortunately enough, this was not the case and there would be some drawbacks in this regard.

### **1.8. Limitations of the Study**

This study has only employed the technique of analyzing the results or findings based on the adoption of a model which only informs on the forms and types of gender based violence. I have tried to explore suitable model that could have include more in-depth way of treating gender based violence in films but to no avail. It would have been by far better and could

make the research more powerful if another model that includes parameters like the cause and effects of the gender based violence are included in to the study.

The research had also some drawbacks in accessing all the Amharic films especially those in the cinema houses of Addis Ababa as it is difficult to watch them as many times as possible .This is mainly because of the unwillingness to provide me access and paying fee and watching them all was not only daunting but unthinkable. In the preliminary study of this research, other opportunities like watching the films at The National Archive were also made but it was only possible to watch them in the library which had to consume much of the time. Accordingly, another way of generating the information or data was deployed which again was daunting task. For one thing, those in VCDs and DVDs were collected from venders very difficult to access and generate the films to the interest of this study. On the contrary, there might be films screened in these cinema houses depicting the gender based violence in a more intensified way.

In addition, it was hardly possible to find related literatures on media violence in Ethiopia ,historical accounts on the country's film industry and the portrayal of gender based violence in films .Those included in the review of related literature pertinent to this topic seem to have been restricted to other mediums than films.

Furthermore, the research could have been done with more depth and quality had it not been to the shortest time offered to conduct the whole process. The limitation of the fund offered by the University has also its own drawbacks with the increasing cost of living in the country and the continuous price hike of commodities. The goods and services I have been aspiring to carry on my research were of no exception and accessing them remained to be

one of the daunting tasks in the due course of the research. The researcher had to depend on other incomes to make this thesis a success.

### **1.9. Organization of the Study**

As in most common ways of dividing research thesis, this study has espoused the classification to be designed in such a way that could have five major chapters. The first chapter consists of a brief discussion on the history of the film industry in Ethiopia and its major progress as well as the major conceptual frameworks of the term violence in addition to the objectives, significance and limitations of the study.

The second chapter deals with the various theoretical concepts, definitions and discussions of violence, gender based violence as well as the historical accounts of the Ethiopian film industry. Chapter three deals with the discussion of the research methods employed in the study. The fourth chapter is dedicated to the presentation of findings, analysis of the study and contextual discussions on two selected films .Conclusions and recommendations are presented in the last chapter. Reference materials and other important notes are also included in the paper.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Review of Related Literature**

Though some researches have dealt with the way in which women are portrayed in some forms of media, the portrayal of gender based violence in films has not been well researched as far as my assessment on the issue is concerned. With the newly blooming film industry in Ethiopia, the study of media violence in general and gender based violence in particular will be the main concern of media and communication scholars in the future. It is with this intent that media violence with reference to films is worth researching. In this regard, this chapter will attempt to present the existing views, beliefs, ideologies and empirically tested on going debates on media violence and gender based violence. This section will also provide the background information about Ethiopian films. It also defines violence and gender based violence and exposes the parameters of portrayals of gender based violence in films.

#### **2.1 Defining Violence and Gender Based Violence**

##### **2.1.1 Defining Violence**

Since at least 1970s, developing an analysis and understanding of violence (primarily, but not exclusively, men's violence against women) has been central to feminist theory and activism. Feminists have demonstrated that how we define –and where we see violence as unjust or criminal act.

The term violence is described in different ways by the different contemporary scholars and variety of existing documents. The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary defines the term violence as “unlawful use of force or any other act involving or using great physical force or behavior that is intended to hurt or kill somebody” (Oxford Dictionary, 2005).

For the well known media scholar Gerbner ,violence is “the overt expression of physical force against self or other ,compelling action against one’s will on pain of being hurt or killed ,or actually hurting or killing”(Gerbner; 1970:70). One of the problems with this definition, as some scholars could agree is that it tends to disconnect the issue of ‘violence’ both from the context of its happening and from the issue of its justification within any particular media discourse .Thus, his definition provides a definition of violence before it has given the account and defined the genres in which the violence takes place. Accordingly, Gerbner’s later work implicitly recognizes that its definition implicates violence with power or coercion (Gerbner et al, 1979).

Some scholars strongly argue on the apparent clarity of the behavioral definition of violence, claiming it to be valid for all instances, is somewhat spurious, submerging the relational questions of transitivity (the ‘who-whom?’ of violence transaction) and of justification. This, according to some scholars, resulted in having many such obstructive definitions of violence available. For example Cumberbatch (1988:10) has defined violence as ‘any action of physical force, with or without a weapon, against oneself or another person, animal or inanimate object, whether carried through or merely attempted and whether the action caused injury or not’. This seems pretty comprehensive. Certainly it would include most sports programs and probably extends to gardening and cooker also (Sparks; 1992:105).

For Wilson et al, violence is defined as:

*“Any overt depiction of a credible threat of physical force or the actual use of such force intended to physically harm an animate being or a group of beings. Violence also includes certain depictions of physically harmful consequences against an animate being (or group of beings) that occur as a result of unseen violent means.*  
(1997:186)

For Wilson the manifestation of violence takes on three primary types of depictions: credible threats, behavioral acts and harmful consequences. However, such definitions such as Wilson's arguably didn't encompass all forms and genres of violence. There are some violent acts which may not have credible physical threats. Thus, it is again worth looking for definitions that at least encompass different forms of violence.

For the neighboring Kenya, which is believed to derive its law from the British common law the violence is described as a multifaceted act and thus it is an even good to provide separate definitions of its genres.

Similarly, the new Constitution of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia(FDRE) has stipulated what it appears to be a breakthrough in prohibiting "laws, customs and practices that oppress women or cause bodily or mental harm on women by giving them the right to protection by the state from harmful customs("art 35[4]")".

The General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) has also adopted in December 1993 what is said to be the "Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against women"(DEVAW).Based on this declaration ,the member states have at least tried to recognize violence against women as "a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men."

### **2.1.2 Defining Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

Before going to defining the concept of Gender Based Violence (GBV) it is essential to define the term Gender. Gender could be defined from different perspectives. The following precise definition by Tsehai could suffice the purpose of this research. For her it is an ecology-, culture –and period-specific concept pertaining to relations of power between men and women. In many instances, it has been articulated with regard to the division of labor, the share of private and public space and other resources, and women's visibility. In other words, its importance has been rooted in the recognition of that work, and thereby, men's and women's health, status, roles and their sharing of economic resources depends on society's cherished norms and sense of priority (Tsehai: 1991).

The focus of the definition of violence in the previous sub topic of this paper is predominantly on the act itself whoever performs it. However, for many feminists, it is the performer and the manner of performance that matters. This is mainly because, still performer and the manner violence

performed, as they strongly contend, reflects the ideological questions like gender. Thus, any violence involving animate beings should be treated with respect to Gender Based Violence (GBV). Be this as it may, the term is treated in different ways among contemporary scholars of media and communications studies. No matter how divergent their views are; all scholars agree that violence in general and GBV in particular remains to be against the basic human rights.

There is however this belief that GBV is predominantly referring to the male's action of violence on their female counterparts. According to Surette and Cavender (Surette, 1998; Cavender et al., 1999) male-on-male violence is simply less newsworthy than men's violence against women or women's violence per se and this has been reflected in the critical works. Certain scholars are however of the opinion that women's violence –in fact and in representation –has posed more problems for feminist critics.(Boyle;xiv)

Scholars agree on one thing. That is, the incidence of sexual violence against women is greater in societies that have male-dominated ideologies and a history of violence, as is the case in India (Burt, 1980; Check & Malamuth, 1985; Linz & Malamuth, 1993).

In the Ethiopian legal system, as in many others, except in where sexual abuses are concerned, violence against women receives no special treatment and women must rely on the general law for protection. Be this as it may, the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has prohibited laws, customs and practices that oppress women or cause bodily or mental harm to women by giving them the right to protection from harmful customs (art.35(4))

Similarly, feminist analysis of men's violence against women have made some impact on the way in which these crimes are represented ,making certain kinds of male violence visible and challenging some(though not all) of the myths surrounding men's entitlement over women. (Ibid: 91)

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo) for instance reaffirmed the right of women and men to be free of discrimination, coercion, and violence. (Guedes, Bott, Guezmws, F.Helzner, 2002:178)

Scholars in the film industry also unanimously agree that the theme happened to be the most preferable theme for most of the contemporary films and is inevitable in the real world and accordingly reflected in this type of art. Accordingly , Steeves believes that (Steeves ,1997) "Gender violence is a global reality that kills and injures millions of women and girls everywhere and those not directly attacked remain affected by an ever-present fear of violence."

Similarly, different countries as well as regional, continental and international organizations stipulate the term violence in their law define it distinctively based on their historical and cultural background and its convenience as compared to their grand constitution. However, they don't have any disagreement on the fact that Gender Based Violence (GBV) is "a human rights violation". This is the very reason that it has been concerning them for quiet long and "a growing number of international agreements have addressed violence against women."(Guedes, Bott, Guezmws, F.Helzner, 2002:178)

In the 1993, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly defined gender based violence as

"any act of ...violence that results in ,or is likely to result in, physical, sexual ,or psychological harm of suffering for women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."  
(Guedes, Bott, Guezmws, F.Helzner, 2002: 177)

The World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna 1993) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995) both addressed violence against women as a serious infringement of human rights. (Guedes, Bott, Guezmws, F.Helzner, 2002: 178)

## **2.2. Media Violence**

Media plays a key and strategic role in portraying different social realities, diverse features of human kind and accordingly withholds public recognition, honor and social position to groups of people (Carter and Steiner, 2004).As its important role that the media could discharge, television is involved both in mundane experience and in explicit debates, if only to assist comprehension of the other topics in to which it intrudes: fear, the growth of crime, the severity of punishment, the purpose and conduct of policing (Sparks ,1992).

Television's moral tales, and its use of 'violence' in telling them, can also be taken as reprehensible in themselves. Hence the medium and its messages are in turn prone to being considered as social problems (Ibid: 1992)).As one of the main prescriptions of any societies, gender is a central media discourse and a common cite of reflection of societal practices. Accordingly, the way in which gender

is treated by the media in general and the film in particular will be the focus of the following two parts of this section.

### **2.2.1. Gender and Media Violence**

Women have played an important role in sustaining the society they belong to and yet their contribution is not equally the subject of advocacy of the media like their male counterparts. Talking of this fact Steeves (1997:18) noted that the introduction of colonial and postcolonial media and communication organizations (newspapers, television stations, extension communication systems, religious organizations, etc.) has weakened women's informational roles, by giving control of these new and increasingly powerful institutions to men.

Even if they are treated in some way in the media they are not ethically and fairly represented. Gerbner (1994) for instance strongly argued that in the behavior of female victims of all kinds, male violence is regularly scrutinized in press reports and only certain women (those who conform to patriarchal ideals of femininity) are consistently sympathetically treated. The gender reality of male violence against women is obscured and the press representation of victims of male violence.

According to the content studies that Gerbner has informed his arguments on, nearly 60 % of all television programming contains some violence. One third of all programs contain nearly 10 violent interactions. George Gerbner in his study on the portrayal of violence also notified that crime is about 10 times more prevalent on TV than it is in the real world. Citing the American Psychological Association, Gerbner further elaborates that the typical child views over 8,000 murders and over 100,000 acts on TV violence over the course of lifetime.(Gerbner,1994).

On the contrary, some scholars disagree on the fact that "women are not portrayed this way because they are women but for other reasons." Illustrating this fact (Caputi, 1988; Benedict, 1992) has argued the fact that "...whether women are portrayed as virgins or vamps innocent or complicit victims, depends not only on the perception of their sexual morality but on interrelated variables such as class, education, race and ethnicity". Thus, violence should be treated with in the contemporary context of the beliefs and attitudes of the society under discourse.

There are piles of evidences that corroborate instances in which victim (encounter some kind of violence) females are portrayed in media discourses. (Boyle, 2005:79) believes that female victim is most likely to be sympathetically portrayed if: “

- She was attacked by a stranger
- Her attack was of different race, class and /or ethnic group
- She is very young or very old
- She conforms to conventional sex roles
- A weapon was used in the attack
- She was murdered
- She committed suicide
- Her attacker is a serial offender.”

### **2.2.2. Gender Based Violence in Films**

The market ideology that sex and violence sells has given license to the film industry as well to use violence as a theme. Their issue has however get due consideration in its positive sense but predominantly the negative one. “...feminism is the context within which ,in numerous accounts , ‘normal’ men find themselves accused of ‘date’ rape ,sexual harassment and child sexual abuse .These ‘normal’ men are represented not as conscious violent and sexual agents ,but as confused casualties of sex war, disorientated by changing gender roles and societal expectations (Faludi,1992;Lees,1995;Gavey and Gow ,2001;Moorti,2002).

George Gerbner, in his study that deals on violence on television, explains that good drama revolves around conflict, and violence is one of the common consequences of conflict. He argues that the sheer amount of violence being beamed into average American household went beyond what anyone could have imagined (Gerbner, 1978:74).

Boyle plainly explains the reasons behind viewing films as the fact that they include violence as the spice to moving their art.

*“...many viewers are attracted to film because of its violence- or reputation for violence. For many of men and women interviewed by Annette Hill (1997,1999),the decision to view notoriously violent movies such as Reservoir Dogs (Tarantino,1991),was about taking a risk ,deciding to test their own boundaries by viewing movies others had defined as violent. (Boyle 2005:42)*

### **2.2.3 Types of Gender Based Violence**

The study of violence in television and other media discourses has received a diverse attention by scholars of media and communication. Some scholars argue that the analysis of Gender Based Violence (GBV) should be treated with respect to the gender ideology of the society under consideration. In patriarchal societies like Ethiopia our treatment of the term gender based violence is violence of men on women. But, in some societies some forms of gender based violence are treated as ‘normal’. Thus labeling an act of violence involving male and female in the process should root itself in the traditions of the society.

