

**EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL COERCION AND INFLUENCING
FACTORS: AMONG DEBREBERHAN UNIVERSITY FEMALE
STUDENTS, SEMIEN SHEWA ETHIOPIA 2012.**

By:-

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STUDENTS NORTSHOA, AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA**

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Abstract

Background Sexual coercion is the act of forcing or attempt of force on another individual through violence, threat, verbal insist, deception cultural expectation and economic benefit and other related tactics to engage in to unwanted sexual intercourse against the will of the other. When young women get to college, nearly 20% of them was victims of attempted or actual sexual coercion which include from forced unwanted kissing abs to violence sexual intercourse.

The magnitude and cause behind the problem mostly unclear, and the predictor were not separately identified and studied well in our country.

Objectives: The objective of this study was assessing sexual coercions and influencing Factors.

Methods Cross sectional study design was employed using both quantitative and qualitative approaches and simple random sampling techniques were employed to select the sampled population. A self-administered questionnaire and in-depth interview guide were used for predicting experiences of sexual coercions and asses the prevalence's of the problem among 386 study participants.

After adjusting all variable multi variant logistic regression was performed to see the possible association on variables.

Result: Sexual coercion measured by one of the three forms of coercion. i.e., the prevalence of verbal coercion, attempted rape and performed rape were found to be , 61.1%, 21.2% and 7.5% respectively. The major predictors of sexual coercion:(for verbal coercion;, peer influences. Rape myth attitude and child hood trauma with, (AOR= 1.09, 95%CI: 1.02, 1.17), (AOR = 0.92, 95%CI: 0.87, 0.96), and (AOR=1.75.95%CI: 1.07, 2.89), respectively showed a significance associations at $P>0.05$.

For Attempted rape: the predictors were; alcohol use habbite, label of self esteem and family income were identified with (AOR=1.95. 95 %CI: 1.114, 3.41), AOR=0.93, 95%CI (0.88, 0.98) and AOR=2.58, 95%CI (1.16, 5.72) respectively identified as a predictors.

for the experience of complete rape also the major predictors were; self esteem, alcohol use, child hood trauma and communication skill were identified with following respective odd ratio at 95%C.I. with odd ration of , 0.89, 3.51, 3.46 and 0.89 identified as a predictors of performed rape.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

The finding of this research shows the experiences of all form of sexual coercion experiences including verbal coercion; attempted rape and rape were higher in higher institution. The predictors also operate at several levels, so higher institution official, government, societies should work hand in hand to tackle this problem and helps females to be communicative and fruit full citizen for our country.

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Table of content

Abstract	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Table of content	v
List of Table	vii
ACRONOMY	viii
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	4
Chapter two.....	8
2. Literature Review.....	8
2.6. Conceptual framework.....	15
2.7. Significances of the Study	17
Chapter III.....	18
3. Objectives of the Study.....	18
3.1 General Objective	18
3.2 Specific objectives	18
CHAPTER FOUR.....	19
4. Method and Materials	19
4.1 Study Area	19
4.2 Study period.....	19
4.3 Study Designs	19
4.4 .Population	20
4.4.1. Source population	20
4.4.2. Study population	20
4.5.1. Inclusion criteria	20
4.5.2. Exclusion criteria	20
4.6 .Sample Size and Sampling Procedure.....	20
4.6.1. Sample size determinations.....	20
4.6.2. Sampling technique and procedure.....	22
4.6.3.1 Sample size determination	24
4.7 Data collection technique and procedure	24
4.9. Data Quality Assurance	25
4.10. Data collection and field administrations	26
4.11. Data processing and Analysis procedures.....	26
4.10. VARIABLES	27
4.10.1. Independent.....	27
4.10.2. Dependent variable	28
4.10.3. Intermediate variable	28
4.11. Operational Definitions.....	28
4.12. Ethical consideration.....	34
4.13. Dissemination of results.....	35
CHAPTER FIVE	35

Result	35
7.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the participants.....	35
7.2 The Family History of the Respondents.	38
7.3 Prevalence of all form of sexual coercion.....	41
7.4. Predictors of All Form of Sexual Coercion	43
CHAPTER SIX.....	47
DISCUSSION.....	47
Strength & limitation of the study	51
Strength.....	51
CHAPTER SEVEN	54
Conclusion	54
CHAPTER EIGHT	55
Recommendations.....	55
Reference	56
ANEX	62

List of Table

<i>Table 1 : Socio-demographic characteristics of Debre Birhan University female</i>	36
<i>Table 2. Family history and support to females' student in the Debre Birhan University 2012.</i>	38
<i>Table 4. The two years prevalence of sexual coercion among Debre Birhan university female students 2012.</i>	42
<i>Table 5. Predictors of experience of verbal coercion among female student of Debre Brhan University, may2012</i>	43
<i>Table 6. Predictors of attempted rape experienced on female student of Debre Birhan University 2012.</i>	45
<i>Table 7. Predictors for the Experience of complete rape among Debre Birhan university female student May, 2012.</i>	46

List of figures

<i>Figure 1. The nature of reporting of sexual coercion behaviors</i>	6
<i>Figure 2 . Conceptual frame work for assessing sexual coercions at deference level of influences</i>	16
<i>Figure 3: graphic presentation of sampling procedure</i>	23
<i>Figure 4: The percentage of female students who start sexual activity.</i>	40
<i>Figure 5: the service provision of gender affair office in Deber Birhan University. 2012</i>	41

ACRONOMY

ACHA-	National College Health Assessment
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control office
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
OECD	Economic Co-Operation and Development Country
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry Of Health
WHO	World Health Organizations
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Sexual coercion the act of forcing or attempt of force another individual through violence, threat, verbal insist, deception cultural expectation and economic to engage in to sexual behavior against the will of other (1).The continuum includes persuading or coercing a minor to engage un wanted sexual activities through force and the use of force at the extent of forcible rape (2, 3, 4).

Studies in diverse settings in Africa, Asia and Latin America reveal that sexual coercion experiences are not uncommon. But Many young victims of abuse fear to disclose as they feel they may be blamed for provoking the incident or stigmatized for having experienced it, and they suffer such incidents in silence(5).

Worldwide, adolescent's girls are disproportionately affected by violent behaviors including sexual coercion (6). Abs to one third of adolescent girls reported forced sexual initiation. A study in the United Kingdom also suggests that one in three teenage girls has suffered coercion sexual behavior from a boyfriend, one in four has experienced forced sex in a relationship, one in six has been pressured into sexual intercourse against their will and one in sixteen says they had been raped(7).

Researches find that most young girls are the victim of sexual coercions. They are easy target for older male, relative or friend who obtains sex by force or deception latter by boy friend, teacher or other man forced them to unwanted sexual intercourse (8).

