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THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG  
FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ADDIS ABABA

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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

***The Causes and Consequences of Sexual Violence Among  
Female High School Students in Addis Ababa***

***By***  
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*Approved by the Examining Board*

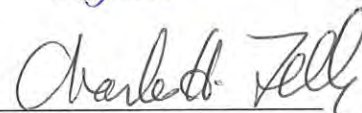
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## **Abstract**

In this study an attempt was made to explore the causes and consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa during January to May 2009. The study was cross-sectional in design. Both qualitative through FGD and quantitative through structured questionnaire were collected. A total of 631 high school female students were participated in the study, among those (21%) experienced sexual intercourse, among those who did sexual intercourse (55%) started forcefully/raped. Accordingly alcoholic drinks, verbal threat, false promise, use of authority and friends pressure are the major causes of rape. (37%) of the victims were used alcohol at the time of rape. The result of this study also reported that (45%) of the respondents had experienced unwanted sexual advances. According to the study results, age of female students and habit of using substances, place of birth, living condition, parental marital condition, parent's education and parent's monthly income have significant association with sexual violence. The consequences of sexual violence according to this result are self blame, anxiety, fear, alcohol/drug dependency, school drop out, unwanted pregnancy and abortion. To solve the problem behavioral change of female students, school community and in general the society is needed.

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## Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
EJHD	Ethiopian Journal of Health Development
EMJ	Ethiopian Medical Journal
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency virus
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry Of education
MOH	Ministry Of Health
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
UN	United Nation
UNAIDS	United Nations Program on AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNVAC	United Nations Violence against Children
WHO	World health Organization

# CHAPTER -I

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background information

Sexual violence in and around the school is the serious problem through out the world that needs a great attention for policy makers and other organizations. In a global report of the 2006 world health organization 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18 have experienced sexual intercourse or other forms of violence around the world. This violence generally carried out by offenders known to the victims who are relatives, school teachers, school authorities and authority figures. As the 2006 united nations violence against children (UNVAC) demonstrated the long term consequences of such high incidence sexual violence at and around schools compromises the rights to education, freedom from oppression and equality as set out in the universal declaration of human rights of 1948. For girls, sexual violence also undermines gender equality and prevents girls and women from obtaining equal education and public share opportunities as out lined in the millennium development goal (MDG3). Being denied to quality education, or feeling intimidated in or in route to the class room, leads to poverty by lowering school attendant rates. This is not only threatens the achievement of universal primary education (MDG2), but also the long term risks of human development.

There are many causal factors which predispose female high school adolescents to sexual abuse. Individual behavior such as substance use, family background, pubertal, psychological state, peer pressure and living arrangement are some of the conditions which predispose girls to sexual abuse.

Sexual violence impacts both the health and educational status of female students, whether they are affected directly as victims or indirectly as bystanders. The consequences of sexual violence against female students include lack of motivation among female students, failing grades, absenteeism and increased numbers of dropouts. Research indicates that sexual violence against female students also demoralizes students, affecting their ability to achieve their educational goals.

problems identified due to violence against women is any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical or psychological harm or suffering to a women. The sensitivities and stigma associated with sexual violence, considering it primarily as a legal issue and the lack of data on the real causes and consequences of violence among female students have hampered the understanding and the development of appropriate interventions.

The health consequence of violence against female school adolescents may be a serious problem world wide which represents a hidden obstacle to economic and social development. In addition to physical and emotional trauma, rape survivors also run the risk of becoming pregnant, contracting sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS. So this group is also particularly vulnerable to being used by other persons sexually which is receiving increased attention nowadays.

This study is therefore going to seek the causes and consequences of sexual violence among female high school students in Addis Ababa.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Information about women's health problems in the third world countries has been relatively scarce and until recently available information tended to focus on the most negative indicators of women's health status, that is the maternal mortality rate, the safe motherhood initiative shows a step forward on the health of the women to include the full range of women's reproductive health needs, sexual violence against women and particularly much was not done on sexual violence against female school students.

Violence against female students takes place in schools, on the way to school and around schools. It takes place between individuals who are largely unrelated and who may or may not know each other. Victims are coerced in to giving sexual favors or engaging in sexual activity in return for money, educational benefits their individual behavior and forcefully.

School based violence against female students has remained largely invisible. In the rare case violence against children has been registered, details on the context in which it occurred are often not included.

Even though the evidence is limited, a growing body of research on sexual violence in and around schools suggested that the problem of sexual violence is pervasive (UNICEF, 2008, Behrendt and Morbaye 2008). Not only does sexual exploitation takes place with in schools perpetrated by teachers and other care providers but between students and whilst journeying to and from school.

There are many causal factors which predispose female adolescents to sexual violence. Among these causal factors; the age of female students, the place where they born, behavior of female students, the living condition, educational status of parents, marital status of parents, family

income and parent child communication are some of the causal factors which predispose female students to sexual violence( Action aid international,2004).

The consequences of sexual violence against female adolescents may be a serious problem in the globe which is an obstacle for economic and social development. In addition to physical and emotional trauma, rape survivors also run the risk of becoming pregnant, contracting STD, school drop out and poor school performance. Violence or fear of violence is an important reason for girls not attending school, school drop outs, low performance which generally denying girls their right to education.

With regard to the Ethiopian situation girls in elementary and high schools face the problem of sexual violence. On a study conducted among high school female students in Harer and Addis Ababa forced sexual intercourse was reported as initiation of sexual activity. The 2002 ministry of health survey conducted in Addis Ababa indicated that female students are not happy to go to school for fear of being sexually violated and 78% of them expressed fear of rape since they have been repeatedly threatened. Few studies have been carried out on prevalence of sexual violence against school girls in Ethiopia .The author of this paper assessed on the causes and consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa.

The data to be collected for the research work was primary data through questionnaire and focus group discussion and was cross sectional in design.

Sexual violence against female students takes place in school, on the way to school and around the school. Studying sexual violence in schools has a double role of identifying problems of young female adolescents face and from gender perspective it assessed the additional health burden on school girls.

### **1.3. Objective of the study**

The objective of the study is reviewed in terms of relevance in assessing the causes and consequences of sexual violence among female high school students in Addis Ababa.

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of the study is to determine the causes and consequences of sexual violence among high school female students in Addis Ababa.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of the research study are the following:

- ▶ to assess the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of high school female adolescents which contributed to sexual violence.
- ▶ to identify the causes of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa
- ▶ to assess the magnitude of sexual violence among female high school students in Addis Ababa
- ▶ to identify the type of persons who do sexual violence against high school female adolescents in the study area.
- ▶ to assess the consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in the study area.

#### 1.4. Hypothesis

Based on the objectives mentioned above the following hypothesis are formulated:

- ▶ female high school students from low income family are more likely to increase the risk of being violated.
- ▶ female students, particularly those whose parents are not living together and those living alone are more likely to be violated.
- ▶ the age of the abusers who do sexual violence is higher than the age of female high school adolescents.
- ▶ female adolescent behavior like having multiple sexual partners and alcohol use are more likely to increase the risk of being violated.
- ▶ sexually abused female high school students may have reproductive health problem, sexually transmitted disease like HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, depression, anxiety, poor relationship with their friends and poor school performance.

## **1.5. Significance of the study**

Since the study assess the causes and consequences of sexual violence among high school female students, it is relevant to its purpose. Sexual violence is considered as a hidden form of human right violation and it is a health problem as well as affects educational achievement of female students, even if the problem is neglected it is expanded in and around schools in Addis Ababa. It is also a timely issue because this problem is gaining prominence world wide and searching on it helps in designing interventions, with the current consensus on the issue of women empowerment as a key to development which is one of the millennium development goals (UN 2000).

Studying sexual violence in schools has a significant role in identifying the problems of female students face from gender perspective. It will also assess the effect of the rights to education and their right in education and the additional health problems of female students face being female.

In the Ethiopian context there are few studies regarding sexual violence against high school female students compared to the problem shown and its importance. So this study is relevant to look in to the causes and consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa, so as to have basic information which helps for policy makers and organizations working with youth to design intervention measures.

## 1.6. Definition of some terms related to Sexual Violence:

**Sexual violence** is defined as: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work. Sexual violence encompasses acts ranging from unwanted touching to wounding and mutilation, rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced prostitution, and trafficking for sexual purposes.

*Sexual violence is a social phenomenon that exists in every society that accepts aggressive behavior and inequality between the sexes. Sexual assault is a gender-based crime that for the most part is inflicted by men on women.*

- ◆ *Sexual assault - a general term for all sexual offences, every action or saying that has a sexual connotation and is committed without the free consent of both parties.*
- ◆ *Rape - a crime wherein the victim is forced into sexual activity, e.g. insertion of a body part or object into a woman's sexual organ, without her consent.*
- ◆ *Attempted rape - an attempt to insert a body part or object into another person's sexual organ, without his/her consent.*
- ◆ *Group rape - an act of rape committed by more than one person.*
- ◆ *Continuous rape - continuous acts of rape over a period of time.*
- ◆ *Sexual harassment - an act of a sexual nature, to which one of the parties does not agree, such as unwanted sexual courting, requests for sexual favors, and any non-consensual physical or verbal behavior of a sexual nature.*

## **1.7. Organization of the study**

The study enclosed six chapters. Chapter one incorporates the general information of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, hypothesis, definitions and organization of the study.

Chapter two contains review of related literature. The third chapter describes about the research methodology, in this chapter the back ground information of the study area, information on the study population, the study design, conceptual frame work and variables, sampling procedure, sample size determination, data collection instrument, ethical considerations, piloting the research questionnaire, data collection and management, method of data analysis are incorporated. Chapter four deal with results and analysis. Chapter five deal with discussion of the results. The last chapter deals with conclusions and recommendations.

## CHAPTER-II

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Literature review

Violence against women is perhaps the most pervasive human right abuse in the world. It is also a profound health problem sapping women's physical and emotional vitality. There are evidences growing international concern over violence against women since the 1990s. In the 1993 UN general assembly pass declaration on eradication of violence against women.

According to the commitments that the international community made at the world education forum in Dakar, Senegal in April 2000 to achieve education for all, the education for all goal of gender equality is to be achieved in 2005, with a focus on ensuring girls full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality (UNESCO, 2003). The millennium development goals were also established in 2000 and "while achieving all eight of the goals is critical to development, two are considered to be central to all others universal education and gender equity (empowering women)" (UNDP, 2003, P.6-7).

It is widely acknowledged that investing in girls' education is a strategy that fulfills the rights of all children to quality education and propels all other development goals. However after decades of commitments such as education for all, the goals of ensuring gender parity, gender equity, quality education for every child and successful achievement and completion have not been reached and girls continue to be systematically left behind.

Sexual violence often goes ignored and undocumented partly due to its taboo nature, as any issue similarly under-reported and fraught with problems of measurement. Deriving accurate statistics on violence against women represents a great challenge though different studies show women are remarkably willing and eager to share their experience. Prevalence studies in USA in 1992 shows that at least 20% of adult women, 15% of college women and 12% of adolescents have experienced sexual abuse or assault during their lifetime. American Medical Association reported that victimization for females is highest in the age group 16-19 age group and next highest in the age group 20-24.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the reported lifetime prevalence of gender-based violence ranges from 20-71%. In a study conducted in Uganda among primary school students 49% of sexually active girls were reported to have had forced sex.

A research done in western African countries settings show that 6% of female students interviewed in Ghana said that male teachers had at the some point blackmailed them with sexual favors for good grades (pinheiro,2006). Other research highlighted a wide range of language used by students to refer to girls sexual exploitation with their teachers (plan Togo 2006).

Forms of transactions include grades, as well as sexually transmittable means which describe sexual acts in exchange for school materials, food or tuition support, but such threats are under reported as girls feel ashamed due to cultural values and the importance placed on purity or do not know who to inform.

