

Addis Ababa University
Graduate School of Social Work

**Causes and Treatments for Juvenile Sex Offenders in Addis Ababa
Rehabilitation Center and Remand Home**

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ADDIS ABABA School of Graduate studies SSW Examining Committee

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Dejen Woldearegay Mekonnen entitled: Causes and Treatments for juvenile Sex Offenders in Rehabilitation Center and Remand Home in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; presented for the requirement for the Degree of Master of School of social work complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AACGA- Addis Ababa City Government Administration

ACRWC- African Child Rights and Welfare Convention

Art. - Article

BA- Bachelor Degree of Arts

CICL-Children in Conflict with the Law

CRC- Child Rights Convention

E.C.- Ethiopian Calendar

FDRE- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FFIC- Federal First Instance Court

GO- Governmental Organization

GST- General Strain Theory

ONRS- Oromia National Regional State

NGO- Non Governmental Organization

SNNRS- Southern Nations and Nationalities National Regional State

TV- Television

UN- United Nations

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Abstract

This research studies the causes and treatments for juvenile sex offenders in rehabilitation center and remand home in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The research is qualitative, uses observation and interviews with both eight participants and five key informants involved in and working with juvenile sex offenders in rehabilitation center and remand home in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It offers a conceptual framework that builds on theories on causes for juvenile sex offending. The research identified media, peer pressure, dysfunctional familial backgrounds, and intimacy between the perpetrator and the victim are the major causes for juvenile sex offending. In addition, the services offered are accommodation, schooling, medical care, court cases follow-up, visitation, recreation, and reintegration. Regarding causes for juvenile sex offending in terms of their variety and the treatment mechanisms in terms of shortage was observed in the findings of the study. The research argues that while the services offered to juvenile offenders are acceptable but they are not enough to safeguard the rights of juvenile offenders. Indeed, while the laws promote the safeguarding of the rights of juvenile offenders, not having a codified child law is the lacuna of the law. The research calls for a child law that promotes children with respect to their internationally, regionally and nationally recognized rights to be fully fulfilled, respected and realized.

Chapter one

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Sexual offences are a serious issue all over the world. Ethiopia is no exception to the level of sexual offences committed daily. However, sexual offences are not only committed by adults but also by children. Much of the literature on sexual offending relates to adult male offenders, with little insight provided into the juvenile offender population (Terry, 2006:94 cited in Mahura,2013). The juvenile sexual offenders are unique in their characteristics and in the way they are managed, treated and monitored. Knowledge of this population is limited, largely because of the lack of reporting or delays in reporting combined with the low numbers of juveniles that are convicted or adjudicated delinquent (Terry, 2006:94 cited in Mahura, 2013).

According to a study done in New South Wales Australia, it is estimated that approximately 20% of all sex offenses are committed by youth younger than 18, with nearly 50% of all molestations being committed by youth younger than 18 in USA and similar statistics have been found, with assailants under the age of 16 accounting for approximately 16–27% of all sexual offenses in Australia (Nisbet et.al,2005:). Although statistics showed that sexual offences committed by children in both countries is increasing, no statistics is found which shows the total number of young sex offenders in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian criminal code classifies children into three distinct categories. The first are children between the ages of 0-9 called “infants”, the second are “young persons” between the age of 9-15, and the third category is children between the ages of 15-17 who treated as adults. The code treated these offenders differently.

The contributing factors for young sex offenders to offend can be mentioned as media, peer pressure, dysfunctional familial background, psychological dysfunction, poor parenting style, intimacy between the perpetrators and the victims, and poverty. These factors may lead them to deviant behaviors which are being the social problem to the society.

The researcher conducted a thorough analysis on literature regarding the causes and treatment mechanisms for young sex offenders in rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Books relevant to the field of study are utilized in order to compile as much information as possible regarding the causes and treatment mechanisms. Databases consulted to obtain information will be internet, journals and/or articles and relevant laws that could be found relevant to the topic.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In Ethiopia few researches have been conducted on young offenders. For instance, Yodit Girma (2015) conducted that Ethiopian criminal policy analysis on juvenile offenders. She interviewed policy makers of the criminal policy. She identified that contributing factors for young people to be juvenile delinquents seen from the point of view of Neurological perspective, Psychological perspective and Criminological perspective. Based on these perspectives she identified and She came up with a conclusion and recommendation, citizens should understand and social workers should involve in the due Process of policy formulation.

Bethlehem Wondimu (2014) conducted a study to compare Juvenile Delinquents of A.A and Out of A.A Raised Juveniles. The finding results of her research revealed that Comparing to the male juveniles, female juveniles represent lesser numbers in committing delinquency, the causes of juvenile delinquency are dysfunctional family, peer pressure, lack of basic needs, streets life, negligence of families, exposures to medias and technologies. Theft is the type of delinquency committed by both groups with highest number. In addition, assault, rape and drug and alcohols use are delinquencies mostly committed by AAR juveniles. The most commonly committed delinquencies among the OAAR juveniles are homosexuality, murder and appearance of legally restricted areas such as embassies. The AAR juveniles happened to engaged longer than the OAAR juveniles in delinquent behaviors. The OAAR juveniles commit crime more repetitively than the AAR juveniles. But in terms of happening in the remand home, the AAR juveniles stood more repetitively than OAAR.

Selamawit Ewinetu (2014) in contrast tried to explore the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders. The result shows that poverty, peer pressure, lack of education and family's divorce are the major causes for committing crime for the offenders between the ages of 18-29.

All the above mentioned theses mostly focus on young offenders in general and rarely on young sex offenders. The only Article I found in relation to juvenile sex offenders is Nayak's article on Juvenile Delinquency: its Magnitude and its impact at Gondar Town in Ethiopia. Yodit's thesis focuses on the criminal justice policy in relation to juvenile delinquency while Bethlhem's thesis gives emphasis to comparison between AAR and OAAR juvenile delinquents. When we see Selamawit's thesis it focus on juvenile delinquents who are detained in A.A Police

Commission which is in contrast with the study setting of this research. All the three theses tried to dig out the causes for delinquency in general but the researchers didn't give special emphasis to causes and treatments for young sex offenders. Therefore, this study will try to fill the knowledge gap in existing researches through deep investigation of causes and treatments for young sex offenders in Rehabilitation Center and Remand Home in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.3 Rationale of the study

The first rational of the study is that most of the studies conducted globally and locally focus on adult sex offenders by ignoring juvenile sex offenders because of this reason the researcher initiated to explore causes of juvenile sexual offending in particular.

The second rational is to explore how much the intervention mechanisms given to juvenile offenders are consistent with the government's obligations under international, regional and national level laws of child rights. Because as offenders juveniles are rights holders as other children.

The third rational is to maintain the future lives of the juveniles it is vital to understand the causes of their offending behavior and the intervention mechanisms that are essential to rehabilitate them in order to respect, fulfill and realize their rights.

The fourth rational is today's juvenile sex offenders are tomorrow's potential re-offenders or rapists. In order to alleviate the harm on the society in general and victims of juvenile sexual offences in particular it is better to rehabilitate seriously the juvenile sex offenders.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to determine the causes for sexual offending among young sex offenders and to establish the type of services offered in the rehabilitation center and remand home in Addis Ababa.

Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives are:-

1. To examine psychological dysfunctions among young sex offenders.
2. To describe history of victimization among young sex offenders.
3. To examine media effects, peer influence and familial background among young sex offenders.
4. To establish the types of services offered in the rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa.

1.5 Research questions

The study will explore and examine the following research questions:-

1. Do young sex offenders have psychological dysfunction?
2. Do young sex offenders have childhood sexual abusive histories?
3. How the media, their peers and their familial background affects young sex offenders?

4. What types of services are offered for young offenders in the rehabilitation center?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research would contribute to policy makers to able to address the rights of young offenders to enact a child law that promotes and safeguards their rights. The findings of the study would also enable the rehabilitation center to identify and adopt effective programs that are used in rehabilitating young offenders. Furthermore, the study would contribute the existing body of knowledge about the causes for young sex offenders and the services offered to young offenders. Above all, the findings of the study would serve as a spring board for other researchers to carry out a detailed study on the area under investigation.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

Related literature is a valuable guide in defining the problem, recognizing its significance, suggesting, promoting data gathering devices and selecting appropriate study design and sources of data. It tells the researcher what has been done and what needs to be done. (Hegde,2014: 17)

2.1 Who is juvenile Sex Offender?

According to Ryan(1986) cited in Ryan, Lane, Davis and Isaac (1987:385) the juvenile sexual offender is defined as ‘ a youth, from puberty to the legal age of majority, who commits any sexual act with a person of any age, against the victim’s will, without consent, or in an aggressive, exploitive or threatening manner.’

The Juvenile Sexual Offender is defined as a youth, from puberty to the legal age of majority, who commits any sexual act with a person of any age, against the victim’s will, without consent, or in an aggressive, exploitative or threatening manner (Ryan,1986: 125).

Sexually assaultive behavior has typically been a crime associated with adult male offenders. However, since the mid-nineties, there has been an increased concern for juvenile sex offenders among academics and practitioners that contend with or process this type of offender. Further, public fear of this type of offender has increased in many nations.

The issue of children committing sexual offences is a growing phenomenon. In a study conducted in Ireland, Slattery, Cherry, Swift, Tallon and Doyle (2012: 81) cited in report

that “one in every four cases of child sexual abuse was perpetrated by a child under the age of 17.” In the year 2000, USA statistics indicated a 28% increase for juvenile rape cases and a 32% increase for other sexual offences perpetrated by children (Sahlstrom & Jeglic, 2008:184). The issue of children committing sexual offences in Ethiopia is equally alarming. The number of cases of children committing sexual crimes on other children is also on the increase.

