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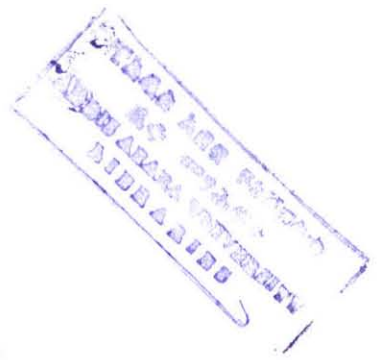


CORRELATES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS  
IN ADDIS ABABA: THE CASE OF ARADA SUB-CITY

BY: ADMAS TEREFE

JULY, 2009

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES ADDIS ABABA  
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DEGREE OF MASTR OF SCIENCE IN POPULATION STUDIES**

**JULY, 2009**

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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

***Correlates of Sexual Violence Among Female Domestic  
Servants in Addis Ababa: The Case of Arada Sub-City***

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## ABSTRACT

*Women all over the world face different forms of violence such as physical, psychological, sexual and deprivation. The problem is even more serious and complicated in developing countries where gender issue is at its stage of infancy. Among others, sexual violence has a profound impact on the physical and mental health of women. As well as causing physical injury, it is associated with an increased risk of a range of sexual and reproductive health problems, with both long-term and immediate consequences. In particular, female domestic servants who are living in difficult circumstances need special attention on this regard. To defend these girls and women from these problems the root causes of sexual violence should be explored. In this regard, this study was explored the correlates of sexual violence among female domestic servants in Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa.*

*The main purpose of this study was to explore the correlates of sexual violence among female domestic servants. Besides, it was concerned to assess the prevalence of sexual violence among them and their disclosure status. This cross-sectional study employed multistage cluster sampling technique to identify the sample population. It also used primary data collected using structured questionnaire and complementary focus group discussion (FGD) to test the formulated hypothesis. Finally, descriptive statistics were generated to determine the prevalence and context of sexual victimization experienced by female domestic servants, and logistic regression model was used to identify the associated risk factors.*

*Among the 815 female domestic servants interviewed, 59.9 percent were ever harassed and 42.6 percent experienced sexual harassment in the current year. The prevalence of life time attempted and completed rape was reported to be 44.6 percent and 33.4 percent respectively. Besides, 23.3 percent and 16.3 percent respectively experienced attempted and completed rape for the current year. Only 11.6 percent of the victims disclosed the incidents they faced to other people or police immediately and 17.2 percent disclosed at or after the incidents occurred. In this respect, 97.1 percent of the victims were perpetrated by the people they knew.*

*The study depicted that Sexual violence in the current year was significantly associated with female domestic servants' age, childhood sexual abuse, witnessing violence, income, living arrangement, sexual experience, age at first sex ,current marital status, work experience and their attitude towards forced sex..*

*Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that a substantial proportion of female domestic servants in the sample reported experiences of rape, attempted rape or other forms of forced sexual contact, indicating a need for formulating relevant employment policies and specific laws concerning female domestic servants. Besides, raise the awareness of female domestic servants, the justice personnel and the society concerning the devastating nature of sexual violence and establishing counseling and victims support service centers to minimize the problem.*

## **1.2. Justification of the Problem**

It is well recognized that sexual violence is a risk factor for a variety of physical, reproductive, demographic and psycho-social health problems that might result in immediate or long-term health consequences (Muganiyzi et al, 2004).

An increasing amount of sexual violence is directed at female domestic servants who are often defenseless against the onslaught of their perpetrators. The problem is further compounded by the fact that the data is not available regarding sexual violence experiences on female domestic servants. This is because due to the sensitive nature of the issue and the stigma often associated with it. Besides, the female servants setting is unreachable and the question of the reliability of the data. In the absence of reliable data on this problem, policy makers and legislatures have been reluctant to address the issue (Wattie, 2004; Sangari, 2001).

It is hoped that this study will contribute to data and fact generation on the subject of female servants' sexual violence of which there is a dearth. In general, the findings of this study aimed to be used for policy makers, legislatures, social workers and program planners to design appropriate interventions.

## **1.3. Review of the Literature**

### **1.3.1. Prevalence of Sexual Violence**

Although there are significant methodological differences, almost all studies from developing countries indicate that sexual violence is a serious issue (Amado, 2004). Population based studies can provide a better and reliable data on the prevalence of sexual violence; but still lack of consistent methods like variation of sampling techniques, the way questions are posed, the setting of the interview and the operational definition used make comparisons across studies difficult (Krug, et. al 2002). However, different studies which have been conducted in different countries have shown prevalence rates ranging from 5 to 43 percent (Murphy and Ringheim, 2006).

The incidence of sexual violence varies in different parts of the world. A nation wide study on women in USA showed that 20 percent of adult women were experienced completed rape in their life time and 0.7 percent of these occurred during the previous year of the survey (Macmillan and Kruttschritt, 2005). The problem is pervasive in Sub-Saharan African countries. A study from Senegal found that half of the women who were surveyed reported having been forced in sexual

intercourse against their will (Koenig et. al, 2003). High rates of sexual violence have similarly been reported in South Africa (Jewkes, et. al, 2001). A study of out-school girls from Nigeria also identified 83 percent of female respondents experienced one form of sexual harassment or another (Okoro and Obozokhai, 2005). In a study in Imo state, Nigeria, 21 percent of the women were forced to have sexual intercourse against their will. This happened most between ages 15 and 19 years. Among those reported, 54.4 percent said it was their first time sexual experience (Okemgbo et. al, 2002).

Some of the highest reported levels of sexual violence also come from the South Asian region. A community based survey in Indian states found that 22 percent of the women have been raped in their life time (Chan, 2007).

But in Ethiopia the incidence of rape in the general population is not known. In one study, the prevalence of rape among female street adolescents in Addis Ababa was shown to be 15.6 percent in the past three months of the survey (Molla et. al, 2000).

### **1.3.2. Risk Factors to Vulnerability of Women**

To prevent sexual violence among women, we have to understand what circumstances and risk factors influence its occurrence. These correlates were explored by various researchers and include:

#### **1.3.2.1. Age**

Age is the most important risk factor for being a victim of sexual violence (Krug et. al, 2002; Myhill and Allen, 2002). The Haiti study by Fawzi and her friends indicated risk of sexual violence appears to increase from the youngest through the middle age of women before declining sharply among those over the age 35 years old (Fawzi et. al ,2004). The Bangladesh study also supported this fact that women aged 20-29, but not older than 35, were experiencing higher risk of sexual violence (Koenig et. al, 2003). In Britain with regard to rape, 16 to 19 years old women were over four times as likely to have reported rape than women from any other age group (Myhill and Allen, 2002; Okemgbo et. al, 2002). Because, naturally young women, are more likely to socialize and around with sexually active men who are more likely to be perpetrators (Koenig et. al, 2003). This also reflects the life style and circumstances of younger women (Usdin et.al, 2000).

### 1.3.2.2. Educational Attainment

Various researches identified dissimilar associations between educational status of women and their vulnerability to sexual violence in different studies.

Women are at increased risk of sexual violence when they become more educated and empowered (Krug et. al, 2002; Wolde et. ai,2004).For instance, women with education were found in a national survey in South Africa to be more likely to experience sexual violence than those with no education (Usdin et al, 2000).The most likely explanation is that education brings with it more resistance from patriarchal norms, so that men may resort to violence in attempt to regain control (O'Don et. al, 2000). In the contrary, women education is found to be protective against the risk of sexual violence, with both primary educations (1-5 years) and grade six and above (Kong et. al, 2003).Similarly, in the Ugandan sexual violence study ,it was found that women with secondary school education or higher faced significantly lower risks of sexual violence (Lutalo et. al ,2003).Moreover, women with no or low educational attainment have comparatively higher risk of sexual violence as of the United States study findings (Macmillan and Kruttschnitt, 2000).

### 1.3.2.3. Childhood Sexual Abuse

A wide range of studies showed that women who have experienced sexual violence in childhood are at greater risk of sexual victimization during adolescence or adulthood (Murphy and Ringheim, 2006). In the Chilean sexual violence study childhood sexual abuse was the strongest predictor of sexual victimization since age 14: The odds of victimization among women who reported childhood sexual abuse were approximately five times the odds among women who did not report such abuse (Jocelyn et. al, 2007).Similarly, in the Ugandan sexual violence study, women who sexually violated younger than 15 years of age faced almost twice the risks of sexual violence early during adulthood (Lutalo et. al, 2003). A national study of violence against women in the United States also found that women who were raped before the age of 18 years were twice as likely to be raped at adulthood, compared with those who were not raped as children or adolescents, 18.3 percent and 8.7 percent respectively (Krug et. al, 2002). Likewise, out of the total, 19.3 percent of the victims had previous history of rape in the Adigrat Hospital Study of Ethiopia (Amanuel and Mengiste, 2004).