Similarly, the type and forms of violence in general and that of gender based violence in particular are different from one society to another. Since the focus of this research is on the Ethiopian films it is apparent that it will try to view the most common types of gender based violence in Ethiopian society. Accordingly, the major forms of gender based violence prevalent in the Ethiopia are female genital mutilation (FGM), early marriage, rape, abduction, trafficking of women and domestic violence.

All the same, as the country encompasses diverse cultural backgrounds, it is no wonder that there are also other forms of gender based violence. In view of that, upbringing, preference of a son, dowry payment, cult of virginity, polygamy, wife offering (i.e.to guests in some cultures), abusive sayings and degrading proverbs, underpowered to decide on anything, unequal pay for equal work, prostitution and discrimination in inheritance could be taken as the other forms of gender based violence.

## **2.2.4 Domestic Violence**

In the name of custom, women are trapped in violence homes in silence. Such acts or dismissal expression is only applied against women. Even though women are constantly warned against violence of streets, some of the worst forms of violence could yet be taking place at home. Wife abuse can be said to be the most endemic form of violence against women in Ethiopia.

## **2.3. Historical Accounts on the Ethiopian Films**

Cinema Scope was introduced by 20<sup>th</sup> Century-Fox in 1953. It confused a lot of people, and has continued to do so. It was assumed that its value was purely as sensational one that it was self-evidently “inartistic,” and that once the novelty wore off the companies would be forced to drop it as abruptly as they had dropped 3-D, Hollywood’s previous answer to the Television Menace. A decade later, however, the Cinemascope revolution is a fait accompli. Not only are large proportion of Hollywood films in Cinemascope or similar process, but other countries too make Scope films in increasing numbers. (Gerald Mast and Marshall Cohen, 1985:139)

### **2.3.1. Films in Ethiopia; Challenges and Prospects**

When it is compared with the international contest, the development of the Ethiopian film industry could undoubtedly be taken as an area at its infant stage and the past remained to be the bottleneck for the art in general and the film in particular due to the social, political and economic factors. Film as an industry and film making as a business has been very slow and hardly existed in this country. This is of course without undermining the blooming films that are being screened in leaps and bounds at the different cinema houses and through other latest technology like the DVD in Addis Ababa and some few major cities in the country. Though the trend has its own problems and drawbacks it seems that there are promising and phenomenal trends in Ethiopia in this respect.

There are clear accounts related to the development of the country's cinema industry. Consequently, the first cinema hall was erected almost three-quarter of a century ago in Addis Ababa. The screening of these films were first witnessed in 1924-25 in a place named by the metropolitans as **"Yesetan Bet "** literally means the house of Satan which obviously demonstrate the negative perception towards it by the local people. This house used to be owned by a French national named as Mr. Terrece who named the movie hall after himself, Cinema Terrace. He however left the country when it became hard for him to confront the challenge and opposition from the clergy in particular and the general public in general. Following this a Greek national Phillis opened a cinema house at around Piazza area here in Addis Ababa in 1927. All these films used to be imported from France via Djibouti.

Unlike many African colonies in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Ethiopia enjoyed the privilege to get introduced to cinema at her own discreet. At least, it took its natural course as agencies of modernization were popularized in the country. In comparison, it is important to note that cinema in other parts of Africa was introduced not by choice, but by colonial imposition. The situation in Ethiopia was however different for the simple reason that it was not colonized by any external force or country.

Available sources depict that film was introduced to this country during the reign of Emperor Menelik II when the first film was screened to the royalty and the clergy back in 1907. According to the "Anthology" of Chris Prouty, Ethiopia and Eritrea are certainly among the more 'documented' countries on the African continent, beginning in 1907 when the first film, *Au Temps de Menelik* (During the Times of Menilik) was made by the Frenchman, Charles Martel.

Some documents also clearly put that films were being screened in Ethiopia as propaganda tools to promote the culture of Italy during the country's five year occupation between 1936-1941. These were not presented in the local language Amharic that remained to be the country's official language. Soon after the realizing the propaganda power of cinema, the Italians re-built the movie halls during their five year operation. The movie halls were even named as: Cinema Italia, Cinema Empire, and Cinema Marconi. Other movie halls were also built in Addis Ababa including Cinema Chunkei Majo and Cinema Depolavero.

After the Italians left the country there were not as such films produced by Ethiopians for the Ethiopian audience. Only documentary newsreels produced by foreign filmmakers were produced with the intention of only building the image of the then ruler of this nation, Emperor Haile Sellassei I. Apart from these only two films; *"Hirut Abatwa Manew?"* and *"Gouma"*, which were produced in the

1960s, could be cited as films produced by Ethiopians in the local language. Only single film entitled 'ASTER', a feature film produced between 1989-90 by the then Ethiopian Film Corporation (EFC) is the only film produced during the Dergue regime that ruled the country from 1974-1990. Though the regime knew the power of film it only utilized the EFC for the sake of producing propaganda documentary films to introduce the masses of the Ethiopian public with the socialist ideology. According to some sources 'Yesat Erat' by Temesgen Yalew and 'Senayit' by Manyazewal Endashaw were the other strives through video technology that could be cited as the lists in the area some ten years back.

In the last couple of years, the number of films produced and screened in the country especially in the metropolis and major cities of the country are increasing at an alarming rate and it seems that there is a sign of hope towards the development of the sector.

I have so far presented the ongoing debates on violence, gender based violence and the main reasons behind using these two themes as the driving force of their communication mediums. The study and application of violence and related topics as it was discussed above have received a diverse attention by scholars of media and communication for many reasons.

One of the main reasons behind using violence as a theme is its importance towards generating more commercial value and its effect on the audience. These contemporary scholars agree that the market ideology that sex and violence sells has given license to the film industry as well to use violence as a theme. In the next chapter of this thesis, an attempt will be done on presenting the research methodology to this topic.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

This chapter will present all the methodological discussions of the study. The chapter will also attempt to justify the research paradigm the study uses to investigate the research questions stated at the beginning of the paper. It will also discuss the sampling techniques used when selecting films under investigation. This section also presents a justification for the use, advantages and concerns on the quantitative content analysis to study a media discourse- gender based violence in this case. The chapter will also provide the coding categories and coding schemes used to investigate the types and forms of Gender Based Violence in Ethiopian Movies. The discussion is presented as follows

#### **3.1 RESEARCH PARADIGM**

This particular study on the portrayal of gender based violence in Ethiopian Films employs a quantitative research paradigm. As the objective of the study is mainly to investigate the types and forms of gender based violence in some selected Ethiopian films, the use of content analysis would suffice this purpose by providing a wide range of empirical dimensions of this media discourse.

Content analysis is and has been the most popular research method in the short history of media and mass communication researches. It is a method widely used for analyzing messages in the media, including articles published in newspapers, speeches made on radio and television, health records, and various forms of media imagery portrayed. As a quantitative technique, content analysis is about reporting how often different aspects of texts occur, what their prominence is relative to other aspects or dimensions (or compared with text-external indicators, for example, the relative prominence of the elderly in television drama compared with their proportional representation in the population)( Hansen et al:1998).

Most scholars, however, argue that content analysis merely provides a numerical appearance of any given media unit but not the overall context of the media unit as well as how these discourses are received by the audiences. For one thing the choice of content analysis as a method is dictated by ‘the text characteristics which are singled out for analysis’ and the overall research questions or hypothesis.( Hansen et.al :1998:111-112) also strongly contend that “Content analysis have been used for meticulously mapping not just the overall demography of television characters (in terms of sex, race, social class, age and so on) but also the attributes and behaviors of characters along such lines as sexual conduct, moral values ,drinking ,smoking ,drug-taking, and dietary habits.” . The specific methods used to select the media texts are discussed below.

### **3.1.1 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

To investigate the appearance of Gender Base violence in Ethiopian Films, there should be a clear set of criteria to select films. Most content analysis researches, has been event-specific and the event-specific coverage may be clearly defined by the dates of an event. The key to understanding the role and nature of media coverage would often necessitate analysis of coverage both before and after the dates or period of specific event. On the contrary, as the nature of the recorded items like films are not event specific, I am therefore not obliged to stick to define a particular set of time as films are not bound to this. Hansen et.al (1998) strongly argue that general media discourses like [films]are not event specific and then should lean on another form of sampling:

*“In the analysis of more general types of coverage –not specifically tied to certain dates or period, there are numerous, more or less systematic, ways of obtaining what we may call a ‘reasonably representative sampling’ sample of material. ‘Reasonably representative’ here is taken to mean a sample which is not skewed or biased by the personal preferences or hunches of the researcher, by the desire*

*to ‘prove’ a particular preconceive point, or by insufficient knowledge of the media and their social context.” (Hansen et.al: 103)*

In the case of “The Portrayal of Gender Based Violence”, there is I think no need to stick to particular period for the production of films may not abide to this condition. The process, production of films, is continuous here in our country as it is the case in other countries too. Hence, the study of films does not necessitate being of specific time interval. Had the films investigated in this research been date and time specific, the date of an event could have been clearly defined. It is therefore apparent to deal with the Analysis of “Portrayal of Gender Based Violence in Selected Ethiopian Amharic Films” by just setting particular period of time in this case a *six months* and making the selection purposively using a preliminary content analysis on the films.

### **3.1.2 SAMPLING**

In conducting any content analysis there must be “a need to define clear selection criteria and ruled for the inclusion or exclusion of media reports, articles, programs” By the same expression, in this research, I am going to define (set) a clear selection criteria for the types and natures of GBV in these selected Ethiopian Amharic Films.

As discussed above the focus of this study are films. As these films are not event-specific, there is no need to set a specific period of time for study. I simply take the six months time from September 1-January 30, 2000 E.C. as my sampling period. I examined the films available on DVD or VCD, for their accessibility and suitability for the research. During this time, about 39 films were produced in DVD/VCD formats. Most of the films have been projected in the five major cinema halls in Addis Ababa and other regions in Ethiopia as well. Of this 39 films I took a purposive sampling of about 12 films after a preliminary content analysis on whether these films feature violence or not. I finally took

about 8 films as reasonably representative sample for the other two films don't basically suit my definition of gender based violence. I prepared a coding category model adapted from Steeves (1989) to study these selected films.

### **3.2 CODING CATEGORIES**

The most important aspect of content analysis is to define a set of dimensions to be considered during the analysis. As Hansen et.al strongly argue the 'task' of content analysis is to examine a selected (sampled) body of texts and to classify the content according to a number of predetermined dimensions. The conceptually most taxing aspect of any content analysis is to define the dimensions or characteristics could be categorized, counted, and quantified. Perhaps the main pitfall of content analysis is to get carried away with the measurement and counting of any number of text characteristics simply or mainly on the basis of what we can be counted or on the basis of what leads itself to counting"

As some scholars argue, any researcher conducting content analysis needs some familiarity with the content, structure and general nature of material to be analyzed in order to be able to set up categories that will be sufficiently sensitive to capture the nuances of the texts. After thorough examination of the content of the films under investigation and referring back to some communication studies on media violence, I tried to develop a coding category

A coding schedule, according to Hansen et.al, is very similar to a survey questioner –it contains a listing of the variables which are to be coded for each program or article (or whatever smaller unit of analysis may be used: for example, paragraph or sentence).For each variable the coding schedule also sets out the values of coding possibilities associated with that variable. Thus, the model coding schedule is dictated by the work of Steeves (1998) and the types or sub-categories of gender based violence within a general area of investigation is presented as follows.

### **3.2.1. Primary Characters**

Bretl and Cantor (1988:599) define 'Primary character' as "the character with the greatest amount of on-screen time". In the films selected for this study, the primary characters are considered to be those who stays in the film from the beginning to the end or those who have a greater influence in gearing the films forward. The primary characters are mainly the protagonists or antagonists who have special role in the films. Accordingly, primary character was coded mainly in to male and female which apparently help to indentify whether their occurrences lean towards one of the two sexes, male or female.

### **3.2.2. Primary Victim**

Primary victims are characters mistreated, maltreated or offended by the aggressors physically or psychologically by any of the acts (mainly domestic violence or eve teasing) to be discussed in the following part. The types of gender based violence portrayed on primary victims are also analyzed in terms of (across) their occupation and age.

### **3.2.3. Primary aggressor**

These are the characters in the films who perform or undertake the different types of violence described below on the victims of different occupation, age, sex and others.

### **3.2.4. Age**

Age is the distinct period of time used to designate the length one survives and the classification of characters in terms of age can be made in different forms. One way of putting it is using decimal numbers (Example from 10-18, 19-30, 30-40 and so on). Another way of doing it is making a category or grouping the characters based on their age. I chose the second type of classification for this study. Accordingly, the characters for this study are categorized as children, teenagers, adolescents and elderly.

### **3.2.5. Occupation**

Occupation could be defined as a job or profession or a way up on which one spends time. The occupation of the characters in the films chosen for analysis in this study the occupations are classified as students, housewives, commercial sex workers (CSWs), housemaids(servants), secretaries, husbands, unemployed youth and others.

### **3.2.6. Setting**

This is the location in which the characters are depicted in the films selected for this study which is almost similar with the dictionary meaning of the term. It is in fact defined as “the surroundings of a place or the location where an event happens.” Accordingly, the settings in this case are home (residence),office, school, hotel, public gatherings or areas, street and others.

#### **3.2.6.1. Domestic violence**

*Domestic Violence* is used to refer to violence experienced by women, children or men of different occupation in their houses, offices, dormitories and other more private spheres. This type of violence could be witnessed in different forms as stated below.

