

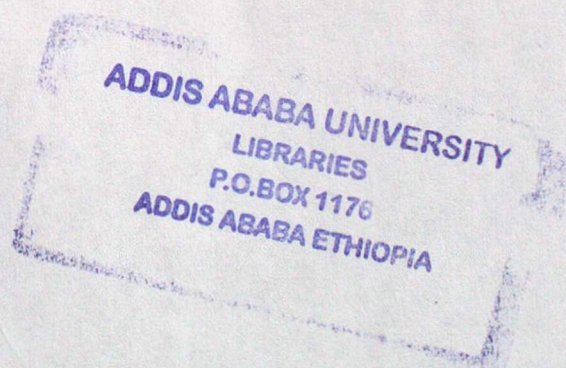
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRAGUATE STUDIES

**THE DOMINANT CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO CHILD
SEXUAL ABUSE IN ADDIS ABABA**



By

Alemayehu Haileye



July 2007

Addis Ababa

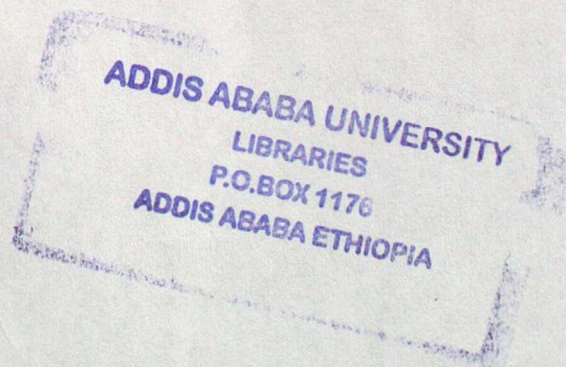
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRAGUATE STUDIES

**THE DOMINANT CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO CHILD
SEXUAL ABUSE IN ADDIS ABABA**



By

Alemayehu Haileye



July 2007

Addis Ababa

**THE DOMINANT CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO CHILD
SEXUAL ABUSE IN ADDIS ABABA**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Schools of Graduate Studies of
Addis Ababa University**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in
Counseling Psychology

By

Alemayehu Haileye



July, 2007

Addis Ababa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express his deep gratitude to Prof. Venkatachalam, for his quite valuable comments and guidance in the process of the study.

This is a good opportunity to express my special thanks to my friends, Zemzem J. Lidiya G., Hailu M. whose encouragement, friendly and professional support were quite valuable in the study.

I wish also to extend my gratitude to my sister and brother, Yeshialem Haileye and Tibebu Haileye who provided moral and other supports while undertaking the research.

Finally, sincere and special thanks goes to all parties that have extended their assistance in the whole process of the study.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgment	I
Table of Contents	II
List of Tables	VI
Acronyms	VII
Abstract	VIII

CHAPTER I

Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	5
1.3.1 General Objective	5
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	5
1.4 Justification of the Study	6
1.5 Operational Definitions	6
1.6 Delimitation of the Study	8
1.7 Limitation of the Study	8

CHAPTER II

Literature Review	10
2.1 The Meaning and Forms of Sexual Abuse	10
2.2 Myths about Sexual Abuse	10
2.3 Sexual Abuse Versus Physical Abuse	12
2.4 Prevalence of Sexual Abuse	12
2.5 Circumstances Leading to Child Sexual Abuse	14
2.5.1 Psychological Approaches	14

2.5.1.1 Psychoanalytic Approach	-----	14
2.5.1.2 Attachment Theory	-----	15
2.5.1.3 Learning Theory	-----	15
2.5.1.4 Cognitive Approaches	-----	16
2.5.2 Sociological Approaches	-----	16
2.5.2.1 Social Structural Model	-----	16
2.5.2.2 The Socio cultural Model	-----	16
2.5.2.3 Feminist Model	-----	17
2.5.3 Multi-Factorial Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse	-----	17
2.6 Who are the Victims of Sexual Abuse?	-----	18
2.7 Who are the Child Perpetrators?	-----	19
2.8 Contributing Factors to Sexual Abuse	-----	19
2.8.1 Vulnerability Factors of Victimization	-----	20
2.8.2 Risk Factors for Perpetration	-----	21
2.9 The Long-term Effects of Sexual Abuse	-----	22

CHAPTER III

Methodology	-----	25
3.1 Population	-----	25
3.2 Sampling	-----	25
3.2.1 Area Sampling	-----	25
3.2.2 Sampling of the Respondents	-----	26
3.2.2.1 Sampling of the Victims	-----	26
3.2.2.2 Sampling of Counselors	-----	27
3.3 Data Collection	-----	27
3.4 Analyzing and Interpreting Data	-----	29

CHAPTER IV

Findings	30
4.1 Major Characteristics of the Victims	30
4.1.1 Age Distribution of the Victims	30
4.1.2 Sex Distribution of the Victims	31
4.1.3 Victims Level of Education	32
4.1.4 Living Status of the Victims	32
4.2 Major Characteristics of the Perpetrators	33
4.2.1 Sex Distribution of the Perpetrators	33
4.2.2 Age Distribution of Perpetrators	33
4.2.3 The Relation Between the Victims and the Perpetrators	34
4.3 Analysis of Causative Factors for Child Sexual Abuse	34
4.3.1 Factor Analytic Result of Causative Factors of Child Sexual Abuse	34
4.3.2 Significance Test of the Difference Among Means of Major Individual Variables	39
4.4 Analyses of Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Abusee, Counselors, and Social Workers	43
4.4.1 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Abusee	43
4.1.2 Presentation of Structured Interview Result	43

CHAPTER V

Discussion	46
5.1 Major characteristics of the victims /Abusees	46
5.1.1 Age Distribution of Abuse at the Time of the Study	46
5.1.2 Sex Distribution of the Victims	47
5.1.3 Victim's Level of Education	47

5.1.4 Living Status of the Abusee -----	47
5.2 Major Characteristics of the Perpetrators-----	48
5.2.1 Sex Distribution of the Abusers -----	48
5.2.2 Age of the Abusers -----	48
5.2.3 The Relationship between Abusees and Abusers -----	49
5.3 Major Associated Factors of Child Sexual Abuse -----	49
5.4 Preventive Strategies -----	52
5.4.1 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Victims -----	52
5.4.2 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Counselors and Social Workers -----	52

CHAPTER VI

Conclusion and Recommendation -----	54
6.1 Conclusion -----	54
6.1.1 The Major Characteristics of the Abusees -----	54
6.1.2 Major Characteristics of the Abusers -----	55
6.1.3 Major Causative Factors of Child Sexual Abuse -----	55
6.1.4 Preventive Strategies -----	56
6.2 Recommendation-----	57
Reference -----	59
Appendices	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Age Distribution of the Victims -----	31
Table 2: Sex Distribution of the Victims -----	31
Table 3: Victim's Level of Education -----	32
Table 4: Living Status of the Victims -----	32
Table 5: Sex Distribution of Abusers -----	33
Table 6: Age Distribution of Abusers -----	33
Table 7: Victims' versus Perpetrators' Relation -----	34
Table 8: A Matrix Showing Rotated Factors of Child Sexual Abuse -----	35
Table 9: Significance Test of the Difference among Means-----	39
Table 10: A Matrix Showing Pair-wise Difference among Means-----	41
Table 11: Mean and Rank Order of Major Individual Causative Factors -----	42

Acronyms

CSA- Child Sexual Abuse

CDC- Center for Disease Prevention and Control

IFSO- Integrated Family Service Organization

OPRFS- Organization for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Female Street Children

FSCE- Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia

ANPPCAN- African Network for the Prevention of and Protection against Child Abused and Neglect-Ethiopia Chapter

SECASA- South Eastern Center Against Sexual Assault

Abstract

Even though child sexual abuse has been neglected in most part of the world for decades, currently, it is becoming one of the tragic and global hot issues. It has an adverse impact on the physical, psychological, and social development of the children. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to examine the dominant contributing factors for child sexual abuse and to recommend strategies that minimize the prevalence of the problem. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaire, document analysis, and interview with 164 sexually abused children and 7 counselors/social workers/of the selected governmental and non- governmental organizations in Addis Ababa. Results indicated that lack of internal inhibitions, lack of resistance, and lack of external inhibitions, motivational factors, and environmental factors are the dominant factors for child sexual abuse. Moreover, major characteristic features (age, sex, level of education, relationship, and living status) of the abusee and the abusers were analyzed. Finally, results were explained and preventive strategies for actions recommended.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child sexual abuse is a social problem incorporating harmful action that has negative influence on the physical, psychological, and social development of the children.

This problem has been neglected in most part of the world for decades compared with other forms of abuses, poverty, diseases, drought and other socio-economic traumas. Currently it has becoming one of the tragic and sensitive global issues (Finkelhor, 1984). Due to some improvement in the level of awareness of people about the problem, awareness about their rights and responsibilities, improvement in social network, improvement in government policy, and the availability of some facilities, the rate of sexual abuse reports is drastically increasing (Small, 1997).

Nevertheless, it is difficult to imagine an area of inquiry that is more complex, more emotionally laden, more controversial, and misunderstood than is the area of child sexual abuse (Lutzker, 1998).

One important factor for this situation is the absence of clear-cut meaning of sexual abuse. For instance most individuals consider sexual abuse only activities that are violent, forcible, and touching. However, child sexual abuse includes activities ranging from non-violent and non-touching offenses (e.g. Verbal sexual advances, indecent exposure in a socially unacceptable manner, fondling, and penetration of vagina or anus with sexual organ) with out the consent of the child (CDC, 2004).

The true magnitude of sexual exploitation of children has yet clearly defined. As a result it is difficult to find definitive statistics since the problem is believed to be grossly under-reported (Small, 1997).

However, one comprehensive study conducted by Cossins et al (2001) found that approximately 20% of females and 5% to 10% of males are sexually abused in their childhood and adolescence in America. Another study explored by Walkefield (2006) reported that 1 out of 3 women in California have experienced rape or sexual assault.

Moreover, there is a general agreement among counselors, forensic psychologists, social workers, law enforcement detectives, medical examiners, and other child protection professionals that the problem is common and serious now days (Small, 1997). Generally, child sexual abuse is a universal problem affecting millions of children across the world (Finkehlor, 1984).

Regarding, the consequence of child sexual abuse, studies indicate that victims of sexual abuse have tremendous lifetime psychological and interpersonal problems (Elliott et al. 1994, Finkehlor, 1979, 1984). Victims of sexual abuse exhibit a range of behavioral problems such as anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive distortions, depression, suicide, substance abuse, addiction, self-mutilation, and other interpersonal difficulties (Cessions, 2000).

Despite its adverse implication upon the physical, psychological and social development of children, child sexual abuse is becoming one of a phenomenon in human life that no civilization completely eradicates just like poverty, homelessness, and political operation (Finkhlor, 1984).

From this, one can easily predict that there might be several complex, and interrelated contributing factors for the problem. This condition has impressed and motivated the present researcher to explore the associated factors that determine the occurrence of child sexual abuse.

To address this problem, different scholars have proposed different factors based on their philosophical stand-point. For instance, the earliest proposed explanation about the occurrence of child sexual abuse was proposed by Sigmund Freud. He claimed that child sexual abuse is associated with

offender's fixation at an early childhood developmental stage (Lutzker, 1998). Similarly, Poor attachment experiences during the first five years of life are also seen to be a cause and consequence of child abuse, according to Bolwby (cited in Cessions, 2000).

There are also others who stipulate that child sexual abuse is the result of having learned/experienced dysfunctional child care practice, or not having learned functional child-care practice (Feldman, 1996).

There are also scholars who emphasize social reasons for the existence of child sexual abuse. For example, Cessions (2000) suggested that sexual abuse is more related with social problems like low standard of living, low standards of housing, health, and education. By taking the diversity and complexity of the problem into account, Finkhlor (1984) proposed the multicultural analysis of causative factors for child sexual abuse. According to him, it is not only personal difficulties of the perpetrator that contribute for the occurrence of such problems but also numerous socio-cultural, and physical environments play significant role for the existence/ occurrence/ of child sexual abuse.

In our country, from studies and reports of the police and hospitals, it is possible to discern that the problem is common and prevalent. Some available researchers like Gobena (1998), and Belay (2006) indicate that child sexual abuse is prevalent and it is one of the major forms of child abuse in the country, particularly, in Addis Ababa. For instance, Gobena (1998) found out that 11.4% of high school students in Addis Ababa had faced sexual abuse during their childhood years. Similarly, Belay (2006) reported that orphaned girls especially those working as maidservants and on the streets have been exposed to sexual violence.

In Ethiopia the problem was more neglected owing to the fact that it is an emotionally charged topic scrambling the basic social institution, including the family (Gobena, 1998).