#### **1.3.2.4. Marital Status**

For any incident of sexual victimization, risks are higher for single and divorced women. The Imo state, Nigeria study shared this fact that women in monogamous union are less likely to be raped (Okemgbo et. al, 2002). Women who were either married or cohabiting were the least likely to report being sexually victimized in the last year (Myhill and Allen, 2002). For rape, risks were highest for divorces. Similarly in Ethiopia, in the Adigrat Zonal Hospital study the rape victims were 78.8 percent single, 18.8 divorced, 2.2 percent widowed and 1.7 percent married (Amanuel and Mengiste, 2004).

#### **1.3.2.5. Migration Status /Isolation from Family**

Many of the female domestic servants come from lower class families, from rural and small towns of the country, and take provocative role in leaving the household in search of work in Addis Ababa. Although there is a key financial incentive to migrate, many women also do so because they are seeking adventure, independence, training and upward social mobility (Halabi, 2007). Relying on acquaintances, relatives, or employment agencies female domestic workers enter verbal or written contractual bondage with employers leaving themselves vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Living conditions are generally poor for many women migrant workers having no living quarters; they sleep on the floor, in the kitchen and dining room of their employers where the environment which let them vulnerable to sexual abuse (Moya ,2007; Regt, 2007).

#### **1.3.2.6. Early Childhood Environments (Witnessing Violence)**

Childhood environment that is physically violent, emotionally unsupportive and characterized by competition for scarce resources is associated with sexual violence (Krug et. al, 2002). There is also considerable evidence of the importance of the intergenerational inheritance of sexual violence from parents as the studies from the United States (Straus and Gelles, 1990) and studies from Nigeria (Martin et. al, 2002 ;Adewale,2007) suggesting that witnessing family violence in childhood is associated with a greater likelihood that daughters will be victims of sexual violence. Similarly, relationship between witnessing violence and sexual victimization found to be statistically significant in the chili sexual violence study (Jocelyn et. al, 2007). Moreover, women who witnessed parental violence as a child experienced high sexual violence during adulthood in the Mekele higher institutions study from Ethiopia (Yaynshet, 2007).

### **1.3.2.7. Number of Sexual Partners**

Young women who have many sexual partners are at increased risk of sexual violence (Fregusen et. al, 1997 and Pederson et. al, 1999). Similarly, findings from Leon, Nicaragua, found that women who had experienced attempted or completed rape during childhood or adolescence were more likely to have a higher number of sexual Partners in adulthood, compared with non-abused or moderately abused women (Olsson et. al, 2000).

### **1.3.2.8. Ethnicity**

The United States study showed significant race differences in sexual victimization among women and girls. Black and white women were reported similar pattern of victimization. In contrast, American-Indian and those who self-identify themselves as “mixed” have high rates of (4.4 percent and 3.5 percent respectively) sexual violence (Macmillan and Kruttschnitt, 2005). Sexual violence has many ascribed meanings from different cultures (Murphy and Ringheim, 2006). Usually, female domestic servants of Addis Ababa are either born in Addis or migrated from other regions of the country which would grasp different attitudes and myths concerning sexual violence. This would have an effect on the reactions, coping mechanisms, ability of disclosure of rape events among girls and women since they are from different ethnicity accompanied by different cultures, traditions and attitudes towards sexual violence.

### **1.3.2.9. Alcohol and Drug Use**

The vulnerability of women to sexual violence is also associated with alcohol consumption and drug use. Consuming alcohol or drugs makes it more difficult for women to protect themselves from sexual violence because they lack the potential of observing, and interpreting warning signs of potential perpetrators. Besides, under alcoholic situations women will be less skillful to create coping mechanisms to keep themselves from potential attacks (Yohannis, 2003, Koenig et. al, 2003).

### **1.3.2.10. Poverty**

It is obvious that poverty is one of the main reasons which would increase the vulnerability of women to sexual violence. Poverty forces women and girls into occupations that carry a relatively high risk of sexual violence particularly commercial sex work (Krug et. al, 2002). From this it can be

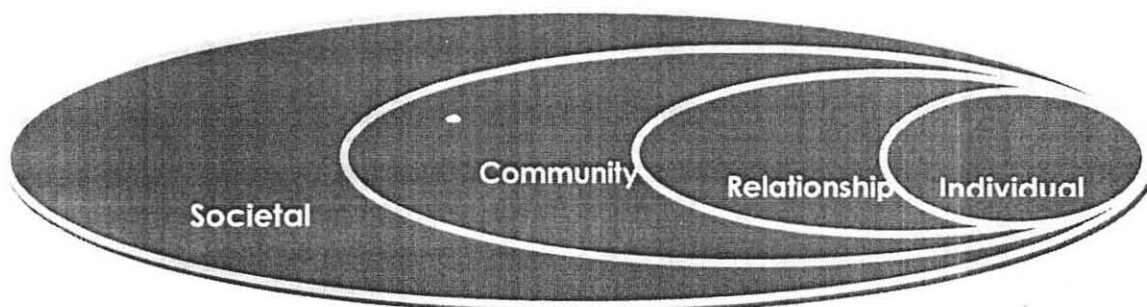
different studies revealed that women were more likely to report sexual violence when the rape is committed by strangers than intimate partners (Fergus and Keel, 2005).

#### 1.3.4. Conceptual Framework

##### 1.3.4.1. The Ecological Model for Understanding Sexual Violence

The ecological model supports a comprehensive public Health Approach that it does not only address an individual's risk factors, but also the norms, beliefs, and social and economic systems that create the settings for the incidence of sexual violence (Brome et. al, 2004). The model explores the relationship between individual and contextual factors and considers sexual violence as the product of multiple risk factors (Krug et. al, 2002; Koenig et. al, 2003). The diagram below illustrates the levels of the ecological model.

**Figure 1.1: The Ecological Model for Understanding Violence,**



**Source:** World Report on Violence and Health (2002) and Brome et. al ,200

##### 1.3.4.1.1. Individual-Level of Influences

The first level seeks to identify both the biological and demographic factors that increase the likelihood that a woman will become a victim. In addition to the factors such as attitudes and beliefs that support violence, alcohol and drug use, low educational attainment, childhood sexual abuse, witnessing family violence and so on may influence women's behavior choices that lead to perpetration of sexual violence (Krug et. al, 2002 and Brome et. al, 2004).

#### **1.3.4.1.2. Interpersonal Relationship-Level Influences**

The second level of ecological model explores how proximal social relationships influence prevalence of sexual violence. These are risk factors that increase risk as a result of relationship as peers, intimate partners and family members (Krug et al, 2002 and Brome, 2004).

#### **1.3.4.1.3 Community-Level Influences**

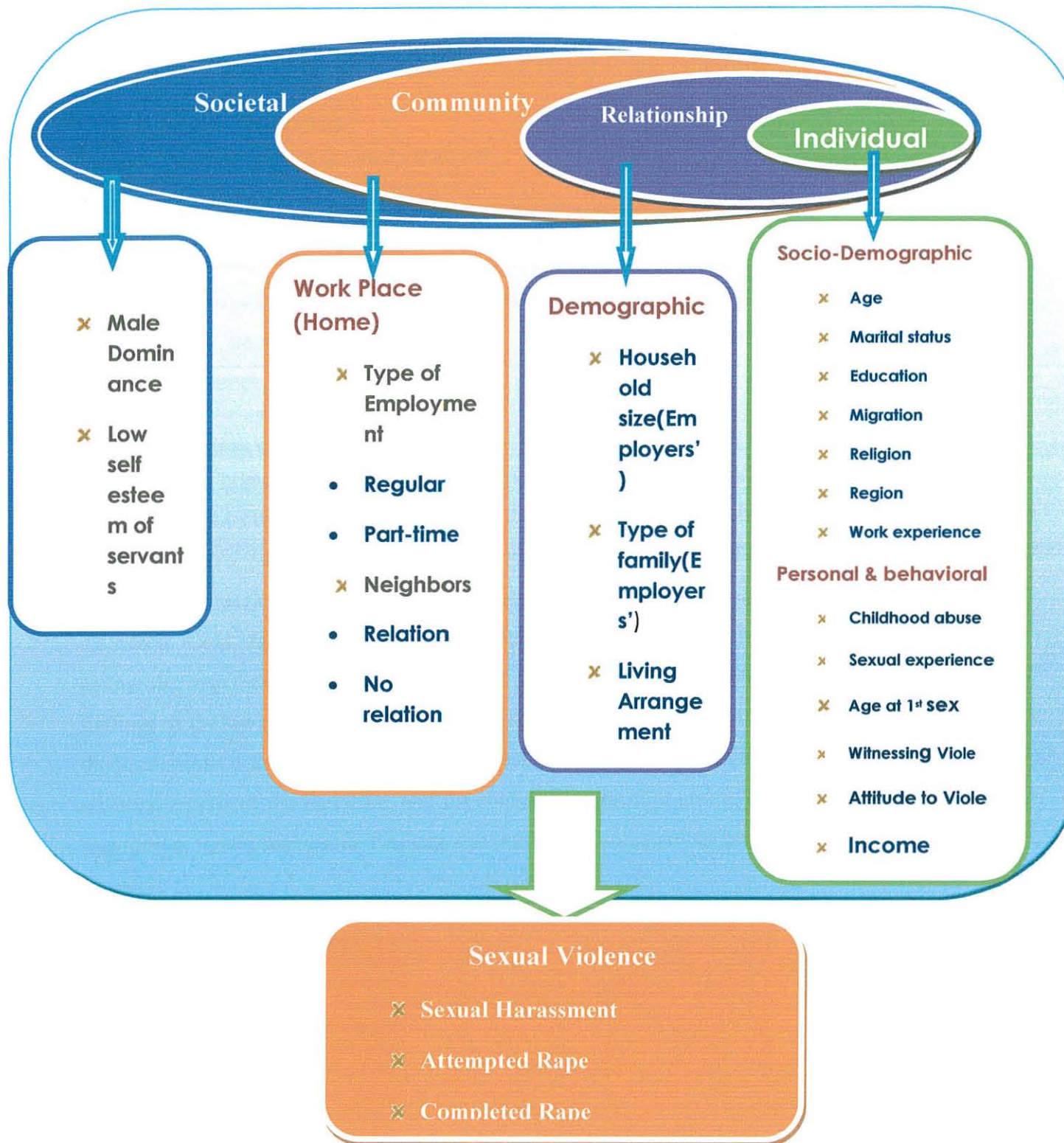
It is the third-level of the ecological model. These are risk factors that increase risks based on community and social environments and include an individual's experiences and relationships with schools, work places, and neighbors. The level of tolerance of sexual assault, lack of support from police or judicial system, poverty, lack of employment opportunities; weak community sanctions against perpetrators are among the manifestations of community-level risk factors (Krug et al ,2002;Murpy and Ringheim ,2006,Ellsberg,2005).