The problem are prevalent to female student, Indeed, by the time girls graduate from high school, more than one in ten will have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse in

or out of school area (9), And when young women get to university and colleges, nearly 20% of them was victims of attempted or actual sexual contacts by the perpetrators (10)

Victims of sexual coercion in the universities are more likely to face academic problem and suffer from depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, to abuse alcohol and drugs, and even to contemplate suicide (11). Further more women she experience problems such as fear of intimacy, lack of sexual pleasure, and anxiety about sexual performance than other women. This situation put woman at high risk of social psychological and physical problem (12).

School related gender based violence including sexual coercion in developing country take place in the context of gender related attitude and specific cultural belief about sex and sexuality, attitude about counsel sexual initiations, pattern of economic inequality, lack of societal support for female, communication problem between woman and men. This context is critical for fuller understanding of health and educational implication and consequences of gender related sexual coercion and violence (13).

It seems none, but female student in Ethiopian higher institution experience many form of sexual related problem including sexual coercion (acquiescent, rape, attempt rape and verbal coercion) were experienced by their partner, teacher and even by strangers. But in the Ethiopian universities research attempted are minimum in this area, some researchers are try to assess some problem of sexual violent for example unpublished survey conducted in Jimma university on eight faculties revile that about 50% of the female student experience at least one form of unwilling sexual conduct that come from their boy friend or a person known by them (14).

The exact magnitude (duo to scope or interpretation) and cause behind sexual coercions mostly unclear despite female were face problem and causes them to encounter physical psychological and emotion problem with short and long period of time.

So this research interested to assess this problem using both qualitative and quantitative method of research designs so as to minimize under reporting of the problem because of ice berg nature.

Since the predictor of the sexual coercions in higher institutions act in deferent level from the individual, relationship and in societal and organizational perspective, in this study detail influencing factor of coercion was assessed so as contribute for credible data for decisions maker, planner, research community and other institutions including government and nongovernment organizations working on enhancing the health of woman so as to act for minimizing as well as alleviating this problem from female student especially in Debre Birhan Universities and for other comparable institutions.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Schools and colleges are often the locale in which young people interact with Peers, and begin to form and negotiate relationships, consensual or not among themselves and other members of the communities in the schools and college. In addition, however, disturbing evidence suggests that in some cases, the school and college setting gives certain adults the opportunity to abuse positions of authority over young females in the form of sexual coercion (13,15).

Across the board some deal of scholarly, policies popular has been undertaken on school sexual violence especially on sexual coercion. over the last several decades in the 17 Country from Europe, Australia And North America under Economic Co-Operation Development countries(OECD) than in Africa Latin America and Asia countries combined are trying some ground work on the problem . More recently there have been upspring in response to a number of extreme and large scale episode of victimizations since the mid 1990s including shoot in the school universities and campus extreme relationship and sexual coercion experienced were observed (16).

Some researchers attempt to understand the background to such tragic events for the problem to operate at school. But the researcher is undermining some form of sexual violence that has considerable impact on the performances and health outcome of the students like sexual coercions in the schools (17).

Sexual coercion in dating relationship is a pervasive and serious problem among adolescent and college student. It involves beyond manipulation by word and threat of forces abs to the use of substance and use of coercive forces to obtained sexual contact or sexual favor from unwilling or ambivalent partner (18).

Sexual coercions in universities have many dimension and forms among deference and dynamic tactics some of the tactics researchers investigate are, sex exchange for good

grade a job or promotion for higher grade, coercion by attacking the dress and commenting on the body of female students were some of as possible tactic for coercions, (19).

Research on rates of sexual coercions has taken place primarily in North America South Africa and other countries. However, there are some international studies on the rates of forced sex against women. For example, World Health Organization study on sexual violence including coercion against women by their intimate partners and strangers in ten countries based on the self-reports of 24,000 women indicates the ranged from 4% in Serbia and Montenegro to 46% in Bangladesh and Ethiopia provinces (20).

In college, the prevalence of sexual coercions is varying from culture to culture and the researcher's scope and definition used to infer sexual coercion. A systematic review on sexual coercion conducted in Cape Town University estimates the prevalence range from 4% to 48% of the female student experience at least some form of coerced sexual intercourse in their college life (21).

The problem of sexual coercion to the female student should not be underestimated, and should always be taken seriously, however minor it may seem: Human Rights Watch states the problem as "Left unchecked", despite its negative impact on the educational and emotional needs of girls and acts as a barrier to attaining education. The predictors of the problems in the schools have various dimensions, but little be done to identify those influencing factors in comprehensive manners (22).

All rape and forced sexual initiation are criminal in Ethiopia penal code, but female students are don't report the case to the police. The extent of the problem of rape and other coercive behaviors in Ethiopia and other African country is captured in the conceptual framework of "an iceberg of sexual coercion" (see Figure 1.): the most visible tip, violence coercion are reported to the police (including rape homicides) represents a small fraction of the real problem (23, 24).

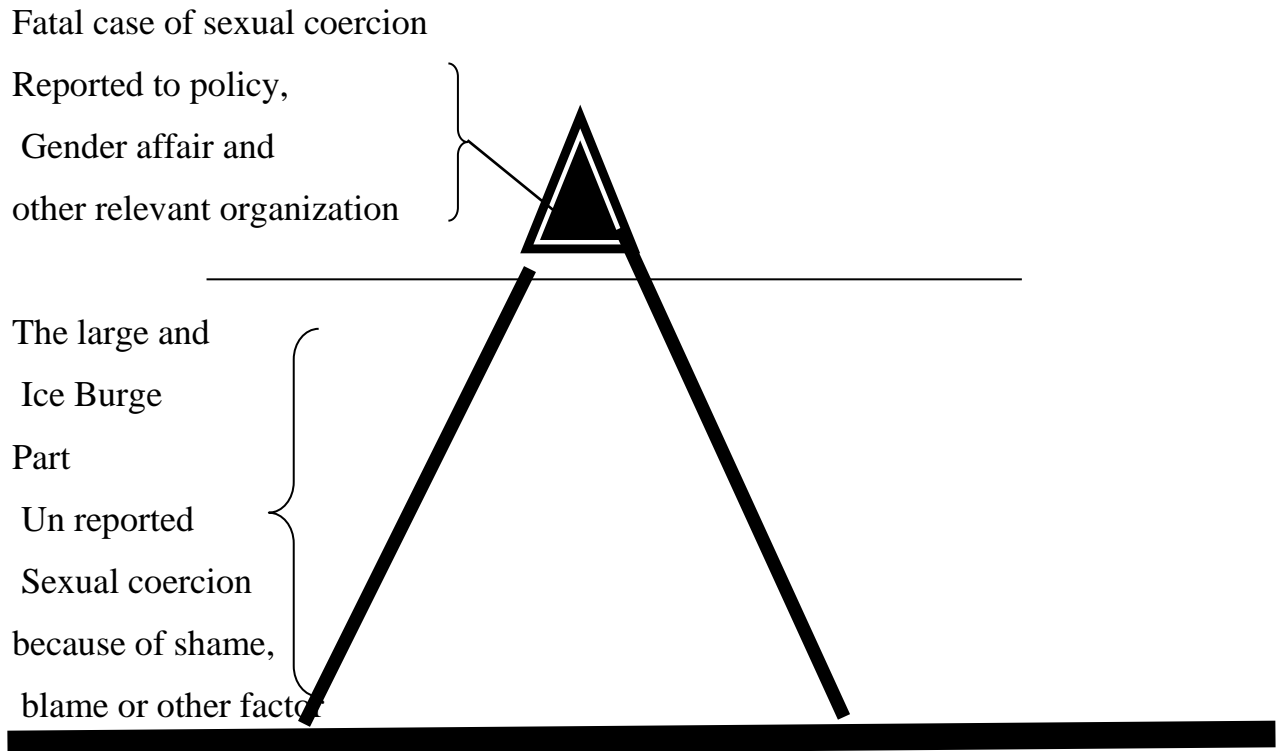


Figure 1. The nature of reporting of sexual coercion behaviors

To tackle this dilemma, the need for conducting rigorous and intensive research that measures the problem from various levels of influences will not be questionable.