Moreover, it is quite true that such kind of problem is considered as very minor and secondary especially in the third world countries where other numerous socio-economic problems are conspicuous.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As indicated above, several scholars from different disciplines have conducted research on the prevalence and the impact (emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and social) of sexual abuse upon the victims. Moreover, western scholars used their own people as the participant while they conduct this available research. When we come to the Ethiopian context, let alone conducting research, talking publicly about the issue was a taboo until recent years. The available handful studies like Daniel's and Gobena's (1997), and others focused on dealing with child abuse in general. Gobena (1998) conducted the first comprehensive study about child sexual abuse, where great emphasis was given to the prevalence of the problem. Similarly, there are also others like Tesfaye (2003) and Yohannes (2003) who studied the problem focusing on female students. Generally, the above-mentioned researchers and others conducted their inquiry using large number of non-victims and very small number of victims of sexual abuse. In addition, they emphasized to deal the prevalence and the consequence of the problem.

In contrast, in this study only actual victims of sexual abuse who have been diagnosed by counselors, medical examiners and law enforcement officers have been involved since the major focus area of this study is dealing with the dominant factors leading children and/or adolescents to be abused sexually.

Generally, there are very few studies talking about sexual abuse; and most of them have been focused on the prevalence and its consequence. As a result, at present we have only rough hypothesis about the risk factor so that we have very little evidence. That is why the writer of this research has planned to examine the major characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators, contributing factors that increase individuals' vulnerability to sexual abuse,

and risk factors that motivate the offenders to commit the crime. Generally, at the end of this inquiry the following questions will be answered:

What are the major characteristics of victims of child sexual abuse?

What are the major characteristics of the offenders?

What are associated factors for child sexual abuse?

Which factor has greatest contribution to child sexual abuse?

What preventive strategies can protect children from sexual offense?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

On the basis of the problem, the researcher has stated the purpose of the study in terms of general and specific objectives.

1.3.1 General Objective

The main purpose of this study is to examine the dominant contributing factors for child sexual abuse and to propose preventive strategies for such abuse.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Based on the major objective stated above, some of specific goals that will be achieved at the end of this study are:

- ⇒ To describe the characteristics of the victims.
- ⇒ To identify the characteristics of the offenders.
- ⇒ To explore associated factors for child sexual abuse.
- ⇒ To indicate the relative importance of each contributing factor to the problem.
- ⇒ To indicate strategies that can make children safe from sexual offenders.

1.4 Justification of the Study

There is a mutual belief among scholars that understanding (identifying) the contributing factors to a given problem is just solving the lion-share of that problem.

This study, therefore, would help parents, counselors, clinicians, social workers, individuals working in the legal system, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations that have direct or indirect concern about sexually abused individuals.

For instance, parents are the primary beneficiaries of this study because knowing and identifying risk factors may help and sensitize them to take measures and necessary care before the occurrence of the problem.

Similarly, counselors, social workers, physicians and any other service providers will be indirect beneficiaries of this research. Again, this is mainly because, their awareness about contributing risk-factors help them a lot while they assess and provide preventive counseling for high-risk groups and/or vulnerable children to sexual abuse.

Moreover, the findings of this study will have also great contribution for governmental and non-governmental organizations that have special concern about the victims of sexual abuse. For example, it will serve as empirical evidence while they provide any form of education or awareness raising training for children, parents, and the community in general.

Finally, the use of this research extends for researchers and professionals. That means, it can be used as a tool for further research as well as for theorizing about the causes that put a child at-risk for sexual victimization.

1.5 Operational Definitions

Child abuse: - exposing a child for hard work, corporal punishment, scolding, neglecting, and simulating him/her for sex that are beyond their physical and psychosocial development.

Child sexual abuse: in this study, the operational understanding of child sexual abuse has given based on the definitions developed by prominent researchers in the area, namely, Finkehlor (1984) and Smith (2002).

For instance, according to Finkihlor (1984), child sexual abuse refers to sexual behavior between a child who is dependent and developmentally immature and an adult who is significantly older.

Similarly, Smith (2002) also defined the term child sexual abuse as follows: -

Child sexual abuse encompasses a lot of activities like exposing a child to verbal sexual advances, kissing children in a socially unacceptable manner, fondling or touching breasts, buttocks and genitals, exhibitionism, penetration of vagina or anus with sexual organs or with objects without the consent of the person.

Hence, in this study child sexual abuse is understood from three dimensions:-

1. The victim is a dependent, developmentally immature or minor child.
2. The child is unable to give informed consent into a sexual relationship.
3. The victim is exposed to verbal, visual, and physical type of sexual stimulation.

Based on the above three dimensions, in this study, child sexual abuse refers to:

Exposure of dependent and minor children/adolescents to sexual stimulation and activities to which they are unable to give informed consent through threat, force, violating the social taboos, and creating a physical and psychosocial pain for personal sexual satisfaction or some other gain of the perpetrator.

Perpetration: - the commission of verbal (i.e. insulting them using taboo sexual words), visual (i.e. forcing a child to show his/her sex organ and/or forcing him/her to see some bodies sex organ), and physical type of sexual stimulation (i.e. fondling, touching in a sexual manner, and raping) against a child.

Contributing factors: - in this study, contributing factors have been observed from two complementary concepts. These are:-

- 1. Vulnerability factors:** - refers to situations that increase the likelihood that a child will be exposed to sexual abuse or victimized.
- 2. Risk factors:** - denote factors that raise the likelihood that an adolescent or an adult will cause harm on a child.

Therefore, contributing factors, involve group of situations that increase the likelihood that a child will be exposed to sexual abuse and/or factors that increase the possibility of the offender to cause harm on the child.

Children: - individuals who are dependent upon their parents and caretakers for their basic physiological and psychological necessities. Therefore, in this study, children refers to individuals bellow 18 years of age, since most children in developing countries in general and in Ethiopia in particular are not independent from their family before the age of 18 due to several socio-economic factors.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

It should be better to extend the scope of this research by including all target populations that are found all over the country. However, due to a number of hindering factors, this study will cover only the victims of sexual abuse that are living in Addis Ababa. Regarding the content area, this research does not emphasize about physical, drug, alcohol, and other forms of child abuses. Rather it addresses only child and/or adolescent sexual abuse. Similarly, the present researcher focuses on dealing only with the contributing factors to sexual abuse instead of the rate of prevalence and the consequence of sexual abuse upon the victims.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Some of hindering factors while undertaking this study were unavailability of participants, lack of well-organized data in governmental and non-governmental

organizations, and endless bureaucracy especially in some selected organizations.

It would be better that this research encompass both the victims and perpetrators as participants of the study. However, due to much closed policies in some institutions, the study fails to include the perpetrators as participants. As a result, the characteristics of the offenders were analyzed based on the response of the victims and recorded data that are found in the selected sites.

Moreover, due to the presence of very limited number of male respondents for gathering direct information, the study has faced a problem to observe some attributes in relation to gender using some advanced statistical methods. The secondary data found in hospitals and in the court that were recorded by counselors and social workers lack organization and they have limited content so that it creates some difficulty to analyze all characteristics of the victims and the offenders.

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1 The Meaning and Forms of Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse is becoming one of the tragic and global social problems. It is one of the most misunderstood problems compared to other forms of child abuse such as emotional abuse, neglect, and physical abuse (Finkehlor, 1984). Different individuals may understand sexual abuse differently and define it accordingly. Basically, child sexual abuse refers to sexual behavior between a child who is dependent and developmentally immature and a person who is significantly older (Smith, 2002). It includes ranges of activities from non-violent and non-touching offences to violent and touching offenses. Generally, sexual abuse encompasses activities like exposing children to verbal sexual advances, kissing children in a socially unacceptable manner, fondling or touching breasts, buttocks, and genitals, exhibitionism, penetration of vagina or anus with sexual organs or with objects without the consent of the person (Shaw, 2000).

2.2 Myths about Sexual Abuse

As pointed out above, child sexual abuse is one of the most misunderstood social problems until now. According to Finkehlor (1979, 1984) one presumed popular misconception was that parents saw children as relatively immune from sexual victimization until they begin to develop secondary sexual characteristics. However, contrary to this stereotype most sexual abuse occur before adolescence, especially, between the ages of 8 and 12 (Smith, 2002). Similarly, according to CDC's (2004) report, sexual violence begins very early in life. For example more than half (75%) of all rapes of women occur before the age of 18, and 48% occur before age 12. Finkehlor (1984) the prominent person in the study of the area of sexual abuse concluded that the peak ages tend to fall between 8 and 12.

Another misunderstanding or popular myth is that children are molested primarily by strangers. However, several research findings stated that individual who are close for the victims performs most sexual abuse activities. For instance, in one research conducted in Botswana, researchers found that some 70% of respondents reported that stepfathers and stepmothers tended to impose a long-term sexual relationship on a child they know. Similarly, CDC's (2004) report also acknowledged the issue. According to this report, in 8 out of 10 sexual abuse cases the victim knows the perpetrator.

The third common misunderstanding of the society about sexual abuse is that sexual abusers are violent, aggressive, senile, or mentally ill (Finkelhor, 1984). Only activities that are forcible, touching and violent offenses were considered as abuse. Nevertheless, currently sexual abuse encompasses a range of activities from verbal (non-violent) to violent and forcible offences (Elliott et al, 2001).

According Adans and Fay (cited in Finklore, 1984), some individuals believe that females or girls are the exclusive targets of sexual abuse. However, as many researchers like Cossins (2000) and Shaw (2000) indicate, victims of sexual abuse can be a girl or a boy, though girls predominate. Partially, this is because most available research on child sexual abuse focused on the abuse of girls. Research that exist on boys indicate that boys tend to readily deny their abuse or to act like they enjoyed it (Falulkner, 2006). This implies that there might be more number of boys that are sexually abused than the available reported cases.

The problem (misconception) also extends to the perpetrators. For instance, most people perceive that men are the only perpetrators. However, Glovnnoni and Becerra (1979), Lutzker (1998) and other researchers found that there are a lot of female perpetrators as well.

2.3 Sexual Abuse Versus Physical Abuse

As a problem that has come to light through the child welfare system, sexual abuse is frequently thought of in the same context as physical abuse (Finkehlor, 1979). However, sexual abuse has many complexities that it does not share with physical abuse (Finkehlor, 1984). For example, yet physical abuse is an emotional subject too, sexual abuse remains an emotional subject that sets off conflicts for almost everyone. Sexual abuse identified as a social problem recently compared with physical abuse (Kassing and Prieto, 2003). A lot of things have done to minimize the prevalence of physical abuse, its effect upon the victims, and its remedy. Whereas when we see these conditions in the case of sexual abuse, it is recently identified and it has included in the list of major social problem. That is why the present researcher gives special emphasis for child sexual abuse rather than other forms of child abuses.

2.4 Prevalence of Sexual Abuse

Finkehlor (1984), who studied extensively about child sexual abuse, indicated that as recently as three ten years ago, sexual abuse was regarded as a rather uncommon problem. However, in the late 1970s, official reports of sexual abuse began to mushroom at a much more rapid rate than reports of other forms of abuse; and child sexual abuse is considered as the most prevalent social problem. Nevertheless, it has been difficult to determine how prevalent sexual abuse is, because of methods of prevalence data collection and characteristics of child disclosure (Swenson and Hanson, 1994). For example, some prevalence rates are based on reported cases, but only a small percentage of sexual abuse crimes are ever reported (Lutzker, 1998). Moreover, some child protection agencies report rates are based on number of families rather than number of children in the family who experienced such abuse, yielding a lower rate (Finkehlor, 1979). Similarly, children rarely give a full disclosure the first time they talk about the abuse. These may lead agencies to unfounded cases, resulting in lowered prevalence rates. One popular misconception is that child

sexual abuses only happen in western countries (McBridek, 1996). Nevertheless, the condition is a universal problem affecting millions of children across the world, though more reporting and research is available from the western countries (Finkehlor, 1984).

According to Worldwide Sexual Statistics (2005) report, 1 out of 3 women worldwide has experienced rape or sexual assault in their childhood. This report also indicates that 5-10 percent of men were sexually abused during their childhood.

When we observe at the national prevalence level of CSA, the U.S Department of Health and Human Services found 2.9 million reported cases of child abuse and neglect. Of these, 17% or approximately 500,000 children were reported as sexually abused (McBride, 1996).

Child sexual abuse is also one of the most prevalent forms of child abuse in Dominica Republic in 1998, comprising 41.6% of cases registered in the child abuse register (Benjamin, 2001). Another research in Botswana indicated that CSA, particularly among young girls, was recognized as a widespread and growing problem.

In South Africa, such abuse is a wide spread phenomena (WSAS, 2005). Another study conducted in Russia identified that 14,000 of the 331,815 reported crimes committed against children were sexual abuses.

Generally, most researchers agreed that though the prevalence rates of CSA vary from nation to nation, the problem is universally concerned to be far greater than statistics (Rickert, 1998).

When we come to the prevalence rate of CSA in Ethiopia, it is too hard to determine because of numerous factors as detailed below.

- Myths and isunderstanding about sexual abuse.
- Absence of well designed research findings, and

sexual abuses only happen in western countries (McBridek, 1996). Nevertheless, the condition is a universal problem affecting millions of children across the world, though more reporting and research is available from the western countries (Finkehlror, 1984).

According to Worldwide Sexual Statistics (2005) report, 1 out of 3 women worldwide has experienced rape or sexual assault in their childhood. This report also indicates that 5-10 percent of men were sexually abused during their childhood.