During childhood, girls may be up to three times more likely to experience sexual abuse than boys, and some data indicate that they are the majority of all incest victims. Almost two million children being exploited in prostitution and pornography world wide, 80 percent to 90 percent are girls in most countries. In the rapidly increasing global trafficking market, well over a half-million human beings are forcibly or coercively transported across international borders each year and estimated that 80 percent of these victims are women and girls, and most of them are believed to be trafficked in to the commercial sex industry.

A number of examples provide a better understanding of the situation on the African ground. During the conflict in Rwanda, the mass rape and sexual mutilation of Tutsi women and girls, and the deliberate transmission of HIV to them, were encouraged by Hutu extremists. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, women and girls were publicly raped prior to the expulsion of Muslim populations, and some were forcibly impregnated (Ward, 2002). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that between October 2002 and February 2003, approximately 5,000 women and girls were raped by fighting forces in South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Some were also deliberately injured in other ways, or even killed. It is believed that thousands of women and girls have been abducted or forced by desperate poverty to become sex slaves or frontline fighters.

The victims in situations such as those described above, many of whom fear they have contracted HIV, have little or no support for their physical and psychosocial recovery and lack access to the mechanisms through which they might seek justice (Amnesty International, 2004b).

A study conducted by WHO in 2000 indicated that in most of its cross-cultural study sites, between 30% and 56% of women who had experienced any violence by an intimate partner

reported both physical and sexual violence. Only in the urban settings of Brazil, Thailand, Japan, Serbia and Montenegro was the overlap between physical and sexual violence less than 30%. The study also revealed that in both urban and provincial Thailand and in provincial Bangladesh and Ethiopia, a substantial proportion of women experienced sexual violence only.

Age wise, younger women, especially those aged 15 to 19 years, were at higher risk of “current” physical or sexual violence, or both, by a partner in all settings.

It is believed that tens of thousands of women have suffered from sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since armed conflict began. Women who are beaten by their partners are 48% more likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS. The practice of early marriage is common worldwide, especially in Africa and South Asia. This is a form of sexual violence, for young girls are often forced into the marriage and into sexual relations, causing health risks, including exposure to HIV/AIDS, and limiting their attendance in school (UN, 2005)

In Uganda, among a group of 2003 respondents 65% of them said that “the main form of gender violence for girls is sexual violence”. In South Africa human right watch found that “south African girls face the threat of multiple forms of violence at school”.

This includes rape, sexual abuse, sexualized touching, or emotional abuse in the form of threats of violence. Girls also encounter constant highly sexualized verbal degradation in the school environment.

Sexual violence against female students is a complex and widespread phenomenon and is not only the problem of developing countries. As many research indicated that it is also the problem of developed countries. For example in the United States a survey in 1993 on 1,632 school girls across the country indicated that 85% of the girls across the country had experienced sexual

harassment. A survey in Finland on 7,500 students (15-16 years old) indicated that 7% of them were abused sexually (cited in Ermias, 1996).

## **2.2. Causes of sexual violence**

Studies indicated that the causes of sexual violence against female school adolescents are many and complex. They related to deeply rooted structural inequalities and dominant ideologies that perpetuate beliefs and attitude that discriminate girls and women.

Among the factors which predispose female school adolescents to sexual exploitation are female adolescents age, educational and economic status of parents, use of alcohol and drug, multiple sexual partner, peer pressure, social norm and value of the society toward sexual violence, poverty and economic dependency, pornography and living arrangement of female adolescents are some of the causal factors of sexual violence against women in general and high school female students in particular.

### **2.2.1. Age of the respondent**

Age is an important causal factor for girls' vulnerability to sexual violence. The 2002 WHO report on sexual violence against young women are more likely at risk of rape. According to the 2005 Ethiopian demographic and health survey, among the total 3,266 sample, 17% of the age group 15-19 become mothers or are pregnant (EDHS, 2005). The south African demographic and health survey found that the youngest age group (15-19) year were twice as likely as the oldest age group (45-49) to report sexual violence which leads to a greater risk of HIV infection. In Ethiopia 17% of women reported that their first sexual intercourse is forced (WHO, 2007).

Among 575 sexually experienced (15-49) in Uganda, 14% of young women reported that their first sexual intercourse had been coerced (Michael A. Koenig et al, 2004). Awake magazine quoted the UN secretary general report and described that about 150 million girls and 73 million boys in the world below the age of 18 years had been victims of rape (Awake, 2007). The rape crisis center data of USA, Peru, Mexico and Chile indicated that one third to two thirds of all victims of sexual assault are 15 years old or less (Heise, 1993).

### **2.2.2. Alcohol and drug intake**

Previous research studies revealed that the magnitude of sexual violence could be facilitated by alcohol and drug intake. A study conducted in Addis Ababa and Butajira high schools showed that alcohol and chat intake were the most commonly used drugs which initiate female adolescents in to sexual intercourse (Mesfin et al, 1999).

Among 1401 eligible women surveyed in the United States of America, 77.3% had experienced physical or sexual violence among partners due to alcohol and drug intake (Ann L. Coker, 2000). The use of alcohol or drug and excessive consumption of it can be taken as a factor in provoking aggressive and violent behavior of male towards women or girls (Yohanes, 2003).

Considerable evidence links alcohol and physical aggression involved in up to 75% of acquaintance rapes. Taking too much Alcohol affects men's perception of women's sexual intent. Many men perceive alcohol as a sexual cue; thus, alcohol increases the likelihood that friendliness misperceived as sexual intent and that a man feels comfortable forcing sex after misperceiving a woman's cues. In short, perpetrators are more aggressive and victims less effective at setting boundaries and defending themselves when drinking alcohol.

### **2.2.3. Peer pressure**

Peer pressure has a great contribution to sexual violence among school adolescents. A study conducted among 755 students in ten high schools in Addis Ababa revealed that 35.2% were due to pressure (Fisseha et al, 1997). Different studies show that peers are more influential in shaping individual behavior than biology, personality, religious and culture. Research also suggests that men with sexually aggressive peers are also much more likely to report coercive or enforced intercourse.

### **2.2.4. Educational and economic status of parents**

Wide spread poverty in most developing countries can force young adolescents to engage in transactional sex to pay for their education (Leach et al 2003). Girls in particular are often vulnerable to sexual abuse due to the lure of transactional sex where sexual services are exchanged for money, school fees, gifts or food (George 2001). Some teenage girls even to see their bodies as an economic asset and thereby normalize transactional sex in most developing countries like Ethiopia.

It is documented that parental education has an impact on parent child communication. Parents who involve their kids in decision making about important aspects of their personal lives will be less likely to experience sexual coercion compared to authoritarian homes where parents limit

the adolescent's involvement. It is also stated that where there is poor monitoring of parents children are vulnerable to be victims of sexual violence.

Poor economical condition pushes not only girls for sexual exploitation but also it paves a bad way for men or the harasser to engage in this unhealthy behavior. Many surveys and cross cultural studies indicated that the vast majority of offenders came from lower socioeconomic classes and are unskilled laborers.

Migration also increases the risk of sexual violence in which most of the job seekers in Addis Ababa are female migrants from the country side and are mostly exposed to sexual violence (FDRE, 2007). Most of the mini hotels and bars in the capital are full of young female adolescents.

### **2.2.5. Multiple sexual partners**

Young women who have many sexual partners are at increased risk of sexual violence. Studies in many countries indicated that women who had experienced attempted or completed rape during child hood or adolescence were more likely to have higher number of sexual partners in adulthood, compared with non-abused or moderately abused women (Olsson A et al. 2000).

A study conducted on a total of 1012 selected secondary school students drawn from among four towns in Ethiopia indicated that of the 33.3% had sexual intercourse,52.7% had multiple sexual partner (Rahel et al,2003).

### **2.2.6. Social norm and value of the society**

Studies by anthropologists demonstrated that the critical role that socio-cultural mores play in defining and promoting violence against women. In most societies, men have greater access to resources and power than women. Women's lack of economic resources, subject them to be vulnerable to sexual violence.

In most African countries and other developing countries being born a girl yield disprivileged in which female children suffer in early discrimination in terms of education and socialization, their mothers sexual options are also circumscribed by the sex of their bodies (Isaton, 2006). In Delhi India stated that menstruations' associated with taboos and restrictions on work, sex, and not participating in religious practices (suneela et al, 2001)

### **2.3. Consequences of sexual violence**

Sexual violence against female school adolescents impacts both the health and educational status of female students which devoid from participating in socioeconomic development. The outcomes of sexual violence are one of the important public health and human right concerns since the direct physical injury and potentially harmful health behaviors triggered by the violence are serious negative consequences.

Sexual violence against female school students has a dual impact on them, increasing their risk of educational failure and negative health consequences such as physical injury, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, or emotional/psychological ill-health. Many researches indicated that sexual violence impacts on females' academic performance and achievement motivation. One of the biggest dangers about sexual violence in school is that it creates the kind of environment where female students feel unsafe; they mostly miss class (belcher 2006).

*“We will never achieve universal primary education unless children are safe in school. The spread of HIV/AIDS will not be halted until we also stop the violence against girls that helps fuel the pandemic.”* Former UN secretary General Kofi Annan (Pinheiro 2006)

The physical and psychological consequences of sexual violence have been identified as emerging problem in public health. The nature of the relationship as well as the degree of force and type of sexual activity holds implications for the consequence of the assault. The trauma the victims face is severe even many years after the incident. Victims of sexual violence are more likely than non victims to be diagnosed as having mental disorder.

Raped women also face additional possibility of becoming pregnant or contracting STD including HIV infection and AIDS. When abortion incases of rape is illegal or unavailable victims often resort to illegal abortion, greatly increasing their chance of future infertility and death.

### **2.3.1. Psychological problem**

Sexual violence has been associated with a number of mental health and behavioral problem in adolescents and adult hood. Abused women experienced of forced sex are at significantly greater risk of depression and post traumatic stress disorder than non abused women (Briggs L, Joyce PR 1997). A study of female adolescents in France also found a relation ship between having been raped and current sleep difficulties, depressive symptoms, somatic complaints, tobacco consumption and behavioral problems such as aggressive behavior, theft and truancy (choquet M et al 1997).

The psychological consequence of sexual violence against female school students is the root cause for low enrolment of girls at school, poor performance at school and high dropouts or in general they lack academic competences. The experience of sexual violence often erodes the

victims self esteem and impairs their social relationship, suffer from self-blame and overall lowered satisfaction with their lives. The victims frequently describe their experience of sexual violence to be degrading, disgusting and humiliating. They also feel shame and helplessness (Crawford and Unger, 2000). Many victims consider the psychological consequences of sexual violence to be more serious than the physiological effect (Yegomawerk et al, 2003).

In general the psychological experiences of sexual violence could be long lasting or short term and vary in intensity depending on the nature or magnitude of the violence, maturity and other factors. The experience of sexual violence in general and rape in particular may include feeling vulnerable, unloved and powerless, difficulty in distinguishing sexual intercourse from affectionate behavior, shame, guilt and fear (Stewart et al, 1996).

### **2.3.2. Reproductive health and sexually transmitted disease outcomes**

The outcomes of rape are one of the reproductive health problems and public health concerns. The consequences of sexual violence against young women are more devastating since they are linked with the major reproductive health issues of unwanted pregnancy of teenagers, HIV/AIDS, unsafe abortion and other adverse pregnancy outcomes (Heise et al, 1996).

HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases are recognized consequences of rape (Jenny C et al, 1990). Research on women in shelters has been shown that women who experienced sexual violence are significantly more likely to have had sexually transmitted disease (Wingood G Diclemente R, Raj A, 2000).

A study indicated that among female adolescents of the age group 15-19 years, are twice more likely to experience obstructed fistula compared to other women of reproductive age in Ethiopia (FDRE, 2007). Different studies also indicated that the death rates from complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery are much greater for young adolescents, particularly for those below the age of 15 years.

A study conducted on 1401 female high school students in central Ethiopia indicated that among the girls who reported to have been raped, 24% had vaginal discharge and 17% have become pregnant (Mulugeta E et al cited in yemane, 2005). Numerous studies around the globe showed that there is a growing link between sexual violence against women and HIV. These demonstrate

that HIV infected women are more likely to have experienced violence, and that women who have experienced violence are at higher risk for HIV (women and AIDS, 2007).