#### **1.3.4.1.4. Societal-Level Influences**

This deals with factors that influence sexual violence such as gender inequality, religious or cultural belief systems, social norms or economic or social policies that create or sustain gaps and tensions between groups of people (Krug et. al, 2002; Brome et. al, 2004; Koenig et. al, 2003).

Based on the literature reviewed and ecological model, conceptual framework guided in the analysis of risk factors that contributes female domestic servants' vulnerability to sexual Violence Victimization is adapted (fig.1.2). Except male dominance, and self esteem of women (Societal factors) other risk factors indicated in the conceptual frame work (Fig.1.2) considered in the analysis whether in the bivariate or multivariate. From the dependent variables which are forms of sexual violence only the correlates of the dependent variable completed rape was explored in the bivariate and multivariate analysis since other two forms of sexual violence (Sexual harassment and attempted rape) were common in the developing countries context including Ethiopia.

**Figure 1.2: Conceptual Framework** (Source: Develop by the Author Based on the Ecological model adapted from WHO and Brome et. al)



through both methods) and some are additional questions that helped to explore the contribution of female domestic servants self esteem to sexual violence and the effects of male dominance that were not covered in the questionnaire because of the detailed and qualitative nature of respondents' responses. Besides which, Community mapping, social mapping, pair wise ranking, picture of vulnerability and problem solution tree were the PRA tools used in the focus group discussion.

## **2.7. Ethical Considerations and Clearance**

The manner in which the questions were asked that is by whom, when, where and how well the interview was conducted determines the quality of the data and the safety of the respondents because the issue of sexual violence is sensitive (Krug et al, 2002). Considering this, efforts were made to follow the WHO guidelines regarding ethnical considerations on this issue as follows: Prior to initiating the interview, all eligible female domestic servants explained about the purpose of the interview for them and the society at large and ensured confidentiality. An informed verbal consent also obtained from each respondent. Respondents were also informed that they have unalienable right to discontinue or refuse to participate and the opportunity to ask questions.

Finally, individual interviewee conducted face-to-face using anonymous questionnaire form. Trained female community health workers conducted the interview to increase the openness of the respondents and to handle guilt and other psychological reactions that might follow.

The Population Studies Institute of Addis Ababa University approved the study. Besides which, the Arada Sub-City municipal authorities were informed at all levels and gave written permission to conduct the research. Finally, the selected Employment Agencies gave written consent to let enumerates to contact and interview their clients.

## **2.8. Methods of Data Analysis**

**Data entry:** After the field operation was completed and questionnaires were edited, the data were entered into the computer after examining the questionnaire forms for coding error. SPSS version 15 statistical program was used for data entry.

**Data cleaning:** After data entry was completed, the data were cleaned using a computer program SPSS. This helped to fix data errors that were not detected during data editing. A cleaned data was then produced after this process.

**Data Analysis:** Subsequent analysis of the quantitative data also performed using the SPSS software. The first level involved examination of the frequency distribution of the respondents' background characteristics. The second level was cross-tabulation to examine the pattern of association and relationship between the dependent and explanatory variables. The final level of analysis was done using logistic regression model to quantify the correlates of sexual violence against female domestic servants.

The multivariate logistic regression model was employed because the outcome variable sexual violence for each respondent is in dichotomous scale. It is a model where the natural logarithm of the odds of the dependent variable is predicted by a linear function of the explanatory variables. This model is indicated by the formulae:

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \dots + \beta_ix_i$$

*Where* :  $\frac{p}{1-p}$  is the odds ratio

:  $\beta_s$  are the fixed coefficients

:  $x_1, x_2 \dots x_i$  are explanatory variables.

Regarding the qualitative information generated through FGDs, analysis was made by categorizing, summarizing, and merging of the key issues. In the entire analysis process all information generated from this study (both quantitative and qualitative data analysis results) were triangulated so that the convergence of evidences can show the whole picture of sexual violence among female domestic servants.



**Sexual Experience:** the state of sexual intercourse practice of female domestic servants before the survey period.

#### **2.10. Limitations of the study**

Some limitations of this study should be noted. The main limitations include:

- 1) The sensitiveness nature of the issue as well as the long recall period might have underestimated the magnitude of the problem.
- 2) The absence of research works on the general population in Ethiopia on sexual violence of female domestic servants was limited the comparison of the findings.
- 3) The study had focused on to explore the correlates of completed rape which is one form of sexual violence. Since, harassment and attempted rape are almost common to every woman including female domestic servants in our context.

## CHAPTER THREE

### BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, PREVALENCE AND DISCLOSURE STATUS.

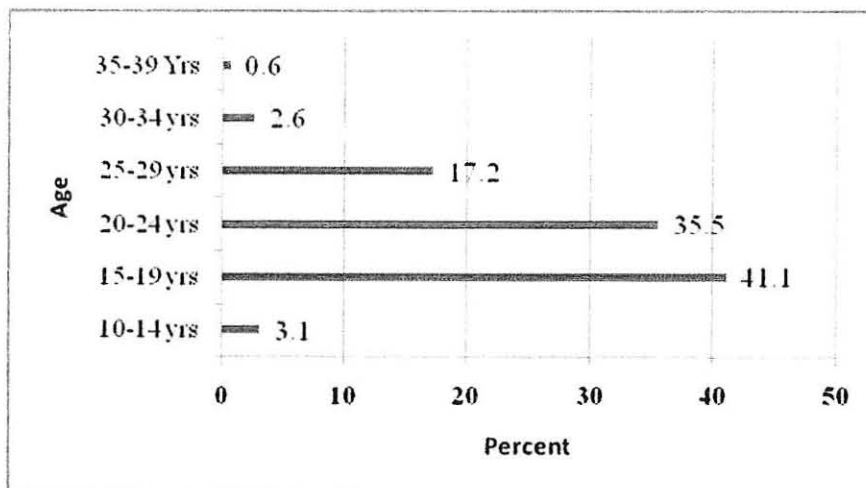
#### 3.1. Background Characteristics of the Respondents

A total of 823 women and girls were interviewed. Of these 815 completed their interviews with a total response rate of 99.03 percent. The number of focus group discussion participants was totally 25 and all were female domestic servants. The ages of the FGD participants ranged from 13-29. In the course of the discussion, group dynamics was ensured by constantly and strictly maintaining an approximate mix of participants on the basis of their age, education status, and type of employment either full-time or part-time.

#### Age

The current age of the sample population ranged from 10 to 39 years with a median age of 20 year. The majority of the respondents (93.4 percent) lied in the age range between 15-29 years of age.