2.2 Characteristics of Juvenile Sex Offenders

Juvenile sex offenders are shown to have common characteristics that include prior childhood abuse, experiences with sibling incest, possession of specific psychological dysfunctions, and dysfunctional familial backgrounds.

The typical characteristics of child sex offenders cannot be pinned down. The population of juvenile sex offenders is much more heterogeneous than that of adult sex offenders. These populations—the juvenile sex offender and the adult sex offender—are almost completely separate and distinct (DiCataldo, 2009:26). While juvenile sex offenders are largely indistinguishable from non–sex offending juveniles, they are quite distinct and separate from the more homogeneous group of adult sex offenders (Caldwell 2002; Letourneau and Miner 2005 as cited in DiCataldo, 2009: 26).

Children with sexual behavior problems are quite diverse in demographics, familial factors, economic status, and in their mental health and abuse histories. Child sex offenders cannot be categorized based on their individual characteristics (Burke, 2012). However, Individual characteristics reported in the literature to be common among adolescent sex offenders are low academic performance, low impulse control, Unstable family characteristics, prior sexual

victimization of sex offenders and poor social skills causing relationship difficulties (Becker et al., 1993:217), have all been suggested as possible risk factors which may lead to adolescent sexual offending.

Deficits in psychosocial functioning were found to mediate the influence of childhood exposure to violence against females on adolescent perpetration of sexual and nonsexual offenses. Childhood physical abuse by a father or stepfather and exposure to violence against females were found to be associated with higher levels of comorbid anxiety and depression.

2.3 The Rights of Juvenile Offenders

The UNCRC on its Art.40 (3) (a) states that the rights of juvenile offenders should be protected through the provision that the State must decide when a child is old enough to break the law. The human rights of every child who may have broken the law must be respected. The State must care, advice and guide the child in a way that will help him/her to become part of the community. The State must establish and promote laws and special places to deal specifically with children. Children should not be kept in a prison, a reformatory or a place especially for children who have broken the law, if there are other ways of caring and helping the child. Counseling, probation, foster care in another family and education and training programs should all be made available to the child (Hill et al., 2007:269).

2.4 Protection of young Offenders according to International, Regional Guidelines and Ethiopian law

2.4.1 International and Regional Guidelines

Article 40 of the Convention on the rights of the Child states that children in conflict with the law should be treated in a manner which promotes their sense of dignity and worth, takes age into account, and to assume a constructive role in society. The article also enshrines the minimum guarantees of due process of law including the presumption of innocence, provision of clear and prompt information about the nature of the charges, availability of legal or other assistance, the right to cross-examine witnesses, equality for the witnesses of the defense, the right of appeal and the right of the child to have his/her privacy respected at all stages of the proceedings. Laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law must be established.

Art. 17(1) of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child provides that every child who is accused or found guilty of having infringed the penal law shall have the right to special treatment in a manner consistent with the child's sense of dignity and worth and which reinforces the child's respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms of others.

2.4.2 The Protection of Juvenile Offenders in Ethiopian law

The FDRE constitution, the national criminal justice policy and the 2005 criminal code have given special attention to the protection of young offenders.

2.4.2.1 The FDRE Constitution

Ethiopia has ratified both the UN convention and African charter on the rights of children in line with this the FDRE Constitution under its Art. 9 (4) declares that all international instruments ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land. Thus, the constitution makes the two conventions and other human rights instruments part and parcel of the Ethiopian law and therefore there is no doubt as to their application in the juvenile justice system of Ethiopia.

The instruments push the Ethiopian Government to establish a child justice system that recognizes the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. As Ethiopia ratified both the conventions and enshrined children's rights under Art. 36 of FDRE Constitution automatically obliges the government to develop rehabilitation opportunities to ensure the protection of children's rights.

2.4.2.2 The National Criminal Justice Policy

The National Criminal Justice Policy of Ethiopia, which was adopted in 2011, provides that alternatives to deprivation of liberty should be given priority, that deprivation of liberty should only be used as a measure of last resort.

According to the policy, any decision making, enactment of laws, development of guidelines, programs or other relevant working modalities involving CICL should consider the principles of the CRC and ACRWC. It further states that the objective of the juvenile justice and the treatment

of CICL should be to promote education, recovery and reintegration, and prevent any further offending (Rakeb, 2011:10 as cited in Kumineger 2015).

2.4.2.3 The 2005 Criminal Code of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Criminal Code gives unrestricted power to the court to decide on the issue of each case under its jurisdiction and enforce alternative measures for juvenile offenders who are being formally treated through the criminal justice system.

Several measures can be taken by the court according to Art.158-162, and Art. 167 and Art. 168(3) of the Criminal Code. The measures can be cited namely as: admission to a curative institution, supervised education, reprimand or censure, school or home arrest, admission to corrective institution; and fines and conditional release/ probation respectively. Whereas, the measures under Art. 158-162 have unsuccessful to bring about the anticipated results, the court may sentence the juvenile offender to one of the penalties set under Art. 167 and 168. (i.e. fines, imprisonment in a correction institution). Thus, deprivation of liberty and fines should only be used as measure of last resort (Rakeb, 2011:11 as cited in Kumineger,2015).

Art. 162 of the Criminal Code provides for the possibility of placing young criminals (between the ages of nine and 15) into a special institution for the correction and rehabilitation of young criminals: " the young criminal shall there receive, under appropriate discipline, the general, moral and vocational education (apprenticeship) needed to adapt him to social life and the exercise of an honest activity". As a general rule, the placement should be for "a period of not less than one year nor exceeding five years, and in no case shall it extend beyond the coming of age of the young criminal" (Art. 163).

2.5 Theories on Juvenile Sex Offenders

Until recently, many of the theories used to explain deviant sexual behavior have lacked empirical support, and empirical studies in this area are still in their infancy (Terry, 2006:). This is not unexpected, as it is generally accepted that sexual offenders are a difficult population to sample. But, it is clear that the studies to date have not been adequate enough to provide a sound theoretical background to make any assumptions about sexual offenders (Youstin, 2007:17). Despite this lack of empirical support, there are some common theories used to describe participation in sexual deviant behavior. In this section sociological and psychological theories related to juvenile sex offenders will be discussed.

2.5.1 Sociological Perspectives

2.5.1.1 Strain/Anomie Theory

This theory leans heavily on the work of Emile Durkheim, one of the founders of sociology. (Akers, 2012: 119). Anomie refers to inconsistencies between societal conditions and individual opportunities for growth, fulfillment, and productivity within a society (Shoemaker, 2010:111).

This 'strain' between the goals of society and the legitimate means of achieving them - that is, a state of anomie - leads to different reactions, ranging from conformity to a variety of different types of deviant reaction, such as retreatism, rebellion, ritualism and innovation (Finely,2007: 56).

Anomie theory emphasizes the predominance of crime and delinquency among the lower-class and minority populations the most deprived of legitimate opportunities (Akres,2012:125).

Merton's anomie and strain theories tried to explain why certain cultures, groups, and individuals were more prone to engage in antisocial and/or illegal behaviors. Strain Theory asserts that there are two major components that contribute to deviant behavior: culture and structure (Merton 1938:674). The core idea of strain theorists is that poverty causes inequality, strain, and anger and as a result, juveniles commit crime to gain money or to harm people (Agnew, 2003; Merton, 1938:675).

2.5.1.2 Social Disorganization Theory

Devised by the Chicago School of sociology in the early 1920's, social disorganization theory suggests that the erosion of the influence of traditional institutions over individuals initiated social change known as "social disorganization". It can be defined as the decline of influence of existing social rules of behavior upon individuals within a group (Shaw, 1952).

Social Disorganization Theory explains crime through examination of the ecology of an area. Crime will be highest in areas where there is the least organization and fewest stakes in the neighborhood (Finely, 2007:255).

Sutherland argued that social groups are characterized by different attitudes towards criminal activity. If an area has a majority of attitudes that do not condemn criminality, then it is likely to exhibit high rates of criminal activity. Conversely, those with a majority of unfavorable attitudes towards criminality are likely to be low-crime areas. This difference he termed differential social organization (Lawson and Heaton, 1999: 54). Social disorganization theory proposes that social

order, stability, and integration are conducive to conformity, while disorder and segregation facilitate crime and delinquency (Shaw, 1969).

2.5.1.3 Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theory focuses on behavior choices that people make after weighing the risks and benefits of different actions (Finley, 2007:231). Economists have presented a more quantitative version of rational choice theory in their attempt to explain criminal behavior through a costs and benefits analysis. The costs and benefits may be either material (for example, money) or psychological (Bohm and Vogela, 2011:18-19). The theory suggests that criminal behavior is based on the use of calculations, reasoning, and “rational” considerations of choices.

2.5.1.4 General Strain Theory

GST focuses on individuals’ immediate social environments by examining strenuous life circumstances as a central cause of negative, delinquent, and criminal behavior (Worthen, 2016:53).

Agnew (2003:209) mentioned three reasons for strain to emerge. These are: (1) Blockage to achieve positively valued goals (2) Removal of positively valued stimuli and (3) Events involving the presentation of noxious or negative stimuli, such as emotional use. The removal of positive stimuli refers to the strain resulting from events such as the death of a friend or family member or the loss of a spouse. The presence of noxious stimuli is exemplified as such experiences as physical punishment or a polluted and noisy living environment.

According to GST, anger is highly significant because it is the emotion that is most likely to result in blame and the desire for revenge (emotions that are conducive to deviance and crime).