The adverse effect of unwanted pregnancy is death due to its complications. In Ethiopia 32.2% of hospital maternal deaths and 54.2% of all maternal deaths are due to abortion (Asfaw and Mequannet, 1996). Almost 70% of women in Ethiopia who seek medical attention for incomplete abortion are less than 24 years of age (MOH, 2002).

Although sexual violence happens all over the world, female adolescents of developing countries can easily be victimized because of their knowledge, dependent financial positions, traditional gender norms, and other factors. In Ethiopia knowledge of sexual violence are recent phenomenon and data are relatively scarce. So the fundamental objective of this study is to investigate the causes and consequences of sexual violence against high school female students in Addis Ababa.

#### **2.4. The Ethiopian situation**

The issue of child sexual violence, exploitation and neglect has become a major area of concern in Ethiopia very recently especially on how to protect the girl child. The traditional Ethiopian contexts together with poverty and ignorance in most cases facilitate the violations of the rights of children. Early marriages and the associated sexual abuse are not considered as abuse in most traditional societies of Ethiopia (Belay, 2006). Even though studies on the extent of gender based violence among high school and technical school students in Ethiopia is not studied adequately, there are some published and unpublished studies. A study conducted among high school students in Addis Ababa and Western Showa revealed that the prevalence of performed rape and attempted rape was 5% and 10% respectively, and harassments was 74.3%. Another high school

based prevalence study among female students in Debarq, northwest Ethiopia reported the prevalence of performed and attempted rape as 8.8% and 11.5% respectively (Worku, 2002).

In a recent (2006) institution based cross sectional survey among College female students in Awassa, the prevalence of experiencing any form of gender based violence (physical or/and sexual) in their lifetime, since enrolling college and in the current academic year was reported by 59.9 %, 46.1% and 40.3% of the study participants respectively.

The lifetime, since enrolling college and current academic year prevalence of sexual violence was reported by 54.9%, 40.8% and 35.3% of the girls participated in the study respectively while physical violence was reported by 46.2%, 26.3% and 22.5% in the order of the three time periods (Arnold et al., 2006).

The sexual harassment in life time was reported to be 58% among university students. In another study conducted among high school students in Harar, forced sexual intercourse was reported by 14.7% of female students (Tadesse, 2004).

Sexually abused children accuse the following perpetrators: father /father figure, secondary relative (i.e., uncle, aunt, grand father, or cousin), peer acquaintance, mother's boy friend, neighbors, stranger, and others (or brother, boy friend, unidentified others) (Belay, 2006)

About 21.56% (or 47/218) of all forms of sexual abuse of children in Addis Ababa are inflicted against male children. In other words, from among those reported as sexually abused children about 22% were boys in the ten sub cities of Addis Ababa and the remaining 78% were girls. The reported age of sexually abused boys was within the age range of 5-18 years.

The majority of sexually abused boys (80.85%), however, are found in the age range of 10-18 years. This is the moment when they establish their identity. Sexual partner preference and orientation as elements of one's identity has its foundations during adolescence (10-18 years of age) (Belay, 2006).

About 98% of the perpetrators are males and 2% (or 1/47) females, which somehow indicates that some females could also be abusive. About 80.85% (38/47) of the perpetrators are children between the ages of 10-18 years, which indicates that older perpetrators might be so skilful that they could plan on how to escape before hand. This result might also indicate that children nowadays are more exposed to pornographic films that could push them to practice homosexual deeds. The majority of the perpetrators 84.38% are never married; about 12.5% (or 4/32) of the perpetrators are married; 3.13% of the perpetrators are divorced; 41.94% (or 13/31) of the perpetrators are students by occupation; and 19.36% of the perpetrators are employees in different organizations.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Back ground information of the study area**

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa which is the capital city of the federal government of Ethiopia. The population size of the city is 3,059,000 of which 1,590,000 are female (CSA 2006). The area of the city is 530.14 square kilometer and the city is divided in to ten sub cities of which each sub city is also divided in to ten kebeles which are the smallest administrative unities.

There are 123 high schools in the city and about 59,632 are female students (CSA 2006). The prime cause of selecting Addis Ababa for the purpose of the study is that comparatively sexuality issue are freely talking and the more observable sexual violence in and around schools are observed.

#### **3.2 Study population**

The populations designed for the study were female high school students. The reason why female students were selected for the purpose of the study was that female students are more vulnerable to the issue of sexual violence because of being female. The problems they face in the

school environment, on the way to school and in general in the community are some of the reasons for selecting female high school students for the study.

### **3.3 Study design**

The study was carried out in the period of January to May 2009. It was cross sectional in design and is descriptive type of research on the causes and consequences of sexual violence among high school female students in Addis Ababa. Primary data through questionnaire for quantitative and focus group discussion for the qualitative data were collected.

### **3.4. Variables and Conceptual frame work of the study**

The conceptual frame work designed by the author have been shown by splitting into two; the first figure shows causes of sexual violence and the second showed the consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa.

#### **3.4.1. Causal related variables of sexual violence/independent variables**

The causal related variables to be considered in this research study were the following:

- ▶ age of the respondent
- ▶ multiple sexual partner
- ▶ female students' behavior
- ▶ peer pressure
- ▶ economic and educational status, marital condition of parents
- ▶ place of birth

### **3.4.2. Dependent variable**

The dependent variable in this study is sexual violence against female high school students

### **3.4.3. Consequence related variables/output variables**

- ▶ psychological problem
- ▶ reproductive health problems
- ▶ unwanted pregnancy
- ▶ abortion
- ▶ school drop out and repetition of grade level

These were some of the variables in which the researcher considered for analysis and interpretation. Their relationship is indicated in the figures below.

The causal factors indicated in the figure1 indicated by an arrow in to sexual violence to mean the possible causes of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa.

In the second figure it is indicated the consequences of sexual violence; the arrows out from sexual violence indicated the consequences of sexual violence against high school female students in Addis Ababa.