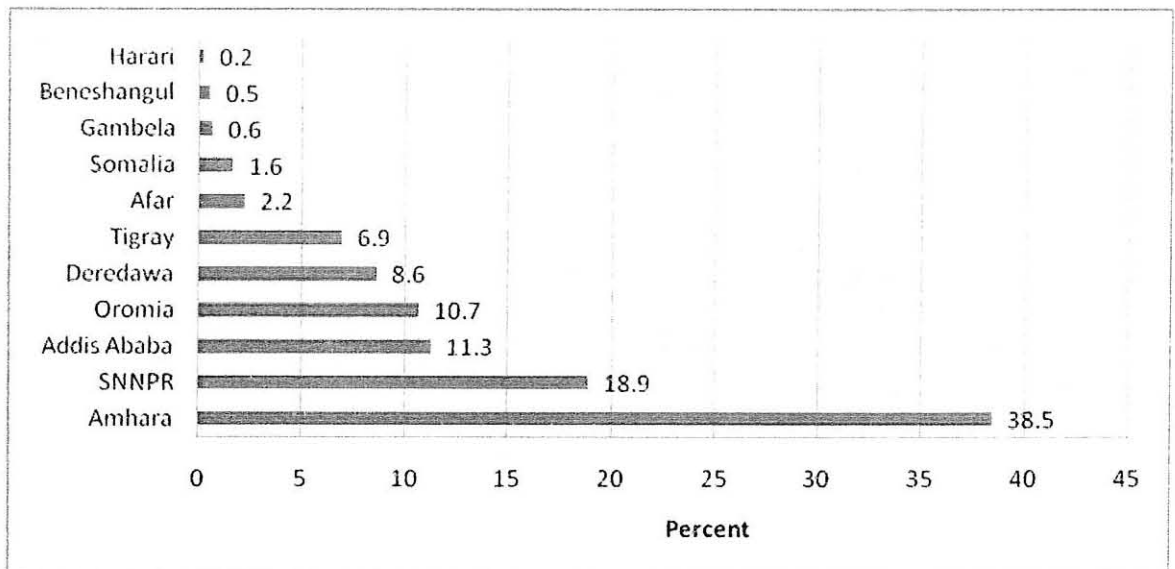
**Figure 3.1. Respondents Age**



#### Region

Regarding region wise composition, the highest proportion 314 (38.5 percent) was from Amhara region followed by SNNPR 154 (18.9 percent) and Oromia 87 (10.7 percent) respectively. Similarly, Tigray, Somalia, Gambela, Beneshangul, Afar and Dre Dawa constitute 56(6.9 percent), 13(1.6 percent), 5(0.6 percent), 4(0.5 percent), 18(2.2 percent), 70(8.6 percent), respectively and Harari 2(0.2 percent) from the total respondents.

**Figure 3.2. Respondents Region**



### **Migration Status**

Only 92 (11.3 percent) of the respondents were born in Addis Ababa, whereas the majority 723 (88.7 percent) of the respondents were migrated from different regions of the country. Above half of the respondents 386 (53.4 percent) migrated to Addis mainly looking for a better job and 130 (18.0 percent) were pushed to migrate because of disagreements to their parents or guardians and 87 (12.0 percent) fled from their homeland because of early marriage.

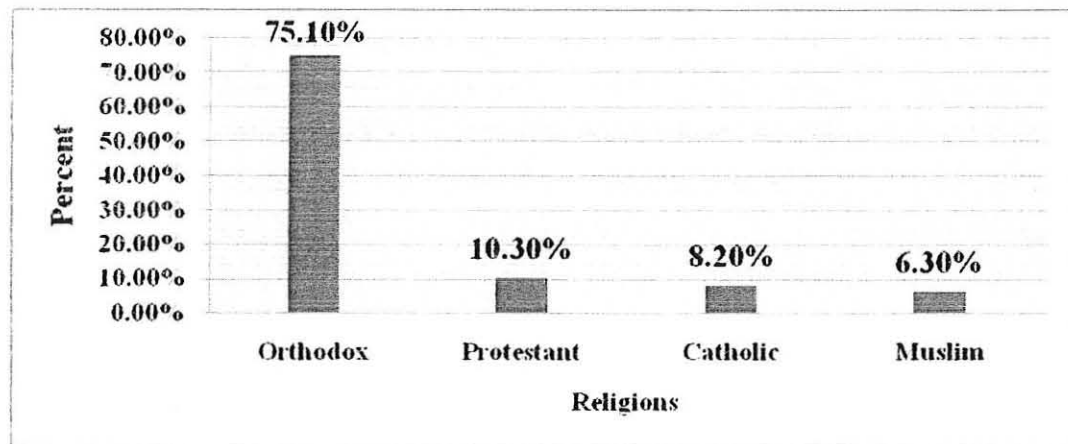
### **Education Status**

Educational attainment of respondents differs from level to level. Above fifteen percent (127 respondents) of the respondents had no formal education, and those who reached the primary level (grade 1-8) were 525 (64.4 percent) of the whole respondents. This has also been followed by those underwent high school 148 (18.2 percent) and graduated in certificate and diploma constituted only 15 (1.8 percent). Currently, only 202 (24.8 percent) of the respondents are attending their education and 486 (59.6 percent) interrupted their education during the survey period. Given the low level of education, female domestic servants have little opportunities for gainful employment and business. This led them to be engaged in domestic work at home, the hidden environment which, in turn, exposed them to various forms of violence including sexual victimization.

## Religion

In terms of religion, the majority of the respondents 612 (75.1 percent) professed to be Orthodox Christian, and 84 (10.4 percent) Protestants, followed by Catholics 67 (8.2 percent) and the remaining 52 (6.3 percent) worshiped Islam.

**Figure 3.3. Respondents Religion**



## Work experience of the Respondents and Household Size of Employers

The entire respondents have worked for at least one year as a domestic servant in Arada Sub-City. From the whole, 630 (77.3 percent) engaged in this work for 1-5 years and 161 (19.8 percent) of them earned their income for 6-10 years in the occupation followed by who served 11-15 years 16 (2 percent) and 6 (0.7 percent) women engaged in it for more than 16 years. In terms of the nature of the family they worked for, 149 (18.3 percent) of them worked in bachelors' home and 666 (81.7 percent) in households in a nuclear' or extended' family.

## Occupation and Income of Servants' Parents

The findings also showed that more than half of the respondents were from homes where the fathers 422 (64.6 percent) and the mothers 471 (63.4 percent) were farmers. Another 126 (15.5 percent) of the respondents' fathers and 60 (8.1 percent) of the mothers were merchants, and 140 (18.8 percent) had mothers who were unemployed. Some 72 (10.1 percent) of the respondents' fathers were civil servants and 38 (5.3 percent) had fathers who were unemployed.

**Table 3.2: Prevalence of Life Time and the Current Year Sexual Harassment**

S/No	Type of Harassment	Sexual Harassment(N=815)	
		Life time	Current Year
1	Any form of harassment	488(59.9%)	342(42.6%)
2	Spoken to sexual manner	398(48.8%)	302 (37.1%)
3	Explicitly asked for or approached for sexual intercourse	371(45.5%)	238(29.2%)
4	Encouraged or forced to look at or touch your private parts	201(24.7%)	173(21.2%)
5	Encourage in involving touching, fondling, kissing, or any other sexual contact	256(31.4%)	197(24.2%)
6	Encouraged to have sexual intercourse	241(29.6%)	180(22.1%)
7	Verbal abuse(Insult, name calling, gossip, defamation, etc)in relation to sexual request	225(27.6%)	182(22.3%)
8	Received verbal or written threats in related to a sexual request	306(37.5%)	230(28.2%)
9	Humiliated in front of others in relation to sexual request	143(17.5%)	111(13.6%)
10	Physically assaulted in connection with sexual request	85(10.4%)	67(8.2%)

### 3.2.2. Prevalence of Attempted Rape

In this study, the respondents were asked if they had experienced attempted rape in their entire life and for the last 12 months. The results indicated that about 374 (46.4 percent) and 190 (23.3 percent) of the respondents had experienced attempted rape in their life time and the current year respectively.

With regard to the current year attempted rape, among those reported having attempted rape, 65 percent was experienced it once and those who faced two times constituted 21.8 percent .From the respondents who experienced attempted rape in the current year reported they had been coerced by their employers (60.3 percent), that is, by the husband (11.8 percent), the son (22.1 percent), the bachelors (10.8 percent), guard (11.8 percent) and employers relatives (3.9 percent).

**Table 3.3: Disclosure Status of Victim Respondents to Sexual Violence**

S/No.	Reported Person/Organ	Percent	
		Yes	N0
1	Any form disclosing	17.2	82.8
2	Immediate Disclosure	11.6	88.4
3	Reported to police	5.1	94.9
4	Reported to medical Doctor	3.3	96.7
5	To Friend/relative/parents	8.8	81.2

### **Disclosure to Police**

Among victims of sexual violence who disclosed their episodes to police, about 19.1 percent of rape victims were very dissatisfied and about 11.2 percent a bit satisfied in the way in which the police handled their cases. However, about 27 percent and 40.4 percent of the victims were very satisfied and fairly satisfied respectively with the measures taken by the police.

The proportions of rape cases the police came to know by themselves were quite small, only 5.1 percent. This implies that, according to this evidence, the police never come to know about the majority of female domestic workers' sexual victimizations. 23.9 percent of the victims reported the incidence they faced themselves to Police and 16.3 percent of the victims were reported by some body to the police about the incidence they experienced. In general, the proportion of women seeking the help of or being contacted by police institutions' appears to be quite low.