Thus, GST posits that strainful events lead to negative emotions and this may lead individuals to engage in deviance and crime in order to alleviate strain (and its accompanying negativity)(Worthen,2016:53).

However, Agnew argued that presence of strain is not enough to engage in crime because all juveniles experience it more or less. He claimed that besides strain, lack of adequate “coping mechanisms, skills, opportunities and sources” are necessary to commit crime (Agnew, 2003: 214-216).

2.5.2 Psychological Perspectives

2.5.2.1 Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory, which is a branch of behavior theory, is one of the most widely used modern theories to explain violent behavior exhibited by juveniles. According to the theory, the behavior of individuals is learned and influenced primarily through their own personal experiences and relationships. Behaviors are learned by observation, imitation, and modeling, then reinforced through social rewards. (Finley, 2007:257).

Albert Bandura is credited as the father of modern social learning theory (Finley, 2007:257). Fellow social researchers support his view that individuals learn new behaviors by observing and imitating modeled attitudes, emotions and behaviors towards the environment.

Social learning theory has been used to explain conforming, appropriate behaviors as well as criminal and sexually deviant ones (Stinson et al, 2008:77). It explains human behavior in terms of continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental influences. Social learning theory makes a significant point with regard to developing technology

and broad exposure to the media, which has created a new and very influential source of modeling.

In sum, social learning theorists see violent behavior as a function of individual socialization, wherein the person, behavior, and environment all affect each other and the social learning process (Finely,2007: 258).

2.5.2.2 Psychodynamic Theory

The basis of psychodynamic theory is the assumption that human behavior is controlled by unconscious mental processes developed early in childhood (Meena, 2016:1644). According to Freud, pioneer of the psychodynamic theory, the human personality contains three major components. The id is the unrestrained, primitive, pleasure-seeking component with which each child is born. The ego develops through the reality of living in the world and helps manage and restrain the id's need for immediate gratification. The superego develops through interactions with parents and other significant people and represents the development of conscience and the moral rules shared by most adults (Meena, 2016:1644-5). Unconscious motivations for behavior come from the id's action in response to two primal needs—sex and aggression.

All three segments of the personality operate simultaneously. The id dictates needs and desires, the superego counteracts the id by fostering feelings of morality and righteousness, and the ego evaluates the reality of a position between these two extremes. If these components are properly balanced, the individual can lead a Normal life. If one aspect of the personality becomes dominant at the expense of the others, the individual exhibits abnormal personality traits. (Meena,2016:1645).

Psychodynamic theory holds that youth crime is a result of unresolved mental anguish and internal conflict. Delinquents are id-dominated people who suffer from the inability to control impulsive drives. Perhaps because they suffered unhappy experiences in childhood or had families who could not provide proper love and care, delinquents suffer from weak or damaged egos that make them unable to cope with conventional society (Meena, 2016:1645).

The psychodynamic approach places heavy emphasis on the family's role. Antisocial youths frequently come from families in which parents are unable to provide the controls that allow children to develop the personal tools they need to cope with the world (Meena, 2016: 1645).

According to the psychodynamic approach, delinquent behavior is a function of unconscious mental instability and turmoil. People who have lost control and are dominated by their id are known as psychotics and psychosis takes many forms. The most serious types of violence and antisocial behavior might be motivated by psychosis (Meena, 2016: 1646).

2.5.2.3 Social Control/Social Bond Theory

All of the earlier control theories were superseded by the version proposed by Travis Hirschi (1969), who remains today the major control theorist. His control theory is usually referred to as social bonding theory (Akres, 1997: 86). Hirschi formulated a control theory that brought together elements from all previous control theories and offered new ways to account for delinquent behavior (Akres, 1997: 86).

Hirschi's theory begins with the general proposition that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken" (Hirschi, 1969:16). There are four principal "elements" that make up this bond— attachment, commitment, involvement, and beliefs. The

stronger these elements of social bonding with parents, adults, school teachers, and peers, the more the individual's behavior will be controlled in the direction of conformity. The weaker they are, the more likely it is that the individual will violate the law (Akres, 1997: 85).

This theory hypothesizes that when individuals lack social connectedness to others and within the community, their chances of engaging in delinquent behavior increase (Dollar & Ray, 2013).

Control theorists claimed that juveniles do not commit crime if they have strong bonds with their immediate environment, namely family (Hirschi, 2003). The focus of social control theories is on strategies that regulate human behavior toward conformity to society's rules (Hirschi, 1969:19). Specifically, the theories target the influence of the family, school, moral values, and peers on controlling behavior.

Travis Hirschi believes that proper socialization results in individuals being bonded to society. Bonds are constructed by four elements including attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. Individuals who rank high in all elements of bonding are highly bonded to society, more controlled and thus less inclined toward delinquency (Hirschi, 1969:20). In general, social control theory asserts that some youths conform to norms in response to certain forces that control and regulate human behavior (Hirschi, 1969:21).

Chapter Three

Research Methods

3.1 Research design

According to the definition of Ragin (1994, p. 191 as cited in Flick,2007) : Research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that will make it possible for the investigator to answer whatever questions he or she has posed. The design of an investigation touches almost all aspects of the research, from the minute details of data collection to the selection of the techniques of data analysis. Keeping this in mind, this study utilized qualitative methodological approach. Qualitative research is used when a problem or issue (young sex offenders) needs to be explored and when we need a complex, detailed understanding of the issue (Creswell,2007: 39-40). The major focus of this research is to explore the causes of young sex offenders and the treatment given in rehabilitation and remand home of Addis Ababa, Lideta sub city following a single-case study design. Case study research involves the study of an issue explored through one or more cases within a bound system (i.e. a setting, a context) (Creswell, 2007: 73). The single-case design can be used to determine whether a theory's propositions are correct or whether some alternative set of explanations might be more relevant(Yin,2003: 39). Exploratory research is used because little is known about the factors that contribute to young sex offenders in Ethiopia. The researcher wants to explore and describe these factors. Exploratory studies seek to explore what is happening and to ask questions about it. They are particularly useful when not enough is known about a phenomenon (Gray, 2004: 32).

In addition, the researcher needs to describe the treatment that are available for young sex offenders and their accessibility. In order to have an accurate explanation; understanding theories related with young sex offenders is mandatory. Therefore, in doing so I referred to international and regional conventions on children and books, articles, and reports of international organizations in line with those of the national laws we have.

3.2. Data sources

The participants in this research were young sex offenders aged 12-15 years, who were referred to the rehabilitation center and remand home for service delivery. The key informants included administrators of the remand home; social workers, judge from FFIC at Lideta branch, psychologist and sociologist of the rehabilitation center.

In order to draw up a sample, the researcher used the purposive sampling method. For many exploratory studies and much qualitative research, purposive sampling, in any of a number of forms, is desirable. In purposive sampling, the researcher selects elements based on his or her judgment of what elements will facilitate an investigation (Adler and Island, 2011:123). A purposive selection of young sex offenders between 12 and 15 years and who reside in the rehabilitation center and remand home. The researcher interviewed 8 young sex offenders, 2 social workers, 1 psychologist, 1 judge, and administrator of the remand home. The researcher employed in depth interview with young sex offenders and key informants, who are social workers, psychologist, judge and administrator of the center.

The key informants selection procedure concluded based on the fact that the interviewees actual participation on handling young sex offenders cases. Their experience as to what are the causes of young sexual offending and its treatment mechanisms is very vital to this research.

3.3. Study setting

Young sex offenders between the age of 12 to 15, who are detained in rehabilitation center and remand home at A.A.C.G.A. of Lideta sub city. This institution is the only rehabilitation center and remand home in Ethiopia.

3.4. Data collection tools

3.4.1 Interviews

The major data collecting tools used in the study was semi structured interviews and the questions that make up the schedule are usually open-ended to encourage the respondents to elaborate their views about the topic (Langdrige,2004:50), that will be conducted with young sex offenders, judges, social workers, psychologist and administrators of the institution. Which in turn helped the researcher to raise appropriate follow up questions that given further understandings. Interview guide questions were developed in accordance with the research questions that need to be explored and analyzed. The key informants of the study were social workers, judge, psychologist, and administrator of the institution and the semi structure interviews were administered. In addition, I reviewed relevant literature based on their relation to the issue of young sex offenders i.e. books, national laws related to young sex offenders, international and regional instruments and international and national organizations reports.

The in depth interview with the participants and the key informants helped to understand the root causes of young sex offenders. Because the offenders were not under criminal investigation there was a chance to explain what made them to be a sexual offender. Therefore, the documents of the FFIC in relation to juvenile sex offenders were examined.

3.4.2 Observation

Additionally, an Observation exercise was undertaken by the researcher during visitation of the center. Observation is “a systematic method of data collection that relies on a researcher’s ability to gather data through his or her senses” (O’Leary 2014: 230). This method was chosen to explore what actually happens in juvenile rehabilitation center. The aim of this was to find out the treatment mechanisms were addressed to the offenders or not. Therefore the researcher looked out for the services of the center.

The observation exercise took place after gaining permission personally from manager of the center who was also interviewed (Key informant 5). It was undertaken on three consecutive Tuesdays and Fridays in April. This was because the researcher went to the center only on these days. Notes were taken throughout the observation process.

3.5. Methods of Data Analysis

Data analysis may well be the heart of qualitative research. It is one of the places that qualitative research is most different from quantitative research methods (Pamela, 2005:112). In the study interpretative data analysis procedure is used. This orientation allows researchers to treat social action and human activity as text. In other words, human action can be seen as a collection of symbols expressing layers of meaning (Bruce, 2001:239). The collected interview data

transcribed and re-read carefully to comprehend the manuscript data which helped to ascertain the quality of data and the information were categorized to give meanings to the organized information. In order to describe some points as per the intention of the interviewee direct quotations from the transcribed data were presented. This is presented in the finding section of the paper. Finally the discussion and analysis of these findings were applied by going through the chapters of this paper and making associations with what has been presented in the literature review section.