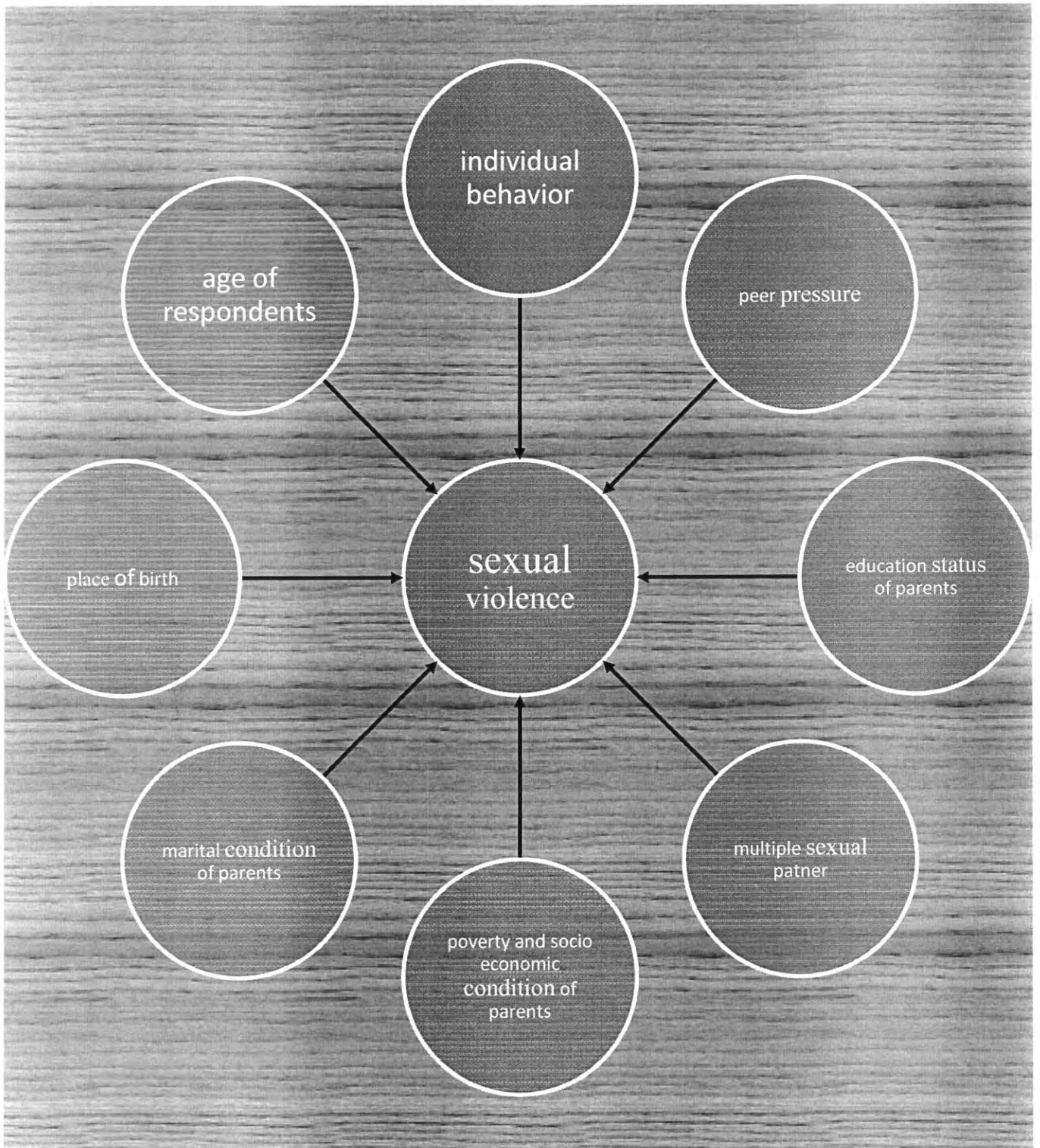


Figure 1, causal related variables

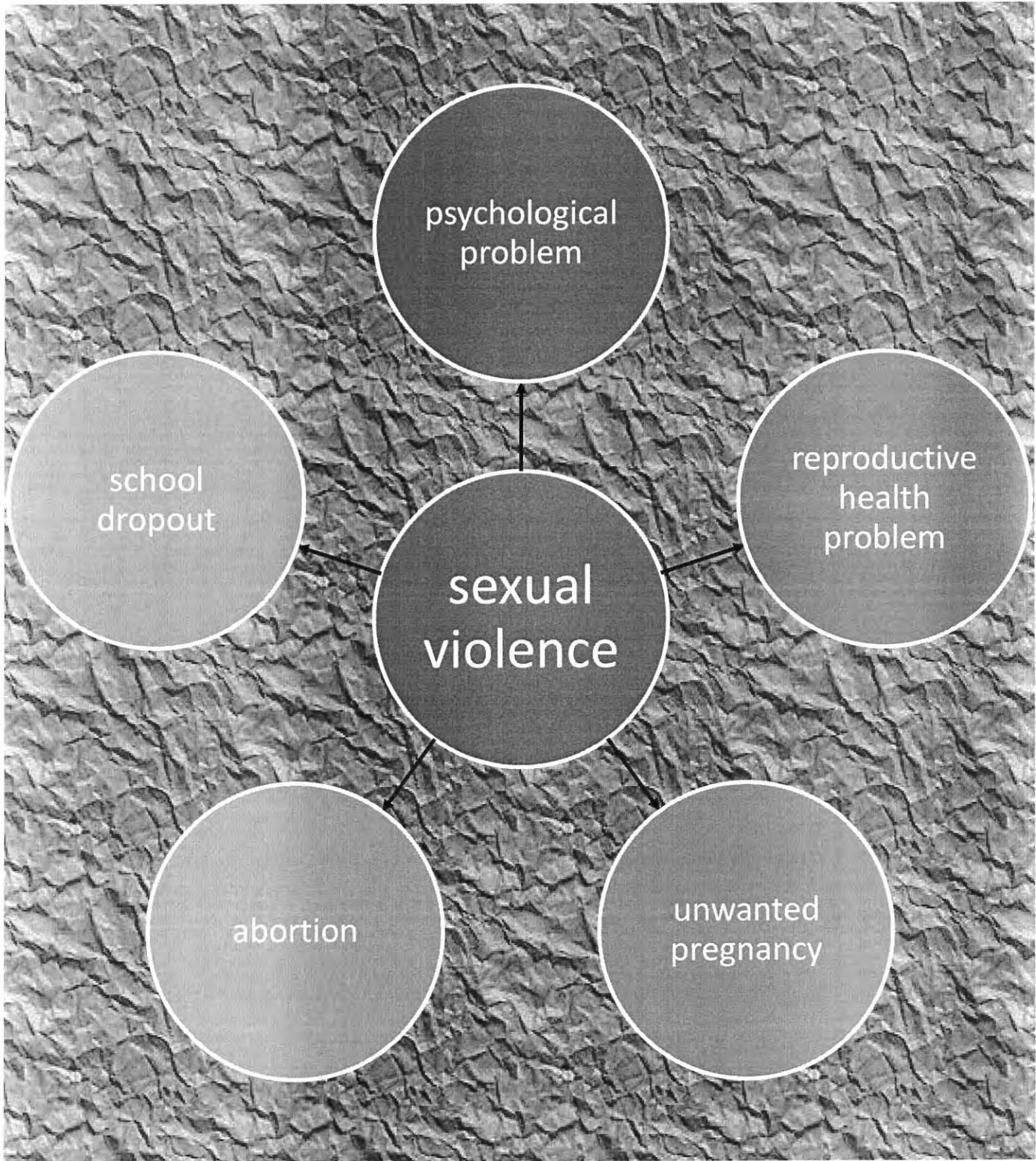


Figure 2, consequence related variables

### 3.5. Sampling procedure

The sampling procedure employed in this study was a multistage stratified sampling. Among the 123 government high schools in Addis Ababa four study schools were selected randomly. From each school classes, one from each class level was taken using systematic random sampling.

The sampling frame for the selection of the study subjects was prepared in consultation with the regional education bureau and study schools to obtain detail of classes and number of students in each grade. Probability proportional to size sampling was used to select female students. A list of high schools from the city were prepared in the first stage, list of study schools in the second stage, list of classes they were listed using the numbering system of the schools so that they can be identified easily. In the last stage female students using proportional to size were taken, using

the formula:  $N_i = n/N * F_t$ , where  $N_i$  = samples selected from each high school

$n$  = total sample size

$N$  = total number of female students of the study schools

$F_t$  = female students of each of the study schools

### Sampling procedure

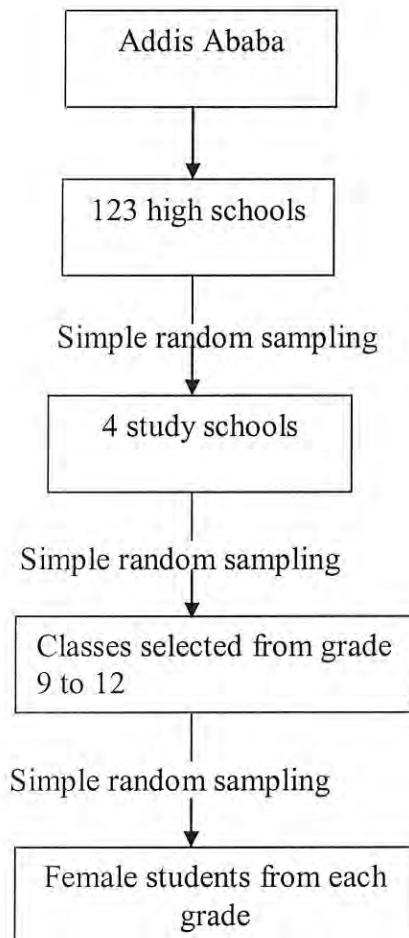


Figure 3 sampling procedure

Developed by the author

### 3.6. Sample size determination

In the determination of the sample size for the study, the causes and consequences of sexual violence among high school female students in the study area was the issue to be considered. Various studies have reported the proportion of sexual violence of high school female students (p) to be low. In a country where sexuality issue is a taboo, to be based on such a small proportion in determining sample size was not wise. Therefore, to determine the sample size, the population prevalence of sexual violence to be 50% and maximum discrepancy of  $\pm 4\%$  between the sample and underlying population fixing the level of confidence at 95%, the sample size (n) was determined as follows:

$$n = (Z_{\alpha/2})^2 \times p(1-p) / e^2 \quad , Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

$$n = (1.96)^2 \times .5(1-.5) / (.04)^2 = 600$$

Where, **n**=sample size

**p**= estimated percentage based on past experience, 50 percent

**e**= level of sampling error

**z**= the z-score associated with selected degree of confidence, 95 percent confidence interval

To compensate the non response error 10% was added and a total of 660 female students had been taken.

### **3.7. Data collection instrument**

Both qualitative and quantitative data were obtained through focus group discussion and structured questionnaire. One focus group discussion guided by a moderator was developed that contains a list of questions which explored for the purpose of the study. The discussion was lead by a moderator and assisted by a recorder who took notes and was based on voluntary participation of female high school students.

Structured questionnaires for the study were prepared first in English and translated in to Amharic and finally back in to English to ensure the consistency.

The questionnaires thus pretested in one high school which was not including in the study and appropriate modifications were made based on the findings.

### **3.8. Ethical considerations**

Before doing any thing, permission was obtained from the administration educational bureau and from the school. The study participants were informed about the purpose of the study, by contributing information that may help in assessing the causes and consequences of sexual violence among high school female students in the study area. Also the respondents were informed as they can skip questions that they do not want to answer fully or partly and also to quit the process at any time if they want to do.

After assuring the confidential nature of the respondents and obtaining informed consent from the study subject, by excluding names from identification of the subjects, the questionnaire were administered to be filled with strict privacy.

### **3.9. Piloting the research questionnaire**

The questionnaires were pretested before disseminating to the respective respondents. First the advisor commented the questionnaire, and there after it was pre tested in one high school which was not included in the study. On the bases of these feed back all sorts of corrections were made.

### **3.10. Data collection and management**

Since the study was on sexuality issues and the study units were female adolescents, the data were collected through self completion approach, where the questionnaires were made self explanatory as much as possible and the data were collected by female high school students. One day training was given to the data collectors. A brief description of the objective of the study, instructions how to fill the questionnaires were given to the data collectors. Eight data collectors and four supervisors were took part in the data collection process. Two data collectors and one supervisor for each high school and the data collection were undertaken in one day.

### **3.11. Method of data analysis**

In analyzing the data, tabular analysis with application of statistics such as percent and chi-square test of significance were carried out. The chi-square test of significance was used to test the association between variables. Statistical package for social scientists version 15 (SPSS 15) is the tool for analysis.

### **3.12. Limitation/weakness and strength of the study**

#### **Some of the weaknesses of the study were:**

- ▶ as the issue is highly sensitive coupled with deeply rooted beliefs which are considered as taboo, the data gathering process have some what been affected.
- ▶ out come was assessed only by the report of respondents.
- ▶ under reporting of rape was inevitable since the study deals on sensitive issues of sexuality.
- ▶ the results of the study can not generalize to the whole high school female students in the country.

#### **The strengths of the study were:**

- ▶ both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used in the study.
- ▶ data was collected by female high school students.
- ▶ Study schools and subjects were selected randomly
- ▶ the questionnaires were pretested.
- ▶ the questionnaire were self administered and based on voluntary participation.

## CHAPTER IV

### 4. RESULTS

#### 4.1. The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

In the study out of 660 samples of female students drawn from government high schools in Addis Ababa, a total of 631 female students who completed the questionnaire were taken for the analysis. The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents and their parents are presented in this section.

As depicted in Table 4.1, most of the respondents were between the age of 14 and 21 years at the time of the survey with a mean age of 16.5 years. Regarding education of respondents 33.6% were in ninth grade, 33.8% from grade ten, 16.5% from grade eleven and 16.2% from grade twelve at the time of survey.

The majority of the participants were orthodox Christian (72.3%) followed by Muslim (14.4%), Protestants (11.4%), catholic (1.7%) and other religion (0.2%). Regarding their ethnic composition: Amhara (46.1%), Oromo (23.1%), Tigre (12%), Gurage (11.6%) and (7.1%) to other different ethnic groups. Considering the place of birth, majority (93.3%) of the respondents born in urban areas [(75.0%) in Addis Ababa and (18.4%) in other cities or towns] and (6.7%) born in rural areas.

Regarding the present living condition of the respondents higher proportion of the respondents were living with parents (81.0%) followed by with mother (7%) and father (6%) only. Few percent of the respondents were living alone for the most reason of parents was living out of Addis Ababa. Parents were not alive in 12.0% of cases as seen from Table 4.1

**Table4. 1. Social and demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Variables		Number	Percent
Ages(in years)	14-17	344	54.5
	18-21	280	44.4
	21-23	7	1.1
	Total	631	100.0
Education (current level)	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	212	33.6
	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	213	33.8
	11 <sup>th</sup> grade	104	16.5
	12 <sup>th</sup> grade	102	16.2
	Total	631	100.0
Religion	Orthodox	456	72.3
	Muslim	91	14.4
	Catholic	11	1.7
	Protestant	72	11.4
	Others	1	0.2
	Total	631	100.0
Ethnic group	Amhara	291	46.1
	Oromo	146	23.1
	Tigre	76	12.0
	Gurage	73	11.6
	Others	45	7.1
	Total	631	100.0
Place of birth	Addis Ababa	473	75.0
	Other city/Town	116	18.4
	Rural	42	6.7
	Total	631	100.0
Currently living with	Alone	25	4.0
	Both parents	509	80.7
	Father only	38	6.0
	Mother only	42	6.7
	Relatives	9	1.4
	Friends	3	0.5
	Others	5	0.8
	Total	631	100.0
Reason for living alone	Parents are living out of Addis	21	84.0
	Parents are not alive	3	12.0
	Parents are divorced		
	Other reasons	1	4.0
	Total	25	100.0

## **4.2. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents' parents**

Demographic and socio economic characteristics of respondents' parents are indicators/causal factors of sexual violence against school female students. Description of the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the respondents' parents are presented in Table4.2.

As indicated in Table4.2, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents' parents showed that 84.2% of the parents live together, 6.2% divorced, 4.4% separated and 5.2% are widowed. Regarding the educational level of parents, 12.6% of mothers and 2.4% of fathers were illiterate which indicated the high illiterate level among mothers than fathers, 40.7% of mothers and 40% of fathers can read and write, 46.7% of mothers and 57.6% of fathers did their complete schooling with different grade levels. Considering their occupation, 49.1% of mothers were house wife, 4.1% of fathers had no job, 21% of mothers and 41.6% of fathers were merchants, 25% of mothers and 38.7% of fathers were employee and 4.9% of mothers and 15.6% of fathers had other occupation. Regarding the monthly income of respondents' parents at the time of the survey were: 8.08% of them earn less than 300 Birr, 24.2% earn between 300 and 900 Birr, 34.4% earn between 901-1500 Birr and 33.3% of them earn more than 1500 Birr monthly.