Despite the psychological, emotional, physical problem and educational problem acquired from the event. Organizations that could provide adequate care and support for victims are not readily available around the country and even in the universities. This may be because of lack of compressive data speaking the magnitudes of the problem to the planner and decisions makers.

Consequently victims of rape and other mild coercive behavior seem to suffer in silence some extent while perpetrators go free in some cases. The impact of this lack of support should not be underestimated; not only do girls suffer, but there is a danger that they will

come to regard experiencing violence and coercion as normal, and in doing so may contribute to perpetuating it.

This study therefore is to explore the magnitude, patterns and influencing factors of sexual coercion experienced by female adolescents in Debre Birhan University and try to fill the gap that the failure of most researches like

- The failure to assess the various ways in which women can be victimized.
- The failure to use question wording or sufficiently detailed measures that prevent biases that might cause researchers to underestimate or overestimate the extent of sexual coercion.
- The failure to explore systematically the factors that place female students at risk for sexual coercion using comprehensive approaches like ecological model and like.
- Failure to identify the extent of sexual violence and sexual coercion, and most researchers report as sexual violence and some authors do not consider sexual coercion as an important problem of college students, especially for those females.

The failure to collect detailed information on what occurred during and after the victimization incident and in this study clear and detailed information was presented using both qualitative and quantitative data's with self-administered questionnaires to reduce social desirability bias since the sensitivity of the issue.

Chapter two

2. Literature Review

The African union protocol to the African charter on people and human right special on right of woman in Africa agreed on July 2003. *Article 12* of the agreement states to eliminate all form of discrimination against woman especially for girls from all form of abuse in the school including sexual coercion in the school should be eliminated and provides sanction against the perpetrator of such practice. This should be strengthen and applies on the member of the African union's countries (25).

But in Africa woman are afraid of disclosing such action experienced on them. Regarding the research and data on gender issue in and out of campus studied by the African gender institution in Cape Town University. Despite this effort most African university not much consider issue of sexual coercion and violence experiences on female students (26).

2.1 Sexual coercion behaviors assessment in the world among students

Sexual coercion in and around school is a serious pressing problem throughout Africa and other world that nessesate a greater policy attention. In global context report in all setting (not just school) the world health organization estimate that around 150 million girls face unwanted sexual experience during their school stay and out of school within known and unknown perpetrators (27).

survey conductive in America specially on Virginian youth of the forcible sex offenses including rape crime reported by law agencies in 2009 the vast majority of them account (85.8%) them are female which is around 30.2% of the event occurs against them. the majority of the perpetuator are the family member teacher and intimate partners. This result shows that the problem of sexual coercion globally distributed (28).

World health organization also estimate on multi country study on woman health indicted that the first sexual intercourse in many woman was coercive and forcible about 24% of rural Peru,28% in Tanzania, 30% of rural Bangladesh and 40 % of south African woman experienced the event(29).

Sexual coercion occurs more frequently with university students than any other cohort because of the college lifestyle and other unknown factors, (30).A study shows that college woman is more at risk of coercive rape than woman in the same age but out of college. it estimated that 25% of college woman have been victim of rape and attempt rape since the early age of them (31).

The Campus violence of White Paper also reported that “approximately 20-25% of college women are projected to be victims of an attempted or completed rape during their college careers.” Further, in the spring 2007 ACHA-National College Health Assessment, 3.9% of college women reported attempted or actual sexual penetration against their will within the last academic year, 10.6% reported sexual touching against their will, and 1.9% reported a sexually abusive relationship. (32).

The study conducted in chili to assess sexual violence and coercive behaviors in university student experiences of rape, attempted rape, and other types of forced sexual contact were reported by 12.3%, 10.8%, and 25.1% of subjects, respectively (33). Almost one third of student at university of Uganda all so say that they have been subjected to at least one form of sexual coercion experience, Another Research using the SES (sexual experience survey) with college women indicates that approximately 15% have experienced a completed rape, which was latter linked to risky sexual behavior that exposed them to HIV/ AIDS and other STDs (34, 35).

2.2 Influencing Factor for Sexual Coercion among College Student

Deferent researchers suggested their own finding and theory on the cause of sexual coercion and victimization of woman; Feminist theorists typically argue that the roots of sexual coercion are grounded in the power imbalances that are inherent in the patriarchal construction of society. In such society, men are dominant and women are subjugated in the physical, political, economic, and legal realms, and therefore men have authority over women (36).

Other most compressive model to explain sexual coercion among woman is ecological framework. The frame work categorize the influencing factor of sexual coercion in to three major level i.e. individual factor, relationship factor and community or societal factor are the level of influence to predict sexual coercions(37).

2.2.1 Individual Factor

2.2.1.1 Attitude (censual sex and rape myth)

Substantial researches has examine gender role belief and various attitude supportive behavior can be risk factor of sexual coercion including rape myths which denies or minimize the victim injury or blame of the victimization. Several studies among college samples in the United States have found that compared to non perpetrators, males who reported the use of sexually coercive behaviors were more accepting of traditional stereotypes about male dominance and gender roles, rape myths, adversarial beliefs about relationships between men and women, violence toward women and the use of verbal pressure or force to obtain sex without the consent of females (38).

Other studies among college students and African American youth have found that female victims of sexual coercion, when compared to non victims, tended to view sexual relations between men and women as more adversarial and were more accepting of violence against women this may be the intention of accepting the male dominances on interest and decision about when and where sexual activity to occurs (39).

2.2.1.2 Being Use of Alcohol or Other Substance

Among different actor that literatures finds for sexual coercion in college's student, alcohol related sexual coercion is the common one which contribute more than 50 % of coercion in the campus. Alcohol can lower inhibitions, impair judgment and reaction time, diminish recognition of vulnerability, reduce one's ability to obtain or give consent, and decrease the capacity to resist unwanted sexual activities (40).Alcohol fueled sexual aggression is anti-social behavior that harms thousands of students each year in college and universities(41). Drinking alcohol are positively correlated to with experiencing unwanted attempted or completed kissing, fondling, or sexual touching(42) unwanted anal, oral, or vaginal penetration and sexual re-victimization (43,44,).