**A- Verbal assaults**:-This is a type of domestic violence that aims at attacking somebody aggressively and affects the sense of someone through the use of words of phrases that are unpleasant or uncomfortable to once sense. The type of domestic violence that could fall under this category could be *Insults, talking to with a high pitch or angry tone, unwelcome sexual jokes and others*

**B- Nonverbal Assaults**:-Unlike the verbal assault, this type of domestic violence is related with attacking someone physically, mainly through body movements or actions, in order to take control of someone using different types of dealings. This is also unpleasant or uncomfortable to once sense but demonstrated with somehow direct confrontations between the senses of the attacker and some

one to be attacked. *Showing obscene gestures, unwelcome sexual touch and staring could be taken as some of the nonverbal assaults.*

**C- Physical Assaults:-***The actions and intentions of such assaults are also similar with the two types of rough treatments of fellow citizens. One thing that differentiates this type of assault from the above stated ones however is the predominant physical attack demonstrated in this case. The following could be taken as physical assaults inter alia-*

*Pinching, fondling, beating, slapping, throwing things, tossing*

**D-More Violent Assaults:-***This also somehow similar with the type of domestic violence stated above but it is more difficult and unpleasant that could lead to dangerous physical harm or at times death. Murder and rape are the main domestic violence that could be taken as more violent assaults.*

#### **3.2.6.2. Eve-teasing**

*Eve-teasing is used to refer to violence of women in public places such as the streets, public transportation, parks, beaches, and cinema halls. Apart from the settings,, which in this case is outside, the descriptions stated above could apply for this section. The setting could at times also characterize the type of violence demonstrated and that is the main reason that their name is unlike in both cases despite their similarity in their definition.*

**A- Verbal Assaults:-** This is a type of eve teasing that aims at attacking somebody aggressively and affects the sense of someone through the use of words of phrases that are unpleasant or

uncomfortable to once sense. The type of domestic violence that could fall under this category could be making passes or *unwelcome sexual jokes and others*.

**B-Nonverbal Assaults:-** Unlike the verbal assault, this type of domestic violence is related with attacking someone physically, mainly through body movements or actions, in order to take control of someone using different types of dealings. This is also unpleasant or uncomfortable to once sense but demonstrated with somehow direct confrontations between the senses of the attacker and some one to be attacked. *Showing obscene gestures, winking, whistling, staring, throwing things, bullying could be taken as some of the nonverbal assaults.*

**C- Physical Assaults:-** The actions and intentions of such assaults are also similar with the two types of rough treatments of fellow citizens. One thing that differentiates this type of assault from the above stated ones is however the predominant physical attack is demonstrated in this case. The following could be taken as physical assaults demonstrated in public. *Inter alia-Pinching, Fondling, and rubbing against women in public places.*

**D-More Violent Assaults:-** This is also somehow similar with the type of domestic violence stated above but it is more difficult and unpleasant that could lead to dangerous physical harm or at times death. *Murder, rape and kidnapping are the main eve-teasing that could be taken as more violent assaults.*

In analyzing the films selected for discussion, the type of gender base violence are treated independently with out making some correlation on the consequence of one action on the other .Each and every type of gender based violence were tallied separately and no correlation have been made on the outcome of the one on the other. In other words, the type of gender based violence both in the domestic violence case and eve teasing are **not mutually exclusive**.

The technique deploying in tallying the type of gender based violence is simply through making some note or sign when the violence is witnessed by saying present and non-present.

### **Coding Reliability**

In tallying the gender based violence based on the parameters set for analysis this research has first executed them and did the same using the same parameter using another lady in the post graduate study of the Addis Ababa University .Accordingly, the findings generated were calculated and they have shown no significant difference in the demography part as the parameters are the simple for analysis and the portrayal in this case is simple and clear. The frequency of the primary characters, victims, aggressors, their occupations are all the same in both my case and hers. Mathematically speaking, the enter coder reliability was found out to be 94.6 % and came in to an agreement on ways of treating the films based on these parameters.

On the contrary, I and this lady had some disagreements on the way in which the types of gender based violence are tallied. I was of the opinion that those under physical assaults are considered to be rightly labeled. On the contrary, she believes that there shouldn't be anything under the physical assault category but rather more violent assaults and what I considered as physical assault were taken by her as more violent assaults. In addition, the non verbal assaults except insults are not considered by her as the violence types. For example, she considered unwelcome sexual jokes as something normal rather than non verbal violence. This has some how a discrepancy in the outcomes between these results.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This study aims at attempting to examine how gender based violence is depicted in selected Ethiopian Amharic films. The key findings of the study are presented and discussed in this chapter. This chapter composed of two sections that deal with the presentation and discussions of findings. First, the findings of all the portrayals of the different types of gender based violence are presented in terms of the different coding schemes designed in the preceding chapter. Secondly, case studies of two selected films are presented to highlight the nature of the films in their broader sense. Thirdly, in a separate section, the findings presented are discussed in a greater detail based on the formulated research questions and in relation to previous findings.

#### 4.1 Presentation of Findings

The raw data gathered from the content analysis were coded and statistically analyzed in this section.

**Table 1. Frequency of the Primary Characters in the Selected Films**

| Characters | Number of appearance | Percentage |
|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Male       | 200                  | 55.6       |
| Female     | 160                  | 44.4       |
| Total      | 360                  | 100        |

Before dealing with the analysis of the types of gender based violence in relation to the different parameters ascribed in the coding categories, the two sexes (male and female) were viewed as to how many times(how much on screen time) they have appeared in the films. Appearances of the primary characters were, therefore, seen basically based on the major scene or the major classification of the settings in the films.

Accordingly, the appearance of the major characters (protagonists and antagonists) is 360 times. When seen based on the sex (gender) of these characters, men and women were not with extreme difference or discrepancy so to say 11% difference and in terms of number, the male characters exceed by only 40 accounting (heating) 200 times. Considering this statistical data therefore, men are slightly more frequently portrayed. In fact, it is 55.6 % male to 44.4% female.

In any case, their representation could not be considered as non proportional and women as primary characters achieved nearly equal representation in the films selected for analysis. Could this data be the same when the two sex groups are analyzed in terms of their being aggressors or victims? The next part presents the sex distribution of primary victims in the sample Ethiopian Films.

**Table 2.Frequency of the Primary Victims in the Selected Films**

| Victims | Number of violence | Percentage |
|---------|--------------------|------------|
| Male    | 41                 | 42         |
| Female  | 48                 | 48         |
| Total   | 89                 | 100        |

The portrayal of the primary victims in the scales of gender is somehow proportional in the selected Amharic films. But still, more frequently, the female characters happened to be the primary victims of most of the violent acts and scenes in the Films. 48% of the female characters were depicted as the primary victims in the selected films while the male characters in this category comprised of 42%. This table leaves one open question. Who are the primary aggressors? The next table provides us with empirical evidence as to who are the primary aggressors or who are the characters who actually conduct violence.

**Table 3. Frequency of the Primary Aggressors in the Selected Films**

| Aggressors | Number of Aggressions | Percentage |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Male       | 58                    | 66.7       |
| Female     | 29                    | 33.3       |
| Total      | 87                    | 100        |

The eight films yielded a total of 360 primary characters appearance and one could imagine as to how the number could be higher (exceed by far) when all the characters are considered and their activities are examined. The frequency of the aggressions of the characters (the primary aggressors) in the selected films appeared to be 87 and these appearances were considered (treated) in accordance with their sex. Hence, of the 87 aggressions transpired in the films selected, male and female characters were extremely different when seen in terms of their frequency as the primary aggressors. Male in this case are extreme aggressors taking (accounting) 58 of the cases which is 66.7%. Men, as primary aggressors, achieved extremely higher representation (aggression scale) doubling that of their female counterparts.

**Table 4.Frequency of the Age of the Primary Victims**

| Age group   | Number of violence | Percentage |
|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| Children    | 18                 | 18.4       |
| Teenagers   | 9                  | 9.2        |
| Adolescents | 58                 | 59.2       |
| Elderly     | 13                 | 13.3       |
| Total       | 98                 | 100        |

The frequency of the primary victims when classified in accordance with their age groups, are significantly disproportionate within the films chosen to analyze. Frequently adolescents appeared to be the primary victims followed by children. 59.2% of the adolescent characters were depicted as the primary victims, while children in this category comprised of 18%.On the other hand, the two groups in the age category, elderly and teenagers came at the bottom of the category respectively when the depiction of the primary characters are viewed in terms of their age group. 13 of the 98 primary victim cases, which is 13.3 %, are elderly while 9 (9.2 %) were teenagers.

**Table 5.Frequeuncy of the Occupation of the Primary Victims**

| <i>Types</i>      | Number of violence | Percentage |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Students          | 21                 | 18.9       |
| <i>Housewives</i> | 17                 | 15.4       |

|                                     |            |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Commercial sex workers</i>       | 9          | 8.1        |
| <i>Secretaries</i>                  | 2          | 1.8        |
| <i>Housemaids</i>                   | 8          | 7.2        |
| <i>Husbands</i>                     | 20         | 18         |
| <i>Unemployed Youth(youngsters)</i> | 13         | 11.7       |
| <i>Others</i>                       | 21         | 18.9       |
| <i>Total</i>                        | <b>111</b> | <b>100</b> |

With regard to the frequency of the occupation of the primary victims, as indicated in the above table clearly, it has as such no statistically significant difference in the distribution except with few possessions (job titles) like commercial sex workers, housemaids and secretaries with 9 (8.1%), 8 (7.2%) and 2 (1.8%) respectively out of the overall 111 cases of the primary victims seen in the films. 18.9% of the primary victims were portrayed as students and groups classified with the sub group of “others” respectively while 18% were depicted as husbands. Housewives and unemployed youth (youngsters) were the other groups considered to be the primary victims with no significant difference with those groups at the top with 15.4% and 11.7% respectively.

**Table 6.Frequency of the Different Types of Domestic Violence**

| <i><b>TYPES</b></i> | <i><b>GBV TYPES</b></i>                          | <i><b>FREQUENCY</b></i> | <i><b>PERCENTAGE</b></i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| VERBAL              | Insults                                          | 40                      | 13                       |
| ASAULTS             | Talking to <b>a character</b> with an angry tone | 75                      | 24.5                     |
|                     | Unwelcome sexual jokes                           | 14                      | 4.6                      |
| NON                 | Showing obscure gesture                          | 32                      | 10.5                     |
| VERBAL              | Unwelcome sexual touch                           | 12                      | 3.9                      |
| ASAULTS             | Staring                                          | 15                      | 4.9                      |
| PHYSICAL            | Pinching                                         | 13                      | 4.3                      |
| ASUALTS             | Founding                                         | 5                       | 1.6                      |
|                     | Beating                                          | 31                      | 10.1                     |
|                     | Slapping                                         | 17                      | 5.6                      |
|                     | Throwing things                                  | 13                      | 4.2                      |
|                     | Tossing                                          | 7                       | 2.3                      |
| MORE                | Murder                                           | 18                      | 5.9                      |
| VIOLENT<br>ASUALTS  | Rape                                             | 14                      | 4.6                      |
|                     |                                                  |                         |                          |
|                     |                                                  |                         |                          |
| OTHERS              | FGM                                              | -                       | -                        |
|                     | Early Marriage                                   | -                       | -                        |
| Total               | Domestic Violence                                | 306                     | 100                      |

This table witnessed that there is a statistically significant difference in the frequency of the different types of domestic violence (in terms of setting). 24.5% of the domestic violence occurred in the films fall in the category of “talking to with a high pitch or angry tone”. The distributions of the remaining types of domestic violence are not greater than (exceed) 13% which means only 40 of the 306 domestic violence cases witnessed in the selected films. Showing obscure gesture, beating, murder and slapping are the next in the list in their descending order appearing to be 32,31,18 and 17 times respectively or in other words 10.5%,10.1%,5.9% and 5.6%.The remaining are highly insignificant as compared to the others mentioned .

Accordingly, the frequency of staring appears to be 4.9%, unwelcome sexual jokes and rape appeared with the same frequency of 4.6%, pinching 4.3%, throwing things 4.2%, unwelcome sexual touch 3.9% while founding is only 1.6%.

**Table 7.Frequency of the Different Types of Eve Teasing**

| <i><b>TYPES</b></i> | <i><b>GBV TYPES</b></i>  | <i><b>FREQUENCY</b></i> | <i><b>PERCENTAGE</b></i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| VERBAL              | Making Passes            | 7                       | 9.2                      |
| ASSAULTS            | Unwelcome sexual jokes   | 8                       | 10.5                     |
|                     |                          | -                       | -                        |
| NON                 | Showing obscure gestures | 10                      | 13.2                     |
| VERBA               | Winking                  | 7                       | 9.2                      |
| ASSAULTS            | Whistling                | 3                       | 4                        |
|                     | Staring                  | 8                       | 10.5                     |

|          |                                        |    |      |
|----------|----------------------------------------|----|------|
|          | Throwing Things                        | 9  | 11.8 |
|          | Bullying                               | 4  | 5.3  |
| PHYSICAL | Pinching                               | 3  | 3.9  |
| ASSAULTS | Fondling                               | 8  | 10.5 |
|          | Rubbing against women in public places | -  |      |
|          |                                        |    |      |
|          |                                        |    |      |
| MORE     | Murder                                 | 6  | 7.9  |
| VIOLENT  | Rape                                   | -  | -    |
| ASSAULTS | Kidnapping                             | 3  | 4    |
| Total    | Eve Teasing Total                      | 76 | 100  |

The frequency of eve teasing was experienced by female characters by and large with significant statistical difference. In that, of all the gender based violence types in general the maximum do not even exceed from 10 cases, in this case the maximum case is showing obscene gestures and appears to be 10 cases which is 13.3% of the entire eve teasing types.

Next in the order comes throwing things which appeared 9 times or 11.8% of the entire total while fondling, staring and unwelcome jokes were all seen with the same frequency of 8 or 10.5%. Winking and murder were the other types of eve teasing coming after the above ones with 7 and 6 cases or frequency in other words 9.2% and 7.9%. Bullying is the next on the list with a frequency of 4 making the 5.3 percentage. Kidnapping and pinching came

following these with similar frequency of 3 with 4% each of the total. There weren't any cases of rubbing against women in public in the selected films.