When we observe at the national prevalence level of CSA, the U.S Department of Health and Human Services found 2.9 million reported cases of child abuse and neglect. Of these, 17% or approximately 500,000 children were reported as sexually abused (McBride, 1996).

Child sexual abuse is also one of the most prevalent forms of child abuse in Dominica Republic in 1998, comprising 41.6% of cases registered in the child abuse register (Benjamin, 2001). Another research in Botswana indicated that CSA, particularly among young girls, was recognized as a widespread and growing problem.

In South Africa, such abuse is a wide spread phenomena (WSAS, 2005). Another study conducted in Russia identified that 14,000 of the 331,815 reported crimes committed against children were sexual abuses.

Generally, most researchers agreed that though the prevalence rates of CSA vary from nation to nation, the problem is universally concerned to be far greater than statistics (Rickert, 1998).

When we come to the prevalence rate of CSA in Ethiopia, it is too hard to determine because of numerous factors as detailed below.

- Myths and isunderstanding about sexual abuse.
- Absence of well designed research findings, and

with maternal deprivation or sexual preoccupation with children that resulted from unusually pleasurable childhood sexual experience so that the offender becomes fixated at an early developmental stage. That means, offenders behavior is the result of castration anxiety as a result of the failure to resolve the Oedipus complex which gives rise to feelings of sexual inadequacy and the need to be sexually dominant (Lutzker,1998).That means, a negative sexual experience could have a similar effect by either deterring the individual from normal sexual maturation or driving him/her into a compulsive repetition of the original situation in an effort to change the outcome (Fonagy and Targeta,2003).Generally, since the early works of Sigmund Freud, this model conform that unhealthy psychological experience affects early emotional development and maturity. In turn, the individual is forced to act out in the same fashion. Lutzeker (1998) further affirm that these individuals even believe that there is no problem with there sexuality and use defense mechanisms to repress their desire to involve sexually with children.

2.5.1.2 Attachment Theory

Attachment theory drives from the work of Bolwlby. He described that any significant separation of a child from the mother in the first five years of life could lead to a variety of psychological and social difficulties in later life (Cossins, 2000). According to this theory, poor attachment experiences are now seen to be a cause and a consequence of child sexual abuse.

2.5.1.3 Leaning Theory

This theory stipulates that behavior is shaped or learned by the interaction of an individual with his/her environment (Feldman, 1996). Learning theory views behavior as a set of learned responses to events, experiences or stimuli in a person's life history. Child sexual abuse is, therefore, the result of having learned or experienced dysfunctional child-care practice, or not having learned functional childcare practices (Finkehlror, 1984, SECASA, 2003).

2.5.1.4 Cognitive Approaches

Another theory under psychological approach is cognitive theory. This theory is based on the concept that people have certain patterns of thoughts about things that they do or experience in daily life. The essential feature of this theory is that the way people perceive, order, construct, and think about the world are an important key to their behavior (Feldman, 1896). For instance, lack of skills about particular stages of their child's development, leads to patterns of child maltreatment.

2.5.2 Sociological Approaches

Theories under sociological perspective emphasize social reason for the existence of child abuse (Fenkehlor, 1979, 1984). According to this perspective, forces in the society are responsible for child abuse, rather than individual factors unlike that of psychological models.

2.5.2.1 Social Structural Model

The social structural model holds that child sexual abuse is class related (Cossins, 2000). According to this model, it is the state/government/ not the abuser that is responsible for sexual abuse because it sanctions inequality, low standards of health, housing, education for the children of the poor. That means, if there is a problem of basic necessities, poor housing, illiteracy, and poor health conditions in a given country, there will be high prevalence rate of child sexual abuse. Moreover, sexual exploitation of women is tolerated in advertising and prostitution; and children are sexualized in Media.

2.5.2.2 The Socio-Cultural Model

This model suggests that there are certain factors within society, which may contribute to the occurrence of sexual abuse (Mullen and Fleming, 1998). For example, a society that supports the attitude, "spare the rod and spoil the child" sets the scene for a variety of unwanted forms of violence of which sexual

abuse is one. In a society where children are given less status and regarded as weak and adult supporters, they can also be used as means of sexual outlets (Finkehlror, 1979).

2.5.2.3 Feminist Model

This approach is a sociological analysis, which focuses on two important aspects of sexual assault. These are: the unequal power relationships between men and women and adults and children;

Generally, this approach argues that the most adequate explanation of the motivation for an incidence of sexual abuse is found in the complex interplay between existing social structures, conventional attitudes and socialization, and the differential gender socialization of males and females in patriarchal society (Smith, 2002). Unlike that of other theories, this theory doesn't focus exclusively on incestuous abuse within the family. Rather, it broadens its focus to include the dynamics of extra-familial as well as intra-familial (incestuous) abuse, all of which rely on males exerting their sexual power over women (Shaw, 2002).

2.5.3 Multi-Factorial Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse

Even though the term child sexual abuse covers a range of behaviors and problems, all theories that have been discussed above were focused on single cause explanations (Finkehlror, 1984). These theories are criticized for their inadequacies in explaining the diversity and complexity of sexual abuse. Finkeholr (1984) proposed the first Multi-factorial (integrated) analysis against single factor theories.

Finkehlror's model suggests that the following four preconditions need to be met before sexual abuse occurs (Finkehlror1984, p.54).

- Precondition I - the perpetrators must be motivated to sexually abuse a child; e.g. there must be a degree of sexual arousal towards a child.

- Precondition II:- the perpetrators must overcome internal inhibitions against such abuse; e.g. the offender has to overcome inhibitions which are built around notions of conscience, morality, and fear of the law;
- Precondition III:- the perpetrator must overcome external impediments such as protective adults so that unimpeded access to a child can be achieved; for example, through baby sitting or organizing children's activities; and
- Precondition IV: - the potential perpetrators must overcome the child's resistance.

2.6 Who are the Victims of Child Sexual Abuse?

Several studies such as Kassing and Priato (2003) and Smith (2002) suggested that there is high prevalence rate of child sexual abuse among females. For instance Smith (2002) found out that 75% of victims are females and only the remaining 25% of the survivors of sexual abuse are males. Similarly, according to CDC's (2004) report women (78%) are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse than men (22%). However, these findings may be influenced by the reluctance of men to report sexual violence. This suggests that more boys are abused than we know.

Regarding the age of the victims of sexual abuse, several studies support that young children are more vulnerable to sexual abuse than adolescents and adults. For example, in a study conducted by Kassim and Kassim (Cited in Gobena, 1998), 41.5 % of the victims were in the age range of 5 to 9 years. na, 1998), 41.5 % of the victims were in the age range of 5 to 9 years. Another research conducted by Smith (2002) also indicated that the 64% victims of sexual abuse are individuals below the age of 11. However, we need to understand that every person is a potential victim of sexual abuse (Mullen and Fleming 1998).

2.7 Who are the Perpetrators?

Just as it has been assumed, until recent times, that boys were rarely victims of sexual abuse, so was it assumed that very few women were perpetrators (Finkehlor, 1984). However, Goroath, a prison psychologist, concluded that discussion of female offenders may not be as infrequent as might be supposed from the small number of identified cases. Similarly, Plummer (cited in Finkehlor 1984) suggested that there is a considerable degree of adult female-child sexuality. He argues that such activity is hidden because of the expectations of female's role, which simultaneously expect a degree of bodily contact between women and child and deny the existence of sexuality in women.

By supporting this idea, Wakefield and Underwage (2006) found that most sexual offenders are men. They believe that currently there is increased interest in women as perpetrators of child sexual abuse than previously believed. But there is still considerable disagreement and confusion about just how often women sexually abuse children, what type of women are sexual abusers, and under what circumstances the abuse occurs (Cossins, 2000).

2.8 Contributing Factors to Sexual Abuse

Contributing factors involve both vulnerability factors that increase the likelihood that a person will suffer harm; and risk factors that increase the likelihood that a person will cause harm (CDC, 2004). Vulnerability factors for victimization and risk factors for perpetration comprise a combination of individual, relational, community and societal factors (Shaw, 2000). In the studies of risk factors, investigators attempt to identify characteristics of the family, child, and perpetrators that increase the likelihood of sexual abuse occurring.

2.8.1 Vulnerability Factors to Victimization

Studies have indicated that there are numerous vulnerability factors for victimization. For example, Finkelhor and Baron (Cited in Shaw, 2000) concluded that girls are at higher risk for sexual abuse than boys. Thus, gender is one major factor for being sexually abused. Another important factor is that children who have lived without one of their natural parents are more vulnerable than other counterparts who are living with their biological parents (Finkelhor, 1979, 1984).

Moreover, prior history of sexual violence is one of the vulnerability factors for sexual abuse. For instance, CDC (2004) conclude that women who are raped before the age of 18 are twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared to those without a history of sexual abuse. That means, a negative sexual experience could have a similar effect by either deterring the individual from normal sexual maturation or driving him/her into a compulsive repetition of the original situation in an effort to change the outcome (Fonagy and Targeta, 2003).

Similarly, sexual violence victimization is common on younger age individuals. Research findings indicate that more than half of all sexual violence occurs before the age 18 (Shaw, 2000).

Moreover, alcohol and drug use also increase rates of victimization (Champion et al; Cited in CDC 2004).

Similarly, Berliner and Elliot (Cited in Shaw, 2000) stated that empirical studies have found that families of both incest and non incest sexual abuse victims are reported as less cohesive, more disorganized, and generally more dysfunctional than families of non abused individuals. Other risk factors for victimization are poverty, ethnicity, culture and high-risk sexual behavior of the victims (Finkelhor, 1984).

For instance Sen and Jewkes (Cited in CDC 2004) reported that poverty might make the daily lives of women and children more dangerous (e.g. walking alone at night, less parental supervision). It may also make them more dependent on

men for survival and therefore less able to control the sexuality of men, consent to sex, recognize their own victimization or to seek help when victimized. These issues increase their vulnerability to sexual victimization. According to Sen and Jewkes (Cited in CDC 2004), poor women may be at risk of sexual violence because of their economic and educational status. Meaning, they engage in high-risk survival activities such as trading sex for food, money, or other items.

Sexual behavior of the children/adolescents may also be one of the vulnerability factors. Valois et al (Cited in Cossin, 2000) suggested the complex relationships between sexuality and sexual directionality. They concluded that engaging in high-risk sexual behavior is both a vulnerability factor and a consequence of child sexual abuse. For example, they found out that youth with many sexual partners are at increased risk of experiencing sexual abuse than other counter parts.

Similarly, the study conducted by Tjaden and Thoennes (Cited in Walkefield and Underwarger, 2006) indicated that American Indian and Alaskan native women are more likely (34%) to report being raped than African American women (19%), White women (18%) or Hispanic women (15%).

2.8.2 Risk Factors for Perpetration

Sexual abuse is not the problem caused by only vulnerability factors for victimization of the victims; rather it may be also due to risk factors for perpetration of the abusers (Finkehlor, 1984). These risk factors for perpetration can be observed from different angles. For instance, according to CDC's (2004) report, it can be categorized into individual factors such as alcohol and drug use, impulsive and anti-social tendencies, preference for impersonal sex, hostility toward women, hyper masculinity, history of sexual and physical abuse, and coercive sexual fantasies (Finkehlor, 1979).

The second set of risk factors for perpetration are relationship factors like association with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers, family environment

characterized by physical violence and few resources, and emotionally unsupportive familial environment (Shaw, 2000).

The third set of factors lay under community factors. It involves lack of employment opportunities, lack of institutional support from police and judicial system, tolerance of sexual assault within the community, weak community sanctions against sexual perpetrators, poverty, social norms that support sexual violence, societal norms that maintain women's inferiority and sexual submissiveness, and weak laws and policies to gender equality (Cossins, 2000).

Although less is known about protective factors, the literature suggests measures to prevent potential perpetrators. These factors may lessen the likelihood of sexual violence victimization or perpetrating (Borowsky; Cited in Cossins, 2000).

2.9 The long-term Effects of Sexual Abuse

The debate over the effects of child sexual victimization spans almost a century. It was a question of some lengthy consideration for Freud and has been taken up again in several of the landmark studies of sexuality since then (Finkehlor, 1984). Even today, findings show considerable variability across studies (Lutzker, 1998). However, several researchers (Small, 1997, Bruce and Perry, 2000, Finkehlor, 1984, and Lutzker, 1998) concluded that those who have been sexually abused are more likely associated with a range of problem behaviors in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood than others. For example, according to them, the victims of sexual abuse may experience emotional, mental health, familial, and social problems including depression, sexual dysfunction, sexual acting out behaviors, anxiety, dissociation, posttraumatic stress disorder /PTSD/, and relationship difficulties. However, there does not appear to be a definitive pattern of symptoms associated with CSA (Elliott and Briere, 1994). Symptoms may differ across age groups, and data suggest that the response to sexual abuse may be gradual and/or delayed.

Summary

Child sexual abuse is one of the major social problems in the world, including Ethiopia. It involves sexual activities ranging from non-violent and non-touching offences to violent and touching offenses. However, the problem is associated with several misconceptions about its occurrence, victims, and perpetrators.