**Table4.2. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents' parents**

Variables		Number	Percent
Parent's marital condition	In marriage	531	84.2
	Divorced	39	6.2
	Separated	28	4.4
	Widowed	33	5.2
	Total	631	100.0
Mother's educational level: 1	Illiterate	79	12.6
	Read and write	255	40.7
	Completed schooling	293	46.7
	Total1	627	100.0
Father's educational level: 2	Illiterate	15	2.4
	Read and write	250	40.0
	Completed schooling	360	57.6
	Total2	625	100.0
Mother's occupation: 3	House wife	302	49.1
	Merchant	129	21.0
	Employer	154	25.0
	Others	30	4.9
	Total3	615	100.0
Father's occupation:4	No job	25	4.1
	Merchant	254	41.6
	Employer	236	38.7
	Others	95	15.6
	Total4	610	100.0
Family monthly income:	<300	51	8.08
	300-900	153	24.2
	901-1500	217	34.4
	>1500	210	33.3
	Total	631	100.0

1-some of the respondents did not know their mothers educational status

2-some respondents did not know fathers educational level

3-some respondents did not know mothers occupation

4-some respondents did not know fathers occupation

As shown in Table4.3; 26.3% of the respondents having sexual partner and the reasons for having sexual partner reported as; desire for marriage (60.8%), due to friends pressure (17.5%), for the sake of money (7.2%) and love affaire (14.5%). Considering their boy friend, 37.3% are school mate, 8.4% teacher, 33.1% neighbor and 21.1% of them had their sexual partner other than the stated above. Regarding the number of sexual partners, 89.2% had one sexual partner, 9.6% two sexual partners and 1.2% three sexual partners.

**Table4.3. Respondent’s sexual partners, reason for having sexual partner, type and number of sexual partners**

Variables		Number	Percent
Having sexual partner:	Yes	166	26.3
	No	465	73.7
	Total	631	100
Reasons for having:	Desire for marriage	101	60.8
	Friends pressure	29	17.5
	To get money	12	7.2
	Love affaire	24	14.5
	Total	166	100
Type of sexual partner:	School mate	62	37.3
	Teacher	14	8.4
	Neighbor	55	33.1
	Others	35	21.1
	Total	166	100
Number of sexual partners:	One	148	89.2
	Two	16	9.6
	Three	2	1.2
	Total	166	100

As depicted in Tables 4.4 and 4.5 among the 631 female high school students participated in the survey, 20.92% have ever had sexual intercourse at the mean age of 16 years. Most of them had it in the age group 13-17 years (70%) and in 18-23 years (30%). They had it forcefully (55.3%), to experience the pleasure (19.96%), love affair (18.94%), to get married (2.27%) and 3.79% did for different reasons. Of those who had first sexual intercourse 55.3% did with their boy friends, 6.06% with their teacher, 3.03% with school mate and 20.45% of them with other different persons. Considering those who did not have sexual intercourse, their reasons were found as; wait till marriage (48.3%), no desire (23.8%), religious reason (9.02%), fear of pregnancy (5.4%), fear of family (5.2%), could not get the chance (5.2%) and fear of STD/HIV (3.01%). Regarding the information they get about sexual matters; 26.3% get information from their parents, 45.3% from media, 21.4% from school, 3.33% from health professionals and 3.65% may not get or get from others than the stated above.

**Table 4.4. Experience of sexual intercourse, age at first intercourse and its causes**

Variables		Number	Percent
Ever had sexual intercourse:	Yes	132	20.92
	No	499	79.08
	Total	631	100
Age at first intercourse:	11-13	2	1.5
	14-17	91	68.94
	18-21	39	29.55
	Total	132	100
	Mean	16	
Standard deviation	2		
Causes of the first sex:	Forced	73	55.3
	Love affair	25	18.94
	To experience the pleasure	26	19.96
	To get married	3	2.27
	Other reason	5	3.79
	Total	132	100
Person who did:	sexual partner		55.3
	Teacher		6.06
	School mate		3.03
	Neighbor		15.2
	Others		20.45
	Total		100

**Table4.5. Reasons for never had sexual intercourse and source of information about sexual matters**

Variable	Number	percent	
Never had sexual intercourse:	Religious reason	45	9.02
	Fear of family	26	5.2
	Wait till marriage	241	48.3
	Fear of pregnancy	27	5.4
	Fear of STD/HIV	15	3.01
	No desire	119	23.8
	Could not get the chance	26	5.2
	Total	499	100
Information about sexual matters:	Parents	166	26.3
	Media	286	45.3
	School	135	21.4
	Health professionals	21	3.33
	Others	23	3.65
	Total	631	100

### **4.3. Prevalence of unwanted sexual advances**

The prevalence and nature of unwanted sexual advances against high school female students were also investigated in the study area. In this part, the research questions to be answered by respondents were; the type of sexual advances they encounter in their life time, individuals involved in sexual advances, place it happened, frequency of happening and experience as a result of sexual advances.

As shown in Tables 4.6 and 4.7; the unwanted sexual advances against high school female adolescents were 44.8%. Those unwanted sexual advances include: unwelcome remark (48.05%), unwelcome kissing (23.67%), unwelcome touch (20.5%), attempted rape (6.7%) and other sexual advances were about (1.06%).

Considering individuals who did sexual advances against high school female students, group of individuals (38.2%), school mate (28.6%), neighbor (12.7%), family member (8.83%), teachers (5.3%), and other individuals involved in doing unwanted sexual advances were (6.36%).

Regarding the place where these sexual advances takes place, on the way to school (41.0%), in their residence (27.9%), in the school compound (24.4%) and in other places (6.7%). The sexual advances happened to them occasionally and to some extent frequently.

The consequences as a result of these sexual advances were found as, anxiety (39.6%), fear to go to school (31.5%), absent from school (7.8%), poor school performance (0.35%) and (20.85%) other consequence of the stated above. From these we can observe that school girls are suffering from different sexual advances and the majority of them happened on the way to school.

**Table4.6. Unwanted sexual advances and individuals involved**

Variables:		Frequency	Percent
Occurrence of Unwanted sexual advances:	Yes	283	44.8
	No	348	55.2
	Total	631	100
Unwanted sexual advances:	Unwanted remark	136	48.05
	Unwelcome touch	58	20.5
	Unwelcome kissing	67	23.67
	Attempted rape	19	6.7
	Other sexual advances	3	1.06
	Total	283	100
Individuals involved:	School mate	81	28.6
	Teacher	15	5.3
	Group of individuals	108	38.2
	Neighbor	36	12.7
	Family member	25	8.83
	Others	18	6.36
	Total	283	100

**Table4.7. Place where unwanted sexual advances happened, age encounter, frequency and consequences of unwanted sexual advances**

Variables		Number	percent
Place it happened:	School compound	69	24.38
	On the way to school	116	40.99
	In my residence	79	27.9
	Others	19	6.7
	Total	283	100
Age encounter sexual advances:	11-15	176	62.2
	16-20	107	37.8
	Total	283	100
Frequency of occurrence:	Occasionally	263	92.9
	Frequently	20	7.1
	Total	283	100
Experience as a result of unwanted sexual advances:	Fear to go to school	89	31.45
	Anxiety	112	39.58
	Absent from school	22	7.77
	Poor school performance	1	.35
	Other consequences	59	20.85
	Total	283	100

#### 4.4. Prevalence of rape

Information had seen on the prevalence of rape, the causal factors of rape, frequency of occurrence, individuals involved in the forced sex or rape, place where the forced sex happened, living condition of the respondents at the time of rape, the time where the incident happened, substances used at the time of rape and the age of the perpetrator compared to the respondents' age were described and results were given here.

As indicated in Table 4.8, among the 132 high school female students who ever had sexual intercourse, the majority (55.3%) cases were done forcefully and these were raped cases, (69.8%) raped once, (24.6%) twice and (5.5%) thrice. They encounter the rape at the mean age of 16 years. Most of the rape cases were done by neighbor (39.7%), sexual partner (19.2%), schoolmate (10.9%), teacher (10.9%), group of individuals and unknown individual (10.9%) and (8.2%) respectively. Regarding the number of years the respondents knows the perpetrator, 58% know less than one year.

Regarding the causes of rape as indicated in Table 4.9, alcoholic drink (31.5%), verbal threat (19.2%), false promise (19.2%), use of authority (15%), friends pressure (6.8%) and other causes (8.2%) were reported causes. Considering the place where the rape took place more occurred in hotel (28.7%), perpetrators house (27.4%), in the park (10.9%), friends house (10.9%), in the car (12.3%) and 9.6% in respondents house. Concerning the living condition of respondents at the time of rape; 75.3% of respondents live with their parents, 12.3% alone, 8.2% with relatives, 1.3% with friends and 2.7% with others.

**Table4.8. Magnitude of rape and other information related to rape**

Variables		Number	Percent
Experienced rape	Yes	73	55.3
	No	59	44.7
	Total	132	100
Frequency of occurrence	Once	51	69.86
	Twice	18	24.66
	Thrice	4	5.5
	Total	73	
Age of respondent at rape	11-15	33	45.2
	16-20	40	54.79
	Mean	16	
	Standard deviation	1.5	
	Total	73	100
Person who did the rape	School mate	8	10.96
	Boy friend	14	19.2
	Teacher	8	10.96
	Group of individuals	8	10.96
	Unknown individual	6	8.22
	neighbor	29	39.7
	Total	73	100
Number of years the person known to respondent:	<1 year	42	57.5
	1-3	17	23.3
	>3	14	19.2
	Total	73	100

**Table4.9. Causes of rape, place it happened and the living condition at the time of rape.**

Variables		Number	Percent
Causes of rape	Alcoholic drink	23	31.5
	Verbal threat	14	19.2
	False promise	14	19.2
	Use of authority	11	15.1
	Friends pressure	5	6.8
	Other causes	6	8.2
	Total	73	100
Place where rape happened	In my residence	7	9.6
	In his house	20	27.4
	In the hotel	21	28.7
	In the car	9	12.3
	In the park	8	10.95
	Friends house	8	10.95
	Total	73	100
Living with at the time of rape	Alone	9	12.3
	With parents	55	75.3
	With relatives	6	8.2
	With friends	1	1.37
	With others	2	2.74
	Total	73	100

Table4.10 showed that perpetrators' age was greater than respondents' age in 90% of cases. Difference in age was more than five years was for 69% of respondents. The rape occurred in the evening (50.7%), in the afternoon (32.9%), at night (10.9%) and 5.5% in the morning. Drinking alcohol, chewing chat and taking drug are likely to increase the risk of rape.

**Table4.10. Age of perpetrator compared to the victim, time of happening and substance used at the time of rape**

Variables		Number	Percent
Age of perpetrator compared to victim:	The same age	7	9.5
	1-5 greater than	16	21.9
	6-10 greater than	19	26.02
	Greater than ten	31	42.5
	Total	73	100
Time of happening:	In the morning	4	5.5
	In the afternoon	24	32.9
	In the evening	37	50.7
	At night	8	10.9
	All	73	100
Substance used at the time of rape:	Not used	37	50.7
	Alcoholic drink	26	35.6
	Chat	6	8.6
	Drugs	4	5.5
	Total	73	100

## 4.5. Consequences of rape

In this research an attempt was made for the reported outcomes of rape or consequences of respondents who were raped. There are many negative consequences of unwanted sexual intercourse against high school female adolescents. Some of them are shown in the Table4. 11.

As depicted in Table4.11, the consequences of rape among the 73 rape case were, alcohol or drug dependency(24.6%), self blame(24.4%), anxiety (13.7%), fear(12.3%), STI (10.95%), school drop out(5.5%), and 5.5% other consequences than the stated above. Out of the 73 rape cases 16 girls became pregnant of which 6 undergone abortions once.

**Table4.11. Consequences of unwanted sexual intercourse/experienced due to rape**

Variables		Frequency	Percent
Consequence of rape:	Self blame	20	24.4
	Fear	9	12.3
	Anxiety	10	13.7
	Alcohol/drug dependency	18	24.6
	School dropout/failure	4	5.5
	STI/HIV	8	10.95
	Other consequences	4	5.5
	Total	73	100
Pregnancy as a result of rape:	Yes	16	21.9
	No	57	78.1
	Total	73	100
Abortion:	Yes	6	37.5
	No	10	62.5
	Total	16	100
Frequency of abortion:	once	6	100

Respondents were asked whether they knew other girls who dropped out school, pregnant and had abortion due to unwanted sexual intercourse. Their response revealed that; pregnant (39.6%), dropped out of school (26.9%) and 21.2% undergone abortion as shown in Table4.12.