Table 8.Frequecy of the Gender Based Violence across Occupation

| <i>Occupation</i> | <i>Types of Gender Based Violence</i> |                           |                      |                             |        |                               |                           |                      |                             |  | <i>Total<br/>(%)</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
|                   | <i>Domestic Violence (Number/%)</i>   |                           |                      |                             |        | <i>Eve Teasing (Number/%)</i> |                           |                      |                             |  |                      |
|                   | Verbal<br>assaults                    | Non<br>verbal<br>assaults | Physical<br>assaults | More<br>violent<br>assaults | Others | Verbal<br>assaults            | Non<br>verbal<br>assaults | Physical<br>assaults | More<br>violent<br>assaults |  |                      |
| 1.Students        | 22(20.95)                             | 2( 7.40)                  | 10(33.34)            | 4(15.38)                    | -      | 2(18.18)                      | -                         | -                    | 3(50 )                      |  |                      |
| 2.Housewives      | 24(22.85)                             | 8(29.63)                  | 12( 40 )             | 10(38.46)                   | -      | 2(18.18)                      | 3( 100 )                  | 5(100 )              | -                           |  |                      |
| 3.CSWs            | 6( 5.71 )                             | 3(11.11)                  | -                    | 2( 7.69 )                   | -      | -                             | -                         | -                    | -                           |  |                      |
| 4.Housemaids      | 16(15.23)                             | 4(14.81)                  | -                    | 2( 7.69 )                   | -      | -                             | -                         | -                    | -                           |  |                      |
| 5.Husbands        | 25(23.80)                             | 5(18.52)                  | 4(13.33 )            | 6(23.07 )                   | -      | 7(63.63)                      | -                         | -                    | 3(50 )                      |  |                      |

|                       |           |           |            |          |    |    |   |   |   |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----|----|---|---|---|--|
| 6.Unemployed<br>Youth | 8( 7.61 ) | 2( 7.40 ) | 4( 13.33 ) | 2(7.69 ) | -  | -  | - | - | - |  |
| 7.Others              | 4(3.8 )   | 3(11.11)  | -          | -        | -- | -  | - | - | - |  |
| Total (100%)          | 105       | 27        | 30         | 26       | 0  | 11 | 3 | 5 | 6 |  |

In addition to the frequency of the different types of gender based violence, they are treated across occupation and age. As it is stipulated in the preceding table, the frequency is seen across the occupation classified in about seven sub-categories.

From the table above, one could infer that the frequency of each of the violence types in to relation to their occupations or the relationship between occupation and the different types of gender based violence.

Husbands and wives encountered the highest cases of verbal assaults (one of the domestic violence types) with each receiving 25 cases (23.8%) and 24(22.85%) cases respectively. Those categorized as unemployed youth, commercial sex workers and others appeared 8(7.6%),6(5.71%) and 4(3.8%) respectively. There is no as such significant difference in much of the different occupations in the case of “Non Verbal Assaults”. In this case, only housewives happened to be exposed much more frequently (became most vulnerable groups) with the distribution of 8 cases out of the 27 ones (29.63) followed by husbands and

housemaids with 5(18.52) and 4(14.8%) respectively. Commercial sex workers and those which are under the 'others' category were next on the list with 3(11.11%) each. Similarly, students and unemployed youth have encountered the same number of non verbal assaults with 2(7.4%) each.

Housewives were again the most vulnerable groups in the case of physical assaults with 12 cases (40%) of the GBV cases of such type. The more violent assaults are also higher amongst housewives and in this case 10 of the cases were scenarios in which housewives were being aggressed or victimized.

There is also similar statistical proof (data) in the case of the different types of eve teasing with the exception of verbal assaults. In the case of verbal assaults husbands were found being the most vulnerable groups with 7 cases of the 11 ones which is 63.63%.But still housewives share in this category is 18.8%.Housewives even take the entire burden in the case of the non verbal assaults and physical assaults covering 100% each.

On the other hand, the more violent acts were seen only against students and husbands with 50% each. In fact there were only six cases of such particular type witnessed in the selected films.

Table 9.Frequency of Gender Based Violence across Age

| Age          | Types of Gender Based Violence |                           |                      |                             |        |                    |                           |                      |                             | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
|              | Domestic Violence              |                           |                      |                             |        | Eve Teasing        |                           |                      |                             |       |
|              | Verbal<br>assaults             | Non<br>verbal<br>assaults | Physical<br>assaults | More<br>violent<br>assaults | Others | Verbal<br>assaults | Non<br>verbal<br>assaults | Physical<br>assaults | More<br>violent<br>assaults |       |
| 1.Children   | 16(15.38)                      | 6(18.75)                  | 7(15.90)             | -                           | -      | 3(25 )             | 4(20.05)                  | 5(50 )               | -                           |       |
| 2.Teenagers  | 28(26.92)                      | 8(25 )                    | 11(25 )              | 4(13.79)                    | -      | 2(16.66)           | 6(31.57)                  | 5(50 )               | -                           |       |
| 3.Adolecents | 52(50 )                        | 18(56.25)                 | 26(59.09)            | 19(65.51)                   | -      | 5(41.66)           | 3(15.78)                  | -                    | -                           |       |

|             |           |    |    |            |   |          |          |    |          |  |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|------------|---|----------|----------|----|----------|--|
| 4.Elderlies | 8( 7.69 ) | -  | -  | 6( 20.68 ) | - | 2(16.66) | 6(31.57) | -  | 5( 100 ) |  |
| Total       | 104       | 32 | 44 | 29         | 0 | 12       | 19       | 10 | 5        |  |

In the case of GBVs in terms of their age groups, the above statistical data indicated in the table shows that in much of the cases adolescents are exposed to many of the domestic violence as well as eve teasing.

For example, if we see the domestic violence in the selected films; 52 of the 104 cases (50%), 18 of the 32 cases (56.25%), 26 of the 44 cases (59.09%) and 19 of the 29 cases (65.51%) ,appeared to be in the adolescents category.

Teenagers and children are also vulnerable to domestic violence. Accordingly, 26.92% of the verbal assaults, 25% of the non verbal assaults and 25% of the physical assaults were portrayed (witnessed) on teenagers. Similarly, 15.38 % of the verbal assaults, 18.75% of the non verbal assaults and 15.90% of the physical assaults were perpetrated against children.

With regard to the eve teasing types, physical assaults are predominantly witnessed in children and teenagers with 50% case each. Non verbal assaults were found some how common to all age groups and their difference in not as such significant. Accordingly, 20.05% of the non verbal assaults were against children while 31.57% were against teenagers. Similarly, 31.57% and 15.78% were seen against elder lies and adolescents. The discussions of these findings are presented in the following sections.

## **4.2. Discussions of Findings**

### **4.2.1. Primary Characters and Aggression**

The above lists of the nine major findings presented above have their own meanings to entail when critically seen in the eyes of this type of research method (quantitative data analysis) I employed. The use of violence as a theme, according to George Gerbner (1979), is dictated by the market ideology that sex and violence sells. He also strongly argues that good drama revolves around conflict, and violence is one of the common consequences of conflict. Producers, as he believes, will misuse violence to create this 'conflict' color to their media products. This seems also the case in most films of the infant Ethiopian Film industry. Most of the films at least feature some form of violence one way or another. However, as the main objective of this study is to investigate gender based violence, the discussion on the 'motif ' of the producers also needs to be taken a little bit further than 'sex and violence sells' arguments of Gerbner.

Each of the information in the tables obtained from the films has their own stories to tell. In the case of the first one (frequency of the primary characters), though the appearance of the primary characters have no direct relationship with the analysis on gender based violence, for the main concern of the study is action rather than emergence, the fact that men are slightly more portrayed (55.6 % male to 44.4% female), have still some thing to tell. The opportunity of appearing is given more to the male characters than that of the female ones.

This shows as to how the producers of the films, which are the manifestations of the society, prefer to magnify the role of the male characters.

Bransten & Stafford (1999:130) also strongly concur with the idea that the image makers matters. They argue that in conducting any content analysis researchers should consider the motif and social upbringing of the communicators, producers in this case.

Most of the producers, all of them men for that matter, prefer to tell their story using more masculine characters than the feminine ones. In addition, the more the male characters they use the greater the male characters become aggressors than victims. This according to Surette and Cavender (Surette, 1998; Cavender et al., 1999) is mainly because of the preexisting ideology that male-on-male violence is simply less newsworthy and has less commercial value than men's violence against women or women's violence per se. The male characters would also be endowed with a greater chance to make an action than their female counterparts. This could lead us in to the conclusion that male are dominant in the role they played. For they appeared more there is a tendency to perform all the types of violence. However, the female characters depicted as primary characters for insignificant number and minor characters in most cases are designed to play mediocre or inferior role. This, I strongly believe, is dictated by the patriarchic system still operating in the Ethiopian Society that grants lofty male dominance. This finding asserts the fact that an incidence of sexual violence against women, in the media, is greater in societies that have male-dominated ideologies and a history of violence (Burt, 1980; Check & Malamuth, 1985; Linz & Malamuth, 1993). The portrayal of gender based violence in Ethiopian films is therefore presented as male being the dominant character (licensed by the producers to aggress) and female being subordinated into the actions (passive) imposed on them.

Many feminist critics, to this end, strongly argue that media productions of such kind are saturated with "patriarchal (rule of the father, subordinating the female to the male) and ideological (how men of all classes and races use the media to oppress women) images" (Parry and Karam 2001:383). Most of the films in this particular study are geared towards justifying this systems coating themselves with violence (gender based). The following sections discuss how the violence and sex sells market ideology along with the patriarchal and ideological systems operate with in the selected Ethiopian movies.

#### **4.2.2. Ethiopian Films and Primary Victim**

Though the findings presented in the preceding part of this chapter do not show significant difference between the male and female primary victims, the statistical evidence still show that the female characters were more frequently portrayed as primary victims (54% to 46%). In a society where there is a male dominance, it is no wonder that female are highly aggressed and in a way victimized by the mighty stick or force of their male counterparts. For one thing, as Peter Fourie (2004) strongly argues, the culture of media violence is to a large extent built on male values. The findings from the films selected for this study also attests this but still the difference is marginal. Unfortunately, the female characters are not aggressed or victimized by male alone but also by the female characters. The reason for this mainly is the decline of the ideology that females don't count much. The film samples from the first three or four months documented much male to female violence. However, this has changed in the remaining two month samples inclined more to male to male or female to male violence. This is when either the age or power of the aggressor is not at the same level with that of the aggressed or the victim. Therefore, the aggressed are either children or teenagers in terms of their age and housemaids or of other lower status in terms of their occupation.

#### **4.2.3. Male Portrayed as Aggressors**

Out of the 58 aggressions (see Table 3) witnessed in the films under analysis, 66.7% of the characters (aggressor) are male. It is almost double as compared to that of the female aggressors. In most cases, the situations have given greater chance for the male characters to dominate most of the interests and in doing so they suppress their female counterparts.

Male are also of greater possession and power in the society emanated from the cultural belief which again give them greater chance to impose their aggression on their female counterparts and exercise their power. There are even cases where aggression or suppressing through the use of verbal and non-verbal assaults is the expressions of love. In some cultures in Ethiopian, women assume that they are abhorred if some kind of verbal and non-verbal assault like insulting and beating is not exercised on them.

#### **4.2.4. Age and Aggression/Victim**

The results on the age of the victims of the aggressions could not only be tantamount to gender. There are cases for the character to be victims of all types of gender based violence. Obviously, no one would dare to aggress and impose some kind of punishment unless s/he thinks that his/her power is by far better. Therefore, power, age, strength, occupations and other factors also matters in being aggressor or victim. On the other side of the story therefore there are several reasons for the aggression or imposing some kind of violence. It could be higher status, of greater age or have some kind of power against the victims even if they have similar age or of the same age. Considering this fact, the results found from the data gathered are analyzed below.

In fact, when the primary victims are seen in terms of the age group, adolescents were found out with higher scale or frequency. This is mainly because of the preferences by the producers for their characters to be adolescents .In fact, this is a phenomena, common internationally may be due to the target audiences' interest. Numerically speaking, as stated in the preceding part, 59.2% of the adolescents were depicted as the primary victims. This is mainly because of the high demand for this group of the society for different interests and is inevitable for this group to fight or confront on certain scenarios. Consequently, the confrontation will no doubt lead to some kind of conflict and that will result in having an

aggressor and victim. Most of the other groups under this domain are dependant on the other groups and there is no reason to face these confrontations. However, there are cases for other group of the society to be victims of the actions demonstrated by the other groups. It is therefore essential to look the cross tabulation method of analyzing it .This is to say that if children are found in a very small number the proportion is by far higher than the other groups . To proof this here is the cross tabulation made between the primary victims and the age children.

| primary victim female reca * age child Cross tabulation |           |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
|                                                         | age child | Total |

|                            |      |            | 1.00  | 2.00  | 3.00  |        |
|----------------------------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| primary victim female reca | 2.00 | Count      | 3     |       | 1     | 4      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 37.5% |       | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                            | 3.00 | Count      | 1     | 2     |       | 3      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5% | 25.0% |       | 37.5%  |
|                            | 4.00 | Count      | 1     |       |       | 1      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                      |      | Count      | 5     | 2     | 1     | 8      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 62.5% | 25.0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

### Definition

1= < 25% appearance

2= 26% - 50%

3= 51% - 75%

4= >75%

Reca= Re-categorization

According to the findings from this table, those children who appeared to be primary female victims were found less than 25%. In other words, 62.5% of the children were not female primary victims which in this case show that children have appeared in a rare case. In fact,

from the 8 films selected for analysis children have only appeared in one of the film and all the others have hardly portrayed children in any type of forms. Hence, one could infer that if they appear in the films there is a probability to be victims rather than aggressors, vulnerable rather than safe. Cross tabulation table of the different domain with these similar nature are also treated. See the appendix.