When we observe the prevalence of the problem, several researchers (Small, 1998, Finkehlor 1979, 1984, Lutzker, 1992) agreed that though the prevalence rate of CSA varies from nation to nation, the problem is universally far greater than indicated by statistics. Especially, in Ethiopia, this issue is becoming one of the serious and alarming practices in the country.

Regarding the causes behind the problem, several researchers like Finkehlor (1984) and others suggested different factors based on their theoretical background. For instance, psychological approaches like psychoanalytic, attachment theory, cognitive, and behavioral theory explain the factors in relation to the personality of the abusers. Where as, sociological theories such as social structural model, socio-cultural, and feminist theory emphasize on social reasons for the occurrence of sexual abuse on children. Some investigators attempted to observe contributing factors to child sexual abuse in relation to characteristics of the family, the characteristics the victims, and the characteristics perpetrators

Even though females and children are more vulnerable than males and adult individuals, every person, regardless of age, sex, and ethnic background is a potential victim of sexual abuse. Researchers also indicated that though males have committed most offenses, currently there is an increased report of women who are perpetrators of sexual abuse.

Sexual abuse is one of the tragic social problems accompanied by several short and long-term effects upon the victims. For instance, victims of sexual abuse may experience emotional, mental, familial, and social problems including

depression, sexual distinction, anxiety, aggressiveness, posttraumatic stress disorder, and relationship difficulties. However, the present research will not focus on about the consequences of sexual abuse, rather it emphasizes on examining the dominant contributing factors for child sexual abuse.

CHAPTER III

Methodology

The study is descriptive, investigative, and action-oriented. Primarily, it is descriptive because it describes the characteristics of the victims and the abusers. Secondly, this research is investigative, since its major objective is to examine the dominant contributing factors to the occurrence of sexual abuse. And lastly, it is action-oriented due to the fact that it assesses preventive measures that can alleviate or minimize this tragic problem. To this end, different methods of sampling, instrumentation, and analyses have been applied.

3.1 Population

The population that have been covered in this study were mainly children and adolescents that are victims of sexual abuse found in Addis Ababa. Moreover, this study extends its scope by involving counselors, social workers and other responsible parties working with these children in NGOs and GOs for the purpose of getting additional information.

3.2 Sampling

The study uses stratified sampling procedure since there are diversified respondents in terms of sex and location of residence.

3.2.1 Area Sampling

It would have been better to extend and include all victims of sexual abuse that are found all over Ethiopia as respondents of this study. The study has been limited to deal the problem in Addis Ababa since there are relatively numerous cases of sexual abuse diagnosed by physicians, counselors, and law enforcing bodies than other parts of the country.

These children who have been diagnosed as the victims of sexual abuse are available only in very limited NGOs and GOs. As a result the researcher was

focused only on organizations working with victims of sexual abuse. Out of the available NGOs, namely, ANPCA, IFSO (Integrated Family Service Organization), FSCE (Forum on Street Children Ethiopia), and OPRFSC (Organization on Prevention and Rehabilitation of Female Street Children) that are working with children with such problem, two of them (IFSO and FSCE) were selected using simple random sampling method. Children with such problem are also available in some specific hospitals like Zewditu Metasebya, Yekatit 12, and Festulla Hospital. By using the same approach, Yekatit 12 Hospital that provides medical and psychological support for victims of sexual abuse was selected. Another sample area that was covered in this study was Federal Court of Ethiopia/ Lideta Branch/ that observes the cases of sexually abused children and perpetrators from legal point of view. It was selected by using purposive sampling method. This is mainly because records of children with such problem are not available in every court of Addis Ababa.

3.2.2 Sampling of the Respondents

Child sexual abuse investigation requires coordination of several professionals and various duties because such abuse has been reported to law enforcement detectives, social workers, counselors, medical examiners and so on. Accordingly, this study encompasses not only victims of sexual abuse but also counselors and social workers who are working with children of the selected sites since they can provide better information about the children than others.

3.2.2.1 Sampling of the Victims

To select representative samples of the population, based on the nature of data found in each organization, and the difference within population in terms of sex, age, and area, various methods of sampling have been used.

The total numbers of children who are getting financial and continuous counseling services from IFSO are 50; out of these 45 of them are females and the remaining 5 are males. Since some (15) of female children are too young to comprehend and to fill the questionnaire properly, only 30 females who have

relatively matured were selected using purposive sampling method. Whereas, all (5) male children found in this organization were involved in the study since their number is too small and at the same time they were mature enough to fill the questionnaire. Similarly, using the same technique, the available total (30) female victims who were supported by FSCE has included owing that their number is very small and at the same time they are mature enough to respond to the items.

Moreover, the cases of sexual abuse recorded by the selected governmental organizations (i.e. Yekatit 12 Hospital and Lideta court) in the year 2006 have been analyzed. To this end, all 33 cases from Yekatit 12 Hospital and 66 cases of CSA from the court have been analyzed. This is mainly because the victims are not easily accessible for face to face interview or to administer the questionnaire so that they couldn't participate directly in the study.

3.2.2.2 Sampling of Counselors

Since counselors are more intimate to the victims, even more than their family, they have better information about their clients. Based on this assumption all counselors and social workers that are working in the selected sites were included in the study.

Therefore, 3 counselors from IFSO, a counselor and a nurse from FSCE, 2 counselors of Yekatit 12 hospital, and 2 counselors from Federal court had participated.

3.3 Data Collection

Relevant information was gathered using questionnaire, structured interview, and document review.

Questionnaire:

In the process of developing the questionnaire all the necessary procedures have been followed. Initially, items were prepared based on the purpose of the study. Then, all items were evaluated by four experts to check the content

validity of the questionnaire. On the basis of their constructive and critical evaluation some items were modified and few items were rejected. Following this, a pilot test that includes 71 specific items was administered to 10 children; and four items were discarded on the basis of chi- square test result. In addition to this, the reliability of the value of the remaining measurement was computed using cronbach's alpha (the most widely used measure of reliability) to ensure its consistency; and found that $r=0.72$ which reflects high consistency of the value of the instrument. And finally, the questionnaire was administered to the respondents.

Structured Interview

As it has been indicated in the appendix, structured interview was developed to collect information from counselors and social workers working in the selected sites. This is mainly to gather some necessary data that might not be addressed using questionnaire. To this end, appropriate items about the problem were prepared, evaluated and lastly administered carefully.

Document Review

This approach was applied to compile and analyze recorded information about the victims that were supported by the two governmental organizations. This is done because, though there are a lot of cases in these two sites, they were not easily accessible for face- to- face communication.

Generally, to minimize the potential obstacles during data collection, the researcher and his assistants were communicated with the respondents about the purpose of the study and other procedures that should be followed while they were filling the questionnaire. Moreover, any queries were clarified during administration. Structured interview was also held in safe place, which is free from external interference.

3.4 Analyzing and Interpreting Data

The analysis and interpretation of the data was made as follows:

First, the major characteristics of both the victims and the abusers were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Then, the perceived factors of CSA were analyzed on the basis of the factor-analytic result, one-way repeated measures of ANOVA, and Turkey's HSD (Honestly Significant Difference) test.

Based on the factor-analysis result, variables that contributed high to the common variance of the variables were explored. On the basis of the common characteristics of the variables in each group, the dominant factors were identified and/or labeled. What followed from this was identification of variables that have important contribution for the occurrence of child sexual abuse. For this purpose, results of one-way repeated measures ANOVA and Turkey's HSD-test were used. Finally, the possible preventive strategies that were collected through open ended items were analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

Findings

As indicated in chapter two, various researchers from different disciplines like psychology, sociology, anthropology etc. have attempted to deal the contributing factors for the occurrence of sexual abuse. However, no single factor explains why this condition occurs. Rather, there are several complex and interrelated personal, environmental and socio-cultural factors that have direct or indirect contribution for its occurrence.

First, the study will describe the characteristics of the victims using descriptive statistical analysis. Similarly, by applying the same technique the study shall observe the major characteristics (e.g. age, sex, level of education, and their relationship with the victims) of the offenders. Then, the study examines the major contributing factors for child sexual abuse. Finally, it assesses strategies that can be helpful in reducing or preventing the prevalence of the problem.

4.1 Major Characteristics of the Victims

4.1.1 Age Distribution of the Victims

Though there are numerous characteristics of individuals, this study focuses on some of the major personal features of the victims. Thus, the following consecutive tables summarize the major characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1: Age Distribution of the Victims.

No	Age range	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	3-5 years	16	10
2	6-8 years	44	26
3	9-12 years	57	35
4	13-18 years	47	29
	Total	164	100

As detail information is given in the above table, the majority (90%) of the victims are found in the age range of 6 to 18 years. Only few (10%) of the respondents are below the age of 6. And children from 9 to 12 are relatively more susceptible for being sexually abused; therefore, it is the peak age group of children for being victims of sexual abuse.

4.1.2 Sex Distribution of the Victims

All the selected cases of sexual abuse have been analyzed. Detail figure is given in the table below.

Table 2: Sex Distribution of the Victims

Sex			
Female		Male	
No	%	No	%
142	86.6	22	13.4

As indicated in a table above, the proportion of male and female reported cases of sexual abuse is not proportional. More than 86% of reported cases are females. Only the remaining 13.4% of cases are males. However, even this small number of male victims of sexual abuse may be surprising especially in our society that believes males are totally safe from being sexually abused.

4.1.3 Victims Level of Education

As indicated below, only one reported case out of the total subjects was attending her education in higher institution. The following table illustrates the grade level of respondents.

Table 3: Victims' Level of Education.

No	Levels of Education	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Illiterate	11	7
2	Kindergarten	14	8.5
3	Elementary level (1-6 grade)	96	59
4	Junior (7-8 grade)	28	17
5	High school (9-12)	18	8
6	Higher education (above 12)	1	0.60
	Total	164	100

4.1.4 Living Status of the Victims

The study found that out of the total group, almost 75% of the children are living with both their mother and father (biological parents). Only very small number 8(5%) of the cases are living with their stepparent. Where as, 15% of children were living with their relatives. The remaining 5% were living alone. Detail information has been described below in a table.

Table 4: Living Status of the Victims

No	Living status	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	With biological parent	122	74.39
2	With relative	25	15.20
3	Alone	9	5.4
4	Step-father/stepmother	8	5
	Total	164	100

4.2 Major Characteristics of the Perpetrators

This section covers some of the major characteristics of the perpetrators (abusers) who committed sexual abuse upon the victims.

4.2.1 Sex Distribution of the Perpetrators

The table stated below will show sex distribution of abusers.

Table 5: Sex Distribution of Abusers.

No	Sex	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Female	3	1.8
2	Male	161	98.2
	Total	164	100

Almost all (over 98%), reported cases of child sexual abuses are committed by male abusers; only 1.8% of the cases out of the total have been performed by female perpetrators. However, there might be a lot of situations that hinders to get reports of female abusers.

4.2.2 Age Distribution of Perpetrators

The following table will summarize age distribution of the offenders as follows:

Table 6: Age Distribution of Abusers.

No	Age range	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	13-15 years	8	5
2	16-18 years	47	29
3	19-25	76	46
4	Above 25 years	33	20
	Total	164	100

The majority (95%) of the offenders are above the age of 15, specifically, over 65% of the perpetrators are above the age of 19.

4.2.3 The Relation between the Victims and the Perpetrators

The relationship between the victims and the offenders found in this study looks like the following.

Table 7: Victime's versus Perpetrators' relation

No	Relationship	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Relative	16	10
2	Neighbor	89	54
3	Others but known to the victim like guard, teacher friend of family's etc.	28	17
4	Stranger	31	19
	Total	164	100

When we observe the kind of relationship between the victims and perpetrators, neighborhood takes the lion-share (54%) and followed by strangers (19%). On the other hand, their relatives including father, stepfather, uncle and brother perpetrated 10% of the victims. Generally, more than 80% of the offenders are known to the child, or they are individuals who have intimate relationship with the children.

4.3 Analysis of Causative Factors for Child Sexual Abuse

4.3.1 Factor Analytic Result of Causative Factors of Child Sexual Abuse

In order to identify some major causative factors of child sexual abuse, an exploratory factor analysis was employed using SPSS statistical

package. Accordingly, by using nearly 44 possible individual perceived factors, five major factors that account 48% of the total variations of the factors were explored. The relative connection of each of the original variables to a factor (variable's loading on that factor, α), the part of a variable that is common to other variables (communality, h^2), and the percentage of each factors contribution to the variance of all other variables (% total variance) are shown in a table described below.