The study conducted on campus woman regarding alcohol and coercion similar study were found, during the stay in one year's experiences 9.5% of women were raped and 11.7% reported verbal sexual coercion by male student and other perpetrators(45).

2.2.1.3 Attitude on Wearing and Dressing Style of woman.

Woman manner of dressing may affect her risk of sexual coercion. Mainly this is not to say that most rape victims waswearing miniskirts, or blouses that reveal their breasts. It is to say that dress is anticipated to be a risk factor in some situations, especially for coupled or other dating among students which can stimulate men's sexual motivation and arousal (46).

2.2.1.4 Childhood Sexual Abuse/trauma

Childhood sexual abuse can be understood as any expose to sexual act impose on children inherently lack of emotional maturational and cognitive development to understand or to consent to sexual experiences. Sexual violence during childhood is a public health problem of concern throughout the world, including sub-Saharan Africa. In a study from South Africa, 1.6% of females were found to have experienced forced or coerced intercourse before the age of 15 years. Some of the victim were latter prefer multiple sexual partner that aggravate for experience of sexual coercion (37).

Girls who have experienced sexual coercion during child hood have also been found to be at greater risk for sexual victimization as adulthood stage (47, 48).other study conducted in Latin America especially in brazil chili and Mexico found that child abuse is one of the strongest predictor of sexual coercion in latter age specially for college woman (49, 50).

Another Study conduct among Uganda university students indicates that, from all respondents 59% of those who responded had previously had sexual intercourse, 33.1% of female students reported having had some experience of sexual coercion. Sexual coercion significantly associated to early sexual debut, as well as with having had a great number of sexual partners that leads them unpleasant outcome in their health and education (51)

This may be duo to early sexual victimization may increase victims vulnerability by fewering skill for protecting themselves and lowering the confidences and self worth's to protect themselves from the event (52).

2.2. Relationship Factors

The dynamics of control and power that reflect unequal gender relations between man and woman, peer influences coming from groups have been found as predictor of sexual coercion in intimate relationship especially for woman (53).

When a woman refuse to have sex with or having discomfort to commute sex then male specially younger male in school and college try to find different tactic to convinces the partner, but when all his tactic failed , he feel that at risk of losing control of the relation relationship and the try to coerced the female partner(54).

2.2.1 Miscommunication between male and female students

Research among college students has consistently found that men perceive women as behaving more sexually act and as more interested in having sex with them than women actually are being descent, when this expectation being failed man become coerced the female to engage in to unwanted sexual activities(38,55).

2.2.2 Peer influence in the campus

Peer pressure and influence in college are also risk factor for sexual coercion, attachment and relationship subjected for having motive for sex may result from peer influence and social identity to engage in to unwanted sexual intercourse. This is one aggravating factor for sexual coercion (56).

2.2.3. Attitude on Multiple sexual partners

Coercion in adolescence and in college students is associated with the greater likelihood of having multiple consensual sexual partners later in life. In Leon, Nicaragua, women who had been severely abused or had experienced attempted or completed rape were more likely to have had more sexual partners subsequently than women who had not been abused that has reverse effect for the prevalence of sexual coercions(57).this result also consistent to the result found in Kenya, females who had ever been having sexual partner had a significantly elevated risk of sexual coercion with odds ratios, 2.6 sexual coercion was associated with having had multiple sexual partners and with having had a reproductive tract infection with odd ratio 2.2 .both of the result shows that having multiple sexual partner increase the risk of sexual coercion(58).

Other study conducted in Uganda University among the female student who had experience of sexual coercion, around 33.1% by controlling other socio-demographic variable sexual coercion is significantly associated with having multiple sexual partners (51).

2.3. Community and societal factor

At the community level research have identified lack of social support in education, work place and during female encountered problem duo to her gender will increase the risk of sexual coercion (59).

Woman who experience forced sex are less access to social and family support that aggravate the prevalence of sexual coercions and other gender related problem (60, 61).

Schools and colleges have unique opportunities to provide education and information and service, as well as structured activities like presences of clubs that discourage unhealthy risk taking. Greater involvement in schools is related to decrease sexual risk taking and later initiation of sex, pregnancy, and childbearing, but in most case school and college community were the wide spread prevalent place for sexual coercion doubt (62).

2.4. Level of self esteem

In psychology, the term self-esteem is used to describe a person's overall sense of self-worth or personal value that once individual have about him/her self . Self-esteem can involve a variety of beliefs about the self, such as the appraisal of one's own appearance, beliefs, emotions and behaviors (63).Attitudes about casual sex, gender role and Self-Esteem concerning beliefs about appropriate male and female behaviors and gender roles were predictors of both attitudes and perceptions of sexuality and sexual practice. The results argued that self esteem with attitude and alone can be predictors of sexual coercion (64).

High self-esteem individuals use ego-protective attribution responses more than low self-esteem individuals. A recent study indicated that high self-esteem may act as an emotional shield in response of coercive sexual behaviors than were low self-esteem individual (65).

2.5. The condition of Ethiopian female student

In Ethiopia the extent of forced sexual initiation (sexual coercion) are not statistically evidence and well studied despite the presence of some unpublished data. This may be due to hidden nature of the problem or the sensitiveness nature of the problem and failure of the researchers to apply compressive and systematic approach to find out the magnitude and severity and most predictor of the problem.

A study conducted among high school students in Addis Ababa revealed the prevalence of performed rape and attempted rape was 5% and 10% respectively and forced physical contact including forced kissing were about 74.3% of them experience the events(66).

Despite this effort much of the problem within its dimensions are not studied yet especially at higher institutions.

This study also tries to assess sexual coercion with three dimension (level influence) conceptual frame work which were not tried yet here in Ethiopia that helps more significant to find out detail for risk factor for sexual coercions. Which further help for designing appropriate intervention for tackling the problem with regard to the predictors.

2.6. Conceptual framework

Sexual coercion like other form of sexual violence that harms the health and social dimension of woman has a complex phenomena and causations as result of interaction of multiple factor operates at multiple levels. In this respect this research used comprehensive conceptual frame which encompasses the predictor of sexual coercions at deference level of influences. In this conceptual frame work the influencing factor for sexual coercion among college students operates in to three level influences which include, **individual factor, relationship factor and societal and at community factor** .

As stated in the above literature three of the factor is interacted for predicting sexual coercion those experiences among Debre Birhan universe female students.