#### **4.2..5. Occupation and GBV**

Of all the occupations listed for the analysis, students and groups categorized under the “others” are found out to be more victims. Students in the films under scrutiny predominantly fall either under the children and teenagers category. Only few of them are adolescents. This is in the case of those who attend their class in the higher institutions. Hence, as the age of the people fall in this premature stage the vulnerability will definitely increase and that is why these groups constitute 18.9 %each unlike the others which are between 8.1-1.8%.Their power is less and they are in most cases dependant on their family or guardians. The only option they have is to either accept any of the aggressions which come from these groups or look for other ways escape which in this case is impossible. If we also look in to the laws and regulations that are meant to guarantee citizens, it does not pay tribute to the safety of children and other powerless and vulnerable part of the society.

One could also see from table 8 that 24 of the gender based violence cases (22.85%) have appeared to be occurred on housewives. The same finding in this table also shows that unemployed youth, commercial sex workers and others appeared 8(7.6%),6(5.71%) and 4(3.8%) respectively. This I think is mainly because of the fact that former two (husband and wife) have at least someone to confront with while they are at home.

The fact that housewives are again the most vulnerable groups in the case of physical assaults with 12 cases (40%) of the GBV cases of such type is because of the male dominance in the house. Tsehai also argues that (Tsehai: 1991) the occupation is related with being victim or aggressor. She says it has been rooted in the recognition of that work, and thereby, men's and women's health, status, roles and their sharing of economic resources depends on society's cherished norms and sense of priority.

We could therefore say that occupation and vulnerability to victims have direct relationship and some kinds of occupations are exposed for violence while others are not.

#### **4.2.6. Type of GBVs Dominant in the Ethiopian Context**

Almost all types of GBVs are seen to be exercised in the films selected for the study. The gender based violence are therefore exercises against the victims in many ways which makes its protection or prevention a very daunting task. However, "talking to with a high speech or angry tone" is the predominant type of gender based violence witnessed in the films. This is mainly because of the fact that many of the violence actions start with an eye contact with the victim followed by inconvenient ways of dialogue or conversation. In most families, especially those of lower income talking, talking with a high speech or angry tone and other forms of non verbal violence are common. Though this type of violence doesn't bring about physical harm, it affects the psychological being of the victims. We could therefore say that most people in Ethiopia are highly affected by the verbal and non verbal violence in general and with "talking to with a high speech or angry tone"(one of the domestic violence ).

#### **4.2.7. Which violence Type Is Prevalent?**

Most of the gender based violence occurred in the films have been occurred in a setting which is confined to specific building or in a non public places. Only 76 cases have been seen to have been occurred in public gatherings like streets, fields and other places where the public congregate. On the contrary, well around 306 domestic violence cases have been witnessed in the films selected for conclusion. This will lead us in to the conclusion that most of the gender base violence is confined to residents or some unidentified places. The main reason for this as any one who knows the Ethiopian society could argue is because of the fear to be sued, arrested, penalized or any other kinds of consequences as a result of performing the acts in public. Those who are the victims of the violence, which in this case (as it was described above) are women have had no gut to confront the violence occurred unto them. It was recently that the voices of these women have started to be heard and organize themselves in some kind of associations to fight all the illegal acts that their male counterparts have imposed on them. There was this great fear of the consequences among women that would come as a result of economic dependence on their counterparts and for fear of loosing their marriage or family if they expose such acts.

#### **4.3. CONTEXTUAL DISCUSSION ON TWO SELECTED FILMS**

Of the ten films selected for analysis, two films are chosen for further and detailed analysis to create a brief insight on the nature of the films and on the way in which the gender based violence are depicted in these Amharic films.

Accordingly, these two films were selected for analysis based on their frequency in terms of portraying gender based violence; the former with rare cases of gender based violence and the later with the more frequency of the same.

#### **4.3.1. “*Kamparada*”**

The first film I selected for further analysis, *Kamparada* (which literally means showing somehow outshining characteristic in Campus in terms of what a city youth ought to be), is predominantly of other theme and different concern other than confrontations or films. The film is produced by Nahom Records with Elias Fikru and Meaza Gessessew being the production managers. The writers are Letibeb Mekonnen , Eskinder Teddesse and Fikere G/Egziabiher.

Daniel and Gelila are the major characters in the film. The film begins with a group of young boys of the Mekelle University Students, one of the recently opened universities in Northern Ethiopia, walking to a basketball field and in the middle of it they meet the campus young ladies. Daniel remains behind with one of the ladies in the group.

Then comes a classroom setting upon which the professor gives an assignment on “Attitudes towards opposite sex”. That was where Daniel and Gelila start interacting. That first incident could be clear evidence on ways in which most male characters perceive their female counterparts. In this case, the main character Gellila whom Daniel was assigned to work his assignment with is one character that faces most of the gender based violence forms from the people around her. For one thing, most young boys and even girls have developed a negative attitude towards her for the simple reason that she is strictly focused on her education unlike their group typically known for chilling and enjoying much of their time. The people around her have been invading her privacy while she consistently demands to have non-interruptive peaceful life.

When Dani met Gelila for an assignment, he didn't even give her special attention or recognition and discuss more on the issue. On the other hand, he was so happy when he learnt that he was assigned with her as his partner hoping that she will do the entire task by herself and he would score good grades or an A without having assisted her.

Dani is one of the characters who believe that women are simple creatures and he could have an affair with anyone of them on his terms and anytime. That was the very reason for him to ask her wake him up in the morning in a position, which is difficult to even go the males' dormitory. He believes that for her to work with him is a great opportunity as she is also amongst the girls known to be backward (disgraceful). The expressions from the following dialogue could explain the case in point.

**A Friend of Dani:-** *"Since no body gives them attention, even saying hi would mean a lot to them (the backwards or disgraceful)."*

**Another friend** *"Plus with your popularity I think she is an easy catch. Ask her what she wants to be in the future. As she is not happy with her present life, she would want to talk about the future."*

His friends also believe that women of her type need no attention and talking to a guy of his type (Dani) is great opportunity. At one moment in the film, there was this expression by one of the friends of Dani when he was talking about the affairs he started with Gelila. He said "Why are you making a big fuss about this geek? Just bring her and we will give her **Kolo (roasted grain) and NIDO (cheap drink)**, to mean that she doesn't have to be respected this much.

Be this as it may, the violence acted on her (Gelila) during her early child hood by her step father always comes to her mind and disturbs her psychologically during her stay in the university. This was presented in the film as a kind of flash back technique. This has somehow created a negative impact on her educational career.

Dani thinks that girls are easy going and with this assumption in mind he tries to impose that attitude on Gelila. He tries to persistently ask her for some kind of affair without her will and at times to enjoy with him at nightclubs unlike her firm belief towards her career and life. I think this is one form of gender-based violence; having a wrong perception on people and expressing it on someone affecting her of course.

The entire of Dani's peer also believes that this could with no doubt be practical. The following extract taken from the conversation in the film could clearly describe the case in point.

Dani (describing Gelila of what they saw while they were having a walk on the campus) :- "Do you know what he (one of his friends) is doing right now? He is just trying to impress her. He might get lucky tonight but if not, he'll just ignore her for two or three days. Then the girls would freak out saying, what wrong did I do? And she would come back running. Then she is all his."

In another scene of the film, there is this student of decent character with the peer who would always like to enjoy or chill going out of the campus. One day, their daily routine, they were talking this mambo jambo thing regarding the campus life and they backbite the campus students, male and female. In the middle of it the decent girl who was studying seriously and who was unfortunately disturbed by the girls says; "So I guess it's impossible to study in the dormitory," and leaves the room. And then all of them whispered at her and one of them said: "Sorry Albert Einstein!"

This is a scenario where gender based violence is portrayed by same sex through verbal and non-verbal assault domestically.

In general, there are many cases of such type in the film and almost all the types of gender based violence were depicted in the film with the verbal and non-verbal violence being

predominant and the primary victims being female. However, in the view of the frequency of the gender-based violence, it is the most minimal or least as compared with the films selected for analysis in this thesis. There are no cases of aggression against the children, housemaids, housewives, secretaries, husbands and other domains mentioned in chapter three as the story revolve around the students of the university.

#### **4.3.2. Wurse (Inheritance)**

This is a type of film, which starts and ends with some kind of violence and predominantly contains all forms and types of violence. According to the raw data tallied from the scenes of the film, this film has portrayed all types of gender-based violence. The story is all about a family of very low income facing up to the day to day challenges from inside and the neighborhood. The challenges with in the house become more obvious when the pressure comes from the children and the husband and wife fail to fulfill that demand. The primary victims in this case are therefore the children when we see it in terms of age. The case that appeared to be elderly is when the confrontation happened between either the husband or wife or when both confront with their neighbor who appeared in the film as a very rich woman who would even like the compound of this family to be her own by manipulating the '*kebele*' (lowest administrative division) officials using the power of her money.

The film starts when a housewife comes to the scene screaming at her daughter for not properly taking care of her elderly brother (child) which in this case is labeled as speaking with higher tone. It also falls under the category of domestic violence for it happened inside the residence.

The mother didn't stop her violent action by just yelling at her daughter. She rather insulted her with somehow offending words that is unbearable by the minds of children. Sooner, the housewife (mother of about six children), starts yelling again at one of her sons when she learnt that he had some clash with his friends in the field. She entered the house uttering unethical or inconvenient words and requests her daughter to let her inform about the whereabouts of the boy. When she found him she starts beating him with all her capacities using her hands, bites him with her tooth and bombarded him with all the types of insults in her saved file.

This continues on through out the film. Later on the confrontation becomes between the disappointed father as a result of the mischief done by the neighbor and the lower income he generates. When he fails to satisfy all the demands of the family the father gets drunk using the very lower money he generate from his daily labor. He always got drunk and disturbs the entire family suffered from hunger and fails to acquire all the necessary or basic needs. This has continued through out the film up until the father passed away again by another form of violence.

The lady who aspired for having the compound of this family (make her own possession) with out thinking about the well being of the entire family paid money for gangsters to kill him. This was not however disclosed and found out for quiet long time. When their father passed away the family even went in to another chapter of disaster. The story even depicts the scenario of over 20 years and shows all the kids being grown up and striving for their house to return back to them. Hence, as they were treating the case through the court, the elder son of that family who suspected that the lady has murdered his father decided to do

the same thing against that lady. He then went to her home and murdered her using a knife. This in the eyes of this study is labeled as the most gender based violence form. In any case, these were just few of the incidents I raised as a case to illustrate the nature of the films selected to the analysis.

In a nut shell, the two films in general and this second film in particular are clear manifestations as to how the Ethiopian society is patriarchal or of male dominance. This was seen in both the films when the former guy (Dani) made some imposition on the lady (Gelila) and when the husband, gangsters and the one who murdered the lady in the neighborhood made their action on the weaker and vulnerable part of the society; women and children.

In addition, some part of the society are exposed to some kind of gender based violence because they fail to have power, money or any other type of status in the society. In this case, children, housewives and at times husbands were exposed to the different types of violence. The gender based violence types are mostly the domestic ones and they are mainly demonstrated through verbal and non verbal assaults. In fact, though they are very limited the most violent acts like rape and murder have also been witnessed in both the films.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the overall conclusion on the findings and discussions of the results of this study. The chapter also draws back to the discussions of the study and forwards the outputs of the study. The main focus of the study, as aforementioned, is to examine the violence content (gender based violence) of the Ethiopian Films. This chapter, thus, presents a set of content regulatory recommendations on the arbitrary use of violence in Ethiopian Films.

#### **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

The production of local films using local languages mainly the official language, Amharic, have become one of the growing industries in the country .The films are now being produced in leaps and bounds with lots of themes that manifests the different cultural backgrounds of the society. Violence has also been one of the main themes of these recently blooming films in the country.

The portrayal of violence in general and that of the gender based violence in particular have been widely witnessed to a large extent. The presences of these frequencies of GBV are to a large extent attested by the findings of this study. According to the results or findings of this research the primary characters of the films under investigation have found out to be males. This is somehow related with the conception of the society especially masculine towards the

female counterpart. Most producers of the films under investigation, this time almost male, prefer to tell their story using the male characters. The opportunity of appearing is given more to the male characters than that of the female ones. This shows as to how the producers of the films, which are the manifestations of the society, prefer to magnify the role of the male characters. Male are in most cases are designed to play either the leading role or taking the more acceptable and better status that the society has accepted.

The films under investigation have also clearly demonstrated that there is a male dominance in many respects and this is also a clear manifestation of the attitude of the society on the masculine dominance. The dominance of the male characters is indicated in the films by portraying the female characters as highly aggressed and in a way victimized by their male counterparts.

The aggression of one character against another is not only determined by their gender .Though they are not as predominant as gender ,other factors like age ,power and class are the main reasons behind aggression and operation. This according to the finding is when either the age or power of the aggressor is not at the same level with that of the aggressed or the victim. In other words, power, age, strength, occupations and other factors also matters in being aggressor or victim. Therefore, the aggressed are either children or teenagers in terms of their age.

The findings from the films taken for investigation have shown all types of gender based violence. Most of the types of gender based violence; both the verbal and the non verbal ones are the predominant forms in the films under investigation. For instance, talking with a high speech or angry tone and other forms of non verbal violence are common in most films I have seen. This could lead us to the fact that most people in Ethiopia are highly affected by

the verbal and non verbal violence in general and with “talking to with a high speech or angry tone” (one of the domestic violence) and housemaids or of other lower status in terms of their occupation.

When the frequency of the gender based violence are seen in terms of their setting the domestic ones (the ones that appear at home )are predominant .Most of the gender based violence occurred in a setting which is confined to specific building or in a non public places. Only the limited cases have been seen to have been occurred in public gatherings like streets, fields and other places. This will lead us in to the conclusion that most of the gender base violence is confined to residents or some unidentified places. The main reason for this as any one who knows the Ethiopian society could argue is because of the fear to be sued, arrested, penalized or any other kinds of consequences as a result of performing the acts in public. As the past trend shows the women fail to have gut to confront the violence occurred unto them. This is because of their economic dependence on their counterparts and for fear of loosing their marriage or family if they expose such acts.