#### **3.4.1. Reasons for Not Disclosing**

Concerning reasons for not disclosing, 22.2 percent of the victims thought that disclosing would make the situation worse like dismissal from work, and discrimination. Above eighteen percent of them afraid the offenders' revenge and 15.9 percent believed that reporting would not bring any benefit. Some (2.9 percent) did not even know they could report such matters to people or any concerned body. The majority of the victims (40.2 percent) had the most difficulty in reporting their episodes because of perceived need of "save face" or ashamed to tell anybody else, at least until some time after the incident.

Victims of attacks by partners, either a husband or boy friend, were much less likely telling anybody about their experience at the time (Zero percent) than were victims of acquaintance and especially employer attacks (14.9 percent). Findings of this study confirmed that Victims of partner attacks were more likely to have never told anyone about their experience.

### **3.5. Attitudes of Female Domestic Servants towards Sexual Violence**

This study indicated that a large percentage of the respondents (90.8 percent) justified sexual violence as a crime. 94.1 percent respondents also expressed consent for the none-acceptability of premarital sex, out of this, 91.5 percent of the respondents reasoned out that it would expose to HIV/AIDS, 4.8 percent explained it as if it is not their culture and the remaining 3.7 percent said it is a prohibited act because of religion.

In order to further assess the perception of women towards sexual violence, respondents were asked whether forced sex is justified as a right or offensive act. In line with this, 5.4 percent of them considered it as normal circumstance and the remaining 94.6 percent categorized it as an offensive act.

Similarly, 83.2 percent of the respondents offered the responsibility of sexual violence to offenders, 5.9 percent for the society, 4.9 percent for both the offender and the victim, 2.6 percent for the victim and the remaining 3.4 percent of them believed that the duty should be extended to the government.

Knowledge of sexually violated women during their childhood age was asked to the respondents to assess the impact of their childhood or previous experiences up on their sexual violence status. In this respect, 41 percent knew some one who is sexually violated in their entire life and the other 77.9 percent had knowledge of a circumcised female child. 15.7 percent of the respondents had violated parents, 31.2 percent had had sexually violated neighbors, and additional 17.8 percent had had violated sisters, 17.8 percent knew violated relatives and the rest 13.9 percent were survivors of sexual violence during their child hood.

In the open ended question, respondents were asked to know the impact of their knowledge of sexual violence up on their entire life. In this regard, the majority (65.6 percent) considered it as the

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**CORRELATES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**  
**A BIVARIATE ANALYSIS**

**4.1. Socio-Demographic Correlates of Sexual Violence**

Over the last decades, there has been a growing recognition of violence against women as a major public health problem globally. In this direction, a growing number of studies from developing countries have explored that findings on sexual violence illustrated discrepancy of its correlates within countries, societies, with regard to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the study population. These correlates are responsible risk factors to determine the vulnerability of women to sexual violence. Here, the objective is to document factors that are associated with risks of sexual violence.

Previous researches from different countries on sexual violence and violence within specific relationships indicated a number of important risk factors that were reviewed in the literature. In this section an attempt is made to explore the risk factors of sexual violence among female domestic servants in Addis Ababa, Arada sub-city.

**Table 4.1: Demographic Determinants of Sexual Violence on Female Domestic Servants during the Current Year.**

Determinants	Sexual Violence Status				X <sup>2</sup>
	Raped		Not Raped		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					11.2**
10-19	42	11.7	318	88.3	
20-29	84	19.6	345	80.4	
30-39	7	26.9	19	73.1	
<b>Marital Status</b>					75.4***
Never Married	48	9.0	486	91.01	
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	54	25.5	158	74.5	
Married/Cohabiting	31	44.9	38	55.1	
<b>Migration Status</b>					0.1
Migrant	14	15.2	119	16.5	
None Migrant	78	84.8	604	83.5	

**Note:**\*Significant at p<0.05, \*\*Significant at p<0.01, \*\*\*Significant at p<0.001, Unmarked =Not Significant



### Age

Beginning with age, there is a significant variation (at  $p < 0.01$ ) across respondents' gross age in terms of sexual violence they experienced. In general, younger women have considerably less significant risk of violence. Risk of sexual victimization appears to increase from the youngest 10-19 years old (11.6 percent) through 20-29 years (19.6 percent) and 30-39 years of age (26.9 percent).

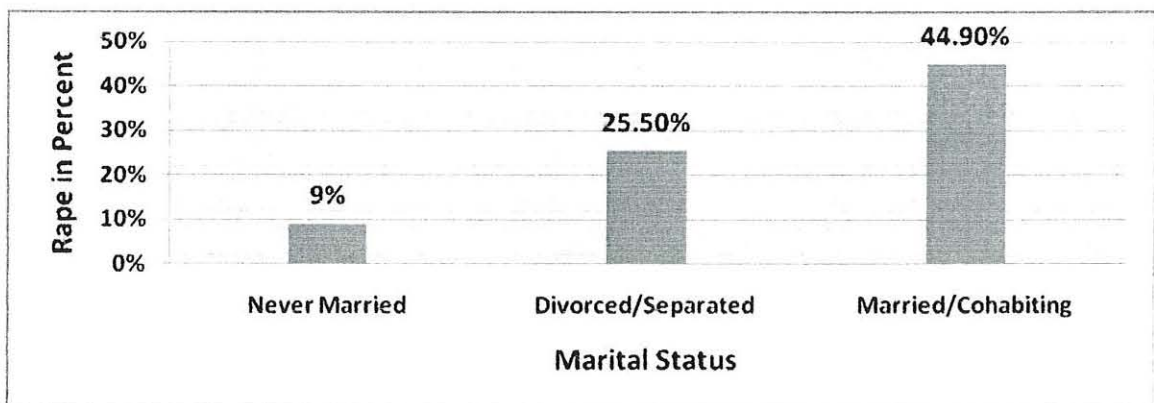
**Figure 4.1: Percent of Rape during the Current Year by Age of Respondents**



### Marital Status

Specifically, currently married or cohabiting women were most likely to experience sexual violence (44.9 percent). At the same time, women who were divorced or Separated or Widowed were most likely to experience sexual violence (25.5 percent) next to the married servants. On the other hand, Women who were single were less likely to be faced (9 percent) the risk of sexual violence during the current year.

**Figure 4.2: Percent of Rape during the Current Year by Marital Status of Respondents**



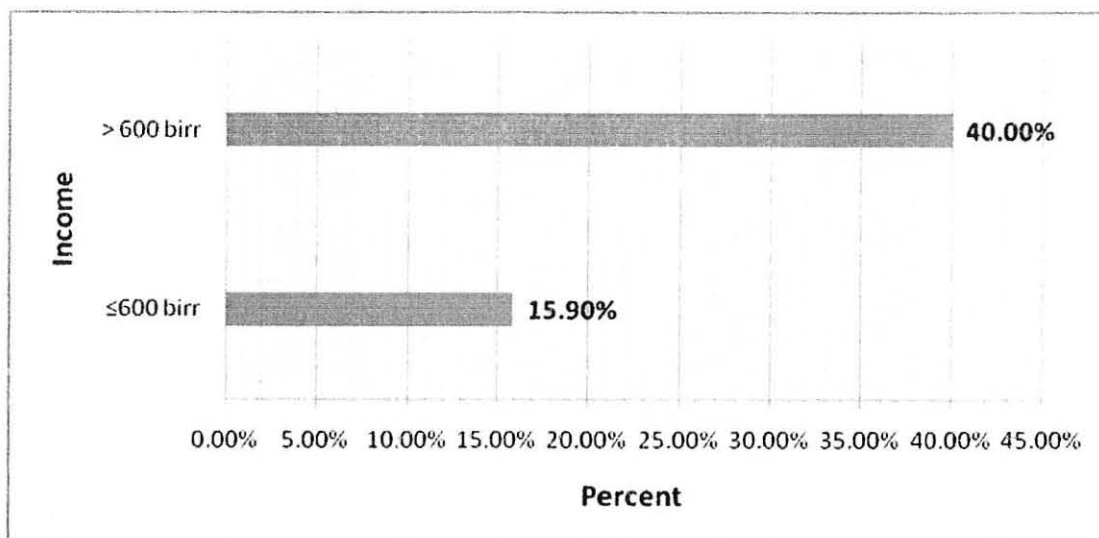
### Type of Employment

There is also a significant (at  $p < 0.01$ ) variation in risk based on type of employment the servants engaged in it (Table 4.2). The risk was generally the lowest among those who were full-time workers (13.8 percent) and the risk of rape was greatest among those who were part-time employees (23 percent) and who didn't pass most of their time at employers home.

### Income

A link between low socio-economic status and risk of rape was also seen with servants' monthly income at  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ . The evidence showed that there was an inverse relationship between economic disadvantaged and sexual violence with domestic servants' income (Table 4.2). Respondents who earned less than 600 birr and below per month (15.9 percent) were not most likely to report experiencing sexual violence (rape) and those who earned more than 600 birr per month (40 percent) were most likely to report experiencing sexual victimization (rape).