Conceptual frame work

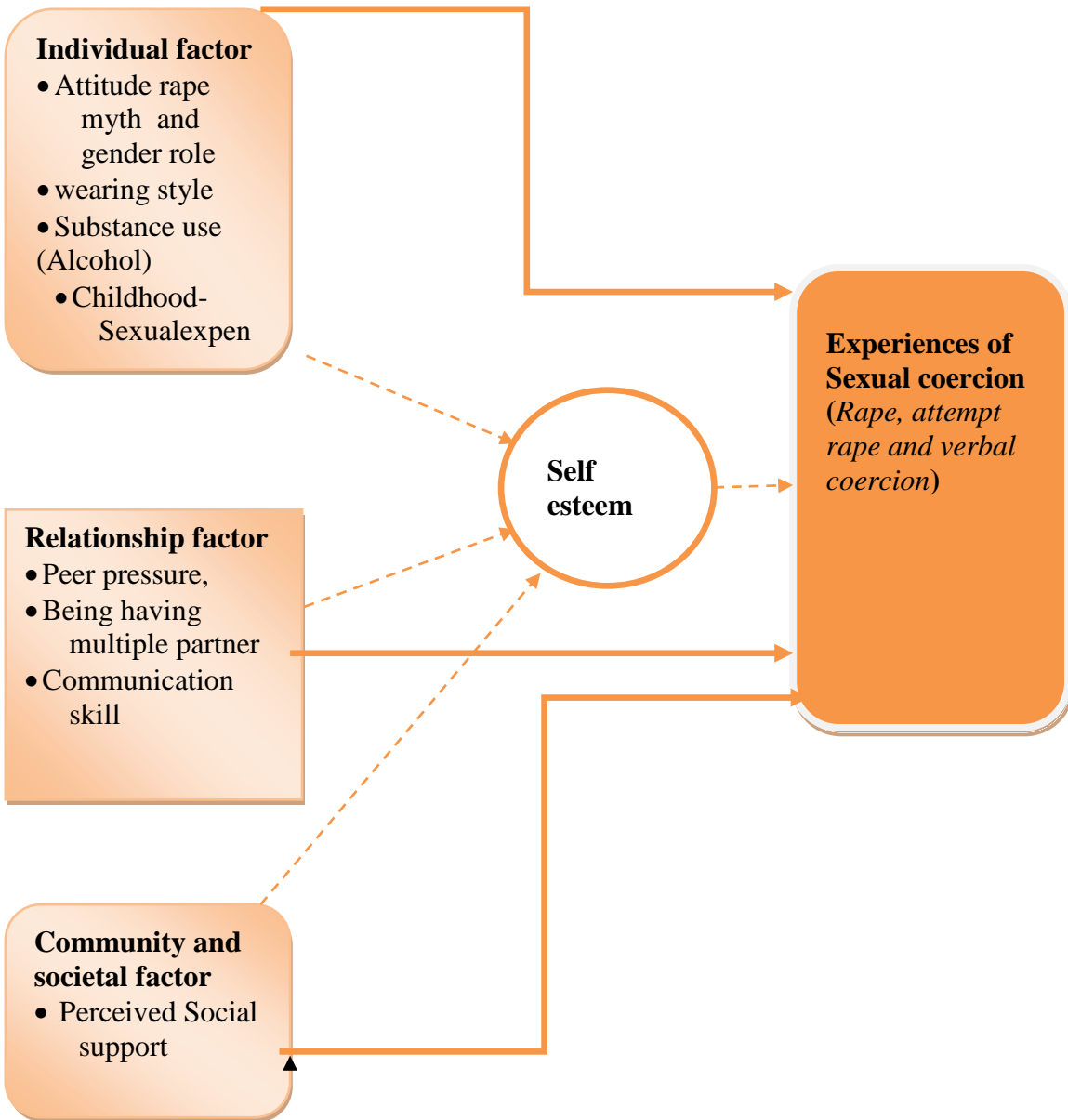


Figure 2 . Conceptual frame work for assessing sexual coercions at deference level of influences.

2.7. Significances of the Study

In Ethiopia, girls are denied their freedom of movement and are afraid of moving or walking alone in broad day light even in the street of big cities like Addis Ababa, Drei Dewa, Hawassa and Debre birhan. Rape, attempt rape physical coercion which is rarely reported in the past is being reported now because some of the particular cases are only horrible threatening but other form of sexual coercion is never or rarely reporting to the concerned body duo to deference's reasons.

The issue of how sexual coercion operates in the lives of individual women and girls has received relatively little attention from deferent concerned body especially in higher institution.

So this study will help to making a significant and sustained impact on public awareness of the extent of the problem with its determinants. It also provides detailed data on the nature and extent of sexual coercion against female students for higher institution official in the university, medical practitioners, service providers, legislators and researchers and others concerned bodies.

This research also help to making available detailed data on correlates and risk markers(multiple determinant) for sexual coercions that has been used to better understand the dynamics and ice berg nature of problems and to design strategic prevention and promotive programs for alleviating the problem at maximum extent. The application of this ecological conceptual frame work for assessing coercion especially for the university student make unique of the study. It also provides significant enhancing the science of interviewing on sensitive topics with its determinants so as to work from each dimension.

And finally the research will contribute an impute for the development of strategies that enable the females competitive and productive student in higher institutions by providing detail data on determinants for the problem and based on that finding for designing of appropriate plane and strategy to tackle the problem of sexual coercions from woman life.

Chapter III

3. Objectives of the Study

3.1 General Objective

To assess the experiences of sexual coercions and influencing factors among female students in Deber Birhan University Northern Shewa, Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia 2004 E.C.

3.2 Specific objectives

- To assess the experiences of all form sexual coercion among female students of Debre Birhan University.

- To identify predictors of all form of sexual coercions among Female Students of Debre birhan University.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Method and Materials

4.1 Study Area

Debre Birhan University is located in the centre of Northern Shoa highlands of Ethiopia, at the historical city of Debre-Birhan, The town of Debre Birhan is located at 09041’N latitude and 39031’E longitude, 130 km from Addis Ababa on the main road Addis Ababa-Dessie -Mekele road in the Amhara region, North Shoa Administrative Zone, and district of Debre Birhan zuria; Debre-Birhan University was founded in 2007GC. Since twenty first century is the age of Ethiopian renaissance A number of universities is emerged, among this Debre Birhan University is one of them. To this end, education must contribute a great deal towards economic transformation. The university is running the teaching learning activity by four main college including Agriculture And Natural Resource, College Business And Economics, College Social Science, College of computational and Natural Science, and in three schools, Health Science, computing and school of Engineering and also Post Graduate school with around 7550 of regular student. Since the universities are newly emerged there is no much significant organization and groups were available to operate in the university

4.2 Study period

The study was conducted from January 28 – February 10/2012.

4.3 Study Designs

Facilities based cross sectional study design was employed, Supplemented with qualitative research study designs.

4.4 .Population

4.4.1. Source population

All regular female students attending in Deber Birhan University

4.4.2. Study population

All selected regular female students attending in Deber Birhan University in the academic year 2012.

4.5. Inclusion And Exclusion Criterion

4.5.1. Inclusion criteria

- Female student available during data collection.
- Females' students who are volunteer to participate in the study after reading informed consent.
- Female student who can read and write in normal circumstance.

4.5.2. Exclusion criteria

- Female student who are unable to see (blind student).
- Those female students who are in vacation and not available duo to medical and other related case during data collection.