In short Ethiopian cinema is a male dominated cinema. From producers to consumers, from characters to aspirants and scholars are tuned towards the belief that the masculine characters have to appear with more grace and power. They would like the male character to control, oppress, suppress their female counterparts and in so doing show their superior role. As a result of this belief, the powerless and voiceless parts of the society like women, children and those in lack of other powers will be victimized.

In a similar way the films which are coming out currently in a larger number are manifesting the belief of the Ethiopian patriarchal society. They are portraying the female characters as inferior, powerless and only agents of pleasure to their female counterparts.

### 5.3 RECCOMENDATION

Though it is widely accepted that films like other arts are the manifestations of the beliefs and cultures of the society, the Ethiopian films, coming out in leaps and bounds could have been agents of change. They could serve as a necessary tool in changing this belief which contradicts the fundamental female's rights and not exercising their democratic rights .I suggest that they have the great role in bringing about social transformation. They could act as agents of manipulating the society in general and the males in particular to change this unnecessary and inhuman mind set up .They could help as the main tool to preaching freedom and equality .In so doing ,they could assist the efforts geared towards emancipating women and other vulnerable parts of the society.

If these trends continue on, as the Ethiopian film industry grow up, it would undoubtedly have an effect on the next generation. Today, as far as my knowledge is concerned, the films produced in the country are open to all group of the society and age group. Hence, children continue on to watch these films with out any precautions. There is no doubt that children who frequently watch these films would develop these attitudes and the next generation will also inherit this harmful tradition and its effect. Considering this fact, I suggest that there should be a regulatory organ that could regulate and scrutinize the content and presentation of these films. In addition, the producers of these films have to also take care of the content and presentation of the films. There should also be some restrictions for those who want to continue on this distractive act.

Last but not least, I recommend other media and communication scholars to further conduct studies on the effects of these gender based violence taking this research as spring

board. It could be of interesting area to be explored and their significance could be of great interest to the media and communication studies.

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**APPNDIX**  
**CROSS TABULATION TABLES**

**TABLE 1-NOTES ON THE USE OF THE CROSS TABULATION TABLES**

| Notes                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Output Created         |                                | 07-JUN-2008 04:35:09                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Comments               |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Input                  | Data                           | D:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\EDIYEEE-0424CAF\Desktop\shime\draftpercentage value.sav                                                                                                                                        |
|                        | Filter                         | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                        | Weight                         | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                        | Split File                     | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                        | N of Rows in Working Data File | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Missing Value Handling | Definition of Missing          | User-defined missing values are treated as missing.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                        | Cases Used                     | Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.                                                                                                        |
| Syntax                 |                                | CROSSTABS<br>/TABLES=prcfemr privfemr priagfer BY agechild ageteenr<br>ageadolr agelderl<br>agetotre occstud occhmare comsexre occupa sre occhmair<br>occhusre occunemr<br>ocothrec<br>/FORMAT= AVALUE TABLES<br>/CELLS= COUNT TOTAL . |

|                  |                             |            |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| <b>Resources</b> | <b>Dimensions Requested</b> | 2          |
|                  | <b>Cells Available</b>      | 14563      |
|                  | <b>Elapsed Time</b>         | 0:00:00.14 |

**TABLE 2- CASE PROVESSING SUMMARY**

|                                                                 | <b>Cases</b> |                |                |                |              |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                                                 | <b>Valid</b> |                | <b>Missing</b> |                | <b>Total</b> |                |
|                                                                 | <b>N</b>     | <b>Percent</b> | <b>N</b>       | <b>Percent</b> | <b>N</b>     | <b>Percent</b> |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * age child</b>                            | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * age teens recate</b>                     | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * age adolecense</b>                       | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * age elderly recateg</b>                  | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * age total recateg</b>                    | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupation student recategorized</b>     | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupatio housemaid recategorized</b>    | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * commercial sex workers recategorized</b> | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupation secretaries recat</b>         | 8            | 100.0%         | 0              | .0%            | 8            | 100.0%         |

|                                                                          |   |        |   |     |   |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|---|-----|---|--------|
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupahmaidrec</b>                                | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupation husbands recategorized</b>             | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupation unemployed youth recategorized</b>     | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>pricharafemalerec * occupation others recategorized</b>               | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * age child</b>                            | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * age teens recate</b>                     | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * age adolecense</b>                       | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * age elderly recateg</b>                  | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * age total recateg</b>                    | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation student recategorized</b>     | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupatio housemaid recategorized</b>    | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * commercial sex workers recategorized</b> | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation secretaries recat</b>         | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupahmaidrec</b>                       | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation husbands recategorized</b>    | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |

|                                                                                  |   |        |   |     |   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|---|-----|---|--------|
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation unemployed youth recategorized</b>    | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation others recategorized</b>              | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age child</b>                                 | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age teens recate</b>                          | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age adolecense</b>                            | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age elderly recateg</b>                       | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age total recateg</b>                         | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation student recategorized</b>          | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupatio housemaid recategorized</b>         | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * commercial sex workers recategorized</b>      | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation secretaries recat</b>              | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupahmaidrec</b>                            | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation husbands recategorized</b>         | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation unemployed youth recategorized</b> | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation</b>                                | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |

|                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| others recategorized |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

TABLE 3-PRIMARY CHARACTERS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED-AGE CHILD COSS TABUATION

| pricharafemalerec * age child Crosstabulation |      |            |           |       |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                               |      |            | age child |       |       | Total  |
|                                               |      |            | 1.00      | 2.00  | 3.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                             | 2.00 | Count      | 4         |       | 1     | 5      |
|                                               |      | % of Total | 50.0%     |       | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                               | 3.00 | Count      | 1         | 2     |       | 3      |
|                                               |      | % of Total | 12.5%     | 25.0% |       | 37.5%  |
| Total                                         |      | Count      | 5         | 2     | 1     | 8      |
|                                               |      | % of Total | 62.5%     | 25.0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 4-PROMARY FEMALE CHARACTERS RECATEGORIZED AGE TEENAGERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * age teens recate Crosstabulation |      |            |                  |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------|-------|
|                                                      |      |            | age teens recate | Total |
|                                                      |      |            | 1.00             |       |
| pricharafemalerec                                    | 2.00 | Count      | 5                | 5     |
|                                                      |      | % of Total | 62.5%            | 62.5% |

|       |      |            |        |        |
|-------|------|------------|--------|--------|
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 3      | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 37.5%  | 37.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 8      | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 5-PRIMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ADOLESCENCE CROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * age adolescence Crosstabulation |      |            |                 |       |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                                     |      |            | age adolescence |       |       | Total  |
|                                                     |      |            | 1.00            | 3.00  | 4.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                   | 2.00 | Count      | 1               | 2     | 2     | 5      |
|                                                     |      | % of Total | 12.5%           | 25.0% | 25.0% | 62.5%  |
|                                                     | 3.00 | Count      | 1               | 1     | 1     | 3      |
|                                                     |      | % of Total | 12.5%           | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
| Total                                               |      | Count      | 2               | 3     | 3     | 8      |
|                                                     |      | % of Total | 25.0%           | 37.5% | 37.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 6-PRIMARY CHARACTES FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ELDERLY RECATEGORIZED CROSS  
TABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * age elderly recateg Crosstabulation |      |            |                     |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                         |      |            | age elderly recateg |       | Total  |
|                                                         |      |            | 1.00                | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                       | 2.00 | Count      | 4                   | 1     | 5      |
|                                                         |      | % of Total | 50.0%               | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                                         | 3.00 | Count      | 2                   | 1     | 3      |
|                                                         |      | % of Total | 25.0%               | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
| Total                                                   |      | Count      | 6                   | 2     | 8      |
|                                                         |      | % of Total | 75.0%               | 25.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 7-PRIMARY CHARACTERS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION STUDENTS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * occupation student recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                  |       |      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|                                                                      |      |            | occupation student recategorized |       |      | Total |
|                                                                      |      |            | 1.00                             | 2.00  | 3.00 |       |
| pricharafemalerec                                                    | 2.00 | Count      | 3                                | 2     |      | 5     |
|                                                                      |      | % of Total | 37.5%                            | 25.0% |      | 62.5% |
|                                                                      | 3.00 | Count      | 1                                | 1     | 1    | 3     |

|              |  |                   |       |       |       |        |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|              |  | <b>% of Total</b> | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>Count</b>      | 4     | 3     | 1     | 8      |
|              |  | <b>% of Total</b> | 50.0% | 37.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABEL 8-PROMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * occupatio housemaid recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                      |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                       |      |            | occupatio housemaid<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                       |      |            | 1.00                                 | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 4                                    | 1     | 5      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 50.0%                                | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                       | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                    |       | 3      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                |       | 37.5%  |
| Total                                                                 |      | Count      | 7                                    | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 87.5%                                | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 9-PRIMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED COMERCIAL SEX WORKERS RECATEGORIZED  
VROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * commercial sex workers recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                         |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                          |      |            | commercial sex workers<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                          |      |            | 1.00                                    | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                                        | 2.00 | Count      | 4                                       | 1     | 5      |
|                                                                          |      | % of Total | 50.0%                                   | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                          | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                       |       | 3      |
|                                                                          |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                   |       | 37.5%  |
| Total                                                                    |      | Count      | 7                                       | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                          |      | % of Total | 87.5%                                   | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TBLE 10-PRIMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION SECRETARIES RECATEGORESED  
CROSSTABULATION

| pricharafemalerec * occupation secretaries recat Crosstabulation |      |            |                              |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|-------|
|                                                                  |      |            | occupation secretaries recat | Total |
|                                                                  |      |            | 1.00                         |       |
| pricharafemalerec                                                | 2.00 | Count      | 5                            | 5     |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 62.5%                        | 62.5% |

|       |      |            |        |        |
|-------|------|------------|--------|--------|
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 3      | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 37.5%  | 37.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 8      | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

TBELE 11-PRIMARY CHARECTERS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSE MAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULTION

| pricharafemalerec * occupahmaidrec Crosstabulation |      |            |                |       |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|-------|--------|
|                                                    |      |            | occupahmaidrec |       | Total  |
|                                                    |      |            | 1.00           | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                  | 2.00 | Count      | 5              |       | 5      |
|                                                    |      | % of Total | 62.5%          |       | 62.5%  |
|                                                    | 3.00 | Count      | 2              | 1     | 3      |
|                                                    |      | % of Total | 25.0%          | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
| Total                                              |      | Count      | 7              | 1     | 8      |
|                                                    |      | % of Total | 87.5%          | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 12-PRIMARY CHARACTERS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HUSBANDS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULTION

| pricharafemalerec * occupation husbands recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                   |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                       |      |            | Occupation husbands recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                       |      |            | 1.00                              | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 3                                 | 2     | 5      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 37.5%                             | 25.0% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                       | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                 |       | 3      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 37.5%                             |       | 37.5%  |
| Total                                                                 |      | Count      | 6                                 | 2     | 8      |
|                                                                       |      | % of Total | 75.0%                             | 25.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 13-PRIMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION UNEMPLOYED YOUTH RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULTION

| pricharafemalerec * occupation unemployed youth recategorized Crosstabulation |      |       |                                              |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|----------------------------------------------|-------|
|                                                                               |      |       | occupation unemployed youth<br>recategorized | Total |
|                                                                               |      |       | 1.00                                         |       |
| pricharafemalerec                                                             | 2.00 | Count | 5                                            | 5     |
|                                                                               |      | % of  | 62.5%                                        | 62.5% |

|              |             |                   |        |        |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
|              |             | <b>Total</b>      |        |        |
|              | <b>3.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 3      | 3      |
|              |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 37.5%  | 37.5%  |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>Count</b>      | 8      | 8      |
|              |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TBLE 14-PRMARY FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION OTHERS RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION**

| pricharafemalerec * occupation others recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                 |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                     |      |            | occupation others recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                     |      |            | 1.00                            | 2.00  |        |
| pricharafemalerec                                                   | 2.00 | Count      | 3                               | 2     | 5      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 37.5%                           | 25.0% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                     | 3.00 | Count      | 2                               | 1     | 3      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 25.0%                           | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
| Total                                                               |      | Count      | 5                               | 3     | 8      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 62.5%                           | 37.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 15-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALES RECATEGORIZED AGE CHILD CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age child Crosstabulation |      |            |           |       |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                                        |      |            | age child |       |       | Total  |
|                                                        |      |            | 1.00      | 2.00  | 3.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca                             | 2.00 | Count      | 3         |       | 1     | 4      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 37.5%     |       | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                        | 3.00 | Count      | 1         | 2     |       | 3      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 12.5%     | 25.0% |       | 37.5%  |
|                                                        | 4.00 | Count      | 1         |       |       | 1      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 12.5%     |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                  |      | Count      | 5         | 2     | 1     | 8      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 62.5%     | 25.0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 16-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE TEENEGERS RECATEGORIZED CROOSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age teens recate Crosstabulation |      |       |                  |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                                                               |      |       | age teens recate | Total |
|                                                               |      |       | 1.00             |       |
| primary victim female reca                                    | 2.00 | Count | 4                | 4     |

|       |      |            |        |        |
|-------|------|------------|--------|--------|
|       |      | % of Total | 50.0%  | 50.0%  |
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 3      | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 37.5%  | 37.5%  |
|       | 4.00 | Count      | 1      | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5%  | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 8      | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 17-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ADOLESCENCE CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age adolescence Crosstabulation |      |            |                 |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                              |      |            | age adolescence |       |       | Total |
|                                                              |      |            | 1.00            | 3.00  | 4.00  |       |
| primary victim female reca                                   | 2.00 | Count      | 1               | 2     | 1     | 4     |
|                                                              |      | % of Total | 12.5%           | 25.0% | 12.5% | 50.0% |
|                                                              | 3.00 | Count      | 1               | 1     | 1     | 3     |
|                                                              |      | % of Total | 12.5%           | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5% |
|                                                              | 4.00 | Count      |                 |       | 1     | 1     |
|                                                              |      | % of Total |                 |       | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| Total                                                        |      | Count      | 2               | 3     | 3     | 8     |

|  |                   |       |       |       |        |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|  | <b>% of Total</b> | 25.0% | 37.5% | 37.5% | 100.0% |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|