**Table4.12. Knowledge of other girls who dropped out school, pregnant and abort due to rape**

Variables		Frequency	Percent
School drop out:	Yes	170	26.9
	No	461	73.1
	Total	631	100
Pregnant:	Yes	250	39.6
	No	381	60.4
	Total	631	100
Abort:	Yes	134	21.2
	No	497	78.8
	Total	631	100

#### **4.6. Bi-variate analysis**

The components of dependent variables were selected to related characteristics of respondents as well as their parents and association as tested using chi-square test of significance and compared to the proportion of their counter parts.

As indicated in Table4.13, age of respondents, educational level, place of birth and living condition were significantly ( $p<0.01$ ) associated with having sexual partner, but religion and ethnicity did not have a significant association with having sexual partner.

The proportion of female high school students aged 18-23 years (36.6%), studying grades 11 and 12 (36.9%), rural as place of birth (48%), living with relatives/friends/others (53%) and father only (50%) were more likely to have sexual partner compared to the proportion of their counterparts.

**Table4.13. Respondents' characteristics by having sexual partner**

Respondents characteristics		Having sexual partner					χ <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes,	percent	No	Percent	Total		
Age:	14-17	61	17.7	283	82.3	344	49.08	0.00
	18-21	101	36.1	179	63.9	280		
	21-23	4	57.1	3	42.9	7		
	Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Education: (current level)	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	29	13.7	183	86.3	212	31.08	0.00
	10 <sup>th</sup> >>>	61	28.6	152	71.4	213		
	11 <sup>th</sup> >>>	35	33.7	69	66.3	104		
	12 <sup>th</sup> >>>	41	40.2	61	59.8	102		
	Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Religion:	orthodox	123	27	333	73	456	.957	.916
	Muslim	21	23.1	70	76.9	91		
	Catholic, protestant and others	22	26.2	62	73.8	84		
	Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Ethnic group:	Amhara	76	26.1	215	73.9	291	1.336	.855
	Oromo	42	28.8	104	71.2	146		
	Tigre	21	27.6	55	72.4	76		
	Gurage	16	22	57	78	73		
	Others	11	24.4	34	75.6	45		
	Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Place of birth:	Addis Ababa	104	22	369	78	473	20.257	0.00
	Other city/Town	42	36.2	74	63.8	116		
	Rural	20	47.6	22	52.4	42		
	All	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Currently living With:	Alone	11	44	14	56	25	36.7	0.00
	Both parents	110	21.6	399	78.4	509		
	Father only	19	50	19	50	38		
	Mother only	17	40.5	25	59.5	42		
	Relatives, friends and others	9	53	8	47	17		
	Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		

As indicated in Table 4.14 parent's marital condition ( $p < 0.01$ ) and mother's occupation ( $p < 0.05$ ) had significant association with female students having sexual partner and the remaining parental characteristics did not have a significant association with having sexual partner. The proportion of girls whose parents were either separated (54%) or widowed (46%), and whose mother's other than house wife/merchant/employee (37%) were more likely to the proportion of their counterparts to have sexual partner.

**Table 4.14. Respondents' parents characteristics by having sexual partner**

Respondents' parents characteristics	Having sexual partner					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
	Yes	percent	No	Percent	Total		
Parents marital condition:						25.1	0.00
In marriage	120	22.6	411	77.4	531		
Divorced	16	41	23	59	39		
Separated	15	53.6	13	46.4	28		
widowed	15	45.5	18	54.5	33		
Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		
Mothers' education:						5.657	.13
Illiterate	23	29	56	71	79		
Read and write	76	30	179	70	255		
Completed schooling	65	22.2	228	77.8	293		
Total	164	26.2	463	73.8	627		
Fathers' education:						2.801	.423
Illiterate	5	33.3	10	66.7	15		
Read and write	69	27.6	181	72.4	250		
Completed schooling	89	24.7	271	75.3	360		
Total	163	26.1	462	73.9	625		
Mothers occupation:						10.14	.038
House wife	78	25.8	224	74.2	302		
Merchant	33	25.6	96	74.4	129		
Employer	35	22.7	119	77.3	154		
others	11	36.7	19	63.3	30		
Total	157	25.5	458	74.5	615		
Fathers occupation:						3.278	0.512
No job	5	20	20	80	25		
Merchant	61	24	193	76	254		
Employer	64	27.1	172	72.8	236		
others	28	29.5	67	70.5	95		
Total	158	26	452	74	610		
Family monthly income:						12.55	.084
<300	17	33.3	34	66.7	51		
300-900	41	26.8	112	73.2	153		
901-1500	57	26.3	160	73.7	217		
>1500	51	24.3	159	75.7	210		
Total	166	26.3	465	73.7	631		

As it indicated in Table 4.15, age of the respondents, education level, place of birth, living condition and having sexual partner are significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) associated with female high school students ever had sexual intercourse. Religion and ethnicity did not have significant association with sexual intercourse. The proportion of female high school students aged 18 or more (34%), studying 11 and 12 grades (36.4%), born in rural areas (50%), living with their father and other than parents (51%) and having sexual partner (57%) are more likely to have sexual intercourse when compared to the proportion of their counterparts.

As indicated in Table 4.16 all the parental characteristics stated have a significant association ( $p < 0.05$ ) with ever had sexual intercourse of female high school students except mother's educational level which did not have a significant association with sexual intercourse.

The proportion of girls whose parents are; either divorced or separated (46%), with illiterate mother (34%) and father (47%), unemployed father (44%) and family monthly income of less than 300 Birr (41%) are more likely to have sexual intercourse as compared to the proportion of their counterparts.

**Table4.15. Respondents' characteristics by ever had sexual intercourse**

Respondents characteristics		Ever had sexual intercourse					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes	Percent	No	percent	Total		
Age:	14-17	34	10	310	90	344	106.927	0.00
	18-21	91	32.5	189	67.5	280		
	21-23	7	100	-	-	7		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Education: (current level)	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	24	11.3	188	88.7	212	48.248	0.00
	10 <sup>th</sup> >>>	33	15.5	180	84.5	213		
	11 <sup>th</sup> >>>	33	31.7	71	68.3	104		
	12 <sup>th</sup> >>>	42	41.2	60	58.8	102		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Religion:	orthodox	106	23.2	350	76.8	456	6.384	1.72
	Muslim	16	17.6	75	82.4	91		
	Catholic, protestant and others	10	11.9	74	88.1	84		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Ethnic group:	Amhara	65	22.3	226	77.7	291	2.993	.559
	Oromo	24	16.4	122	83.6	146		
	Tigre	18	23.7	58	76.3	76		
	Gurage	17	23.3	56	76.7	73		
	Others	8	17.8	37	82.2	45		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Place of birth:	Addis Ababa	68	14.4	405	85.6	473	51.999	0.00
	Other city/Town	43	37.1	73	62.9	116		
	Rural	21	50	21	50	42		
	All	132	21	499	79	631		
Currently living With:  others	Alone	14	56	11	44	25	79.812	0.00
	Both parents	72	14.1	437	85.9	509		
	Father only	19	50	19	50	38		
	Mother only	18	42.9	24	57.1	42		
	Relatives, friends and	9	52.9	8	47.1	17		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Having boy friend:	yes	95	57.2	71	42.8	166	179.521	0.00
	No	37	7.9	428	92.1	465		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		

**Table4.16. Respondents' parents characteristics by ever had sexual intercourse.**

Respondents' parents characteristics		Ever had sexual intercourse				$\chi^2$	p-value	
		Yes	Percent	No	percent			Total
Parents marital condition:	In marriage	87	16.4	444	83.6	531	41.85	0.00
	Divorced	18	46.2	21	53.8	39		
	Separated	13	46.4	15	53.6	28		
	widowed	14	42.4	19	57.6	33		
	Total	132	21	499	79	631		
Mothers' education:	Illiterate	27	34.2	52	65.8	79	19.476	0.00
	Read and write	55	21.6	200	78.4	255		
	Completed schooling	47	16	246	84	293		
	Total	129	20.6	498	79.4	627		
Fathers' education:	Illiterate	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	21.402	0.00
	Read and write	63	25.2	187	74.8	250		
	Completed schooling	58	19.2	302	83.9	360		
	Total	128	20.5	497	79.5	625		
Mothers occupation:	House wife	68	22.5	234	77.5	302	7.088	0.131
	Merchant	25	19.4	104	80.6	129		
	Employer	27	17.5	127	82.5	154		
	others	5	16.7	25	83.3	30		
	Total	125	20.3	490	79.7	615		
Fathers occupation:	No job	11	44	14	56	25	26.433	0.00
	Merchant	46	18.1	208	18.9	254		
	Employer	37	15.7	199	84.3	236		
	others	28	29.5	67	70.5	95		
	Total	122	20	488	80	610		
Family monthly income:	<300	21	41.2	30	58.8	51	22.827	0.02
	300-900	31	20.3	122	79.7	153		
	901-1500	45	20.7	172	79.3	217		
	>1500	35	16.7	175	83.3	210		
	Total	132	20.9	499	79.1	631		

As indicated in Table 4.17, age, religion and ethnicity of respondents did not have a significant association with female students' unwanted sexual advances, but educational level, place of birth and living alone had significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) association with female students' unwanted sexual advances.

The proportion of female high school students in Addis Ababa in the age group of 18-23 (46.7%), studying 10<sup>th</sup> grade (53%), born in rural areas (79%) and living with father only, relatives, friends and others (62%) are more likely to face unwanted sexual advances when compared to the proportion of their counterparts.

As shown in Table 4.18, the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents' parents did not have a significant association with unwanted sexual advances against female high school students in Addis Ababa. But the monthly income of families had a significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) association with unwanted sexual advances.

**Table4.17. Respondents' characteristics by unwanted sexual advances**

Respondents characteristics		Unwanted sexual advances				X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes	Percent	No	Percent		
Age:	14-17	149	43.3	195	56.7	21.863	.09
	18-21	127	45.4	153	54.6		
	21-23	7	100	-	7		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2		
Education: (current level)	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	80	37.7	132	62.3	11.788	.008
	10 <sup>th</sup> >>>	113	53.1	100	46.9		
	11 <sup>th</sup> >>>	41	39.4	63	60.6		
	12 <sup>th</sup> >>>	49	48	53	52		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2		
Religion:	orthodox	209	45.8	247	54.2	2.149	.708
	Muslim	37	40.7	54	59.3		
	Catholic, protestant and others	37	44.05	47	55.9		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2		
Ethnic group:	Amhara	130	44.7	161	55.3	.344	.987
	Oromo	67	45.9	79	54.1		
	Tigre	33	43.4	43	56.6		
	Gurage	34	46.6	39	53.4		
	Others	19	42.2	26	57.8		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2		
Place of birth:	Addis Ababa	191	40.4	282	59.6	24.824	0.00
	Other city/Town	59	50.9	57	49.1		
	Rural	33	78.6	9	21.4		
	All	283	44.8	348	55.2		
Currently living With:	Alone	15	60	10	40	17.664	0.002
	Both parents	208	40.9	301	59.1		
	Father only	25	65.8	13	34.2		
	Mother only	24	57.1	18	42.9		
	Relatives, friends and others	11	64.7	6	35.3		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2		

**Table4.18. Respondents' parents characteristics by unwanted sexual advances**

Respondents' parents characteristics		Unwanted sexual advances					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes	Percent	No	percent	Total		
Parents marital condition:	In marriage	226	42.6	305	57.4	531	7.335	0.062
	Divorced	22	56.4	17	43.6	39		
	Separated	17	60.7	11	39.3	28		
	widowed	18	54.5	15	45.5	33		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2	631		
Mothers' education:	Illiterate	41	51.9	38	48.1	79	3.409	0.333
	Read and write	118	46.3	137	53.7	255		
	Completed schooling	123	42	170	58	293		
	Total	282	45	345	55	627		
Fathers' education:	Illiterate	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	1.078	0.782
	Read and write	116	46.4	134	53.6	250		
	Completed schooling	156	43.3	204	56.7	360		
	Total	280	44.8	345	55.2	625		
Mothers occupation:	House wife	138	45.7	164	54.3	302	6.889	0.142
	Merchant	56	43.4	73	56.6	129		
	Employer	61	39.6	93	60.4	154		
	others	19	63.3	11	36.7	30		
	Total	274	44.6	341	55.4	615		
Fathers occupation:	No job	13	52	12	48	25	2.678	0.613
	Merchant	105	41.3	149	58.7	254		
	Employer	109	46.2	127	53.8	236		
	others	45	47.4	50	52.6	95		
	Total	272	44.6	338	55.4	610		
Family monthly income:	<300	29	56.9	22	43.1	51	20.426	0.005
	300-900	77	50.3	76	49.7	153		
	901-1500	98	45.2	119	54.8	217		
	>1500	79	37.6	131	62.4	210		
	Total	283	44.8	348	55.2	631		

As depicted in the above Table 4.19, age, place of birth, living condition and having sexual partner had significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) association with the occurrence of rape. The living condition of respondents had greater association with the occurrence of rape.