**Figure 4.4: Percent of Rape during the Current Year by Income Level of the Respondents**



**Table 4.2: Socio-Economic Determinants of Sexual Violence on Female Domestic Servants during the Current Year.**

Determinants	Sexual Violence Status				X <sup>2</sup>
	Raped		Not Raped		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
<b>Education</b>					3.8
No Education	16	12.6	111	87.4	
Primary(1-8)	83	15.8	442	84.2	
High School & Above	34	20.9	129	79.1	
<b>Religion</b>					8.4*
Orthodox	94	15.4	518	84.6	
Other Christianity	35	23.2	116	76.8	
Muslims	4	7.7	48	92.3	
<b>Witnessing Violence</b>					80.3***
Yes	101	30.2	233	69.8	
No	32	6.7	449	93.3	
<b>Relationship with Neighbors</b>					1.6
With Relation	102	17.3	487	82.7	
No Relation	31	13.7	195	86.3	
<b>Work Experience</b>					15.8**
≤ Ten Years	122	15.4	669	84.6	
> Ten Years	11	45.8	13	54.2	
<b>Employers' Household Size</b>					0.03
≤ 5	98	14.6	574	85.4	
> 5	35	24.5	108	75.5	
<b>Servants Income</b>					6.3*
≤600 birr	127	15.9	673	84.1	
> 600 birr	6	40.0	9	60	
<b>Type of Employment</b>					10.2**
Full-Time	81	13.8	508	86.2	
Part-time	52	23.0	174	77.0	
<b>Living Arrangement</b>					10.9**
Alone	48	23.8	154	76.2	
Employers	85	13.9	528	86.1	
<b>Childhood Sexual Abuse</b>					8.6**
Yes	94	19.5	389	80.5	
No	39	11.7	293	88.3	

Note: \*Significant at p<0.05, \*\*Significant at p<0.01, \*\*\*Significant at p<0.001, Unmarked =Not Significant

#### 4.2. Attitude and Experience Related Factors

##### Childhood Sexual Victimization

The association between child hood sexual violence (abuse) and risk of rape was also further assessed. Respondents, who were raped before the age of 18 years (19.5 percent) had significantly

highest rates of risk of rape. Those who identified themselves as non-abused during childhood reported the lowest rates (11.7 percent) of rape victimization.

### **Witnessing Violence**

With respect to witnessing violence, 30.2 percent of the respondents who had had the knowledge and experience of sexual violence reported the highest likelihood of being raped during the current year than respondents who were free from these childhood experiences and knowledge (6.7 percent).

### **Sexual Experiences**

Regarding sexual experiences 34.8 percent of the respondents who self classified their sexual characteristics as sexually experienced were highly suffered from sexual violence, especially completed rape (Table 4.3). For completed rape, women who have no sexual experience before were proportionally lower than those with sexual experience.

### **Age at First Sex**

The distribution of completed rape by age at first sex of the respondents found to be significant at  $p < 0.01$ . Respondents who experienced sexual intercourse before the age of nineteen reported high completed rape and women in the age group 20-29 years were less affected by sexual victimization (Table 4.3). Early age at first sexual intercourse was observed to augment the vulnerability of to sexual violence among the respondents.

### **Attitude towards Sexual Violence**

Women's attitude concerning the acceptability of forced sex was identified as the most important attitudinal correlate of servants' current year rape status (Table 4.3). The bivariate analysis result presented in table 4.2 indicated that the proportion of reported rape was the highest (38.6 percent) in women who were believed forced sex as a legal state of sexual relationship among others who believed with the unacceptability (15 percent) of forced sexual intercourse.

**Table 4.3: Attitude towards Forced Sex, Sexual Experience and Age at First Sex of the Respondents**

Determinants	Sexual Violence Status				X <sup>2</sup>
	Raped		Not Raped		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
<b>Attitude towards Forced Sex</b>					17.0***
Acceptable	17	38.6	27	61.4	
Not Acceptable	116	15.0	655	85.0	
<b>Sexual Experience</b>					99.1***
With sexual Exp	108	31.4	236	68.6	
No Experience	25	5.3	446	94.7	
<b>Age at First Sex</b>					7.1**
10-19	95	34.8	178	65.2	
20-29	13	18.3	58	81.7	

Note: \*Significant at p<0.05, \*\*Significant at P<0.01, \*\*\*Significant at P<0.001 Unmarked=Not significant

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**CORRELATES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**  
**A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS**

In the preceding unit, the bivariate associations between some individual, relationship and community level correlates and the current year rape status of female domestic servants were evaluated. The bivariate analysis lacks the quality of estimation of the net effect of a particular variable separately, and together as a group on the dependent variable. Besides, it lacks the quality of depicting the most important determinant among others. The very objective of this study can be achieved only applying this statistical approach and the binary logistics model was fitted in order to examine the net effect of each explanatory variable on completed rape by controlling the effects of other variables. The analysis was restricted to female domestic servants who engaged themselves for at least one year in domestic work at home and faced completed rape in the current year. The dichotomous dependent variable was defined as 0 = no episodes of completed rape threats during the current year and 1 = one or more episodes of completed rape threats or violence during this period. Coefficients are expressed as odds ratios relative to the reference category. One model was fitted in this study to explore the basic correlates of sexual violence among female domestic servants.

**5.1 .Goodness of Fit of the Model**

Different ways might be used to evaluate the goodness-of-fit of the model applied to explore correlates of completed rape. In this analysis, Chi-square test of goodness-of- fit for the data was applied using the Hosmer and Lemeshow test. It is the goodness-of-fit test of the null hypothesis that depicted whether the model adequately fitted the data or not. If the chi-square goodness of fit is not significant (greater than 0.05), then the model is adequately fitted. By the same token, if the test is significant, the model does not adequately fit the data. Consequently, in this analysis the Hosmer and Lemeshow test is not significant, which is 0.69, that guarantee the model is adequately fit the data. Besides, the R square (.897) indicated that 89.7 percent of the variation in the rape status in the respondents determined by the variation in the independent variables. The remaining 10.3 percent is remained undetermined.

## **Work Experiences**

The findings from the bivariate association showed that women worked below ten years were less vulnerable to risk of sexual violence than their equivalents worked for ten years and above. Similar associations were observed in the multivariate analysis, too. Female domestic servants who worked for ten years and above were more than 5.89 times more likely to experience sexual victimization than their counter parts who were engaged in this work for ten years and below.

### **5.3. Attitude and Experience Related Factors**

#### **Attitude towards Forced Sex**

Differences (at  $p < 0.01$ ) were also evident with respect to attitude of female domestic servants towards forced sex. In this study, respondents who accepted forced sex as normal state of sex were more likely to report forced sex than their equivalents who considered it as a prohibited act. In other words, those servants who believed with the unacceptability of forced sex up on women and girls were less vulnerable (OR=0.30) than to completed rape.

#### **Sexual Experience**

For completed rape, risks were highest for women who were sexually experienced (Table 5.1). The risk of suffering from completed rape for servants with out sexual experiences found to be lees likely (0.19) their rape status as compared to servants who had sexual intercourse before the survey period.

#### **Witnessing Violence**

The single effect of witnessing violence on sexual victimization found to be significant at  $p < 0.01$ . The odds of the risk of sexual victimization of female domestic servants who didn't have the information of sexually victimized women or girl in their life were less likely to be (OR=0.24) being raped than those who knew raped cases from childhood to the current year.

(Chan, 2007). Where as, in this study only 5.1 percent of completed rape incidents were reported to police. This manifests that the respondents were not reported the sexual violence incidents they were faced to legal bodies.

Various reasons were given in relation to failure to disclose sexual violence events to legal organs or to any people. The reasons explored in this study include: disclosing would make the situation worse (22 percent), afraid of the offenders revenge (18.8 percent), lack of knowledge to report (2.9 percent), and the difficulty (ashamed) to report. The findings were coherent to the Chinese women sexual violence study (Dussich, 2001). The finding was also almost comparable to the Addis Ababa Street Children's study that found to be 80 percent of the victims did not report to the police after the assault due to fear of unacceptance by the police (Molla, 2000).

Of the victims who had contact with the police, almost 27 percent were very satisfied with the way the police handled the matter, but 19.1 percent was very dissatisfied. It is likely that the police's degree of handling of rape cases was still limited. One point worth emphasizing is that over three-fourth of the victims did not tell to any body about their experiences. Only 11.6 percent of the victims told somebody immediately after the event has occurred. In other countries such disclosure used to provide social support to the victims so as to improve recovery from the trauma of rape (Myhill and Allen, 2002). The lack of this service in the Sub-City contributed to the lower level of disclosure of sexual violence incidents. Besides, the existence of complex social relationships (being acquaintances) between the victims and with the most common perpetrators limited the degree of disclosure status of the victims.

Furthermore, the discussants of the FGD explained that the government and their respective bureaus lack adequate consideration and support to female domestic servants. They said that the agencies were the only responsible institutions that they reside their confidence and have a contact, but still they were not able to protect servants from all forms of violence including sexual victimization they are facing at home. The discussants also revealed these and their inability to disclose as hindering factors in reporting the sexual offence incidents they were facing.