3.6. Trustworthiness

When analyzing and interpreting the collected data; in order to keep the trustworthiness of the data, I tried to set aside my prior knowledge and information about young sex offenders so that the data assumed to be free from personal bias. Furthermore, reliability and validity of sources were protected by posing various different questions as possible. Even though the questions and the whole interview were conducted in Amharic, great caution and care is taken in the process of transcription and reporting.

To ensure reliability in qualitative research, examination of trustworthiness is crucial. Out of the six major trustworthiness strategies for the assurance of the validity and reliability of the study I employed the two strategies. These are triangulation and member checking.

Triangulation is a widely used method to ensure credibility and conformability of qualitative studies (Creswell, 2006). Social researchers use several types of triangulation. Out of these the four types of triangulation are triangulation of measure, triangulation of observers, triangulation of theory, and triangulation of method. The most common type is triangulation of measure,

meaning that we take multiple measures of the same phenomena. Triangulation of observers is a variation on the first type. Multiple observers bring alternative perspectives, backgrounds, and social characteristics. They thereby reduce the limitations. Triangulation of theory requires using multiple theoretical perspectives to plan a study or interpret the data. Triangulation of method mixes the qualitative and quantitative research approaches and data (Neuman, 2000:166-167).

In this study I used Triangulation of theory in order to analyze the different theories forwarded by theoreticians on the causes of young sexual offending. Therefore I triangulated those theories in order to have an in depth knowledge about the causes for young sex offenders. In addition to triangulation I used member checking. Qualitative researchers might impose their personal beliefs and interests on all stages of the research process leading to the researcher's voice dominating that of the participant (Mason, 2002:89). However, the potential for researcher bias might be reduced by actively involving the research participant in checking and confirming the results. The method of returning an interview or analyzed data to a participant is known as member checking. Therefore, I gave the collected and analyzed data for the participants of the study in order to validate its trustworthiness.

3.7. Ethical consideration

Ethical considerations place the research participants, rather than the researcher, at the center of the research design when deciding what is appropriate and acceptable conduct (Henn, Weinstein, and Foard,2006:68). In a social work research Ethical considerations that include sensitivity to ethical concerns are necessary. A major issue in analyzing the data is how to keep the anonymity and privacy of your research participants. Field notes and transcripts should not include concrete information about real persons and sites, but should be anonymized right away (Flick, 2007:75).

Research participants must be informed about the purposes, methods, and risks associated with the research, and they must voluntarily consent to participate in the research (Thyer, 2001:434). Therefore, I tried to establish confidentiality by keeping the names of the key informants from being disclosed and each informant has been informed as to the nature of the interview through informed verbal consent.

In addition to the above mentioned elements, I made the interview child focused and gave the young sex offenders the opportunity to speak rather than questioning. I assured that coercion or violent act is avoided before, during and after interviewing. I don't blamed them for their misdeeds and respected their dignity.

3.8. Scope/delimitation of the study

The study was conducted only on young sex offenders between the age of 12 to 15, who are detained in rehabilitation and remand home in Addis Ababa from December 2016 to May 2017. Therefore, the findings will not be generalizable to other kinds of young offenders of criminal act and young sex offenders under the age of 12 detained before and after the study is done.

Chapter Four

Data Presentation

There are different factors that can be mentioned as the causes for young sex offenders to offend sexually. Of these factors six of them will be presented here. The Media manipulates juveniles psych and influence them to act as like as it transmits. Peer influence also has high magnetic power to influence children’s minds. In addition to the two factors dysfunctional parenting style has its own effect on the sexual behavior of young sex offenders. Psychological dysfunction is the other root cause for children’s to develop sex behavior problems in comparison with the causes stated above. Sexual victimization history of the young sex offenders has also its own impact on their sexual behavior. The last but not the least factor that has effect on young sex offenders sexual behavior is lack of proper socialization from the family and the community as well.

Pseudonym	Age of offender	Educational background	Time spent at remand home	Decision of court	Where the offender came from
Defaru	15 yrs	8 th grade	1 month and 20 days	On trial	Addis Ababa
Manchilot	15 yrs	9 th grade	3 months and 4 days	1 year imprisonment	Addis Ababa
Endashaw	15 yrs	7 th grade	2 months and 11 days	16 yrs and 6 months imprisonment	Hawassa (SNNRS)
Yaregal	15 yrs	9 th grade	1 month and 16days	On trial	Addis Ababa
Aysheshim	15 yrs	4 th grade	3 months and 26 days	On trial	Selale (ONRS)
Esubalew	14 yrs	2 nd grade	7 months and 1 day	On trial	Wolisso (ONRS)
Tariku	12 yrs	1 st grade	2 yrs	10 yrs imprisonment	Hawassa (SSNRS)

Yegermal	14 yrs	7 th grade	1 month and 20 days	1 year Imprisonment	Addis Ababa
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4.1. Major Causes for being Young Sex Offender

4.1.1. The media

People's lives get easier and easier because of the advancement of technology and the media is one of these technologies. People persuaded by the fantasies forwarded by the media negatively or positively. Children's are part and parcel of these population.

Most of the time young children are exposed to these Medias because they are easily accessible and they fantasized their minds instantly. Children's are very active and fast in acquainting with the newly emerging technologies in comparison with their mothers, fathers and oldest brothers and sisters. This active and fast customization will affect the children's behavior or character positively or negatively. For instance, the newly fabricated mobile phones are easily manageable by children's than others. This access to mobile phones will seduced them to see pornographic movies online and offline.

The participants of the study have got a chance to watch movies transmitted through satellite dishes in their home, the nearby neighbor's house and cinema houses. They followed TV series (continuing movie episodes) on Kana TV channel, MBC, FOX, Bollywood and others. They exposed to these movies for a longer period of time to the minimum of three hours a day.

Esubalew disclosed that : *I and the victim watched movies every day for about three hours a day in our house. we watched lijitua,*

Yaregal also disclosed that : *I and the victim watched movies every day in the neighbors. house.*

All of the key informants of the study disclosed that the media is one of the leading factor which influence young sex offenders to engage in such act. They suggested that the family and the government are the two potential lead actors in order to control the misuse of the media by juveniles. In relation to this key informant 2 disclosed in the following way:-

The government and the family should control the transmitting programs that have a potential of ruining the minds of young children . The government should monitor the transmitting programs on the TV channels and the family should schedule its children watching movies programs.

Manchilot also added that TV series movies that channeled through satellite dishes influenced him to do the sexual offence intentionally. He was very proud when he disclosed the offence he committed at the time of the in-depth interview session as the researcher realized. As he indicated: *The movies I watched on satellite receiver and cinemas influenced me to repeat the actions they did on each episodes like Kana TV channel, MTV, and Amharic movies.*

4.1.2. Peer pressure

Peer influence is one of the interaction mechanisms for human beings to communicate whether the communications construct or deconstruct their life. Peers influence their group members for various reasons. These reasons may help the group members to set up or set back their life. Children are not capable to evaluate the pros and cons of their interactions with their peer group.

All of the key informants of the study disclosed that peer influence has also an impact on the conduct of sexual behavior of juveniles. The family should follow the whereabouts of its children in order to lessen the harm exerted by peers. They suggest that the family is the essential pillar of the development of children's physical, emotional, psychological and social skills in every aspects of their life. In relation to this key informant 2 disclosed in the following way:-

Most of the time the juvenile sex offenders develop anti-social sexual behavior from their peer influence. They couldn't control their peer powers because once they come in contact with the peers they need group's approval. Because of this incident they will do whatever the group decides.

Defaru also disclosed that peer influence has a greater impact on juveniles sexual behavior than the family. He simply say:-

the baby girl was alone within our compound and we were watching pornographic movie and she came to the room where we are. I tried to bar her to enter into the room and see the movie but my aunt's son allowed her to see. And I accused of exhibitionism.

4.1.3. Lack of proper socialization

One of the causes of lack of proper socialization is the breakdown of the family. The family can be broken down because of various reasons. To mention some of them: conflict between the couples (separation and divorce), natural death, and war.

The natural and manmade causes of family breakdown will result in being a single mother or single father of the children. The single mothers or single fathers are obliged to handle all the burdens of life alone. This loneliness will create desperate situations to the single mothers or single fathers. In consequence, the social, economic, psychological, and emotional developmental aspects of children within the family will be affected. In line with this,

Key informant 4 disclosed that:

lack of proper socialization has also an impact on the conduct of sexual behavior of juveniles. The single mothers or fathers should try to cultivate their children's emotional skills to moderate the influence which come from the community and the neighbours to defend the future sexual misbehavior. He suggests that the breadwinners of the broken families should have an insight on their children's day to day activities by communicating them regularly.

In relation to this Tariku and Aysheshim disclosed that they lack proper socialization from the community. They disclosed their experience in the following way:-

Tariku: I do not have any school and neighborhood friends. I have no contact with the community at all. Because I quarrel with kids. They always despised me by saying I am an orphan. This thing irritates me very much.

Aysheshim: *I don't know the whereabouts of my biological mother and I don't know her from early childhood. I grownup with my grandmother. I do not have any school and neighborhood friends.*

4.1.4. Early childhood Sexual Victimization

Children's are exposed to different physical, emotional, and sexual abuses in their earlier ages from their families and outsiders as well. Such kinds of abuses have a greater impact on their future personalities and sexual behaviors negatively. There will be a chance of having deviant sexual behavior because of one of these abuses. Most of the time sexually abused children's have a chance to change their normal sexual behavior into sexual behavior problems in other words abnormality.