The proportion of respondents aged 18-23 years (18.1%), born in rural areas (43%), living with relatives, friends and others (47%) and father only (34%) and having sexual partner (23%) are more likely to experience rape compared to the proportion of their counter parts.

As indicated in Table 4.20; all the parental characteristics except mother's occupation stated in the table had a significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) association with rape of female high school students.

The proportion of female high school students in Addis Ababa whose mothers are either separated (36%), or widowed (33%), with illiterate mother (23%) and father (33%), mother as house wife (14%), girls from family monthly income of less than 300 Birr (35%) and girls who get information about sexual matters other than parents (14%) are more likely to experience rape when compared to the proportion of their counter parts.

**Table4.19. Respondents' characteristics by occurrence of rape**

Respondents characteristics		Experienced rape					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes	percent	No	Percent	Total		
Age:	14-17	21	6.1	323	93.9	344	68.186	0.00
	18-21	46	16.4	234	83.6	280		
	21-23	6	85.7	1	14.3	7		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		
Place of birth:	Addis Ababa	32	6.8	441	93.2	473	58.591	0.00
	Other city/Town	23	19.8	93	80.2	116		
	Rural	18	42.9	24	57.1	42		
	All	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		
Currently living With:	Alone	7	28	18	72	25	85.994	0.00
	Both parents	32	6.3	477	93.7	509		
	Father only	13	34.2	25	65.8	38		
	Mother only	13	31	29	69	42		
	Relatives, friends and others	8	47.1	9	52.9	17		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		
Having boy friend:	yes	38	22.9	128	77.1	166	28.228	0.00
	No	35	8.1	430	92	465		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		

**Table4.20. Respondents' parents characteristics by occurrence of rape**

Respondents' parents characteristics		Experienced rape					X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
		Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Total		
Parents marital condition:	In marriage	42	7.9	489	92.1	531	45.735	0.00
	Divorced	10	25.6	29	74.4	39		
	Separated	10	35.7	18	64.3	28		
	widowed	11	33.3	22	66.7	33		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		
Mothers' education:	Illiterate	20	25.3	59	74.7	79	25.983	0.00
	Read and write	35	13.7	220	86.3	255		
	Completed schooling	17	5.8	276	94.2	293		
	Total	72	11.5	555	88.5	627		
Fathers' education:	Illiterate	5	33.3	10	66.7	15	26.914	0.00
	Read and write	43	17.2	207	82.8	250		
	Completed schooling	23	6.4	337	93.6	360		
	Total	71	11.4	554	88.6	625		
Mothers occupation:	House wife	43	14.2	259	85.8	302	9.572	0.48
	Merchant	14	10.9	115	89.1	129		
	Employer	10	6.5	144	93.5	154		
	others	2	6.7	28	93.3	30		
	Total	69	11.2	546	88.8	615		
Fathers occupation:	No job	10	40	15	60	25	46.358	0.00
	Merchant	24	9.4	230	90.6	254		
	Employer	14	5.9	222	94.1	236		
	others	17	17.9	78	82.1	95		
	Total	65	10.7	545	89.3	610		
Family monthly income:	<300	18	35.3	33	64.7	51	40.022	0.00
	300-900	20	13.1	133	86.9	153		
	901-1500	23	10.6	194	89.4	217		
	>1500	12	5.7	198	94.3	210		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		
Information about Sexual matters:	parents	3	2.1	137	97.9	140	62.287	0.00
	others	70	14.3	421	85.7	491		
	Total	73	11.6	558	88.4	631		

#### **4.7. Results of the focus group discussion**

To supplement the quantitative results a focus group discussion undertaken among ten high school female students. The discussion was based on voluntary of the participants and on the appropriate time the participants agreed. Among the participants one note taker and one moderator were assigned. The note taker and moderator were informed how to take notes and how to manage the discussion. The age of the participants was between the age group of 16-20 years.

The content of the discussion involved thoroughly on how they define sexual violence, causal factors for sexual violence, and the consequences of sexual violence and finally the possible solutions forwarded by the participants were incorporated for discussion.

Regarding the definition of sexual violence most participants define sexual violence as it is a force driven act against women without their interest and willing and they were asked about the types of sexual violence and answered all most all types of unwanted sexual acts against them.

Regarding the causes of sexual violence, they explained that many female students started sexual practice without their willing and before they planned and began by false promise, verbal threat, peer influence, material exchange and others due to substance use like chat, alcoholic drink and drugs.

Female students from well-to-do families are also targets of sexual violence for financial and material reasons. Shy girls were frequently abused, girls who came late to enter the school compound were more at risk of sexual violence. The other things raised by the participants of the discussion were, the causes of sexual violence against school girls are the girls themselves that is their style of dressing, the way they act exposed them to sexual violence against them and some of them suggest that group of individuals standing at the gate of the school compound and boys who have peer group often abuse girls.

The most important things emphasized by the participants of the discussion were substance use, peer influence and group of individuals waiting for female students on the way to their school and at the gate of the school compound which needs great attention.

Chat and drug vendors in the city particularly in the school compound contribute great role for unwanted sexual acts against female students.

As an example one participant of the discussion explained about what her friend faced," *my friend came to school very late and the gate of the school was already closed, my friend did not want to go back to her home for fear of family, other female and male students who came late were standing at the gate when she joined them they were discussing where to go and agreed to go to a nearby house and pushes my friend to go with them. It was chat and drug house.*

*My friend never went to such a place before. My friend took drug for the first time and she did not control herself one guy who knows her friends took her and rape her. My friend always blames herself and many times she prefers to be alone and she did not tell to anybody except me."*

The other thing raised by the participants of the discussion was, the causes of sexual violence against female students are their school mate who had network with other guys who are not students. Those guys promise to give incentives if the students bring a beautiful girl by hook or by crook. Computation among female students for dressing, having a mobile phone and other financial exchanges are also the causal factors for unwanted sexual intercourse raised by the participants of the discussion. One participant of the discussion narrate about what her friend faced,

*"My friend was introduced with a guy who was financially powered and the guy some times gave her a ride when she went to school. One day when he gave her a ride he did not took her to school rather to his house, she could not say no even she did not want it because he gave her money before gave a ride and so on. They made sexual intercourse without her willing then she*

*became pregnant and gave birth but she did not know where the guy is after the pregnancy. By now (at the time of discussion) she dropped out school and she is working in a bar as a waitress."*

The consequences of sexual violence against women in particular female students also raised in the discussion. Poor school performance, school drop out, pregnancy, anxiety, depression, self blame, being alone were some of the consequences of sexual violence against female school adolescents raised by the participants of the discussion.

At the end question was raised how to solve the problem or decrease its magnitude. Some participants express their fear about the success of solving the problem, the rest of participants responded that measures should be taken up on those standing at the gate of the school and school girls should urged to report even minor violence occurred to them to the school community, to their parents and to police. Behavioral change among female students is also important things to stack the problem were some of the things suggested by the participants of the discussion and the discussion was some what argumentative and took about an hour.

## CHAPTER V

### 5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From this study it is clear that sexual violence against women in general and female high school students in particular are one of the most devastating consequences of gender based inequality. Few studies have been done in Ethiopia related to this issue, but the majority of these studies described on the prevalence of sexual violence and its problems. This study was done to investigate the causes and consequences of sexual violence against high school female students in Addis Ababa.

To achieve this objective, both quantitative and qualitative ways of data collection were undertaken. The quantitative study was cross sectional in design which helped to estimate the major causes and consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in the study area. The qualitative study was designed by focus group discussion to strengthen the results of the quantitative study.

Among the 631 female high school students who participated in the quantitative study, 21% were sexually active at the time of study. Out of these sexually active girls 55.3% of them started sexual activity forcefully or as a result of rape which is slightly lower compared to previously done by Ermias Mulugeta (58%) on his masters thesis in 1996 on the prevalence and factors initiated to sexual violence among female students in Addis Ababa and western shewa, and slightly higher than to the Ugandan study where prevalence rate of 49% in 1995.

When the rape is considered out of the total samples under study the prevalence rate of this study is 11.6%. As it is compared with previous results, for instance Ermias (1996) found that among the 2773 students participated on the study 5% were rape cases, Yohanes (2003) in his study found that out of the 600 samples 15% were rape victims, Rahel (2006) on her part found that the prevalence rate of rape victims were 10%.

When it observed oversea results on the same issue, the prevalence rate of rape in rural Uganda was 14% (Koenig, et al, 2004). The prevalence rate in Tanzania was 29 % ( WHO, 2002). However the comparison of this result with the findings of others should be weighted by taking some factors like study area, socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the study subjects as well as their parents, the sample size under consideration.

Among the sexually active girls in this study, (55.3%) started intercourse by force or raped, (19.96%) to experience the pleasure, (18.94%) love affaire and (6%) for other reasons.

The majority of the persons who had the first intercourse had with sexual partner (55.3%), neighbors (15.2%) and teachers, school mates and other individuals (29.54%). This study also tried to assess on information that female students got about sexual matters of which 26.3% get from their parents, 43.5% from media, 21.4% from school and 3.3% did not get information from any body.

Regarding unwanted sexual advances 44.8% of the respondents faced any of the unwanted sexual advances of which 48.05% of them had unwanted remark, 20.5% unwelcome touch, 23.67% unwelcome kissing and 8.03% other unwanted sexual advances. Rahel (2006) on her part found unwanted sexual act (63%), unwelcome touching (54%), and verbal threat (49%) against female students in Addis Ababa.

The majority of these sexual advances were committed by group of individuals on their way to school and around the school compound. Teachers, family members and neighbor also participate in doing unwanted sexual advances against female school students in Addis Ababa. The consequences due to these unwanted sexual advances were anxiety, fear to go to school, fear when they go to school, late to come to school, etc.

Among the 132 high school female students who did sexual intercourse, (55.3%) of them were done forcefully and the majority of them raped once (69.86%), twice (24.6%), thrice (5.5%). They encountered the rape at the mean age of 16 years. Most of the rape cases were done by neighbor (39.7%) followed by their sexual partner (19.2%), school mate (10.96%), teacher (10.96%), group of individuals (10.96%) and unknown individuals (8.22%). Considering the years the respondents know the perpetrator, the majority (57.5%) know less than one year.

The causes of rape are; alcoholic drink (31.5%), verbal threat (19.2%), false promise (19.2%), use of authority (15.1%), friends pressure (6.8%) and other causes (8.2%). Considering the place where the rape took place; the majority (28.7%) were done in the hotel, (27.4%) in perpetrators house, (12.3%) in the car, (10.95%) in the park, (10.95%) in friend's house and (9.6%) in respondent's house.

Concerning the living condition of the respondents at the time of rape, 75.3% of respondents live with their family, 12.3% alone, 8.2% with relatives, 1.32% with friends and 2.74% with others.

The age of perpetrator compared to the respondents' age was greater than five years in (90.4%) of the cases. The rape occurred in the evening (50.7%), in the afternoon (32.9%), at night (10.9%) and in the morning (5.5%). Regarding the substance used by the respondents at the time of rape, 50.6% did not take any substance, alcoholic drink (35.6%), chew chat (8.2%) and took drugs (5.47%).