Table 8: A matrix showing rotated factors of child sexual abuse

No.	Individual variables	I	II	III	IV	V	h^2j
1	Unusual opportunity to be with the perpetrator alone	.302	.192	.509	.468	.041	.608
2	Bing from migrated family	.152	.061	.028	.249	.603	.453
3	Absence of gender education	-.223	-.225	.059	.438	-.458	.505
4	Barriers to women's equality	.612	-.327	.461	-.099	.066	.708
5	My parent's work condition	-.051	-.241	-.041	-.038	.291	.149
6	Lack of supervision of parents	-.169	.095	.603	.082	-.438	.599
7	Relevance of the society	-.078	.064	-.630	-.188	-.078	.448
8	My willingness	-.410	.066	.034	-.075	-.058	.183
9	Unusual sleeping condition	.321	.335	.320	.621	-.125	.719
10	The feeling of social powerlessness	.060	.534	.174	.405	.283	.563
11	Lack of information about healthy sexual behaviors	.281	-.124	.466	.346	.260	.499
12	Absence of concerned body for child rights.	.352	.188	.668	.305	-.210	.742
13	Absence of social network	-.028	.165	.271	-.109	.002	.114
14	My exposure towards drug	.276	.307	-.231	-.214	.268	.341
15	The perpetrator had used drug	.437	.454	.037	-.058	.041	.403
16	The perpetrator had had alcohol	.590	.506	.186	.062	.315	.742
17	Emotional deprivation	.079	.525	.309	.232	-.126	.448
18	One's own gender /being female or male/	.047	.522	.274	-.168	.115	.392
19	Absence of good relation with my parents	-.001	-.504	-.006	.054	.049	.259
20	Threaten by the offender	-.139	.585	.107	.330	-.003	.512
21	Being forced by the offender	.073	.741	.093	-.231	-.037	.617
22	Biological /psychological abnormality of the offender	-.004	-.207	-.061	.627	.052	.443
23	watching pornography	-.014	-.110	-.027	.529	.087	.301

24	Absence of appropriate punishment on the abusers	.139	.093	.053	.384	.129	.195
25	Understanding of the society about the problem	.003	-.034	.104	.348	.605	.500
26	Nature of the job that I have engaged	.120	.427	.263	.166	.521	.293
27	Absence of free and open communication with my father	.173	-.166	-.065	-.060	-.303	.157
28	Absence of free and open communication with my mother.	-.068	-.192	.332	-.026	-.591	.501
29	Being from divorced family	.103	-.369	.008	-.198	.571	.512
30	The nature of one's village	-.196	.017	.431	.101	.634	.635
31	Unavailability of sex education	.722	-.058	.153	-.075	-.217	.601
32	Coercion with the offender	.425	-.032	.343	-.177	-.015	.676
33	Absence of biological parent	.085	.112	.630	-.110	-.244	.489
34	Reluctance of the government	.254	.207	.281	-.012	.043	.188
35	Offender's lack of information about the effect of such abuse.	.767	.284	-.199	.243	-.004	.767
36	Unusual trust on the offender	.440	.184	.097	.315	.215	.383
37	Lack of information about child sexual abuse	.667	-.023	.082	.135	.073	.476
38	The presence of coercion among my parents	.008	-.042	.302	-.590	.489	.680
39	Absence of well organized support for children	.328	.474	.375	.233	-.332	.637
40	Misunderstanding of the society about child sexual abuse	.630	.515	.071	-.070	-.312	.769
41	Something unknown	.467	.230	-.278	.210	.135	.410
42	Absence of strong policy about child welfare	.113	.278	.703	-.255	.128	.666
43	The offender's persuasion ability	.164	.541	-.243	.006	.178	.410
44	Living away from parents	-.164	.635	-.028	-.321	-.029	.535
	% of variance	11.259	11.224	10.296	7.893	7.506	48.20

According to their degree of importance for the contribution of the common variance of all the variables listed on the above table, the following are the major individual causal factors that have special contribution for the occurrence of CSA:

- ⇒ Unusual opportunity to be with the perpetrator alone
- ⇒ Absence of gender education

- ⇒ Barriers to women's equality
- ⇒ Lack of supervision of parents
- ⇒ Unusual sleeping condition
- ⇒ The feeling of social powerlessness
- ⇒ Absence of concerned body for child rights
- ⇒ Drinking alcohol
- ⇒ Being threaten by the offender
- ⇒ Being forced by the offender
- ⇒ Misunderstanding of the society about the problem
- ⇒ Absence of strong and open relationship with my mother
- ⇒ Being from divorced family
- ⇒ The nature of one's village
- ⇒ Unavailability of sex education
- ⇒ Coercion with the offender
- ⇒ Offender's lack of information about the effect of such abuse.
- ⇒ Coercion within child's parent.
- ⇒ Absence of well organized support for children
- ⇒ Misunderstandings of the society about child sexual abuse
- ⇒ Absence of strong policy about child welfare
- ⇒ Living away from parents

These are those individual causal factors whose variance is accountable more than 50% of the common factors (see the last column, h^2_j). Therefore, these individual variables could be taken as variables that contribute more for the five extracted major factors of child sexual abuse.

Among these five extracted factors, the first factor accounted almost 11.25% of the common variance of the variables. Particularly, to this factor, the following variables loaded high (i.e. those variables 25% and more of their variation involved in a factor) in their respective order (see the first column of the above table).

- ✓ Lack of information about the effect of CSA (.76)

- ✓ Unavailability of sex education (.72)
- ✓ Lack of information about CSA (.67)
- ✓ Barriers to women's equality (.61)
- ✓ Alcohol (.59)

These and other variables with a moderate factor loading are taken into account to label this factor. Based on the common characteristics of these variables, this factor could be named **Lack of Awareness**.

To the second factor, the following individual variables have contributed high respectively:

- ⇒ Being forced by the offender (.74)
- ⇒ Living with out parent (.64)
- ⇒ Being threaten by the offender (.58)
- ⇒ Being persuaded by the offender (.54)
- ⇒ Being emotionally deprived (.53)
- ⇒ The feeling of social powerlessness (.53)
- ⇒ One's own gender (.52)

These variables are important components of this factor and all of them are characterized by something that is beyond the resistance of the victims. This factor, therefore, could be known as **Lack of Resistance**.

The third factor that emerged in this study, include variables like:

- ⇒ Absence of strong policy about children welfare (.70)
- ⇒ Absence of biological parent (.63)
- ⇒ Absence of social net work (.66)
- ⇒ Lack of supervision of parents (.60); and
- ⇒ Unusual opportunity to be alone (.50)

As a result this factor could be called **Absence of External Protection**.

Similarly, the fourth factor could be known as **Sexual Arousal to a Child (motivation)**. This is mainly because, though other variables also had substantial loadings, the following variables have highest lodging on this factor.

- Biological/physiological abnormality(.63)
- Unusual sleeping condition(.62), and
- Watching pornography (.52)

The fifth important factor which has 6.7% of the total variance includes variables like:

- The nature of victim's village (area of residence)(.63)
- Being from migrated family (.60), and
- The nature of victim's job (.52)

As a result of their common feature of these variables, naming them as **Environmental Factors** seems appropriate.

4.3.2 Significance Test of the Difference Among Means of Major Individual Variables

The major individual causal factors of child sexual abuse were again analyzed using one way repeated measures analysis of variance for the purpose of observing the difference among their mean. The following table summarizes the result as follows:

Table 9: Significance test of the difference among means

Source of variation	ss	df	ms	f	p
Between subjects	7893.92	63	18.53		.00
Causes	389.173	21	3.24	5.71*	
Error	4285.91	1323			
Total	12,569	1,407	21.77		

* Statistically significant at p<0.05 level

As clearly indicated above in the table, there is a significant difference among the means of the major individual causes of child sexual abuse at $p < 0.05$ level. Therefore, comparing among each pair of causal factors (pair wise comparisons) among the means is required. To this purpose, Turkey's HSD (Honestly Significant Difference) test is used. The following table shows the results of the test.

Table 10: A matrix showing Pair wise difference among means

\bar{X}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1																					
2	1.633(*)																				
3	.883(*)	-0.75																			
4	.767(*)	-.867*	-0.117																		
5	-0.35	-1.983*	-1.233*	-1.117*																	
6	-0.4	-2.033*	-1.283*	-1.167*	-0.05																
7	-0.483	-2.117*	-1.367*	-1.250*	-0.133	-0.083															
8	-0.167	-1.800*	-1.050(*)	-.933(*)	0.183	0.233	0.317														
9	.783(*)	-.850*	-0.1	0.017	1.133(*)	1.183(*)	1.267(*)	.950(*)													
10	0.483	-1.150*	-0.4	-0.283	.833(*)	.883(*)	.967(*)	0.65	-0.3												
11	.800(*)	-.833*	-0.083	0.033	1.150(*)	1.200(*)	1.283(*)	.967(*)	0.017	0.017											
12	.950(*)	-0.683	0.067	0.183	1.300(*)	1.350(*)	1.433(*)	1.117(*)	0.167	0.167	0.15										
13	0.317	-1.317*	-0.567	-0.45	.667(*)	.717(*)	.800(*)	0.483	-0.47	-0.467	-0.48	-.633(*)									
14	1.200(*)	-0.433	0.317	0.433	1.550(*)	1.600(*)	1.683(*)	1.367(*)	0.417	0.417	0.4	0.25	.883(*)								
15	.950(*)	-0.683	0.067	0.183	1.300(*)	1.350(*)	1.433(*)	1.117(*)	0.167	0.167	0.15	0.32	0.633	-0.25							
16	-0.083	-1.717*	-.967(*)	-.850(*)	0.267	0.317	0.4	0.083	-.867(*)	-.867(*)	-.883(*)	-1.033(*)	-0.4	-1.283(*)	-1.033(*)						
17	0.8	-.833*	-0.083	0.033	1.150(*)	1.200(*)	1.283(*)	.967(*)	0.017	0.017	0	-0.15	0.483	-0.4	-0.15	.883(*)					
18	0.217	-1.417*	-0.667	-0.55	.567(*)	.617(*)	.700(*)	0.383	-0.567	-0.567	-0.583	-0.733	-0.1	-.983(*)	-.733(*)	0.3	-0.583				
19	.650(*)	-.983(*)	-0.233	-0.117	1.000(*)	1.050(*)	1.133(*)	.817(*)	-0.133	-0.133	-0.15	-0.3	0.333	-.550(*)	-0.3	.733(*)	-0.15	0.433			
20	0.133	-1.500(*)	-.750(*)	-0.633	0.483	0.533	0.617	0.31	-0.65	-0.65	-0.667	-.817(*)	-0.18	-1.067(*)	-.817(*)	0.217	-0.667	-0.083	-0.517		
21	0.217	-1.417(*)	-.667(*)	-0.55	0.567	0.617	.700(*)	0.383	-0.567	-0.567	-0.583	-.733(*)	-0.1	-.983(*)	-.733(*)	0.3	-.583(*)	0	-0.433	0.083	
22	0.333	-1.300(*)	-0.55	-0.433	0.683	0.43	.817(*)	0.5	-0.45	-0.45	-0.467	-0.617	0.017	-.867(*)	-0.617	0.417	-0.467	0.117	-0.317	0.2	0.117

*Difference is statistically significant at P<0.05 level

From the above table of pair wise comparisons among means, we can understand that there is a significant difference among each individual causative factor. Thus, the major individual causative factors can be described as follows on the bases of their relative importance.

Table 11: Mean and Rank Order of Major Individual Causative Factors

No	Causative Factors	Mean	Rank
1	Absence of The concerned body for child rights	3.367	1
2	Unusual sleeping condition	3.233	2
3	Feeling of social powerlessness	3.283	3
4	The perpetrator had had alcohol	3.050	4
5	Coercion with the offender	2.967	5
6	Unavailability of sex education	1.933	6
7	Unusual opportunity to be alone with the perpetrator	2.883	7
8	Misunderstandings of the society about child sexual abuse	2.750	8
9	The nature of one's village	1.683	9
10	The presence of coercion among my parents	2.667	10
11	Absence of strong policy about child well fare	2.667	10
12	Being from divorced family	2.567	12
13	Living away from parents	2.550	13
14	Being forced by the offender	2.400	14
15	Absence of organized support for children	2.233	15
16	Lack of supervision of parents	2.117	16
17	Misunderstanding of the society about the problem	2.083	17
18	Lack of information about the effect of such abuse	2.083	17
19	Barriers to women's equality	2.000	19
20	Being threaten by the offender	2.100	19
21	Absence of strong and open relationship with my mother	1.933	21
22	Absence of gender education	1.250	22

4.4 Analyses of Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Abusee, Counselors, and Social Workers

4.4.1 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Abusee

Another important element that is examined in this study is that the possible preventive methods that may reduce or alleviate the problem. To this end both the victims and their counselors and social workers were asked about the issue.

The data collected from the victims indicate that there is no single clear cut solution that keeps children from being victims of sexual abuse. Rather, they suggest that all concerned bodies about the welfare of children must cooperate against child molestation. For example, they indicate that there is a significant weakness of governmental institutions in their structural and functional capacity to protect children from abusive treatments. Accordingly, they suggest the following preventive strategies that may minimize the prevalence of the problem:

- ❖ Educating the community about the causes and consequences of CSA.
- ❖ Society should not be reluctant while observing such a problem committed on children
- ❖ Improving the awareness of children about the problem.
- ❖ Parents must freely communicate with their children about the problem.
- ❖ Reporting the case immediately for law enforcing bodies.

4.4.2 Presentation of Structured Interview Result

As indicated earlier when a child sexual abuse allegation is reported, the child will come in contact with social workers, counselors, law enforcement officers, and medical examiners. In this line of reasoning, an attempt was carried out to contact with individuals, particularly, counselors and social workers working in

hospitals, court, and other NGOs who provide different services for victims of sexual abuse.