A study of very young perpetrators suggested that at least 49% had been sexually abused (T. C. Johnson, 1988). Other studies have found even higher rates (50% to 80%) of sexual victimization (Friedrich & Luecke, 1988; Ryan, Lane, Davis, & Isaac, 1987).

Children's who have early childhood sexual victimization will adopt the behavior through time and they changed themselves in to real sexual offenders. Key informant 2 disclosed that:-

one of the major causes of juveniles sexual behavior problems is their exposure to prior sexual abuse on them. This abuse will force them to be the future juvenile sexual offenders. I had an experience of a boy who was sexually abused and be a sexual offender later.

Although studies showed that there is a positive correlation between being sexually abused and being a sexual offender, the study participants didn't experienced prior sexual abuse.

The young sex offenders disclosed with the same tone of voice that: *I didn't have any sexual victimization history in early ages of my childhood until now.*

4.1.5. Psychological dysfunction

Most of the researches conducted on young sex offenders depicted that young sex offenders are not homogenous in character but they are heterogeneous. The heterogeneity of their character can be mentioned from the point of view of psychological dysfunctionality in different ways. To mention some of these characters that juvenile sex offenders are of antisocial/ impulsive, unusual /isolated, over controlled/ reserved and confident/ aggressive.

The heterogeneity of their character not only made it impossible to understand them but it will also affect the treatment mechanisms to rehabilitate the young sex offenders. The center has no direct treatment mechanism to diagnose the psychological health of offenders at the time of their arrival and after their stay at the center. It has no specialized and skilled man power to handle the case. There was no evaluation system in the center to know the psychological health of the juvenile offenders, whether they are healthy or not. In relation to this, the center's psychologist disclosed that:

The offenders are not ordered to have psychological diagnosis at the time of their arrival and their stay in the center. That is why we could not address the psychological health of each and every juvenile offender in the center.

We only provided group discussion something like group therapy. Even its functionality was not achieved its goals because of the shortage of experts on the guidance and counseling section.

As a result of this the researcher didn't get the chance to unfold the psychological health of the juvenile sex offenders.

4.1.6. Dysfunctional parenting style

Most of the juveniles are from broken families. This situation will give a chance to the juveniles to develop different antisocial and violent behavior. Parental control is the major supervision mechanism to control the whereabouts of their children for families. Families control their children in different ways. Some families control in rigid way, others in lenient way and the rest are no/lose control over their children. Parental control over children has an effect on the well-being of juveniles.

Open communication between parents and their children over different matters that bother the minds of juveniles is vitally important to scale up their communication skills. With the development of communication skills juveniles will have an overall understanding of their surroundings. For instance talking about sexual issues is a taboo in all different localities of the country, Ethiopia. This taboo will endanger the sexual outlook of children's and they will forced to enter in to sexual relationship without knowing the worst consequences of the sexual relationship.

All the Key informants with the same tone of voice disclosed that:

Dysfunctional parenting style is one of the basic root causes for juveniles to offend sexually. Most of the time families of the Juveniles are not in control of or they don't know the whereabouts of their children because of so many reasons. For instance job insecurity or work load, dizziness, being liberal, lack of interest and knowledge, and Because of these and other reasons juveniles will get the opportunity/freedom to exercise what they are told to do so.

The participants of the study also revealed that they are from broken families and they have lose/no control over them from family. Because their immediate care givers are negligent of the whereabouts the juveniles.

Defaru: my mom and dad get divorce in 2007 and I am now living with my mom.

Yaregal: my father died in 2007 and my mom died earlier and I am now living with my step mother.

Aysheshim: I don't know the whereabouts of my birthmother. I didn't know her from my early childhood. Now I am living with my grandfather because my father don't have a capacity to help me.

4.2. Existing Treatment Mechanisms

The available treatment mechanisms in the remand home are various in kind and number based on the budget allocated to it by the A.A.C.G.A. The services include accommodation and sanitation, medical care, court cases follow up, counseling, schooling and library, recreational,

visitation and reintegration services. All those services offered by the center presented here in the following way.

4.2.1. Accommodation and Sanitation Services

The Rehabilitation Centre admits the young offenders by open order from the courts. The elements of the court order for the admission of a child to the Rehabilitation Centre may vary depending on whether the child is on remand, awaiting trial or on trial, and sentenced.

The researcher observed that the Remand and Rehabilitation Center had three accommodation units, two for male young offenders and one for female young offenders which were outside of the compound. The young male offenders, who were 9-12 years of age, appeared to be separated from the older male offenders, who were above 12 years of age of the two accommodation units. In the rehabilitation center there was no isolation of offenders who are serving sentence from those on trial or awaiting trial. Also, there was no isolated room inside the accommodation unit for the children who had transmittable diseases in order to exclude the other children who did not have a transmittable disease.

When the young offenders entered to the center, they were delivered with bed linen, blanket and mattress. Every morning they were expected to make their bed clean before they left the accommodation unit.

The male young offenders rooms looked overcrowded and there were scanty numbers of cabinets for the young offenders to keep in their staffs. There were more than forty five young offenders kept in one room, size of the room is small when we compare with the number of young offenders. But the rooms looked clean and well kept. The size of female young offenders' room

is better in comparison with male young offenders' rooms. As to my observation, the young offenders had the opportunity to practice the religion sects of their choice and there were Orthodox Christians who were allowed to get fasting and eat their lunch at 3:00P.M though the normal meal hour is 12:00P.M. But Yaregal and Aysheshim disclosed that there is a shortage of meal on breakfast session and Manchilot added that young offenders who came from streets and those who have no families are not delivered clothes.

Yaregal : there are juvenile offenders who fainted at breakfast time because of the less amount of meal delivered to them.

Aysheshim: we are not treated sufficiently with breakfast meal it should be managed properly.

Manchilot: Those juveniles who came from streets and who have no family at all are not treated equally. They have not delivered clothes as like as other offenders.

There were four male and four female caregivers in the facility. The caregivers had a duty to take care of the young offenders in the compound and taking them to court and health centers for examination. The available caregivers' number is insufficient in compared with the number of young offenders in the center. In addition, the center rendered sanitation services to the young offenders with its four toilets and five showering rooms totally for 105 young offenders. Which was scarce compared with the number of young offenders. However, there was a construction of new three blocks of building of G+3 for young offenders which can occupy up to 500 juveniles at a time. But it will get into operation in early months of 2011E.C. Until then the center will handle them in the existing accommodation facility.

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *the newly emerging G+3 building is going to be functional in the early months of 2011E.C.until then we accommodate the juvenile offenders in the existing blocks.*

4.2.2. Medical Care Service

The Center had a clinic which gives only first aid services to the young offenders. Medical and mental health records were kept separate from incarceration records. When the young offenders enter in to the center there is no medical and mental health screenings for admission purposes. There were three nurses working in the Center and the health assessments were done by these nurses.

When the need arises the nurses gave medical services for young offenders but if the case needs specialized doctor assistance they refer them to Lideta health center with payment beginning from 2009E.C.The young offenders got medical services from hospitals free of charge. As the researcher observed that the center's clinic lacks acknowledgment from the Ministry of Health because it did not fulfill the minimum requirement for to be registered as a 'clinic.'

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *The clinic is not registered as clinic because it didn't fulfill the minimum requirement to be a clinic. The clinic has to have 13 rooms and 8 nurses to the minimum in order to be registered as a clinic. But now we only have 3 nurses and 2 rooms.*

4.2.3. Court Cases follow-up service

The Remand Home renders court cases follow up services to the young offenders. young offenders who have trial days are allowed to see their accusation with the help of the caregivers. The young offenders transported to the court with the center's van/minibus on trial day basis.

They attended the 4th and 7th criminal benches which are located in First Instance Court at Lideta sub city, which is not very far from the remand home. It is about 3.5 km distance. All cases of the young offenders who came from A.A.C.G.A are managed by two judges with open court room. There is a case load for the 4th criminal bench but the judge handled it in smart way. The court always asked recommendations about the young offenders from the social workers of the court in order to give a decision on them.

If the young offenders are free from the accusation charges they will be discharged immediately from the center. If they are convicted they will remain in the center until the imprisonment ends.

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *There is a transportation service to those who have trial date in court. They will be transported for each and every trial day in court with the help of their care givers.*

4.2.4. Counseling Service

There were two employed counselors one BA degree in Psychology and the other in Sociology in the center but no social worker was employed. The minimum staff members should be eight employees but there was no recruitment undertaken since the study period. Each counselor would examine about fifty young offenders under his/her care. They gave group and individual counseling.

The young offenders informed about the rules and regulations of the center by the counselors at the time of their arrival. In addition, their background, family and past history would be also assessed. The counselors would observe the activities of the young offenders in the compound. If a young offender was gotten naughty, s/he would be recommended to behave in a good manner.

The counselors overall practice would be evaluated by a feedback emanated from different staff members of the center. As it was observed the ratio of counselors was not in proportion to the ratio of the young offenders. Because of this reason, the counselors gave the counseling service only to the convicted young offenders excluding those who were on trial.

Key informant 4 disclosed that: *the counseling service is not something like a therapy but it is like a group discussion between we and the young offenders. They discussed about their feelings for themselves and others.*

Though the counseling service is meant to be a group discussion, the remand home couldn't address the service to half of the young offenders. In line with this; Defaru, Aysheshim, Esubalew and Yegermal disclosed that they didn't get the counseling service from the remand home until the study period because of the queue awaiting.