The chi-square results in this study indicated that age of female school adolescents, place of birth, living condition, female students behavior like taking alcohol, drugs and chat, parental marital condition, parents education, family income have a significant association with female high school student's sexual violence in general and rape in particular against them.

The causes and consequences of sexual violence against high school female adolescents also raised in the focus group discussion (FGD), even the participants of the FGD did not raise some of the unwanted sexual acts against them since they considered them normal, but it strengthens the results of the quantitative results.

The consequences as a result of these sexual advances were found as, anxiety (39.6%), fear to go to school (31.5%), absent from school (7.8%), poor school performance (0.35%) and 20.85% other consequence of the stated above. From these we observe that school girls are suffering from different sexual advances and the majority of them happened on the way to school.

The consequences of rape among the 73 rape case were, alcohol or drug dependency(24.6%), self blame(24.4%), anxiety (13.7%), fear(12.3%), STI (10.95%), school drop out(5.5%), and 5.5% other consequences than the stated above. Out of the 73 rape cases 16 girls became pregnant of which 6 cases undergone abortions once.

## CHAPTER VI

### 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

#### 6.1. Conclusion

The results of the study indicated that, high school female student in the city face many forms of sexual violence.

As it was shown in the study the major causes of sexual violence in general and rape in particular were: age of the participants of the study to mean that young age groups were more exposed to sexual violence. The living condition of female students another causal factor which exposes female students to sexual violence, female students who live alone due to different reasons are more vulnerable to sexual violence than those living with their parents.

The study also indicated that place of birth was a causal factor for sexual violence. Female students born in rural areas were vulnerable to sexual violence than those born in Addis. Female students habit of using substances was also another causal factor, accordingly female students who took alcohol, drugs and chat were more vulnerable to rape. Having boy friends also exposes female students to rape.

Demographic and socio economic characteristics of parents of female high school students: parents were found causes for unwanted sexual intercourse. According to the results of the study female students from divorced, widowed and separated families were at a high risk of sexual violence than those who live with both parents. Parental education and income had significant association with sexual violence against female high school adolescents. Those who were from low income family were at a higher risk of rape.

Regarding the consequences, the study tried found not only the consequences due to rape but also the consequences due to unwanted sexual advances. The consequences due to unwanted sexual advances were psychological that is fear to go to school, poor school performance, anxiety, absent from school were some of the consequences reported by the participants. The consequences as a result of rape were self blame, anxiety, school drop out, pregnancy and

abortion which have a great impact on the socio economic development of the society in general and gender empowerment in particular.

Generally it is observed that the proportion of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa in terms of rape and sexual advances are more likely among girls born in rural, living with father only and other than parents, girls whose parents are divorced/separated/widowed, illiterate parents, with an unemployed father and belongs to family monthly income of less than 300 Birr when compared to their counter parts. So, appropriate implementation strategies are needed to reduce the risk of sexual violence to those female students belonging to this group.

## 6.2. Recommendation

Sexual violence is a complex phenomenon with significant psychological and physical consequences on female school students and also a hidden obstacle to the economic and social development, so protecting school girls have a dual importance on the socioeconomic development as well as the empowerment of women.

The protection of school female students from sexual violence involves the commitment of individuals, family members, the school community and the society. Commitment of institutions and the multidimensional approaches including educational strategies are very essential in maintaining an environment that fosters appropriate and respectful behaviors of girls cooperative interaction among girls and other community members of the school and the society as a whole; with those the study results suggest the following recommendations;

- ▶ At the individual level school girls should develop self esteem, and should decide by their own but not pushed by their friends or school mate in their behavior.
- ▶ At the family level, parents should have a responsive behavior in communicating the matters related to sexuality and preconscious to be adopted.
- ▶ The society have a responsibility to protect the school going girls on sexual violence which requires awareness creations that harming the school girls means harming the society as a whole
- ▶ The school communities have also a responsibility to give attention on gender inequality at school and sharing about the behavior of students with parents periodically.
- ▶ The government should also play a great role in reducing violence against female students; incorporating antiviolence issues in the curriculum and prevention approaches which the school environment should free of violence.

Strategies considering the entire above mentioned can made a great change in eradicating violence against school girls in general and high school female students in particular.

Community level initiation composed of students, parents and teachers are important in ensuring the safety of girls by initiating community based responses such as mechanisms of sexual violence and academic support for the victims. At the institutional level schools, teachers union,

Ministry of Educations and other organizations should play a role in eradicating sexual violence against school female students in Addis Ababa.

Longitudinal studies are also needed for the better clarification of causes and consequences of sexual violence among female school students.

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## **Appendix-I**

### **A Questionnaire to be filled by female high school students in Addis Ababa, 2009**

First of all I would like to thank you students for your willingness to answer this questionnaire.

The questions are about your self; hopefully you can provide me adequate information. Currently I am doing my second degree in Addis Ababa University in the department of population studies. This questionnaire helps me a lot to the requirement I would be expected to fulfill for the purpose of my research work entitled **“the causes and consequences of sexual violence among female high school students in Addis Ababa”**

The objective of the questionnaire is to have general information about the problem but not to separate individuals. So many personal information are incorporated in the questionnaire, for that

-You do not need to write your name

-Your information will be kept as confidential

-Fill the questionnaire freely

**Thank you**

## I, General information of the respondents

No	Questions	Coding categories	skip
101	Age in completed years	14-17.....1 18-21.....2 21-23.....3	
102	Grade level	Ninth.....1 Tenth.....2 Eleventh.....3 Twelfth .....4	
103	Religion	Orthodox.....1 Muslim.....2 Catholic.....3 Protestant.....4 Others.....5	
104	Ethnicity	Amhara.....1 Oromo.....2 Tigre.....3 Gurage.....4 Others.....5	
105	Place of birth	Addis Ababa.....1 Other city.....2 Rural.....3	
106	With whom are you currently living	Alone.....1 Both parents.....2 Father only.....3 Mother only.....4 Relatives.....5 Friends.....6 Others.....7	
107	If you are living alone the reason is	Parents are living out of Addis.1 Parents are not alive.....2 Parents are separated.....3 Others.....4	
108	Your order of birth		
109	How many persons are in you family	Family size.....	

## II. Socio economic and Demographic characteristics of respondent's parents

110	Parents marital condition	In marriage.....1 Divorced.....2 Separated.....3 Widowed.....4 Others.....5	
111	Mother's educational level	Illiterate.....1 Read and write.....2 Completed grade of schooling.....3	
112	Father's educational level	Illiterate.....1 Read and write.....2 Completed grade of schooling.....3	
113	Mother's occupation	House wife.....1 Merchant.....2 Employer.....3 Others.....4	
114	Father's occupation	No job.....1 Merchant.....2 Employer.....3 Others.....4	
115	Family monthly income	<300.....1 300-600.....2 601-900.....3 901-1200.....4 1201-1500.....5 1501-1800.....6 1801-2100.....7 >2100.....8	

### III. Sexually related information of the respondents

116	Do you ever had sexual partner	Yes.....1 No.....2	→120
117	Reason for having sexual partner	Desire for marriage.....1 Friends pressure.....2 To get money.....3 Love affaire.....4 Others.....5	
118	Who is your sexual partner	School mate.....1 Teacher.....2 Neighbor.....3 Other.....4	
119	How many boy friends you have had in you life time	One.....1 Two.....2 Three.....3 More than three.....4	
120	Have you ever had sexual intercourse	Yes.....1 No.....2	→124
121	At what age did you have your first intercourse	Age .....	
122	Which of those contributed for the first sexual intercourse	I was forced.....1 Love affaire.....2 To experience the pleasure.....3 To get married.....4 Others.....5	
123	With whom you did the intercourse	With sexual partner.....1 With teacher.....2 With school mate.....3 Neighbor.....4 Others.....5	
124	What was the main reason that you never had sexual intercourse	Religion reason.....1 Fear of family.....2 Wait until marriage.....3 Fear of pregnancy.....4 Fear of STD/HIV.....5 No desire.....6 Couldn't get the chance.....7	

125	From whom did you get information about sexual matters	Parents.....1 Media.....2 School.....3 Health professional.....4 Others.....5	
126	Have you ever experienced unwanted sexual advances including Attempted rape	Yes.....1 No.....2	→133
127	Which of these did you encounter (more than one answer is possible)	Unwelcome remark.....1 Unwelcome touch.....2 Unwelcome kissing.....3 Attempted rape.....4 Others.....5	
128	Who did these sexual advances (more than one answer is possible)	School mate.....1 Teacher.....2 Group of individuals.....3 Neighbor.....4 Family member.....5 Others.....6	
129	Where did the incident happened	School compound.....1 On the way to school.....2 In my residence.....3 Others.....4	
130	Starting what age did you encounter	Age.....	
131	How many times did you encounter	Occasionally.....1 Frequently.....2 Always.....3	
132	What did you experience as a result of these sexual advances and Attempted rape	Fear to go to school.....1 Anxiety.....2 Absent from school.....3 Poor school performance.....4 Others.....5	

133	Have ever experienced rape	Yes.....1 No.....2	→148
134	How many times did you rape	Once.....1 Twice.....2 Thrice.....3 More than three times.....4	
135	At what age did you encounter	Age.....	
136	Who did the unwanted sexual intercourse/rape	School mate.....1 Sexual partner.....2 Teacher.....3 Group of individuals.....4 Unknown individuals.....5 Neighbor.....6	
137	For how long do you know the person who did the unwanted sexual intercourse		
138	Which of these contribute for the unwanted sexual intercourse	Alcohol drink.....1 Verbal threat.....2 False promise.....3 Use of authority/teacher/employer.4 Friends pressure.....5 Others.....6	
139	Where did the incident happened	In my resident.....1 In his house.....2 In the hotel.....3 In the car.....4 School.....5 In the park.....6 Friends house.....7	
140	With whom were you living at the time of rape	Alone.....1 With my parents.....2 With relatives.....3 With friends.....4 Others.....5	

141	What was the approximate age of the perpetrator compared to Your age	The same age .....1 One to five years greater.....2 Six to ten years greater.....3 More than ten years greater.....4	
142	At what time was the incident happened	In the morning.....1 In the afternoon.....2 In the evening.....3 At night.....4	
143	Which Substance did you used at the time of rape	Not used.....1 Alcoholic drink.....2 Chat.....3 Drug.....4	
144	Have you ever experienced any of these as a result of rape	Self blame.....1 Fear.....2 Anxiety.....3 Alcohol/drug dependency.....4 School drop out.....5 STI/HIV.....6 Others.....7	
145	Did you pregnant as a result of rape	Yes.....1 No.....2	
146	Did you abort the pregnancy	Yes.....1 No.....2	
147	How many times did you undertook abortion	Once.....1 Twice.....2 Thrice.....3 More than three times.....4	
148	Do you know girls who dropped out school due rape	Yes.....1 No.....2	
149	Do you girls who were pregnant due to rape	Yes.....1 No.....2	
150	Do you know girls who undertook abortion due to unwanted sexual intercourse	Yes.....1 No.....2	

## **APPENDIX-II**

### **Focus group discussion (FGD) for female high school students**


First of all I will like to extend my thanks to all of you who are willing to participate in the discussion. The purpose of this group discussion is to identify the major causes and consequences of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa. As a citizen we should try to solve the problem jointly. Regarding this you participate actively without any fear. The information you give also helps me for my thesis work.

The issues raised for the discussion were;


1. Define what sexual violence means?
2. What are the major causes of sexual violence against female high school students in Addis Ababa?
3. What are the consequences of sexual violence against female high students in Addis Ababa?
4. What are the possible solutions to reduce the problem?

## Declaration

I, the undersigned declare this thesis is my original and has not been presented for a degree in this or any other university and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name TEKLIT KIDANEMARIAM Signature  Date 02-07-09

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as university Advisor.

Name Dr. C. RAMANUJAM Signature  Date 02-07-09