4.6.Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

4.6.1. Sample size determinations

For quantitative study

The sample size was determined using single population proportion statistical formula at 95% of confidence interval. Since deferent researcher use deferent

operational definitional and scope for sexual coercion. It is not easily to find exact prevalence's of sexual coercion in previous study. So it is preferable to use 50% prevalent of sexual coercion in the population to get maximum sample size that satisfies the objective of the study.

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{z\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \times p (1 - p)}{d^2}$$

Where

n= the minimum sample size

$\frac{z\alpha}{2}$ =1.96 (95% confidence level for two side)

P=50 %(0.5) (prevalence of estimated sexual coercion in the populations)

d= margin of error (5%)

Therefore the value of **n** wascalculated as follows

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

Since the source population <10, 000, the population correction formula is employed.

$$n' = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}}$$

N = 2671 Students

Final no- student in the study was **$n_f = 336$**

Adding 15% non response rate the final number of the study subject was **386**.

4.6.2. Sampling technique and procedure

For quantitative

Since the study unities were coming from university to specific colleges, first group were formed using college and school as strata. After the final number of students in the study deciding using single population proportion formula. The number of female students include in each college determined by proportional allocation to size technique. Sample size for each group (college) was allocated according to proportion to population size in the group.

Female students identification card number were taken from respective college and schools deans or their delegates (four colleges and three schools) after the list of the female students have been come from each college and school from fresh man ups to fourth year (graduate) and representative sample were selected from each group(college and schools). Simple random sampling techniques were employed to the respective college and school to determine the number of female students to be selected for the study.

The sampling procedure was presented graphically on the next page.

Sampling Framework for Quantitative Study attached in annex

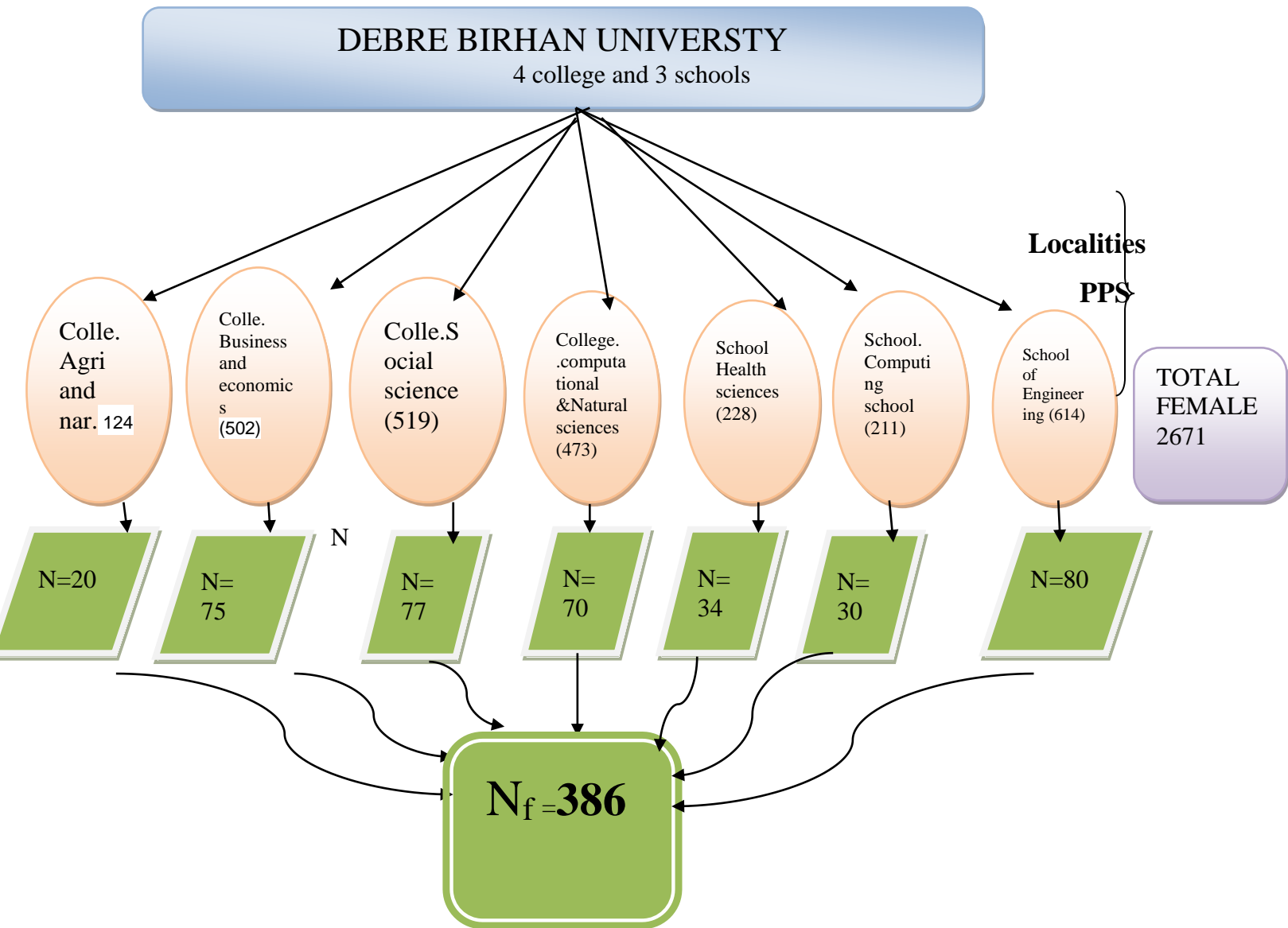


Figure 3: graphic presentation of sampling procedure

4.6.3. For qualitative study

In-depth interview was conducted with female's university teacher, woman from gender affair, academics presidents and heads of the zonal judiciary system about possible reporting of some criminal condition commuted by perpetrators on the females student.

4.6.3.1 Sample size determination

Convent sampling technique was employed

4.6.3.2 Sampling procedure

woman from gender affairs, female university teacher , heads of the zonal judiciary system and Debre birhan university student and academics officer were interviewed to assess the institutional and perceived influencing factored that put female student at high risk for sexual coercion.

Data collection technique and procedure

For the quantitative study

Based on the relevance of the existing questionnaires most of the question items in the tools are adapted from sexual experiences survey questionnaire and from other literatures whose area of focused was in assessing sexual coercions and validity and reliability of tools were tested reputedly so as to whether its measure the intended objective or not. Some of the items modified based on the objective of the study and the target group as well as the condition of the study area. Other new questionnaire also formulated based on the standard guideline and pretests were done on similar population before the real applications of the tools in the study populations.

Then Semi structured questionnaire was prepared first in English and translated to Amharic, and was finally back translated to English in order to ensure its consistency

for self administration by the principal investigator and other two professional whose have certain experience in the study topic and culture of research.

The principal investigator was translating the questionnaire to Amharic and back to English for insuring consistency the other two person do the same duty and final the questionnaire formulated based on standards.