4.2.5. Schooling and Library Service

There was only one primary school (Grade 1 to 8) located inside the center's compound of eight classrooms. The school package got an accreditation from A.A.C.G.A. Bureau of Education. The school had 14 teachers. The school was short of adequate staff so that every teacher was obliged to teach extra subjects beyond his/her major subject. This situation influenced every teacher to be over scheduled for classes.

The young offenders were being in school for weekdays from 8:30 Am-12:30 Am morning and from 2:30 Pm-3:00 Pm afternoon session. The School's classrooms were divided by timber which could easily transfer voice to the next classroom and hindered the teaching and learning process. Most of the classrooms windows were broken which could cause harm to the young

offenders. There was no appropriate staff room for rest purposes of teachers. There was no light in the room and there were a lot of broken chairs and desks. The center's school windows were easy to pass through and the center had no specialized security system in order to prevent the young offenders from escaping.

There was also a library inside the center's compound but it had not enough books to satisfy the young offenders educational needs and interests. There was insufficient learning materials like note book, pen, pencil etc. for young offenders. There were no vocational trainings given by the center because of the shortage of the availability of resources. But the experts are there with their empty hands.

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *there are vocational trainers in the remand home but the vocational center is not functional now because of budget constraints. And the vocational professionals are with no job at this time.*

4.2.6. Recreational Service

There was a small playground, which was mostly dominated by older male juveniles, located in the compound by which the male juveniles used for football. The female juveniles were denied of enjoying to play with the male juveniles in the playground. The juveniles were not provided with a variety of indoor and outdoor games, such as; table tennis, basketball, and the like.

But, there was an entertainment festivity in the center every Wednesday afternoon including both the male and female juveniles by Young Life Group (local NGO). Young Life Group tried to recreate the young offenders with music which is the sound of soul. As the researcher observed there was a band in the group composed of three which played different kinds of music

to relax and amuse the young offenders. It is based on the willingness of the group and the cooperation with the remand home.

Endashaw disclosed that: *We always have a recreational session of music festivity every Wednesdays from 2:00 pm-4:00 pm in the feeding hall by young life group. They gave us biscuits and chewing gum. We enjoyed the music very much.*

4.2.7. Visitation and Reintegration Services

The young offenders were allowed to get a visitation service from the family in cooperation with the centers caregivers every Tuesday and Friday afternoon from 2:00PM to 4:00PM. They communicate with their families in open air in nearby sight of the guards. As the researcher observed from a near distance, they exchange the clean cloths by jagged cloths with their families. They talk about family matters and laugh to each other.

The young offenders who had no visitors at all may share fruits and soft drinks from those who get visitors. They share what they have without any hesitation. It is a sign of brotherhood and sisterhood. They develop this being charitable behavior through time.

The visitation service gets smooth because of the in-service of two juveniles who are chosen out of all the young offenders in the center because of their good behavior in the remand home. they are rewarded some extra benefits from the administrators of the center for their cooperation.

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *the visitation service is facilitated with the help of young offenders who achieve excellent grade in their behavior. They communicate with the visitors in harmonious way and passed the message to the young offenders in orderly manner as the visitors' appearance.*

The center also provides reintegration service to young offenders who are released from it up on the completion of the sentence of the court or on acquittal from the criminal charges. The center renders the service in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations. However, it lacks consistency because of the young offenders being street children, who had no family.

Key informant 5 disclosed that: *the integration service is not functional because the remand home has no communication channels with the GO's and NGO's, whose major areas of concern is on young offenders.*

4.2.8 Affiliation between themselves and Service Providers

There was a brotherly and sisterly relationship among the male young offenders and female young offenders specific to their own sex identity. The researcher observed that female and male young offenders met for educational and entertainment purposes. When they met on these programs, they quarrel to each other and sometimes they insult to each other. Their relationship was not smooth.

In addition to their own relationship, young offenders were interacting with staff members of the center. Young offenders interaction with all the service providers would have an impact on their behavior in the rehabilitation process. The young offenders met their caregivers on daily bases because of this they sometimes there would be quarrel to each other. Whereas, their relationship with the counselors was in harmony because of the smooth interaction created on individual and group counseling sessions.

Key informant 5 disclosed that:

There are nine care givers in the center and they looked after the sanitation of the juvenile offenders facility. They contacted in daily basis and sometimes there is a quarrel between them. whereas, the psychologist contacted the juveniles for group therapy and this create a harmonization in their relationship.

4.3. Physical location of the Center and Its Surrounds

The physical location of the center is bordered by villages and high school. young offenders experienced bad behavior from the nearby high school students. The researcher observed for many days that the neighboring high school students at their break time were calling and teasing against the young offenders and the young offenders were responding by insulting them with nasty words. Such kinds of evil dialogue bothered the young offenders psychologically. But, it is a good success because the Centre is constructing another new three blocks building somewhat far away from the nearby high school though its delaines could be another problem.

Key informant 5 disclosed that:

The remand home is not suitable for rehabilitating the juvenile offenders in holistic manner. Its setting and infrastructure is not as like as for a remand and rehabilitation center; it lacks so many things. The young offenders are not classified according to their age and the type of criminal offence they committed. The surrounding of the remand home also has an impact on their psychological development.

It is not good enough to rehabilitate the young offenders here. But now we are completing a G+3 building facility for the offenders, which can hold 500 offenders at a time; although it is delayed beyond its finishing period.

Chapter Five

Discussion

The present study was aimed to explore the causes and treatments for juvenile sex offenders in rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Several themes are emerged in order to explore the causes of juvenile sex offenders. I digged out these themes from the participants' responses to in-depth and key informants' interviews at data collection session. Those themes can be identified as the media, peer influence, lack of proper socialization, dysfunctional parenting style, early childhood sexual victimization, and psychological dysfunctioning. These themes will be spinned out with the relevant literature on juvenile sex offenders in order to cement them with the facts on the ground.

The first and the most influential factor for individual lives in general and young offenders lives in particular is the use and abuse of media. In the 21st century, Media is one of the most powerful technologies that captures and influence easily minds of the people. Ethiopia is one of the kinds to be influenced by this reality because of her existence in the world. She is one of the poorest countries in the world but struggling to down her poverty with the arising growth. Though there is growth in the country, the number of imported technologies boomed instantly. Those imported technologies have an impact on the psychological, emotional, physiological, developmental and societal make up of children. For instance, the satellite dishes, and video games. The media can manipulate the minds of juveniles as their peers manipulate their minds.

Brown et al. (2005:98) described the media as a “super peer” in terms of its influence on the beliefs, attitudes and behaviours of adolescents. The media promotes sexual attitudes and trends but also exposes young people to violence and aggression. Because of the influence it creates juveniles will be manipulated easily by their chance of exposure. Pornography is one of these exposures. Exposure to pornography has been found to contribute to development of maladaptive sexual behaviors in adolescents (Hunter et al., 2010:76). Social learning theory affirms that individuals develop behavior through observation, imitation and modeling. Today, a number of TV programs such as romantic movies viewed on Kana channel and others have a lot of impact on the way young offenders view sex and loving.

Most of the participants of the study explored that they are under the influence of the media to practice the sexual offending act on the victims. They want to see what is going on if they engaged themselves into as the actors they see on films.

The second most influential cause for juveniles to adapt maladaptive sexual behavior is peer pressure. Children communicate with their peers with a different language than their families. These communication systems will make them intimate to each other. If something happens in the mean time they didn't give a chance to their families to decide on the matter rather they will go to their peers for decision making.

Peer pressure is considered in the literature to have a significant influence on youths` sexual behaviours (Bernstein 2001:157). Tartar (2001:103) also indicated that adolescents are ready to do nearly anything to be accepted by their peers and maintain their status among peers. Whitaker and Miller (2000:251-273) stated in their study that peer pressure can cause teenagers to engage in sexual intercourse even when they are not prepared for it. Therefore, it is critical for families

to constantly engage in constructive dialogue with their children as this may help them to alleviate pressures of engaging in sexual risk behaviours. The study affirmed that juveniles who are under the influence of their peer were involved in sexual offences.

The third most influential cause of young offenders to develop anti-social sexual behavior is lack of proper socialization inside the family and in the community. Families are the cornerstones for the development of children social and psychological behavior. Families are in debt to cultivate the good behavior of their children by tackling the bad motivations of their children. Children started socialization from home and home is their first school of learning socialization. They develop skills of socialization at home. There is only one way for the family in order to keep the children from developing maladaptive behaviors. That is keeping them from lack of proper socialization.

The Social control theory postulates that deviance happens as a result of faulty or insufficient socialization experiences. The lack of socialization leads children to fail to properly internalize the social norms of their community. Travis Hirschi (1969:6) believes that proper socialization results in individuals being bonded to society. Bonds are constructed by four elements including attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. Individuals who rank high in all elements of bonding are highly bonded to society, more controlled and thus less inclined toward delinquency. Because family is so central in children's socialization, the values of those surrounding the young person will hold influence.

Most of the participants of the study lack proper socialization. They are of deviant to the norms of the society which says "don't harm anyone". The finding results shown that juveniles who didn't have proper socialization in the neighborhood will attack children sexually.

The fourth influential factor for juvenile sex offenders to offend sexually is early childhood sexual abusive histories. Prior sexual victimization of children will influence them to develop anti-social sexual behavior. This maladaptive sexual behavior will lead them to be a sexual offender. Research findings evidenced that early childhood sexual abuse will force them to act deviant on other children.

According to the research result of Department of Psychiatry, University of Tennessee (1992), done on 71 male adolescent sex offenders who were evaluated at the Special Problems Unit revealed that sexually abused subjects differed from non-sexually abused subjects in terms of race and age of onset of their offending. Sexually abused subjects began their offending 1.6 years earlier than non-sexually abused subjects did (Murphy et al, 2001:95). This indicates that history of victimization has a great influence in shaping the behavior of adolescent sex offenders to be sexually deviant.