Moreover, the police and the justice sector did not provide the respondents with any kind of specific support and protection. They were treated in a similar manner to the other women relatively with better opportunities. Some of the discussants said that they did not have the confidence up on the police to disclose any form of sexual violence because they would bring nothing rather made them to ashamed of the incident. One of the discussants supported this fact with the case she knew and narrated it as followed:

*It was before two weeks. I was in an agency in search of work. Two adult husband and wife partners brought a servant who gave birth for a child two days before. They dropped her from their car in the place where they took the contract with the agency a year before and escaped. To your surprise, the child was not well washed even with water and the mother was still bleeding. We took her to the police, but they did nothing for her. The mother dropped her child and fled away. The agency took the child to Theresa charity home. Exclaimed by a grade 8 evening student girl aged 19 years who born in Addis Ababa.*

The discussants also indicated the misconceptions regarding domestic work among the society, considering female domestic servants do not have any contribution to development. Due to this deep-rooted negative attitude, servants were forced to live in a severely harsh situation let alone violence. In accordance with their views, institutions that render social services have low level of consideration for female domestic servants. Domestic servants do not get beneficial services from schools, health centers, recreational places, and so on. With respect to their social involvement, they are kept aside from various social events due to their poverty and negative Perceptions from the public. These things prevent the domestic servants from disclosing any form of sexual violence they are suffering from as they are lacking some sort of education and the experience to deal with their problems with other people or organs, especially concerning their sexual matters.

In this study, the majority (81.4 percent) of the rape committed either in the perpetrators or victims' home, 9.8 percent had occurred in the neighbors' home and only 5.9 percent in hotels or parks. Concerning the common perpetrators, 97.1 percent of the respondents reported the acts as being perpetrated by someone they knew and by strangers was only 2.9 percent. Hence, findings of this study confirmed that female domestic servants are more likely to be sexually victimized at home where they considered it their work place and by the people they knew.

Results from this study also indicated that 90.8 percent of the respondents justified sexual violence as a crime and the remaining justified it as a normal circumstance. The majority of the victims (83.2 percent) extended the responsibility of sexual victimization to the offenders and only 2.6 percent to the victims.

In the bivariate and multivariate analysis, the findings depicted that sexual violence in the current year was significantly associated as a risk factor with respondents' age, marital status, witnessed parental violence, childhood abuse, income, religion, childhood sexual victimization, living arrangement and work experience of women as a domestic servant. Similarly, sexual experience age at first sex, and respondents' attitude towards sexual violence demonstrated the association with sexual victimization of the respondents. These correlates of sexual violence are discussed below.

### **Age**

There is a significant variation in the current year completed rape across age of the respondents. Although the results of the multivariate analysis did not show a significant association, the results of the bivariate analysis revealed that older women (30-39) are at a higher risk of sexual victimization than women who are youngsters (10-19 and 20-29). This indicates that as age increased the probability of being raped increased until early adult hood. This was probably because those aged respondents mostly engaged on part time domestic work that carried out high risk of sexual violence. The same results of association were also observed in other studies that was comparable with this study which stated that as age increased the likelihood of being raped increased (Macmillan and Kruttschnitt, 2002; Yohaness, 2003; Fawzi et.al, 2005). The Bangladesh study also supported this finding that the risk of sexual violence appears to increase from the youngest through the middle age of women before declining sharply among those over the age of 35 (Koeng et.al, 2003).

### **Marital Status**

In terms of marital status, there was a very strong association. Specifically, currently married or cohabiting respondents were most likely to experience sexual violence. At the same time, women who were separated or divorced or widowed have comparatively higher risk of sexual violence than the never-married counterparts next to the married ones. However, in the Imo state Nigeria study married women were less likely to be raped (Okemgbo et al, 2002). According to the Adigrat Zonal

their religion (Jocelyn et al, 2007). The possible explanation for this could be those who are active participants of their religion will be dressed clothes that fully cover their body and do not show their shape. This reduces the attention of the potential perpetrators. Besides, respondents who worshiped protestant religion might be a bit educated and modern than other religions followers.

### **Living Arrangement**

Regarding to living arrangement both the bivariate and the multivariate analysis confirmed that living alone or with husbands increases the risk of sexual victimization. The possible explanation could be those who were living with their husbands/boy friends experienced the highest likelihood of marital rape (partner violence) as reasoned out to marital status. In addition, during the FGD those who were living alone and part-timers blamed living room as a risk factor to sexual victimization since they are living in slums where any form of gender based violence is most prevalent. Moreover, many of the respondents explained during the FGD that absence of separated or protected room is considered as a major risk factor that increase the vulnerability of servants to sexual victimization. They said, we sleep either in the dining room, kitchen, or with the same room to matured sons which exposed us to the risk of sexual violence. This finding is in line with Moya's study up on migrant domestic workers (2007).

### **Age at First Sex**

Women's age at first sexual intercourse was also significantly associated with the risk of sexual violence. Respondents who became sexually active very early (<19 years of age) were experienced higher risks of recent sexual violence almost twice as high as women who became sexually active at or older than 19 years. In Line with this finding, various studies found that sexual experience at early age augments the women's vulnerability to sexual victimization. Because, it is believed that those who begin sexual intercourse early come in to contact with a higher number of potential perpetrators (Rickert and Weinmann, 1998). In addition, the Ugandan community survey study found a significant link between the onset of sexual relations among women and the risk of sexual violence. Women who become sexually active younger than 15 years faced almost twice the risks of recent violence as those who became sexually active at or after 18 years (Lutalo et al, 2003). Probably they may be less empowered to protect themselves against subsequent violence. Further research is clearly warranted on the specific mechanisms that place women who become sexually active early at higher risk of sexual violence.

### **Childhood Sexual Abuse**

Another finding that is coherent with the literature is the higher prevalence of sexual violence among respondents who reported that they had childhood sexual abuse. The relationship is highly significant, showing that those who have had childhood sexual abuse are at increased risk of completed rape. This has also been observed in the United States study found that women who were raped before 18 years were twice as likely to be raped at adulthood (Krug et. al, 2002). Besides, in the Chili study those subjects who reported childhood sexual abuse had the odds of victimization 5.1 times higher than their counterparts who did not report such violence (Jocelyn et. al, 2007). Moreover, Fergus and Keel's study findings on Australian women depicts that the risk of sexual violence in adulthood doubles for women who were abused as a child. Because, the fundamental damage inflicted by child sexual assault is to the child's developing capacities for trust, intimacy, agency and sexuality, and that many of the mental health problems of adult life associated with histories of abuse (Fergus and Keel, 2005). This could be also due to the inability to develop life skill to challenge violators once they are victimized. They can also consider it as normal and usual practice for females to be violated. Furthermore, they may lack the skills to detect the rape signs from potential perpetrators because they were desperate (Miruts, 2006). This is probably because the self-efficacy of those respondents would be highly affected owing to the consequences of the incidence they faced during childhood. As a result they develop low self-esteem and become less skillful in protecting themselves from further sexual violence.

### **Witnessing Violence**

In this study, witnessing violence was the risk factor for the vulnerability of the respondents to sexual victimization. The findings of the bivariate analysis revealed that respondents those who had witnessing environment to violence were highly vulnerable to sexual victimization. The same result was observed in the multivariate analysis, too. This finding is inline with other research findings on violence against women. For instance the relationship between witnessing domestic violence and sexual victimization found to be positive in the chili sexual violence study (Jocelyn et al, 2007). In addition, studies from developing countries suggested that family violence during childhood is associated with a greater likelihood that daughters will be victims of sexual violence (Martin et al, 2002; koeing et.al,2003). Moreover, in the Mekele University students study students who witnessed

parental violence as a child found to be highly vulnerable to sexual violence (Yaynshet, 2007). Probably this may be related to the perception of the respondents towards sexual violence. They would consider sexual violence as wrong act but the misfortune of women. This would reduce to use their coping mechanisms when they observed an attempt of sexual violence from potential perpetrators.

### **Attitude towards Sexual Violence**

Considering the attitude of female domestic servants to forced sexual intercourse, the likelihood of being raped was higher among servants who accepted forced sex as a normal state of life (38.6 percent) than those who considered it as a prohibited act (15 percent). The way in which a woman perceives an incident of violence will influence her decision to seek help or assistance (Boursnel et.al, 2008). This was also supported by the focus group discussion that girls who are quite during an attempt were reported to be vulnerable to completed rape, and those who did not shout are considered to like it. The majority of the focus group discussants also explained sexual violence as acceptable under certain conditions such as if the man is a husband or a boy friend. Hence, the husband or the boy friends execute sexual intercourse with out the consent of the respondents which in turn, contributed to the high sexual violence incident among these respondents. Besides, as explained above these respondents may be considered sexual violence as the misfortune of women and let the perpetrators to commit rape with out consent.