The data collected from these professionals indicate that child sexual abuse is becoming one of the most prevalent social problems in Addis Ababa. According to them, reports of child sexual abuse are dramatically increasing than usual.

Even though children are abused and exploited in different forms (i.e. physically, emotionally, and sexually), according to them, the cases of sexually abused children takes the lion-share.

Similarly, they were asked about the major contributing factors for the problem, and they respond by categorizing the factors into two broad classes. The first group or division include factors that make children vulnerable for such problem. Under this category, the social and physical environment such as lack of appropriate supervision by parents, loose relationship between parents and children, and reluctance around law enforcing units are among the major ones. The second division includes factors that motivate abusers to perform such kind of problem. Counselors and social workers reported that getting conducive opportunities (such as rooming condition, being alone with the child), too much selfishness, and low level awareness of the perpetrator about the consequences of the problem upon the victims are major.

Regarding the role of gender for sexual victimization, they replied that though both females and males are the potential victims of sexual abuse, the former group is more vulnerable than the later. At the same time, most of the perpetrators who abused children sexually are males compared to females.

Among the abusers, according to their report, individuals above the age of 15 are found the potential abusers than individuals below this age.

From this one can easily understand that regardless of age, sex, level of education and other demographic variables all individuals could be the victims and /or perpetrators of sexual abuse.

The preventive strategies and methods that can minimize the prevalence rate of the problem were also discussed with them. Generally, they suggest that parents and care takers must develop the following behaviors:-

- Establishing good (free and open) relationship with their children:
- Supervising every activity of their children.
- Reporting the problem for responsible parties as quickly as possible.
- Informing children to report any attempt of sexual abuse before its occurrence for their parents /care takers.
- Parents /caretakers as well as the community in general should not be reluctant while encountering activities in relation to child sexual abuse.

Generally, they agree that every party who is directly or indirectly responsible for child protection and welfare including parents, teachers, law enforcing bodies and other governmental and non- governmental institutions must cooperate against this common social problem.

CHAPTER V

Discussion

As stated in the first chapter of this study, the global objective of the study is investigating the dominant contributing factors that put children and adolescents at risk for sexual victimization. The finding of the study shall be discussed in four parts, namely, the characteristics of victims of sexual abuse, the characteristics of the offenders, the major causative factors for the abuse, and strategies that minimize the prevalence of the problem.

5.1 Major Characteristics of the Victims /Abusee

As indicated in the literature review part of this study, different scholars suggested some major characteristics of children that determine the vulnerability of children for sexual abuse. Among these are age, sex, and living status of the victims. Based on this, the study discusses the major characteristics such as age distribution, sex distribution, level of education, and living status of the victims.

5.1.1 Age Distribution of the Abusee

Studies have come up with different result regarding the age of the abusee. Smith (2002) indicated that the majority (64%) of victims of sexual abuse are individuals below the age of 11. Another research conducted by Kassina and Kassim (1945, cited in Gobena, 1998) indicates that 41.5% of the victims were in the age range of 5 or 9 years. However, according to the present study, the age range in which children are sexually abused seems to be 6-12 years (i.e. accounts 60% of the cases). Therefore, the finding of this study is consistent with the findings of Smith (2002).

5.1.2 Sex Distribution of the Victims

Scholars such as Finkehlor (1984) and Shaw (2000) who have conducted research on this issue agreed that gender is one major contributing factor for sexual abuse. A significant number of studies have also shown that there is high prevalence rate of child sexual abuse among females. For example, according to CDC's (2004) report, females (78%) are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse than males (22%). Similarly, Smith (2002) has found that 75% of victims are females and only the remaining 25% of the survivors are males.

In the present study, it was found that over 86% of reported cases of sexual abuse are females and only the remaining 14% of the cases are males. Based on this, it is possible to conclude that gender is one of the vulnerability factors for such abuse.

5.1.3 Victims Level of Education

Though there is lack of adequate research findings talking about educational level of the abusee, in the present study an attempt was made to describe the level of their education, which is basic for their awareness about the problem. The finding of this study indicates that the majority (75%) of the victims are below six grade level, and the remaining 26% of the cases are above grade level six. Out of the total (164) cases only 15 (9%) of them have joined high school. There was also one female victim who has been attending higher institution/college/. From this, one can easily understand that as the grade level of individuals increases their vulnerability for sexual abuse decreases.

5.1.4 Living Status of the Abuse

When we observe the living status of the abusee, the available research indicate that living with non-biological parent increases the probability of being abused sexually. Contrary to this assumption, in this study, it is found that out of the total subjects almost 75% of them were living with their natural parents. However, incestuous abuses were not as such a common form of sexual abuse.

Only 10% of the cases have been abused by their relatives. Relatively very small number of cases (5%) were living with their stepparent; and the remaining 15% and 5% of respondents of this study were living with their relatives and alone respectively (see table 4).

5.2 Major Characteristics of the Perpetrators

5.2.1 Sex Distribution of the Abusers

Several researchers like Wakefield and Underwage (2006), Plummer (1981), and Finkehlor (1979, 1984) agreed that males are the dominant offenders than females. Nevertheless researchers like Cossins (2000) and others conclude that female offenders are not as infrequent as might be supposed from the small number of identified cases.

When we see the situation in Ethiopia, Gobena, (1998) described that all the abusers were males. In this line of inquiry, the present study attempted to see, if there had been any instance of female offenders. The data collected indicated that though the proportion seems minor, there are few (3) cases who have been abused by female offenders. This indicates that the finding of this study is consistent to Cossins (2000) and others who believe that both males and females could be the perpetrator.

5.2.2 Age of the Abusers

There is also inconsistency among different studies regarding the age of the abusers. For instance, researchers like Sariola and Vutela (1996, Cite in Gobena, 1998) have concluded that children can be abused by perpetrators of all ages. Where as Gobena (1998) found out that the age range of abusers extend from 17 to 45.

It was found that 95% of the offenders are above the age of 15. But the age range of all perpetrators extends from 13 to 70. Generally, there is great variation in terms of age, between the victims and the abusers. For example, 90% of the victims are between the ages of 6 to 8. Whereas, about 95% of the

abusers are above the age of 15, particularly, over 65% of the perpetrators are above 19.

5.2.3 The Relationship between Abusee and Abuser

Unlike the popular misconception (children are molested primarily by strangers), research findings indicate that most sexual abuse activities are performed by individuals who are close to the victims (CDC, 2004; Finkelhor, 1984, etc). For example, according to CDC (2004) report, out of 10 sexual abuse cases, 8 of them know the perpetrator.

According to the present result, more than half (54%) of the perpetrators are neighbors of the victims, 10% of them are abused by their close relatives (brother and father). Similarly, 17% of the offenders are identified as individuals who have direct and indirect relation with the abusee such as guards, teachers, friends of family, and class mates. Only the remaining 19% of abusers are strangers who are unknown to the victims. The overall results indicate that more than 80% of the victims know their abusers. Therefore, child sexual abuse is mostly committed by individuals who are close to the children.

5.3 Major Associated Factors to Child Sexual Abuse

As indicated in chapter two, different scholars proposed different reasons for the occurrence of sexual abuse on children. For instance, psychologists emphasize on the abuser rather than the victim or family. On the other hand, sociological approaches such as social structural model, and feminist model focused on social reason for the existence of child sexual abuse.

Whereas, this study found out five factors that are identified as the dominant contributing factors for child sexual abuse. They contribute over 48% of the total variation. These are lack of awareness, sexual arousal to a child /motivation/, lack of external protection, lack of resistance, and environmental factors.

The first four identified factors are almost consistent with Finkehlor's model. Where as the last factor (environmental factor) is an additional factor that does not exist in his model but this kind of situation (i.e. identifying new domain) is not uncommon phenomena in the case of factor analysis package (Rummel,1970).

Out of all these extracted factors, the first factor accounted 11.26% of the common variance of the variables. Variables that loaded high for this factor are lack of information about the effect of CSA (.72), unavailability of sex education (.72), lack of information about CSA (.67), barriers to women's equality (.64), and drinking alcohol (.59). Therefore, on the basis of the common characteristics of these variables, this factor could be named as lack of awareness. This implies that these preconditions need to be met before child sexual abuse occurs. That means, the perpetrator must overcome internal inhibitions against such abuse. Fore example the abusee and the abuser may lack awareness about CSA, morality, and of the law.

Specific variables such as being forced by the offender (.74), living away from parent (.64), being treated by the offender (.54), being emotionally deprived (.53), and the feeling of social powerlessness (.53) are the major components that loaded high for the second factor. All of them reflect the resistance of the victims so that this factor could be known as lack of resistance. That means, the potential perpetrators must overcome the child's residence before they commit sexual offense on a child.

Absence of strong policy about children welfare (.70), absence of biological parent (.63), absence of social network (.66) lack of supervision of parents (.60), and unusual opportunity to be alone (.50) are specific variables that loaded high for the emergency of the third factor. This factor, therefore, could be called lack of external protection. This implies that this condition may create unimpeded access to a child for sexual abuse.

Although other variables also had substantial loadings, variables such as unusual sleeping condition (.62), biological and psychological abnormality of the offender (.62), and watching pornography have highest loading on this factor. As a result, this factor could be known as sexual arousal to a child /motivational factor/. The perpetrators must be motivated to sexually abuse a child. That means, there must be a degree of sexual arousal to a child.

Similarly the fifth important extracted factor contributed almost 7% of the total variance. It includes variables like being from migrated family (.65), nature of victim's job (.60), and the nature of victim's living area (.57). Thus again based on the common feature of the variables, this factor could be named as environmental factors. That means, such physical and social environments aggravate the likeability of a child to be abused sexually.

Following this, the relative importance of each individual causative factor was analyzed using repeated measures analysis of variance (see table 8 and 9).

This study, therefore, identified the following causal factors of child sexual abuse in the order of their importance:

- Lack of awareness
- Lack of resistance
- Lack of external protection
- Sexual arousal to a child (motivation)
- Environmental factors.

This indicates that sexual violence on children may happen due to personal, familial, social, and other environmental factors. Thus, the result of this study is consistent to Finkehlor's (1984) model that proposed multi-factorial analysis (integrated approach) for child sexual abuse.

5.4 Preventive Strategies

5.4.1 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Victims

Another major issue discussed in this study was exploring preventive strategies that can minimize the problem. Data collected from the children who are abused indicate that there is no single clear-cut solution that can alleviate the problem. Rather, according to them, all concerned bodies must cooperate against this tragic social problem. They also suggest the following points that can minimize the prevalence of such abuse on children.

- Educating the community about the prevalence, causes, and effects of child sexual abuse.
- The society should not be reluctant while observing such a problem on children
- Raising the awareness of children about the problem.
- There should be open discussion between children and their parents.
- Enforcing stringent and detrimental punishment on the abusers; and
- Reporting the case as immediately as possible for the concerned bodies.

5.4.2 Preventive Strategies Proposed by the Counselors and Social Workers

Sexually abused children come in contact with various individuals such as social workers, counselors, law enforcing officers, medical examiners, and so on. Therefore, these parties have better information about the children. Data gathered from these professionals indicate that governmental and non-governmental institutions must improve their structural and functional capacity. Beside this, they suggest the following core elements:-

- Parents should establish free and open relationship with their children. This is needed because children are afraid to disclose with their parents

about what happens in their life fearing repudiation and punishment by the parents.

- Supervising every activities (their movements and whereabouts of their children every time and place
- Encourage children to report any attempt of sexual behaviors by perpetrators to their parents (caretakers) before its occurrence.
- Every body should also feel responsibility while encountering such abuse on children.
- The government also should give special emphasis to protect children and to implement universal child rights.

Generally, there is great similarity among the possible suggestions stated by the victims and professionals who have direct and indirect link with such children.

Moreover, their suggestion is consistent with different theories (psychological and sociological) such as attachment theory, behavioral theory, social structural and socio-cultural theories that are indicated in chapter two.

CHAPTER VI

Conclusion and Recommendation

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 The Major Characteristics of the Abusee

Though every child (regardless of age) will be the potential victim, the result of this study indicates that the peak ages of child sexual abuse ranges from 5 to 12 in which over 60% of them are included. This is somehow different from the popular misconception of parents and care takers that children are quite safe from such a problem until they reach adolescence.

When we observe the sex distribution of the victims, the present study revealed that over 86% of reported cases of sexual abuse are females and the remaining 14% of the cases are males. This is again different from the popular misconception that females are the only groups who are vulnerable for sexual abuse. Even from this result one may predict that there might be more male victims than reported, because there are several socio-cultural factors that prevent males from reporting such kind of problems.

Another major feature of the abusee that was indicated in this study is victims' level of education. According to the result of the study, almost 75% the victims are below grade level of six.

Similarly, an attempt has been made to assess the living status of the victims. This study pointed out that contrary to the common belief, (children who are living away from natural parents are more vulnerable to sexual abuse), and the majority of abusee were living with their biological parents. This implies that it is not the presence or absence of biological parents that determine the likelihood of being victims; rather lack of parental supervision might be the real issue.

6.1.2 Major Characteristics of the Abusers

Results of this study show that the number of female perpetrators is not substantial. However, even these few number of female perpetrators marks that every person regardless of sex could be the potential perpetrator, though males dominate.