Although studies revealed and key informant 2 disclosed that prior sexual victimization of child will cause the abused child to be a sexual offender, all participants of the study did not have any sexual abuse history as they explored in their earlier childhood as they disclosed at the in-depth interview session.

Functional parenting style is the most fundamental need for juveniles in order to develop their emotional, psychological, and social skills within the family and around the community as well. According to Wright & Wright (1994:8), Families are one of the strongest socializing forces in life. They teach children to control unacceptable behavior, to delay gratification, and to respect the rights of others. Conversely, families can teach children aggressive, antisocial, and violent behavior.

There are a number of families which can be categorized under these two groups of family. The first group is very essential to the family and the society as well. It cultivates its offspring's with good manners and acceptable behaviors. As a result the siblings are respected. On the other hand the second group cultivates its siblings with anti-social behavior and bad manners. As a result the siblings are stigmatized. Most of the type second group type behaviors of juveniles developed under single parent families. Because the children's lack much amount of time for leisure and affection from their caregivers. As a result they delve into anti social wrong doings like sexual abuse.

Wright and Wright's (1994:9) research shows that single parent families, and in particular mother-only families, produce more delinquent children than two parent families. Conversely, A wide range of studies carried out across the world indicate that strict parental monitoring is positively associated with reduced adolescent health risk, delayed intercourse, fewer sexual partners and consistent contraceptive use (Rwenge,2000:118). Monitoring refers to knowing where the adolescents are, who they are with, and what they are doing when they are not in sight.

Many studies has found a very strong correlation between lack of supervision and offending (Farrington, 2002:7). In most cases when parents do not know where their children are, what their activities are, and who are their friends there is high possibility of having delinquent friends (Graham and Bowling, 1995:3). The association of such friendship results into turning all members to offenders.

The findings in this study are consistent with others where Regoli and Hewitt (2000: 12) found that broken homes contributed to juvenile delinquency. Most of the juvenile sex offenders are

from broken homes of a single mother. The participants of the study are from a divorced family and from deceased couple.

They exposed to the criminal act because of the loneliness created by the family separation or the death of one of the couples. There wouldn't be any adequate supervision by the single mother or the single father to protect her/his children from such kinds of offences. Therefore, we can conclude that divorce or death in a family will be the major cause of dwelling into sexual offending activities by juveniles.

The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim was the other causal factor for young offenders to sexual offend. Their relationship may lead them to be in intimacy and this intimacy may lead them to have sex with each other with consent or without consent raped by the perpetrator. The participants of the study tried to express their intimate relationship with the sexually abused victims. The Participants of the study disclosed that they are very intimate to the victims. They watched movies in the same house and they play on the same playground, they pass their leisure time together and they learn in the same school. This closeness between the victim and the perpetrator gives an opportunity for the juvenile sex offenders to act intentionally the sexual crime.

The findings of the study is in line with reports of Ryan's review of literature (1997:2) '*Over ninety-five percent of victims are previously known to the adolescent sexual offender, with the abuse generally lasting over a lengthy period of time, possibly even years.*' Therefore we can conclude that the intimacy between the victim and the offender has a positive influence for the sex offenders to sexualize the victims.

There was a sexual relationship between teenagers intentionally or unintentionally with their family members (intra familial) or outside their family members (extra familial). This sexual relationship may cause teenagers to develop different maladaptive sexual behavior in their future. This includes the different types of anti-social sexual activities like sodomy, that are cited in the criminal code of the country. These maladaptive sexual behaviors will influence the teenagers to act in deviant way on children under their age or above their age who are not adults. Through process they developed the behavior and they will be a sexual offender or a rapist in the future. The findings of the study revealed that all of the juvenile sex offenders are extra-familial child molesters meaning those who commit crimes of sexual violence against children who are not within their family group.

The community that the young sex offenders dwell has an influence to develop the anti-social sexual behavior problem. We can observe from the findings of the study that the participants are from the same neighborhood as the victims. The compactness or nearness of the neighborhood created an opportunity for the juvenile sex offenders to offend the victims sexually. It is where they vacate at leisure time the offenders' abuse the victims. They are free from family control because their family spent most of their time at work. They used the same toilet rooms for sanitation and their houses are enclosed with in the same compound.

The results of the study are in line with Social disorganization, or a breakdown in social control, prevents neighborhood residents from solving problems and realizing mutual goals within interpersonal social networks (Kornhauser 1978:1).

A healthy psychological functioning of individuals will help them to conduct and communicate peacefully with themselves and others. The mental health of every individual is the vital

component for a healthy communications. Communications can be destructed because of psychological dysfunctionality on individuals.

According to the definition given by World Health Organization (WHO, 1948:1), the term mental health can be defined as —a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. It is much more challenging to assess mental and social components of health than physical health. This is possibly because mental health and psychological well-being are multidimensional constructs, having not only objective dimensions, but subjective dimensions too (Routledge , 2007 as cited in Akewi, 2015:25).

Mental health diagnoses are prominent among young people who engage in sexually abusive behaviours, especially conduct disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, as well as, depressive disorders (Becker, 1998: 317). Conversely, the findings of the study revealed that all the participants had no psychological dysfunctioning before, at the time of committing the crime and after they did the crime. Because there is no medical diagnosis evidence that show they are psychologically healthy or not

All the services available in the center and given to the young offenders are ample in kind and in number but they are not fulfilled the minimum requirement of service delivery which are cited in both the international conventions and national laws of the country for young offenders. For instance, the UNCRC pointed out that young offenders who are under the custody of rehabilitation centers are entitled to have a better education, sanitation, medical care, food, shelter, schooling, recreation, clothing, and view sharing as children's of the same age outside the center.

The services rendered to the juvenile offenders are not sufficiently addressed to their needs. There is only one primary school in the center which gives services only for 45 children's out of 105 offenders in the compound. It is where 45 students attend the class for the whole year without the available books, reference books, ex-books, pens, and pencils. The medical care situation of the center is also at stake because it has no equipments necessary for giving medical help for the young offenders detained in the center.

The recreation and the reintegration services are also in doubt. There are no indoor and outdoor games for the young offenders to recreate and the reintegration service also in danger. There is no communications between the remand home and the service provides in order to facilitate the reintegration service.

The feeding service also at risk because of the availability of the resources necessary for meal preparation is short because of allowance of budget allocated to each young offenders per day. It is 25 birr per day for one young offender which includes his/her medical care, clothing, and feeding.

Conclusion

The current study explored that there are a number of causal factors for juvenile sex offenders to offend. These causal factors are individual, societal and communal in nature. The individual causal factors can be mentioned as the juvenile's his own biological, psychological and physiological make up in order to handle the situation he encounters. The societal factors can be listed out as the society's outlook towards juveniles who committed offences beyond their own capacity. The stigma and discriminations given to juveniles who has got a family and not. Factors at community level can be explored as the community's perception towards the juveniles who commit sexual offences. It labeled them as criminals and the juveniles tried to reoffend.

These factors in cumulative way had an influence on the sexual behavior of the juvenile sex offenders. The factors identified in this study can be mentioned as the media, peer influence, improper socialization, intimacy between the perpetrator and the victim, compactness of the neighborhood.

Juvenile offenders are not provided with adequate health services, food provisions, psychological and social services. The compound of the campus, classroom settings, absence of mini-media, laboratory, absence of adequate books and educational materials, students' club activities are also other important facilities disregarded in the center. This is proving that the government is not properly discharging its responsibilities enshrined in the FDRE Constitution and the international human rights instruments like CRC to which Ethiopia is member state. Therefore, the rights of juvenile offenders in the center is not respected. They are denied of those rights

despite they require enormous attention unlike other children. They are not properly rehabilitated and corrected from their wrong deeds. Government is not meeting its obligations provided in FDRE Criminal Code in rehabilitating juvenile offenders.

Social Work Implications

5.1 Policy Implication

The government has enacted different laws regarding children to ensure the rights of children to be safeguarded. For instance, we can name some of the laws such as; the FDRE constitution , the revised family code, the revised criminal code, labour proclamations, and so on. But the country does not have a code specific to protect children's right. So it is advisable to the government to enact a law/code which deals with specific to children's rights.

In addition to codifying a child law, allocating sufficient budget to the center is vitally important in order to address the needs of the juvenile offenders. If it is inevitable having a juvenile offender, it is better to have the best remand home to rehabilitate him/her. The budget allocated to the center is not enough to handle the problem at hand. A.A.C.G.A. Women and Children Affairs Bureau and Finance and Economic Development Bureau should look into insight the budget it allocates to the center in order to address the rights of juvenile offenders. Therefore, the policy makers should focus on the strengths of the juvenile offenders in order to enhance their abilities and talents on socializing into the community. Though the centers vocational training unit is not functional it is vitally important to functionalize the vocational training service in order to capacitate the capacity of juveniles.

There has to be also a paradigm shift in order to address the rights of juveniles in the rehabilitation center. The service delivery system should be changed from need-based in to strength-based approach in order to fulfill the capacities of the juvenile offenders in the center. The paradigm should also diverted from focusing on the victims of sexual abuse to juvenile sex offenders.

5.2 Practice Implication

The current study revealed that there is a shortage of human resource who deals with the juvenile sex offenders in the remand home. The human resource includes teachers, psychologists, sociologists, social workers and vocational trainers. The availability of skilled man power in the market is not questionable. But, as Key informant 1 disclosed that there is lack of structure to recruit the professionals based on their qualifications on the market. Therefore, the civil service ministry should consider the available human resource in relation to protecting the rights of juvenile offenders in general and juvenile sex offenders in particular.