Living arrangement and servants' income were also found to be among the most important correlates of sexual violence. The results showed that servants who are earning better income and worked for long years were remarkably susceptible to sexual victimization. Moreover, female domestic servants who were living alone were at high risk of sexual violence. Besides, the level of sexual violence among female domestic servants showed an increasing trend as servants' income status increases.

Sexual experience and age at first sexual intercourses were concerned; the bivariate findings showed that both have an association to completed rape in the current year which proved the truthfulness of the first initial working hypothesis adopted at the commencement of the study.

### **6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Based on the findings of the study, the following specific actions were recommended for policy formulation/revision and implementations:

- The prevalence of sexual violence among the respondents was highly widespread. To reduce the problem specific legislations needed to be issued that are in line with articles that deal with rape acts on girls and women, specifically designed for the protection of female domestic servants from any form of sexual violence. Besides, relevant and comprehensive sectoral policies, specifically addressing the employment situation of female domestic servants should be formulated and implemented by the government by involving the respondents.
- The home is found to be the place where the majority of the respondents were perpetrated. To alleviate this problem there is a need to empower female domestic servants economically, through education and skill training to help them to engage in their own business rather than working in private homes. Besides, training of female domestic servants on life skills of preventing themselves from sexual violence is advisable.
- Sectoral bureaus in Addis Ababa specifically dealing with women's affairs, justice, police and so on should include advocacy programs in their own plan to raise the awareness of the society concerning sexual violence on women and girls in general and female domestic servants in particular.
- The disclosure status of victims found to be very low. Therefore, the concerned governmental and non governmental organizations should work to raise the awareness of female domestic servants on the law that deals with sexual violence matters, the organs where they report for, and advantages of reporting to enhance the disclosure status of sexual victimization of female domestic servants and to enable them to protect themselves from potential perpetrators.
- Victims support service centers should be established by governmental or non governmental organizations with the aim of helping the victims to revive from the trauma of rape and to augment the disclosure status of the victims of sexual violence.

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## **Annex 2: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

### **Instructions to facilitators:**

- Before you start anything, greet the participants sincerely and respectfully and thank them for coming.
- Introduce yourself and quickly brief the group the whole objective of the study and how useful the outcome of the result from the discussion. And assure them that any information from the discussion will be kept confidential and will strictly be used only for the purpose of this study.
- Let the FG participants introduce themselves by presenting the general background information about them.
- You are required to complete the FGD within a maximum of 1:30 hours and need to utilize the time wisely by systematically and diplomatically guiding the discussion through only the relevant topics.
- At the end of the session, thank them gratefully for their participation and say good-bye.

### **Discussion Guide**

- 1) What does sexual violence mean for you? How does the community/family perceive the meaning of sexual violence? Is sexual violence an acceptable act for you?
- 2) In your view, is premarital sex acceptable? Why?
- 3) Dose sexual violence prevalent among female domestic servants? What evidences/cases do you know/faced which support your response?
- 4) Based on your view and experiences, would you state and explain the major contributing risk factors of sexual violence among female domestic servants?
- 5) Do domestic servants themselves contribute to their vulnerability to sexual violence?
- 6) Do you know about any government policy or legislation concerning sexual violence? Do your local authorities provide special care and support to female domestic servants?
- 7) Do you consider male dominance among the society contributed to the prevalence of sexual violence among female domestic servants? If yes, how?
- 8) What is the self-esteem level of female domestic servants? Dose it contribute to the vulnerability of female domestic servants to sexual victimization?

110	The type of family you worked in the near past?	Bachelor (male)..... 1
		Bachelor (female)... ..2
		Nuclear family..... 3
		Extended family... ..4
		Others.....5
111	Occupation of your parents(Father____ Mother____)	Farmers..... 1
		Merchants.....2
		Civil servants..... 3
		daily laborers.....4
		Unemployed.....5
		Others.....6
112	Occupation of your employers (head of the house hold____ the wife____)	Farmers.....1
		Merchants.....2
		Civil servants.....3
		daily laborers... ..4
		Unemployed.....5
		Others... ..6
114	Parental Condition	Both are not alive.....1
		Mother alive... ..2
		father alive... ..3
		Both are alive... ..4
115	What is your parents' monthly income in Birr?	Below 150.....1
		150-600.....2
		600-1000.....3
		1000-1500.....4
		Above 1500.....5

132	Other forms of harassment or abuse	Yes (specify)..... ( )
		No.....2
133	Age at which first instance happened to you	Age( )
134	Identity of the perpetrator	Total stranger..... 1
		Neighbor... 2
		Immediate family member.....3
		<b>Sexual</b> partner or husband... 4
		Friend..... 5
		Student in school... 6
		Teacher... 7
		Boy friend... 8
		Employer (husband).....9
		Employer(son).....10
		Employer(relative)... 11
		Employer (guard)..... 12
		Employer(bachelor)..... 13
		Family member of a friend.....14
		Friend of a family member.....15
Others (specify)... ( )		
135	Environment in which the abuse took place	At home (work place)..... 1
		Neighborhood's home..... 2
		At hotel, park... 3
		At friends home..... 4
		On the road..... 5
		In the school compound... 6
		At place of worship..... 7
		At a public event... 8
		Others (specify)... ( )
136	Sex of the perpetrator	Male..... 1
		Female.....2

	others in relation to sexual request?	No.....2
147	Physically assaulted in connection with sexual request	Yes.....1 No.....2
148	Other forms of harassment or abuse	Yes (specify).... ( )
149	Identity of the perpetrator	Total stranger.....1 Neighbor... .. 2 Immediate family member.....3 Sexual partner or husband.....4 Friend..... 5 Student in school..... 6 Teacher..... 7 Boy friend..... 8 Employer(husband)..... 9 Employer (son).....10 Employer (relative).....11 Employer(guard)... ..12 Employer (bachelor)... ..13 Family member of a friend.....14 Friend of a family member.....15 Others (specify).... ( )
150	Environment in which the abuse took place	At home.....1 Neighborhood.....2 At hotel, park.....3 At friends home.....4 On the way to shop/school.....5 In the school compound.....6 At work place(home).....7 At pace of worship.....8

		At a public event.....9
		Others (specify).... ( _____ )
150	Sex of the perpetrator	Male.....1
		Female.....2
		No response.....9
151	Age of the perpetrator	Younger than you.....1
		About the same age to you.....2
		2-5 years older than you.....3
		5-10 years older than you.....4
		10 or more years older than you.....5
		No response.....9
<b>3.Exposure to Life Time Rape</b>		
1521	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
1522	At which age do you experience your first sexual intercourse?	Age in years... ( ____ )
152	Has someone forced to do sexual things against your will?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
153	Has someone forced and did sexual intercourse against your will?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
154	What age were you when the first sexual victimization incident happened?	
156	If yes to Q152, how many times did you have had forced sexual intercourse in your life?	Once.....1
		Two times.....2
		Three times.....3
		Four or more times.....4

		Others (specify)... ( _____ )
204	Do you believe with forcing girl/women to have sexual intercourse is normal?	Yes.....1 No.....2
205	Who do you believe is responsible for sexual violence?	The Offender.....1 The victim.....2 Both of them.....3 Employers-----4 the community-----5 The government-----6 Others (specify)... ( _____ )
206	If you say the girl/women, What are your reasons?	Women should keep themselves.....1 Women create the opportunity.....2 Women can control the situation.....3 Others (specify)... ( _____ )
207	According to your experiences and perception, what are the causes of rape?	( _____ )
208	Is sexual violence a crime for you?	Yes.....1 No.....2
209	Do you know any girl or women who were /were victims of rape over the last one year?	Yes.....1 No.....2
210	If yes ,the age of the victim	Age in number ( _ _ )
211	Environment where the abuse took place	Home.....1 Neighbor.....2 School.....3 The way to school/shop.....4

	pregnancy	
		2)
		(3) _____
		(4) _____
		(5) _____
		(6) _____
223	Which type of contraceptives do you know from those listed below?	
a	Condoms	Yes.....1
		No..... 2
b	pill	Yes..... 1
		No..... 2
c	Diaphragms	Yes.....1
		No..... 2
d	Inject able	Yes.....1
		No.....2
e	Implants	Yes... ..1
		No..... 2
f	IUD/LOOP	Yes... .. 1
		No..... 2
g	Safe period	Yes.....1
		No..... 2
h	Regulating body temperature	Yes... ..1
		No... .. 2
i	Coitus interrupts	Yes... ..1
		No ... .. 2
j	Abstinence	Yes.....1
		No.....2
224	Have you ever heard of disease that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	Yes.....1

236	I don't want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
237	Have you ever heard of ART service?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
238		Healthy person.....1
		Any sick person.....2
		HIV patients.....3
		Others... ( )

236	I don't want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
237	Have you ever heard of ART service?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
238		Healthy person.....1
		Any sick person.....2
		HIV patients.....3
		Others... ( )

## Declaration

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

Admas Terefe  
Student

Admas Terefe  
Signature

31/07/09  
Date

I confirm that this thesis has been submitted with my approval as the supervisor of the same.

Assefa Hailorin  
Advisor

Assefa  
Signature

5/07/09  
Date