**TABLE 18-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ELDERLY RECATEGORIZED**  
**CROSSTABULATION**

| primary victim female reca * age elderly recateg Crosstabulation |      |            |                     |       |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                  |      |            | Age elderly recateg |       | Total  |
|                                                                  |      |            | 1.00                | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca                                       | 2.00 | Count      | 3                   | 1     | 4      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 37.5%               | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                                  | 3.00 | Count      | 2                   | 1     | 3      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 25.0%               | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|                                                                  | 4.00 | Count      | 1                   |       | 1      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 12.5%               |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                            |      | Count      | 6                   | 2     | 8      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 75.0%               | 25.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 19-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE TOTAL RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION**

| primary victim female reca * age total recateg Crosstabulation |       |            |                   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                                                |       |            | age total recateg | Total  |
|                                                                |       |            | 4.00              |        |
| primary victim female reca                                     | 2.00  | Count      | 4                 | 4      |
|                                                                |       | % of Total | 50.0%             | 50.0%  |
|                                                                | 3.00  | Count      | 3                 | 3      |
|                                                                |       | % of Total | 37.5%             | 37.5%  |
|                                                                | 4.00  | Count      | 1                 | 1      |
|                                                                |       | % of Total | 12.5%             | 12.5%  |
|                                                                | Total |            | Count             | 8      |
|                                                                |       |            | % of Total        | 100.0% |

TABLE 20-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION STUDENTS RECATEGORISED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation student Re-categorized Cross tabulation |      |       |                                   |      |      |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|
|                                                                                 |      |       | occupation student Re-categorized |      |      | Total |
|                                                                                 |      |       | 1.00                              | 2.00 | 3.00 |       |
| primary victim female                                                           | 2.00 | Count | 2                                 | 2    |      | 4     |

|       |      |            |       |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| reca  |      | % of Total | 25.0% | 25.0% |       | 50.0%  |
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 1     | 1     | 1     | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|       | 4.00 | Count      | 1     |       |       | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 4     | 3     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 50.0% | 37.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABELE 21-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSS TABULTION

| primary victim female reca * Occupation housemaid Re-categorized Cross tabulation |      |            |                                     |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                   |      |            | Occupation housemaid Re-categorized |       | Total |
|                                                                                   |      |            | 1.00                                | 2.00  |       |
| primary victim female reca                                                        | 2.00 | Count      | 4                                   |       | 4     |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 50.0%                               |       | 50.0% |
|                                                                                   | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                   |       | 3     |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 37.5%                               |       | 37.5% |
|                                                                                   | 4.00 | Count      |                                     | 1     | 1     |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total |                                     | 12.5% | 12.5% |

|              |                   |       |       |        |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 7     | 1     | 8      |
|              | <b>% of Total</b> | 87.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 22-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * commercial sex workers recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                         |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                   |      |            | commercial sex workers<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                                   |      |            | 1.00                                    | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female<br>reca                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 3                                       | 1     | 4      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                   | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                                                   | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                       |       | 3      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                   |       | 37.5%  |
|                                                                                   | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                       |       | 1      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 12.5%                                   |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                             |      | Count      | 7                                       | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 87.5%                                   | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 23- PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION SECRETARIES RECATEGORIZED  
CROSS TABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation secretaries recat Crosstabulation |      |            |                              |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                           |      |            | occupation secretaries recat | Total  |
|                                                                           |      |            | 1.00                         |        |
| primary victim female reca                                                | 2.00 | Count      | 4                            | 4      |
|                                                                           |      | % of Total | 50.0%                        | 50.0%  |
|                                                                           | 3.00 | Count      | 3                            | 3      |
|                                                                           |      | % of Total | 37.5%                        | 37.5%  |
|                                                                           | 4.00 | Count      | 1                            | 1      |
|                                                                           |      | % of Total | 12.5%                        | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                     |      | Count      | 8                            | 8      |
|                                                                           |      | % of Total | 100.0%                       | 100.0% |

TABLE 24-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCPATION HOUSEMAID CROSS TABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupahmaidrec Crosstabulation |      |            |                |      |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|------|-------|
|                                                             |      |            | occupahmaidrec |      | Total |
|                                                             |      |            | 1.00           | 2.00 |       |
| primary victim female reca                                  | 2.00 | Count      | 4              |      | 4     |
|                                                             |      | % of Total | 50.0%          |      | 50.0% |

|       |      |            |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|--------|
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 2     | 1     | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 25.0% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|       | 4.00 | Count      | 1     |       | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 7     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 87.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 25-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation husbands recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                   |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                |      |            | occupation husbands recategorized |       | Total |
|                                                                                |      |            | 1.00                              | 2.00  |       |
| primary victim female reca                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 2                                 | 2     | 4     |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 25.0%                             | 25.0% | 50.0% |
|                                                                                | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                 |       | 3     |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 37.5%                             |       | 37.5% |
|                                                                                | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                 |       | 1     |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 12.5%                             |       | 12.5% |
| Total                                                                          |      | Count      | 6                                 | 2     | 8     |

|  |                   |       |       |        |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
|  | <b>% of Total</b> | 75.0% | 25.0% | 100.0% |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|

**TABLE 26-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION UNEMPLOYED YOUTH**  
**RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION**

| primary victim female reca * occupation unemployed youth recategorized<br>Crosstabulation |      |               |                                              |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                                           |      |               | occupation unemployed youth<br>recategorized | Total  |
|                                                                                           |      |               | 1.00                                         |        |
| primary victim female<br>reca                                                             | 2.00 | Count         | 4                                            | 4      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 50.0%                                        | 50.0%  |
|                                                                                           | 3.00 | Count         | 3                                            | 3      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 37.5%                                        | 37.5%  |
|                                                                                           | 4.00 | Count         | 1                                            | 1      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 12.5%                                        | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                                     |      | Count         | 8                                            | 8      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 100.0%                                       | 100.0% |

**TABLE 27-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION OTHERS RECATEGORIZED**  
**CROSSTABULATION**

|                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation others recategorized Crosstabulation</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                            |      |            | occupation others<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                            |      |            | 1.00                               | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca | 2.00 | Count      | 2                                  | 2     | 4      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 25.0%                              | 25.0% | 50.0%  |
|                            | 3.00 | Count      | 2                                  | 1     | 3      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 25.0%                              | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|                            | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                  |       | 1      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5%                              |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                      |      | Count      | 5                                  | 3     | 8      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 62.5%                              | 37.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 28-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED AGE CHILD CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * age child Crosstabulation |      |            |           |      |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------|------|------|-------|
|                                                           |      |            | age child |      |      | Total |
|                                                           |      |            | 1.00      | 2.00 | 3.00 |       |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                             | 1.00 | Count      | 2         |      |      | 2     |
|                                                           |      | % of Total | 25.0%     |      |      | 25.0% |
|                                                           | 2.00 | Count      | 3         | 2    |      | 5     |

|       |      |            |       |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|       |      | % of Total | 37.5% | 25.0% |       | 62.5%  |
|       | 3.00 | Count      |       |       | 1     | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total |       |       | 12.5% | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 5     | 2     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 62.5% | 25.0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 29-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED AGE TEENEGERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * age teens recate Crosstabulation |      |            |                  |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------|--------|
|                                                                  |      |            | age teens recate | Total  |
|                                                                  |      |            | 1.00             |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                    | 1.00 | Count      | 2                | 2      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 25.0%            | 25.0%  |
|                                                                  | 2.00 | Count      | 5                | 5      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 62.5%            | 62.5%  |
|                                                                  | 3.00 | Count      | 1                | 1      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 12.5%            | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                            |      | Count      | 8                | 8      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 100.0%           | 100.0% |

TABLE 30-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS REGATEGORIZED AGE ADOLESCENCE CROSSTABULATION

| Primary Aggressor Re-categorized * age adolescence Cross tabulation |      |            |                |       |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                                                     |      |            | age adolecense |       |       | Total  |
|                                                                     |      |            | 1.00           | 3.00  | 4.00  |        |
| primaryaggressorre-categorized                                      | 1.00 | Count      |                |       | 2     | 2      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total |                |       | 25.0% | 25.0%  |
|                                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 1              | 3     | 1     | 5      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 12.5%          | 37.5% | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                     | 3.00 | Count      | 1              |       |       | 1      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 12.5%          |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                               |      | Count      | 2              | 3     | 3     | 8      |
|                                                                     |      | % of Total | 25.0%          | 37.5% | 37.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 31-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED AGE ELDERLY RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorre-categorized * age elderly recateg Crosstabulation |                     |      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|
|                                                                      | age elderly recateg |      | Total |
|                                                                      | 1.00                | 2.00 |       |
|                                                                      |                     |      |       |

|                               |      |            |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------|------|------------|-------|-------|--------|
|                               |      |            |       |       |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized | 1.00 | Count      | 2     |       | 2      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 25.0% |       | 25.0%  |
|                               | 2.00 | Count      | 4     | 1     | 5      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 50.0% | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                               | 3.00 | Count      |       | 1     | 1      |
|                               |      | % of Total |       | 12.5% | 12.5%  |
| Total                         |      | Count      | 6     | 2     | 8      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 75.0% | 25.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 32-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED AGE TOTAL RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * age total recateg Crosstabulation</b> |             |                   |                          |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                          |             |                   | <b>age total recateg</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|                                                                          |             |                   | <b>4.00</b>              |              |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized</b>                                     | <b>1.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 2                        | 2            |
|                                                                          |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 25.0%                    | 25.0%        |
|                                                                          | <b>2.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 5                        | 5            |
|                                                                          |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 62.5%                    | 62.5%        |
|                                                                          | <b>3.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 1                        | 1            |

|              |  |                   |        |        |
|--------------|--|-------------------|--------|--------|
|              |  | <b>% of Total</b> | 12.5%  | 12.5%  |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>Count</b>      | 8      | 8      |
|              |  | <b>% of Total</b> | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 33-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION STUDENTS RECATEGORIZED**  
**CROSSTABULATION**

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation student recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                  |       |       |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                  |      |            | occupation student recategorized |       |       | Total  |
|                                                                                  |      |            | 1.00                             | 2.00  | 3.00  |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                                    | 1.00 | Count      | 1                                | 1     |       | 2      |
|                                                                                  |      | % of Total | 12.5%                            | 12.5% |       | 25.0%  |
|                                                                                  | 2.00 | Count      | 3                                | 1     | 1     | 5      |
|                                                                                  |      | % of Total | 37.5%                            | 12.5% | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                                  | 3.00 | Count      |                                  | 1     |       | 1      |
|                                                                                  |      | % of Total |                                  | 12.5% |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                            |      | Count      | 4                                | 3     | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                                  |      | % of Total | 50.0%                            | 37.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 34-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupatio housemaid recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                   |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                   |      |            | occupatio housemaid recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                                   |      |            | 1.00                              | 2.00  |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                                     | 1.00 | Count      | 1                                 | 1     | 2      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 12.5%                             | 12.5% | 25.0%  |
|                                                                                   | 2.00 | Count      | 5                                 |       | 5      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 62.5%                             |       | 62.5%  |
|                                                                                   | 3.00 | Count      | 1                                 |       | 1      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 12.5%                             |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                             |      | Count      | 7                                 | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 87.5%                             | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 35-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * commercial sex workers recategorized Crosstabulation |                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                                                                                      | commercial sex workers | Total |

|                               |      |            | recategorized |       |        |
|-------------------------------|------|------------|---------------|-------|--------|
|                               |      |            | 1.00          | 2.00  |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized | 1.00 | Count      | 1             | 1     | 2      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 12.5%         | 12.5% | 25.0%  |
|                               | 2.00 | Count      | 5             |       | 5      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 62.5%         |       | 62.5%  |
|                               | 3.00 | Count      | 1             |       | 1      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 12.5%         |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                         |      | Count      | 7             | 1     | 8      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 87.5%         | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 36-PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION SECRETARIES RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

**primaryaggressorrecategorized \* occupation secretaries recat Crosstabulation**

|                               |      |            | occupation secretaries recat | Total  |
|-------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|--------|
|                               |      |            | 1.00                         |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized | 1.00 | Count      | 2                            | 2      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 25.0%                        | 25.0%  |
|                               | 2.00 | Count      | 5                            | 5      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 62.5%                        | 62.5%  |
|                               | 3.00 | Count      | 1                            | 1      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 12.5%                        | 12.5%  |
| Total                         |      | Count      | 8                            | 8      |
|                               |      | % of Total | 100.0%                       | 100.0% |

TABLE 37 PRIMARY AGGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATIONHOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupahmaidrec Crosstabulation |      |            |                |      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|------|-------|
|                                                                |      |            | occupahmaidrec |      | Total |
|                                                                |      |            | 1.00           | 2.00 |       |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                  | 1.00 | Count      | 2              |      | 2     |
|                                                                |      | % of Total | 25.0%          |      | 25.0% |
|                                                                | 2.00 | Count      | 4              | 1    | 5     |

|       |      |            |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|--------|
|       |      | % of Total | 50.0% | 12.5% | 62.5%  |
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 1     |       | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 7     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 87.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 38 PRIMARY AGGRESSRS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HUSBANDS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation husbands recategorized Crosstabulation</b> |             |                   |                                          |             |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
|                                                                                          |             |                   | <b>occupation husbands recategorized</b> |             | <b>Total</b> |
|                                                                                          |             |                   | <b>1.00</b>                              | <b>2.00</b> |              |
| <b>primaryaggressorrecategorized</b>                                                     | <b>1.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 1                                        | 1           | 2            |
|                                                                                          |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 12.5%                                    | 12.5%       | 25.0%        |
|                                                                                          | <b>2.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 4                                        | 1           | 5            |
|                                                                                          |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 50.0%                                    | 12.5%       | 62.5%        |
|                                                                                          | <b>3.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 1                                        |             | 1            |
|                                                                                          |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 12.5%                                    |             | 12.5%        |

|              |                   |       |       |        |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 6     | 2     | 8      |
|              | <b>% of Total</b> | 75.0% | 25.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 39 –PRIMARY AGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION UNEMPLOYED YOUTH RECATEGORIZED**  
**CROSSTABULATION**