Another characteristic of the offender indicated in the study is the age range of perpetrators. The study found out that 95% of offenders are above the age of 15. Where as the age of perpetrators ranges from 13 to 70; and the majority (65%) of them are above the age of 19. This indicates that there is great age difference between victims and perpetrators.

The third major characteristics of the offenders examined in this study is, their relationship with victims. The results of this research indicated that unlike the popular assumption, individuals who have proximity with the victims have performed most sexual abuse activities. For instance, neighbors, guards, teachers, family members, and friends of family's are the common potential (81%) abusers compared with strangers (19%).

This implies that the typical advice "Don't talk to strangers" does not apply in this case. Therefore, parents should consciously supervise their children both at home area and outside (eg. at school); and do not instruct children to develop unnecessary trust to individuals who are close to them. Therefore, the parent regarding how to move with males/females should educate children.

6.1.3 Major Related Factors of Child Sexual Abuse

This study explores five major causative factors, though there are multiple potential variables that have direct and indirect contribution.

These are lack of awareness, lack of resistance, lack of external protection, sexual arousal to a child, and environmental situation.

6.1.4 Preventive Strategies

The results revealed that to minimize the prevalence of the problem; victims, counselors and social service providers proposed the following critical issues:

- Improving the structural and functional capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions.
- Educating the community about the prevalence, causes, and consequences of the problem.
- Raising the awareness of children about the problem.
- Establishing open and free communication with children on all matters including the danger of sexual abuse.
- Reporting the problem as quickly as possible.
- Supervising each and every activity of children
- Encouraging children to report any attempt on them by any body of sexual abuse for responsible parties.
- The government should also provide special emphasis for the implementation of universal child rights.

6.2 Recommendation

On the basis of major findings of this study, the researcher would like to suggest the following points.

- Parents, child caretakers, society, and others who have direct and indirect concern about child protection and welfare, should bear in mind that children are not immune from sexual victimization unlike the popular myth (i.e. they are safe from such abuse until they begin to develop secondary sexual characteristics) so that critical supervision is indispensable at every stage of their development.
- Even though females are more susceptible for such abuse, results of this study indicate that boys are also the potential victims. Therefore, every concerned body should also provide appropriate emphasize for males.
- Since most offenders are individuals who are close to the child, caretakers should be skeptical while supervising children regarding who are all interacting with children.
- Lack of information, lack of resistance, weak external protection, motivation, and other environmental situations are important factors that contribute more for the occurrence of CSA. Therefore, prevention efforts should aim at increasing the strength of the inhibitory factors, increasing child's resistance, and decreasing the strength of the motivational factors. For example, increase children's knowledge about sexual abuse and their right to refuse sexually abusive approaches; and decrease their guilt or blame for its occurrence so that children become much more likely to report abusive acts and publication of this may inhibit perpetrators who might fear disclosures. Parent education forums on child sexual abuse may also increase the level of awareness, if any perpetrators or potential perpetrators are in the audience.

- Taking punitive measures by the law enforcing body against the perpetrators, developing good relationship between children and their parents, providing confidence for children to assert themselves against any adult who attempt to abuse them are among important elements that may improve children resistance against the offenders.
- Increasing external protection such as absence of private time with the perpetrator, supervising every movements and whereabouts of children's (e.g. at home, school, etc) is very vital.
- Beside this, providing counseling and/or psychotherapy services for individuals who have the tendency to commit such abuse on children may also decrease the occurrence of the problem.
- Institutions should be able to create or strengthen available structural units that could have a significant input in securing the rights of the child. Educating the community about the prevalent potential causes, and consequences of the problem is important.
- Governmental and non-governmental organizations, child right representatives /activists/, community leaders and other individuals should struggle for the implementation of child rights that could guarantee the welfare of children.
- Generally we need to understand that any child we know is vulnerable to sexual abuse. And as adults, their well-being and safety is our paramount concern and responsibility. However, it is not always possible for adults to ensure a child's safety. Therefore, it is important to teach children on how to protect themselves. It is the responsibility of every person to protect and to react when we see sexual violence against children and teens.

REFERENCE

- Aron N. (1997). *Statistics for the Behavioral Science.*, New York: Prentice Hall.
- Belay H. (2006). "Abuse and Neglect: The Experiences of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children in Addis Ababa". Addis Ababa University, Department of Psychology.
- Benjmain, (2001). *Risk Factors for Child Abuse in Dominica*. <<http://www.uwichill.edu.bb/baccde/demonica/conferrnce/papers/Benjamin.htm/>>
- CDC (2004). *Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse as a Public Health Problem*. <<http://www.Perceptions.vermont.Org/Frg.htm>>
- Cossins, A. (2000). *Masculinities, Sexualities and Child Sexual Abuse*. Boston: Kluwer Law International.
- Daniel T. and Gobena D. (1997). A Study on Child Abuse and Neglect in Addis Ababa Elementary Schools: Aetiology, Manifestation, Effect. Addis Ababa.
- Elliott, D. and Briere, J. (1994). *Immediate and Long-term Impact of Child Sexual Abuse*. *Journal of sexual Abuse of Children*, 2, 54-64.
- Faulkner N. (2006). *The secrecy of Child Sexual Abuse*. <<http://sexualabuse/non-disclosure.lorg/>>
- Feldman R. (1996). *Essentials of Understanding Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Finkelhor, D. (1979). *Sexually Victimized Children*. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers.

- Finkelhor, D. (1984). *Child Sexual Abuse: New Theory and Research*. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers.
- Fonagy P and Target M. (2003). *Psychoanalytic Theories: Perspectives from Developmental Psychopathology*. London: whurr.
- Giovanneni M. and Becerra M. (1979). *Defining Child Abuse*. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers.
- Gobena, D. (1998). *Child Sexual Abuse in Addis Ababa High Schools*. Addis Ababa: Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia (FSCE).
- Kassing L. and Loreto P. (2003). *The Rape Myth and Blame-Based Beliefs of Counselors-in-Training Toward Male Victims of Rape*. *Journal of sexual Abuse of Children*, 81,455-460.
- Lutzker, J. (1998). *Hand-Book of Child Abuse and Treatment*. New York: Plenum press.
- McBridek (1996). *Child Sexual Abuse Investigations: A Joint Investigative Approach Combining the Expertise of Mental Health and Law Enforcement Professionals*. Washington, D.C.
- Mullen P. and Fleming J. (1998). *Long-term Effects of Child Sexual Abuse*. <<http://www.aits.gov.al/>>
- Perry.B. (2000). *Sexual Abuse of Infants*. <<http://www.Childrtrauma.org.>>
- Rickert, V.S., (1998) "Date Rape among Adolescents and Young Adults." *Pediatric Adolescent Gynecology*, 1998: 11: 167-175.
- Rummel R. (1970). *Understanding Factor Analysis*. California: statsoft.

- SECASA (2003). *Counseling and Family Support: South Eastern Center against Sexual Assault* <[http://www.stonnington.vic.gov.au /community/family/childfam/interactive/family/15143/15155](http://www.stonnington.vic.gov.au/community/family/childfam/interactive/family/15143/15155)>
- Shaw. K. (2000). *Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: An Introduction*. <<http://www.ispean.org/>>
- Small S. (1997). *Sexual Abuse History and Problems in Adolescence: Exploring the Effects of Moderating Variables*. *Journal of Marriage and family*, 59, 311-142.
- Smith S. (2002). *Diagnosis, and Outcomes of Child Sexual Abuse*. URL: <<http://scienceinatrlica.Co-za/resisterSIA.htm>>
- Swenson C. and Hanson F. (1994). *Anxiety and Fear in Traumatized Children: Hand Book of Child Abuse Research and Treatment*. New York: Plenum press.
- Tesfaye A. (2003). *An assessment of the Incidence, Causes, and Effects of Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault on Female Secondary School Students*. Addis Ababa.
- Wakefield H. and Underwage R. (2006). *Female Child Sexual Abusers*. California: Macmillan.
- Yohannes D. (2003) *Sexual Violence against Female Adolescents in Jimma Town: Prevalence, Patterns, and Consequences*. Addis Ababa.
- WSAS (2005). *Worldwide Sexual Assault Statistics*. < www.stopvaw.org/>

Appendix A

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDIES PROGRAM DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Questionnaire: to be completed by the children

- **Purpose:** Child sexual abuse is among the various harmful practices to which children are exposed. Thus, this study focuses on identifying some of the major factors that make children vulnerable for sexual abuse and to suggest preventive measure that should be taken to alleviate the problem. To this end, this questionnaire is developed to collect the necessary data about contributing factors for being sexually abused. Therefore, you are kindly requested to fill the questionnaire. Answer the question based on what you really know or experience.

Note that:-

- Answer the question based on what you really know or experience.
- You are not expected to write your name
- The answer you give will be kept private/confidential
- This questionnaire has four parts, and make sure to read every question

Here, bellow a definition of sexual abuse is given to avoid inconsistent understanding of the problem.

Exposure of a dependent and minor children/ adolescents to sexual stimulation and activities to which they are unable to give informed consent through cajoling, threat and force, violating the social taboos, and creating a psychological/physical pain for personal sexual satisfaction or some other gain of the perpetrator(Smith,2002).

Part - I: General Information

1. Address: Region _____ Woreda _____
2. The name of the organization where you are receiving services _____
3. Age _____
4. Sex _____
5. Place of Birth _____
6. Ethnic group _____
7. Level of Education _____
8. Marital Status: -
 - A. Married
 - B. Not married
 - C. Divorced
 - D. Widowed
 - E. Other (Specify) _____

Part II. Familial Information

1. With whom do you live at the present time?
 - A. With biological parents
 - B. Alone
 - C. Grand father and/or mother
 - D. Others (specify) _____
2. Have they lived together, in which you were sexually abused?
3. Do your parents live together at the present time?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
4. If your answer for the above question is "No" what is the reason that your parents are not living together? Please, specify the reason _____

5. Have you ever lived with a step father /a stepmother? A. Yes B. No
6. What is your birth order? _____
7. Please indicate your family's monthly income in birr _____ (birr)
8. Please, indicate your family's level of education.
Father's level of education _____
Mother's level of education _____

No	The person who committed the abusive act	Sex	Age
1			
2			
3			
4			

Part IV: Possible Contributing Factors for Sexual Abuse

When you look back into your own life there might be so many factors that contribute for your victimization. Please, indicate your level of agreement for each of the items stated below.

No	Possible Factors	Very great contribution	Great contribution	Moderate contribution	Low-Contributio	Very low contribution	No Contributio
1	Unusual opportunity to be with the perpetrator alone	5	4	3	2	1	0
2	Bing from migrated family	5	4	3	2	1	0
3	Absence of gender education	5	4	3	2	1	0
4	Barriers to women's equality	5	4	3	2	1	0
5	My parent's work condition	5	4	3	2	1	0
6	Lack of supervision of parents	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	Relevance of the society	5	4	3	2	1	0
8	My willingness	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	Unusual sleeping condition	5	4	3	2	1	0
10	The feeling of social powerlessness	5	4	3	2	1	0
11	Lack of information about healthy sexual behaviors	5	4	3	2	1	0
12	Absence of concerned body for child rights.	5	4	3	2	1	0
13	Absence of social network	5	4	3	2	1	0
14	My exposure towards drug	5	4	3	2	1	0
15	The perpetrator had used drug	5	4	3	2	1	0
16	The perpetrator had had alcohol	5	4	3	2	1	0
17	Emotional deprivation	5	4	3	2	1	0
18	One's own gender /being female or male/	5	4	3	2	1	0

19	Absence of good relation with my parents	5	4	3	2	1	0
20	Threaten by the offender	5	4	3	2	1	0
21	Being forced by the offender	5	4	3	2	1	0
22	Biological /psychological abnormality of the offender	5	4	3	2	1	0
23	watching pornography	5	4	3	2	1	0
24	Absence of appropriate punishment on the abusers	5	4	3	2	1	0
25	Understanding of the society about the problem	5	4	3	2	1	0
26	Nature of the job that I have engaged	5	4	3	2	1	0
27	Absence of strong and open relationship with my father	5	4	3	2	1	0
28	Absence of strong and open relationship with my mother.	5	4	3	2	1	0
29	Being from divorced family	5	4	3	2	1	0
30	The nature of one's village	5	4	3	2	1	0
31	Unavailability of sex education	5	4	3	2	1	0
32	Coercion with the offender	5	4	3	2	1	0
33	Absence of biological parent	5	4	3	2	1	0
34	Reluctance of the government	5	4	3	2	1	0
35	Offender's lack of information about the effect of such abuse.	5	4	3	2	1	0
36	Unusual trust on the offender	5	4	3	2	1	0
37	Lack of information about child sexual abuse	5	4	3	2	1	0
38	The presence of coercion among my parents	5	4	3	2	1	0
39	Absence of well organized support for children	5	4	3	2	1	0
40	Misunderstanding of the society about child sexual abuse	5	4	3	2	1	0
41	Something unknown	5	4	3	2	1	0
42	Absence of strong policy about child welfare	5	4	3	2	1	0
43	The offender's persuasion ability	5	4	3	2	1	0
44	Living away from parents	5	4	3	2	1	0

45. What measures should be taken to reduce/ alleviate child sexual abuse in the future?

7. How do you rate the extent of the problem in your area/Addis Ababa/.

A. Decreasing B. Moderate C. increasing

8. If the rate is increasing what are the possible contributing factors for its occurrence?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

9. Who are the victims?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

10. In your opinion, what characteristics of the victims make them more susceptible for sexual abuse?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

11. In your opinion, who are the perpetrators /the party who committed these abusive acts?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

12. In your opinion, what characteristics of the perpetrators motivate them for committing sexual offense?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

13. In your opinion, what socio-cultural conditions make children vulnerable for sexual abuse?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

14. Does your organization agree with the proposition that children who are sexually abused should go to a law enforcing body and sue the party that committed the abusive act?