In addition to this, there has to be incentive mechanisms to motivate the employees who are directly in contact with the juvenile sex offenders because it has its own harm to deal with them. The harm can be mentioned as mental fatigue, depression, anxiety, and others.

The center has to endeavor to know the whereabouts of the ex-juvenile offenders, make follow up as to their situation and work to reintegrate juveniles with the community. Reintegrating and reunifying the juvenile offenders with the community and their family is equally important as rehabilitating the juveniles in the rehabilitation center. Therefore, NGO's which are providing services to juvenile offenders should work with the remand home in order to facilitate the integration and reunification process.

Diversion programs should be adopted in regional states and expanded in the two federal administrative states i.e. Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, which includes life skills training program and youth empowerment scheme (YES). It will lessen the caseload on courts and children are free from court appearances.

5.3 Research Implication

Most of the studies undertaken in Ethiopia give an emphasis to victims of child sexual abuse by ignoring, who victimize the victims i.e. the juvenile sex offenders. I never come in contact with much of a study giving and exceptional emphasis to the causes of juvenile sex offenders in Ethiopia except an article written by an Indian scholar at Gondar University in 2010.

Therefore it is very essential to shift the paradigm from child sexual victims to juvenile sex offenders. Because they are right holders as an offender under regional and international laws and it is a better mechanism to control sexual reoffending or recidivism of juveniles. There has to be extensive researches on the juvenile sex offenders in order to lessen the burdens of juvenile sexual victims and their families in Ethiopian context.

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ANNEX

ANNEX 1 : Interview Guide for JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS

Research Title: causes and interventions for sexual offending children in conflict with the in rehabilitation center and remand home addis ababa.

RESEARCHER: Dejen Woldearegay (Master Student in Social Work)

Advisor : Dr. Abebe Assefa

The findings for this research will be used by the researcher to fulfill the requirements of Addis Ababa University to obtain his Degree of Masters in Social Work. The data you give may be used for research purposes.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender of the juvenile
2. Age of the juvenile
3. Where are you schooling?
4. What grade are you doing?
5. How many family members stay in your home?
6. Who takes care of you at home?
7. Describe your relationship with your caregivers?

8. Describe your relationships with your friend/s?

9. What do you do in your leisure time?

10. Do you use any substances? Which one?

SECTION B: SEXUAL OFFENDING EXPERIENCE

11. Tell me about your offence?

12. Why did you commit the sexual offence?

13. Have you ever been sexually abused? Please tell me about it?

14. What kind of professional help did you receive from the center and the social workers?

15. How do you get the services of the rehabilitation center and the social workers?

16. Any other recommendations?

Thank you for your participation in this research.

ANNEX 2: Interview Guide for JUDGES, SOCIAL WORKERS and PSYCHOLOGISTS

Research Title: Causes and Intervention for Sexual Offending Children in Conflict With the Law in Rehabilitation Center and Remand Home Addis Ababa.

RESEARCHER: Dejen Woldearegay (Master Student in Social Work)

ADVISOR : Dr. Abebe Assefa

The findings for this research will be used by the researcher to fulfill the requirements of Addis Ababa University to obtain his Degree of Masters in Social Work. The data you give may be used for research purposes.

1. How long are you working with juveniles?
2. What do you think the causes of juvenile sex offending?
3. Could you mention some of the causes?
4. What criteria do you use to give recommendations to the court or to send juveniles to rehabilitation center or custody?
5. What do you observe from your experience?
6. Do you believe the decisions you made or the recommendations you give have a positive effect on the juveniles? how?
7. Is there any mechanism to follow up the rehabilitation center's activities?

8. What kind of professional help did they receive?

9. What measures could be taken to prevent juveniles from committing sexual offences?

10. Is there any mechanism to follow up the rehabilitation center's activities?

11. Any other recommendations?

Thank you for your participation in this research.

ANNEX - 3: Interview Guide for **Administrator of the Remand Home**

Research Title: Causes and interventions for Sexual Offending Children in Conflict With the Law in Rehabilitation Center and Remand Home Addis Ababa.

RESEARCHER: Dejen Woldearegay (Master Student in Social Work)

ADVISOR : Dr. Abebe Assefa

The findings for this research will be used by the researcher to fulfill the requirements of Addis Ababa University to obtain his Degree of Masters in Social Work. The data you give may be used for research purposes.

1. How long are you working with juveniles?
2. What kind of professional help did they receive?
3. Are the services adequate or not?
4. Who are the service providers? professionals or not ?
5. Does the available human resource for service delivery fulfill the minimum requirement?
6. Is there any evaluation mechanisms for the service delivery?
7. What type of complaints do the juveniles raise?
8. What measures could be taken to prevent juvenile sex offending ?
9. Any other recommendations?

Thank you for your participation in this research.

Annex- 4

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ሶሻል ወርክ ት/ቤት

የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

ይህ መምሪያ በልደታ የተሃድሶ ተቋም ውስጥ ላሉ እና ለጥበቃ ወደ ቤተሰብ ለተላኩ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ይውላል። የቃለ-መጠየቁ መምሪያ ታሳታፊዎች በነጻነት ሃሳባቸውን እንዲገልጹ ማብራሪያ ይሰጣል። ከተዘረዘሩት ጥያቄ በመነሳት አጥኚው ተገቢ ሆኖ ካገኘው ተከታይ ጥያቄዎችን በማንሳትና በመረዳት ነው ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው።

ክፍል1:- መሠረታዊ መረጃ ጥያቄዎች፤

1. መለያ ኮድ
2. ጾታ
3. እድሜ
4. የትውልድ ቦታ
5. የትምህርት ደረጃ
6. የመኖሪያ ቦታ
7. የቤተሰብ መረጃ፤

8. ማነው የሚንከባከብህ?
9. ከአሳዳጊህ ጋር ያለህን ግንኙነት እስኪ ግለጽልኝ?
10. ከእኩያ ዳደሮቻችህ ጋር ያለህን ግንኙነት እስኪ ንገረኝ?
11. በእረፍት ጊዜህ ምን ታደርጋለህ?
12. እጾችን ተጠቅመህ ታውቃለህ; ከተጠቀምክ የትኞቹን?
13. ወደ ተቋም ስለመጣህበት ጉዳይ እስኪ ንገረኝ?
14. ምን አድርገህ ነው?
15. የወሲብ ጥቃት ተፈጽሞብህ ያውቃል? ከሆነ እስኪ ንገረኝ?
16. ከተቋሙ ስላገኘህው ድጋፍ እስኪ ንገረኝ?
17. ድጋፉን እንዴት አገኘህው?
18. ሌላ የምትነግረኝ ካለ?

አመሰግናለሁ!!

Annex- 5

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ሶሻል ወርክ ት/ቤት

የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

ይህ ቃለ-መጠየቅ መመሪያ የተሃድሶ ተቋሙን የሚያስተዳድሩ ሃላፊዎችን ይጠቀማል።

ክፍል1:- መሠረታዊ መረጃ ጥያቄዎች፤

1. መለያ ኮድ
2. የወሲብ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ስለሚያገኙባቸው ድጋፎች ቢነግሩኝ?
3. አገልግሎቱን የሚሰጡት ግለሰቦች ባለሙያ ናቸው /አይደሉም?
4. በተቋሙ የሚሰጡት አገልግሎቶች በቂ ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?
5. ተቋሙ አገልግሎቱን ለመስጠት የተሟላ የሰው ሃይል አቅርቦት አለው ብለው ያምናሉ?
6. የአገልግሎቱን ተደራሽነትና ፍትሃዊነት የምትገመግሙበት ዘዴ አለ ወይ?
7. የወሲብ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች በአገልግሎቱ ላይ ምን አይነት ቅሬታዎችን ያቀርባሉ?
8. የወሲብ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ድርጊት ለመከላከል ምን እርምጃ መወሰድ አለበት ይላሉ?

9. ሌላ የሚጨምሩት ነገር ካለ?

አመሰግናለሁ!!!

Annex - 6

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ሶሻል ወርክ ት/ቤት

የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

ይህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ ከተሃድሶ ተቋም የሚመጡ ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ጉዳይ የሚያስተናግዱ ዳኞችን፣ የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ እና የስነ ልቦና ባለሙያዎችን ይጠቀማል።

ክፍል1:- መሠረታዊ መረጃ ጥያቄዎች፤

1. መለያ ኮድ
2. ወጣት ጥፋተኞች የወሲብ ጥቃት እንዲፈጽሙ መንስኤዎቹ ምንድናቸው ይላሉ?
3. ጥቂቶችን ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ?
4. ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን በተመለከተ ከስራ ልምድዎ የተገነዘቡትን ቢነግሩኝ ?
5. ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ወደ ተሃድሶ ተቋም ወይም ለጥበቃ ወደ ቤተሰብ እንዲላኩ ለማድረግ ምን መስፈርቶች ይኖራሉ?
6. ውሳኔዎችዎ ወይም ለፍ/ቤቱ የሚሰጡት አስተያየት የወሲብ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ላይ አዎንታዊ ለውጥ አምጥቷል/ያመጣል ይላሉ?
7. የተሃድሶ ተቋሙን የስራ እንቅስቃሴ የምታውቁበት መንገድ አለ?

8. የወሲብ ጥቃት ፈጻሚ ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ድርጊት ለመከላከል ምን እርምጃ መወሰድ አለበት ይላሉ?

9. ሌላ የሚጨምሩት ነገር ካለ?

አመሰግናለሁ!!!