For qualitative study

In-depth interviewed guide with semi-structured questions were developed by the principal investigator with the subsequent line of questioning (see Appendix II), but its use and the sequence of questioning was vary from group to group depending on the initial responses from the informants and the nature of the subsequent response.

4.8. Data collectors

Five nurses whose complete grade ten and who trained as nursing profession and those graduated from college and universities recruited, three in-depth interviewer and four modulators who facilitate the hall and managing questioners handling and related logistic were also recruited in the entire data collection period.

4.9. Data Quality Assurance

Data collectors were trained by the principal investigator for two days on how to distribute the questionnaires and how to instruct the respondents while they were filling the questionnaires.

Questionnaire was tested on 10% of the sample on other similar groups of university female students (Jimma University) for its consistency.

The selected students was instructed to seat separately for the purpose of ensuring privacy for the students while they fill the questionnaire

Purpose of the study explained well by principal investigator and by supervisors’.

The principal investigator and the supervisors were checking 10% of the questionnaire collected every day.

After the data checked the questionnaires were put in the shelf so as to accessed only by principal investigator

Two people who have special qualification in data management and soft ware will recruited to enter the data in to **epi-info data** package and double data entry were done.

4.10. Data collection and field administrations

Quantitative data collected from January to February 2012. The data collectors were intending to collect the data from the respondent for twelve successive data collection days using the standard tools developed by principal investigators.

Closes supervision during the collections of the data was made by the principal investigators.

Qualitative data also gathered using tape recorder and semi structured in-depth interview guide were used.

4.11. Data processing and Analysis procedures

The quantitative data was checked, cleaned, coded, double data entry was done in epi data 3 then exports in to SPSS 16 version. Later the data was organized and presented using proportion, summery statics, tables, figures and frequencies. Model of binary Logistic regression analyses applied among predictor variables against the presence of each form of sexual coercions experienced on female students.

Finally, Multiple logistic regression models was used to test for statically significances ($p\text{-value}<0.05$) and to control possible confounders. For the purpose of conducting the regression the predicted variable wasmeasured by three major variables as experiences of “rape (*acquiescent rape*)”, “attempted rape” and “verbal coercion”.

All of the experiences of the outcome variables assessed by as categorical variables with “yes” and “No” response, then the interpretation was made according to the responses.

4.11.1. Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative data was transcribed, categorized and presented by thematic area and triangulated with quantitative findings.

4.10. VARIABLES

The following categories’ of variables were used to meet the objective of studies.

4.10.1. Independent

- Individual factor
 - Socio- demographic characteristics:-Age, religion, previously residences, year spent in the university, family income, marital status of the family

- Attitude on casual sex and rape myth
- Wearing style
- Substances use
- Childhood trauma
- Relationship factor
 - Peer pressure
 - Being having multiple sexual partner
 - Communications skill
- Perceived Community and societal factor
 - Lack of social support

4.10.2. Dependent variable

- Experiences of sexual coercions
 - Rape
 - Attempt Rap
 - Verbal Coercion

4.10.3. Intermediate variable

- Level of Self esteem

4.11. Operational Definitions

Predicted measures

Experiences of sexual coercions

Its refers the two years experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors by boyfriends, strangers, teachers, Acquaintances or a person even not known by the victim which cover the behaviors from verbal insults and deceptions abs to forced unwanted sexual

penetrations against the will of females student in the Debre birhan university. In operationalizing experience of sexual coercion was assessed by eight questions grouped in to three based on the severity of the sexual coercions. The scales of the alternative has two level i.e. “yes”, (1) and “No”, (2) the assessment are using life time and two years experiences coercion. For the purpose of analysis and degree of the seriousness behaviors are grouped in to three categories with specific measurement statements adopted from sexual experiences survey questionnaires with “yes” and “No” alternatives. The group of sexual coercion measurement collapsed in to the following three categories as follows:

“Rape (acquiescent rape)”- are violent form of unwanted sexual intercourse experienced on female student by last two years measured by one statement with two level “yes”(1) and “No”(1) alternatives. If the respondent experiences events despite the stranger used any tactic, the decision was experiences of the behaviors (events) likely the female student’s experiences rape (acquiescent rape).

Attempted rape-are an attempt to commit unwanted sexual intercourse including attempt to insert penis in to vagina, anus or oral against the will of the female students using forces authority or other mechanism including alcohol by last two years measured by three statements with “yes”, (1) experiences of attempted rape and “No”, (2) no attempted to rape experiences by female students. Those female students who are response as “yes” for one of the three questions they count as experienced attempted rape by any one of the strangers), otherwise (“the absences of experiences of the behaviors”)

Verbal Coercions-are the experiences of verbal sexual joke, insulting by referring the body of the females, defamation, disclosing personal secretes and other form of verbal pressure to engage female students in to unwanted sexual intercourse during last two

years by their boyfriends, teacher and other person. Three statements with (1), “yes” and (2), “No” alternatives are used to assess this behaviors. The respondents who answer as (1)”yes” at least one of the three statements hold labeled as (“experiences of verbal coercions”) otherwise (no verbal coercions”) based on previous research finding and similar literatures.

Predictor’s measures

I. Individual factors

Attitude about causal sexual initiation is the female student’s positive and negative evaluation of causal sexual initiation. Respondents are asked seven statements to indicates their evaluations on five points scales responses from “strongly agree” (=5), “agree” (=4), “not sure” (=3), “disagree”(=2), “strongly disagree”(=1).

During analysis some of the items wasreversed and added whole items in the scales those who score highest number (sum of individual item responses); shows the more the positive or favorable attitude towards censual sexual initiation between male and female and the lower the probability of the females student to be coerced and the lower experiences of the unpleasant consequent of the sexual coercion. So in this research these variable treats as continuous s variable.

Attitude towards rape and rape myth scales:- are attitude of female students towards traditional belief about rape. Modified attitude towards rape and rape myth scales are used to assess the acceptances of rape and rape related attitudes. Respondents are asked ten statements (items) for their judgment to predict their attitude. The responses range from “strongly agree” (=5), “agree” (=4), “not sure” (=3), “disagree”(=2), “strongly disagree”(=1).

During analysis some of the items wasreversed in to positive statements and added whole items in the scales those who score highest number have unfaberable attitude

towards rape myths questions, means students who don't support traditional view on rape. That means those who answer positively for the rape myth questions are grouped in to traditional who accepts the rape and male dominances.

The habit of alcohol and other substances use:-Are exposed of female students to Alcohol and other substances used which initiations of sexual coercions assessed using four items on the frequency of use from “usually (=3), “sometimes” (=2) and, “never” (1).

In the scale, the score of “never” indicate the absent of behaviors (not exposed) on the use of substances including alcohol. “Sometimes” and “usually” also summed together for predicting the behaviors,” exposed to sexual coercions”.

During analysis some times and usually grouped together and never ‘absent of behaviors ‘was as reference group in which the event sexual coercion will predicts.

The highest frequency of the behavior(alcohol, and substances use) will predict the higher experiences of sexual coercions.