A. Yes, why? _____

B. No, why? _____

15. What were the major contributing factors for sexual abuse that your counseling office has identified? _____

16. What legal or administrative measure (s) was (were) taken against the perpetrators who committed child sexual abuse? _____

17. What measures should be taken to reduce/alleviate child sexual abuse/ in the future?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Appendix -B

Interview Form for counselors/social workers working in Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

Currently, child sexual abuse is one of the most harmful practices to which children are exposed in our country. Thus, this study emphasizes on examining some of the major /dominant/ contributing factors that make children victims of sexual abuse, and to suggest preventive strategies that can alleviate or minimize the problem.

To this end, this interview has developed to collect data on the question of major contributing factors of sexual abuse. The interview is to be used for collecting information from governmental and non-governmental organizations that have interest in promoting the well being of children. Thus, you are kindly requested to respond to this interview. Here, below, a definition of sexual abuse is given to avoid inconsistent understanding of the problem (Smith, 2002).

"Exposure of a dependent and minor children/ adolescents sexual stimulation and activities to which they are unable to give informed consent through threat, forces, violating the social taboos, and creating psychological/physical pain for personal sexual satisfaction or some other gain of the perpetrator.

1. Name of Organization _____
2. Address: Region _____ Woreda _____ Kebele _____
3. Type of organization: A. Governmental B. Non-governmental
4. Position and responsibility of the interviewee in the organization
5. Have your counseling office ever come across any instance (s) of child sexual abuse in the past?
A. Yes B. No
6. What are these instances of child sexual abuse that your office has come across in the past?
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____

Appendix-C

Check List for Analyzing Vulnerability Factors for Being victim of Sexual Abuse and Risk Factors for Being Perpetrator from Recorded Data in NGOs and GOs

No.	Backgrounds of the Victim
1	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
2	Age
3	Marital Status
4	Occupation
5	Level of Education
Background of the Perpetrator	
6	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
7	Age
8	Marital Status
9	Occupation
10	Level of Education
11	Monthly income
12	The relationship between victim and the perpetrator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biological parent ➤ Grand father/mother ➤ Sister/brother ➤ Step father/ mother ➤ Stranger ➤ Relative other (specify)
13	The type of sexual abuse
14	He/she is living with

15	Did he/she have some kind of marital problem? Specify _____
16	Did he/she use any kind of drug?
17	Did the perpetrator take alcohol?
18	Did the perpetrator chew chat?
19	Did the perpetrator expose to pornography?
20	Had he/she early childhood sexual experience?
21	Had the victim biologically or psychologically abnormal?
22	When did he/she commit the abuse? At night - At noon - At morning -At evening
23	Where did he/she commit the abuse? Outside the victims home In the victims home
24	Was the victim withdraw from his/her family
25	What were the methods that the offender used while he/she abuse the victim sexually?
	➤ Threatening
	➤ Using force
	➤ Persuading
	➤ Cheating /thinking
	➤ Other/specify
26	What measures have been taken on the perpetrators_____
27	What does the current relation between the victim and the perpetrators look like?

28. Other things observed

Appendix -D

A matrix showing Pair wise difference among means

\bar{X}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1																						
2	1.633(*)																					
3	.883(*)	-0.75																				
4	.767(*)	-.867*	-0.117																			
5	-0.35	-1.983*	-1.233*	-1.117*																		
6	-0.4	-2.033*	-1.283*	-1.167*	-0.05																	
7	-0.483	-2.117*	-1.367*	-1.250*	-0.133	-0.083																
8	-0.167	-1.800*	-1.050(*)	-.933(*)	0.183	0.233	0.317															
9	.783(*)	-.850*	-0.1	0.017	1.133(*)	1.183(*)	1.267(*)	.950(*)														
10	0.483	-1.150*	-0.4	-0.283	.833(*)	.883(*)	.967(*)	0.65	-0.3													
11	.800(*)	-.833*	-0.083	0.033	1.150(*)	1.200(*)	1.283(*)	.967(*)	0.017	0.017												
12	.950(*)	-0.683	0.067	0.183	1.300(*)	1.350(*)	1.433(*)	1.117(*)	0.167	0.167	0.15											
13	0.317	-1.317*	-0.567	-0.45	.667(*)	.717(*)	.800(*)	0.483	-0.47	-0.467	-0.48	-.633(*)										
14	1.200(*)	-0.433	0.317	0.433	1.550(*)	1.600(*)	1.683(*)	1.367(*)	0.417	0.417	0.4	0.25	.883(*)									
15	.950(*)	-0.683	0.067	0.183	1.300(*)	1.350(*)	1.433(*)	1.117(*)	0.167	0.167	0.15	0.32	0.633	-0.25								
16	-0.083	-1.717*	-.967(*)	-.850(*)	0.267	0.317	0.4	0.083	-.867(*)	-.867(*)	-.883(*)	-1.033(*)	-0.4	-1.283(*)	-1.033(*)							
17	0.8	-.833*	-0.083	0.033	1.150(*)	1.200(*)	1.283(*)	.967(*)	0.017	0.017	0	-0.15	0.483	-0.4	-0.15	.883(*)						
18	0.217	-1.417*	-0.667	-0.55	.567(*)	.617(*)	.700(*)	0.383	-0.567	-0.567	-0.583	-0.733	-0.1	-.983(*)	-.733(*)	0.3	-0.583					
19	.650(*)	-.983(*)	-0.233	-0.117	1.000(*)	1.050(*)	1.133(*)	.817(*)	-0.133	-0.133	-0.15	-0.3	0.333	-.550(*)	-0.3	.733(*)	-0.15	0.433				
20	0.133	-1.500(*)	-.750(*)	-0.633	0.483	0.533	0.617	0.31	-0.65	-0.65	-0.667	-.817(*)	-0.18	-1.067(*)	-.817(*)	0.217	-0.667	-0.083	-0.517			
21	0.217	-1.417(*)	-.667(*)	-0.55	0.567	0.617	.700(*)	0.383	-0.567	-0.567	-0.583	-.733(*)	-0.1	-.983(*)	-.733(*)	0.3	-.583(*)	0	-0.433	0.083		
22	0.333	-1.300(*)	-0.55	-0.433	0.683	0.43	.817(*)	0.5	-0.45	-0.45	-0.467	-0.617	0.017	-.867(*)	-0.617	0.417	-0.467	0.117	-0.317	0.2	0.117	

*Difference is statistically significant at P<0.05 level

Appendix -E

Rotated Component Matrix

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	.302	.192	.509	.468	.041
2	.152	.061	.028	.249	.603
3	-.223	-.225	.059	.438	-.458
4	.612	-.327	.461	-.099	.066
5	-.051	-.241	-.041	-.038	.291
6	-.169	.095	.603	.082	-.438
7	-.078	.064	-.630	-.188	-.078
8	-.410	.066	.034	-.075	-.058
9	.321	.335	.320	.621	-.125
10	.060	.534	.174	.405	.283
11	.281	-.124	.466	.346	.260
12	.352	.188	.668	.305	-.210
13	-.028	.165	.271	-.109	.002
14	.276	.307	-.231	-.214	.268
15	.437	.454	.037	-.058	.041
16	.590	.506	.186	.062	.315
17	.079	.525	.309	.232	-.126
18	.047	.522	.274	-.168	.115
19	-.001	-.504	-.006	.054	.049
20	-.139	.585	.107	.330	-.003
21	.073	.741	.093	-.231	-.037
22	-.004	-.207	-.061	.627	.052
23	-.014	-.110	-.027	.529	.087
24	.139	.093	.053	.384	.129
25	.003	-.034	.104	.348	.605
26	.120	.427	.263	.166	.521
27	.173	-.166	-.065	-.060	-.303
28	-.068	-.192	.332	-.026	-.591
29	.103	-.369	.008	-.198	.571
30	-.196	.017	.431	.101	.634
31	.722	-.058	.153	-.075	-.217
32	.425	-.032	.343	-.177	-.015
33	.085	.112	.630	-.110	-.244
34	.254	.207	.281	-.012	.043
35	.767	.284	-.199	.243	-.004
36	.440	.184	.097	.315	.215
37	.667	-.023	.082	.135	.073
38	.008	-.042	.302	-.590	.489
39	.328	.474	.375	.233	-.332
40	.630	.515	.071	-.070	-.312
41	.467	.230	-.278	.210	.135
42	.113	.278	.703	-.255	.128
43	.164	.541	-.243	.006	.178
44	-.164	.635	-.028	-.321	-.029

Appendix-F

Component Score Coefficient Matrix

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	.017	.004	.089	.112	.015
2	.006	.004	.000	.069	.182
3	-.046	-.044	.010	.140	-.133
4	.147	-.129	.101	-.067	.011
5	-.002	-.050	.008	-.006	.089
6	-.069	.009	.145	.008	-.118
7	.018	.043	-.151	-.032	-.034
8	-.101	.040	.029	-.010	-.006
9	.022	.041	.027	.164	-.039
10	-.050	.111	.012	.111	.090
11	.033	-.064	.100	.079	.081
12	.034	-.005	.128	.054	-.060
13	-.027	.031	.068	-.043	.007
14	.060	.064	-.070	-.068	.071
15	.077	.077	-.027	-.037	.003
16	.091	.074	.002	-.012	.086
17	-.034	.103	.044	.053	-.033
18	-.032	.109	.056	-.066	.041
19	.028	-.116	.016	.020	.013
20	-.087	.138	.001	.098	.007
21	-.024	.164	.000	-.081	-.009
22	-.009	-.049	-.029	.195	.015
23	-.016	-.027	-.020	.163	.027
24	.008	.009	-.009	.109	.037
25	-.031	-.012	.026	.103	.188
26	-.017	.080	.039	.034	.008
27	.066	-.047	-.023	-.021	-.099
28	-.004	-.054	.083	-.017	-.173
29	.039	-.089	.028	-.061	.171
30	-.096	-.006	.172	.015	.151
31	.179	-.064	.002	-.054	-.083
32	.167	-.064	.056	-.092	-.018
33	-.008	-.002	.149	-.060	-.065
34	.034	.022	.051	-.024	.012
35	.170	.024	-.108	.052	-.025
36	.073	.010	-.012	.075	.057
37	.152	-.050	-.016	.015	.006
38	-.003	-.016	.108	-.190	.155
39	.032	.073	.045	.042	-.102
40	.128	.077	-.037	-.050	-.110
41	.102	.033	-.107	.056	.024
42	-.020	.034	.172	-.109	.050
43	.014	.124	-.086	.002	.047
44	-.066	.160	-.011	-.095	-.003

Appendix-G

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7.778	17.677	17.677	7.778	17.677	17.677	4.954	11.259	11.259
2	3.805	8.648	26.325	3.805	8.648	26.325	4.939	11.224	22.484
3	3.622	8.231	34.556	3.622	8.231	34.556	4.530	10.296	32.779
4	3.051	6.933	41.489	3.051	6.933	41.489	3.473	7.893	40.673
5	2.943	6.689	48.178	2.943	6.689	48.178	3.303	7.506	48.178
6	2.188	4.973	53.152						
7	2.071	4.707	57.858						
8	1.792	4.073	61.931						
9	1.721	3.912	65.843						
10	1.612	3.665	69.507						
11	1.375	3.126	72.633						
12	1.290	2.932	75.565						
13	1.135	2.580	78.144						
14	.912	2.074	80.218						
15	.835	1.899	82.117						
16	.799	1.815	83.932						
17	.781	1.774	85.706						
18	.698	1.587	87.293						
19	.657	1.492	88.785						
20	.566	1.287	90.071						
21	.511	1.162	91.233						
22	.482	1.096	92.329						
23	.449	1.021	93.350						
24	.386	.877	94.227						
25	.353	.801	95.029						
26	.322	.732	95.761						
27	.289	.656	96.417						
28	.240	.546	96.963						
29	.221	.502	97.465						
30	.187	.424	97.890						
31	.153	.347	98.237						
32	.147	.335	98.571						
33	.128	.290	98.861						
34	.096	.217	99.078						
35	.093	.211	99.290						
36	.073	.166	99.456						
37	.060	.135	99.591						
38	.050	.114	99.705						
39	.045	.102	99.807						
40	.027	.062	99.869						
41	.019	.044	99.912						
42	.016	.035	99.948						
43	.014	.033	99.981						
44	.008	.019	100.000						