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation unemployed youth recategorized<br>Crosstabulation |      |               |                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                                              |      |               | occupation unemployed youth<br>recategorized | Total  |
|                                                                                              |      |               | 1.00                                         |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                                                | 1.00 | Count         | 2                                            | 2      |
|                                                                                              |      | % of<br>Total | 25.0%                                        | 25.0%  |
|                                                                                              | 2.00 | Count         | 5                                            | 5      |
|                                                                                              |      | % of<br>Total | 62.5%                                        | 62.5%  |
|                                                                                              | 3.00 | Count         | 1                                            | 1      |
|                                                                                              |      | % of<br>Total | 12.5%                                        | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                                        |      | Count         | 8                                            | 8      |
|                                                                                              |      | % of<br>Total | 100.0%                                       | 100.0% |

TABLE 40-PRIMARY AGRESSORS RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION OTHERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primaryaggressorrecategorized * occupation others recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                 |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                 |      |            | occupation others recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                                 |      |            | 1.00                            | 2.00  |        |
| primaryaggressorrecategorized                                                   | 1.00 | Count      | 2                               |       | 2      |
|                                                                                 |      | % of Total | 25.0%                           |       | 25.0%  |
|                                                                                 | 2.00 | Count      | 3                               | 2     | 5      |
|                                                                                 |      | % of Total | 37.5%                           | 25.0% | 62.5%  |
|                                                                                 | 3.00 | Count      |                                 | 1     | 1      |
|                                                                                 |      | % of Total |                                 | 12.5% | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                           |      | Count      | 5                               | 3     | 8      |
|                                                                                 |      | % of Total | 62.5%                           | 37.5% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 41- CROSS TABULATION 2**

|       |
|-------|
| Notes |
|-------|

|                               |                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Output Created</b>         |                                       | 07-JUN-2008 04:48:18                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Comments</b>               |                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Input</b>                  | <b>Data</b>                           | D:\Documents and Settings\Administrator.EDIYEEE-0424CAF\Desktop\shime\draftpercentage value.sav                                                                                                                    |
|                               | <b>Filter</b>                         | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                               | <b>Weight</b>                         | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                               | <b>Split File</b>                     | <none>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                               | <b>N of Rows in Working Data File</b> | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Missing Value Handling</b> | <b>Definition of Missing</b>          | User-defined missing values are treated as missing.                                                                                                                                                                |
|                               | <b>Cases Used</b>                     | Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.                                                                                    |
| <b>Syntax</b>                 |                                       | CROSSTABS<br>/TABLES=privfemr BY agechild ageteenr ageadolr agelderl<br>agetotre occstud<br>occhmare comsexre occupiesre occhmair occhusre<br>occunemr ocothrec<br>/FORMAT= AVALUE TABLES<br>/CELLS= COUNT TOTAL . |
| <b>Resources</b>              | <b>Dimensions Requested</b>           | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                               | <b>Cells Available</b>                | 14563                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                               | <b>Elapsed Time</b>                   | 0:00:00.07                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

TABLE 42- CASE PROCESSING SUMMARY

| Case Processing Summary                                           |       |         |         |         |       |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
|                                                                   | Cases |         |         |         |       |         |
|                                                                   | Valid |         | Missing |         | Total |         |
|                                                                   | N     | Percent | N       | Percent | N     | Percent |
| primary victim female reca * age child                            | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * age teens recate                     | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * age adolecense                       | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * age elderly recateg                  | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * age total recateg                    | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupation student recategorized     | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupatio housemaid recategorized    | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * commercial sex workers recategorized | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupation secretaries recat         | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupahmaidrec                       | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupation husbands recategorized    | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |
| primary victim female reca * occupation                           | 8     | 100.0%  | 0       | .0%     | 8     | 100.0%  |

|                                                              |   |        |   |     |   |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|---|-----|---|--------|
| unemployed youth recategorized                               |   |        |   |     |   |        |
| primary victim female reca * occupation others recategorized | 8 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 8 | 100.0% |

TABLE 43-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE CHILD CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age child Crosstabulation |      |            |           |       |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                                        |      |            | age child |       |       | Total  |
|                                                        |      |            | 1.00      | 2.00  | 3.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca                             | 2.00 | Count      | 3         |       | 1     | 4      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 37.5%     |       | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                        | 3.00 | Count      | 1         | 2     |       | 3      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 12.5%     | 25.0% |       | 37.5%  |
|                                                        | 4.00 | Count      | 1         |       |       | 1      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 12.5%     |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                  |      | Count      | 5         | 2     | 1     | 8      |
|                                                        |      | % of Total | 62.5%     | 25.0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 44-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE TEENS RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

|                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| primary victim female reca * age teens recate Crosstabulation |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|

|                            |      |            | age teens recate | Total  |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------------|--------|
|                            |      |            | 1.00             |        |
| primary victim female reca | 2.00 | Count      | 4                | 4      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 50.0%            | 50.0%  |
|                            | 3.00 | Count      | 3                | 3      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 37.5%            | 37.5%  |
|                            | 4.00 | Count      | 1                | 1      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5%            | 12.5%  |
| Total                      |      | Count      | 8                | 8      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 100.0%           | 100.0% |

**TABLE 45-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ADOLESCENTS CROSSTABULATION**

| primary victim female reca * age adolescence Crosstabulation |      |            |                 |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                              |      |            | age adolescence |       |       | Total |
|                                                              |      |            | 1.00            | 3.00  | 4.00  |       |
| primary victim female reca                                   | 2.00 | Count      | 1               | 2     | 1     | 4     |
|                                                              |      | % of Total | 12.5%           | 25.0% | 12.5% | 50.0% |
|                                                              | 3.00 | Count      | 1               | 1     | 1     | 3     |

|       |      |            |       |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|       | 4.00 | Count      |       |       | 1     | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total |       |       | 12.5% | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 2     | 3     | 3     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 25.0% | 37.5% | 37.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 46-PRIMARY VICTIMS FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE ELDERLY RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age elderly recateg Crosstabulation |      |            |                     |       |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                  |      |            | age elderly recateg |       | Total  |
|                                                                  |      |            | 1.00                | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca                                       | 2.00 | Count      | 3                   | 1     | 4      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 37.5%               | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                                  | 3.00 | Count      | 2                   | 1     | 3      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 25.0%               | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|                                                                  | 4.00 | Count      | 1                   |       | 1      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 12.5%               |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                            |      | Count      | 6                   | 2     | 8      |
|                                                                  |      | % of Total | 75.0%               | 25.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 47-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED AGE TOTAL RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * age total recateg Crosstabulation |      |            |                   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                                                |      |            | age total recateg | Total  |
|                                                                |      |            | 4.00              |        |
| primary victim female reca                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 4                 | 4      |
|                                                                |      | % of Total | 50.0%             | 50.0%  |
|                                                                | 3.00 | Count      | 3                 | 3      |
|                                                                |      | % of Total | 37.5%             | 37.5%  |
|                                                                | 4.00 | Count      | 1                 | 1      |
|                                                                |      | % of Total | 12.5%             | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                          |      | Count      | 8                 | 8      |
|                                                                |      | % of Total | 100.0%            | 100.0% |

TABLE 48-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION STUDENTS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation student recategorized Crosstabulation |      |       |                                  |      |      |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|-------|
|                                                                               |      |       | occupation student recategorized |      |      | Total |
|                                                                               |      |       | 1.00                             | 2.00 | 3.00 |       |
| primary victim female reca                                                    | 2.00 | Count | 2                                | 2    |      | 4     |

|       |      |            |       |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|       |      | % of Total | 25.0% | 25.0% |       | 50.0%  |
|       | 3.00 | Count      | 1     | 1     | 1     | 3      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|       | 4.00 | Count      | 1     |       |       | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       |       | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 4     | 3     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 50.0% | 37.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 49-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATON HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| <b>primary victim female reca * occupatio housemaid recategorized Crosstabulation</b> |             |                   |                                              |             |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
|                                                                                       |             |                   | <b>occupatio housemaid<br/>recategorized</b> |             | <b>Total</b> |
|                                                                                       |             |                   | <b>1.00</b>                                  | <b>2.00</b> |              |
| <b>primary victim female reca</b>                                                     | <b>2.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 4                                            |             | 4            |
|                                                                                       |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 50.0%                                        |             | 50.0%        |
|                                                                                       | <b>3.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 3                                            |             | 3            |
|                                                                                       |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 37.5%                                        |             | 37.5%        |
|                                                                                       | <b>4.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      |                                              | 1           | 1            |
|                                                                                       |             | <b>% of Total</b> |                                              | 12.5%       | 12.5%        |

|              |                   |       |       |        |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 7     | 1     | 8      |
|              | <b>% of Total</b> | 87.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 50-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * commercial sex workers recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                         |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                   |      |            | commercial sex workers<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                                   |      |            | 1.00                                    | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female<br>reca                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 3                                       | 1     | 4      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                   | 12.5% | 50.0%  |
|                                                                                   | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                       |       | 3      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 37.5%                                   |       | 37.5%  |
|                                                                                   | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                       |       | 1      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 12.5%                                   |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                             |      | Count      | 7                                       | 1     | 8      |
|                                                                                   |      | % of Total | 87.5%                                   | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 51-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION SECRETARIES RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation secretaries recat Cross tabulation</b> |                                     |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                   | <b>occupation secretaries recat</b> | <b>Total</b> |

|                            |      |            |        |        |
|----------------------------|------|------------|--------|--------|
|                            |      |            | 1.00   |        |
| primary victim female reca | 2.00 | Count      | 4      | 4      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 50.0%  | 50.0%  |
|                            | 3.00 | Count      | 3      | 3      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 37.5%  | 37.5%  |
|                            | 4.00 | Count      | 1      | 1      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5%  | 12.5%  |
| Total                      |      | Count      | 8      | 8      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 52-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID CROSSTABULATION**

| <b>primary victim female reca * occupahmaidrec Crosstabulation</b> |             |                   |                       |             |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
|                                                                    |             |                   | <b>occupahmaidrec</b> |             | <b>Total</b> |
|                                                                    |             |                   | <b>1.00</b>           | <b>2.00</b> |              |
| <b>primary victim female reca</b>                                  | <b>2.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 4                     |             | 4            |
|                                                                    |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 50.0%                 |             | 50.0%        |
|                                                                    | <b>3.00</b> | <b>Count</b>      | 2                     | 1           | 3            |
|                                                                    |             | <b>% of Total</b> | 25.0%                 | 12.5%       | 37.5%        |

|       |      |            |       |       |        |
|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|--------|
|       | 4.00 | Count      | 1     |       | 1      |
|       |      | % of Total | 12.5% |       | 12.5%  |
| Total |      | Count      | 7     | 1     | 8      |
|       |      | % of Total | 87.5% | 12.5% | 100.0% |

TABLE 53-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION HOUSEMAID RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation husbands recategorized Crosstabulation |      |            |                                   |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                |      |            | occupation husbands recategorized |       | Total  |
|                                                                                |      |            | 1.00                              | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca                                                     | 2.00 | Count      | 2                                 | 2     | 4      |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 25.0%                             | 25.0% | 50.0%  |
|                                                                                | 3.00 | Count      | 3                                 |       | 3      |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 37.5%                             |       | 37.5%  |
|                                                                                | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                 |       | 1      |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 12.5%                             |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                          |      | Count      | 6                                 | 2     | 8      |
|                                                                                |      | % of Total | 75.0%                             | 25.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 54-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION UNEMPLOYED YOUTH  
RECATEGORIZED CROSSTABULATION

| primary victim female reca * occupation unemployed youth recategorized<br>Crosstabulation |      |               |                                              |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                                           |      |               | occupation unemployed youth<br>recategorized | Total  |
|                                                                                           |      |               | 1.00                                         |        |
| primary victim female<br>reca                                                             | 2.00 | Count         | 4                                            | 4      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 50.0%                                        | 50.0%  |
|                                                                                           | 3.00 | Count         | 3                                            | 3      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 37.5%                                        | 37.5%  |
|                                                                                           | 4.00 | Count         | 1                                            | 1      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 12.5%                                        | 12.5%  |
| Total                                                                                     |      | Count         | 8                                            | 8      |
|                                                                                           |      | % of<br>Total | 100.0%                                       | 100.0% |

TABLE 55-PRIMARY VICTIM FEMALE RECATEGORIZED OCCUPATION OTHERS RECATEGORIZED  
CROSSTABULATION

|                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>primary victim female reca * occupation others recategorized Crosstabulation</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                            |      |            | occupation others<br>recategorized |       | Total  |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                            |      |            | 1.00                               | 2.00  |        |
| primary victim female reca | 2.00 | Count      | 2                                  | 2     | 4      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 25.0%                              | 25.0% | 50.0%  |
|                            | 3.00 | Count      | 2                                  | 1     | 3      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 25.0%                              | 12.5% | 37.5%  |
|                            | 4.00 | Count      | 1                                  |       | 1      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 12.5%                              |       | 12.5%  |
| Total                      |      | Count      | 5                                  | 3     | 8      |
|                            |      | % of Total | 62.5%                              | 37.5% | 100.0% |