Wearing and dressing style: - is the attitude of female student about close and wearing style for the possible cause of sexual coercion assessed by five items questions. The responses range from “strongly agree” (=5), “agree” (=4), “not sure” (=3), “disagree” (=2), “strongly disagree” (=1).

Some of attitudinal questions are reversed coded to positive statements. The respondents with choice of (5) “strongly agree” (4), “agree” on the positive statements grouped under favorable attitude towards dressing styles as cause of coercion as well as they have good awareness on the issue. Otherwise those who score disagree” (=2), “strongly disagree” (=1), grouped as a students who have unfavorable attitude towards dressing and wearing style as cause of sexual coercions.

For the analysis purpose the variable considers as continuous variable

Child hood sexual trauma (experiences):-are the experiences of sexual victimizations as their early age before their five years. History of childhood sexual abuse of females students are assessed using five statements adapted from Early Sexual Experiences Survey The response are within (1), “Yes ” and (2), “No” alternative.

If the students answered any one of the six questions as (1),“yes” grouped under females students who are experiences (trauma) some form of childhood sexual abuse which can predict latter effect once own sexual behaviors and sexual orientations that have a direct predictor of experience of sexual coercions.

RELATIONSHIPFACTORS AS PREDCTORS

Communications between Female Students and Guys(negotiation skill). Are the perceptions on the communications level between females and guys which are predictors of experience of sexual coercions. Females student who can effectively negotiates guys are less susceptible for coercions. Seven statements are constructed, the responses range are from “strongly agree” (=5), “agree” (=4), “not sure” (=3), “disagree” (=2), “strongly disagree” (=1).

During Analyses some of the statements are reverse coded in to positive statements and individual items response are summed, those whose indvadival sums has got highest score means have good negotiation and communication skill with guys and less likely to be experiences of sexual coercions. The Rest whose sums score are low means who have problem of negotiation and more luckily to be experiences the sexual coercion.

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Peer influences

Every one need to belong to feel connected with others and be with other to share attitude inters and circumstances that resembles their own. people chose friend who accept and like them.

For achieving these personal goals people are influenced by their peer.

Peer influences are measure by the level of susceptibility to engage in a certain behavior for not losing friendship and relationships.

For measuring the variables respondents are asked seven statements to indicates their susceptibility for peer influences with (1) "never", (2) "almost never", (3) "sometimes", (4), "almost always" (5) "always" alternatives. For the purpose of analysis individual response sums were add together the higher the score for positive statements the less luckily to be coerced in their university life.. Those whose behaviors are susceptible that means lower score for the positive statements were the more susceptible for peer pressures that predict the probability of experiences of sexual coercions.

Multiple sexual partners

Multiple sexual partners and evaluates on the perception of danger of having multiple sexual partner assessed by Five true and false questions are stated for respondents and which coded with "True" (=1), "false". (2) and "undecided(neutral)"(=3) during analyses those students who answer correctly for correct statements grouped together as they have no problem on the perception of danger of having multiple sexual partners otherwise those students who don't response correctly for at least four and above questions grouped they have perception problem. Otherwise no problem with the danger of having multiple sexual partners.

II. COMMUNITY AND SOCITAL FACTORS

Are those factor who have predicts the presences and absent of sexual coercions on the females students and assessed by the number and availability of organization in the campus with their respective activities for the students. Multiple choice questions are prepared for the respondents with "yes" and "No" alternative. Those who answer as yes

for the availability of the organization and use the service the less likely to be sexually coerced. Among those presences of social group working for female students, the availability of counseling and other medical service was assessed on the questions. The availability of social group, organizations and service will determine the level of experience of sexual coercion.

Level of Self esteem:-Is the Tendency of female's students to Evaluate positively once capacity and ability, specifically related to sexual matter. The scale is ten items likert scales with items are answer with four point scales from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Score in this case are "strongly agree" (=3), "agree" (=2), "disagree" (1), "strongly disagree"(0) some of the items are reverse scored and the higher score , is the higher self esteem with less susceptible for sexual coercion and the less the score the low self esteem level the higher probability to be experiencing sexual coercion.

4.12. Ethical consideration

The proposal was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of Public Health and medical college from Jimma University. Official letter was obtained from Research and publication Office of the University and delivered Debre Birhan University

academic and vice president offices. Permission was requested from Debre birhan university for accessing students included in the study and the letter of approval was presented to the respective college and school heads to secure his/her consent. Informed oral consent was obtained from each participant before start of data collection.

Concerning the right to anonymity and confidentiality, the participants was not required to write their names on the questionnaire. The respondents was separately seated and allowed space and time to complete the questionnaire.

4.13. Dissemination of results

After accomplishing the study, it was presented to the college of public health and medical sciences in Jimma University. Subsequently, attempts was made to present it on scientific conferences and publish it on repetitive scientific journals. And copy of the whole research document was submitted to the Ministry of Gender Affair in Addis Ababa, Debre Birhan Universities and for other concerned body.

CHAPTER FIVE

Result

7.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the participants

A total of 386 Debre Birhan university female students were selected and all the study participants completed the questionnaire for a 100% response rate. The study units

were coming from 20(5.18%) from college of agriculture and natural resources, 75(19.43%) from college of business and economics, 70(18.13%) from college of computing and natural sciences, 77(19.94%) from college of social sciences, 34(8.80%) from school of health sciences, 30(7.77%) from school of computing, 80(20.72%) from school of engineering. The study population consisted female students with mean age of 21.39 years with standard deviation of ± 1.936 . The students distribution with their years of study also assessed the result shows that, below one year's whose account 126(32.6%), exactly one years in the university excluding fresh man accounts 99(25.6%), two years 104(26.9) and 57(14.8%) third year and above abs to graduate. The dominant religion in the study area was orthodox that accounts about 73.1% followed by protestant and Muslim. The dominant ethnicity in the university were Amhara 248(64.2%) followed by Tigre and Oromo. The residence of the students before joining the university were rural which account 189(49.9), urban 122(31.6%) and the rest 75(19.4%) coming from semi urban parts of the country.

Concerning the relationship status of the respondents about 198(51.3) of them have are single, 177(45%) of the respondents have boy friend currently, and the rest 11(2.8%) have boy friend in their earlier life time but currently they were single in their relationship.

Regarding the source of pocket money for the student, families were the leading source followed by relative and boy friend.

Table 1 : Socio-demographic characteristics of Debre Birhan University female Students, May, 2012

Veraibles	n=386	Number (%)
Age		

18-24	371 (96.1)
24+	15 (3.9)
Years spent in the university	
below one years	126 (32.6)
One years(excluding freshman)	99 (25.6)
Two years	104 (26.9)
Three years and above	57 (14.8)
Religions	
orthodox	282 (73.1)
Protestant	62 (16.1)
Muslim	33 (8.5)
Catholics	6 (1.6)
Others×	3 (0.8)
Ethnicity	
Amhara	248 (64.2)
Tigre	66 (17.1)
Oromo	52 (13.5)
guraghe	15 (3.9)
Others×<!--×</b-->	5 (1.3)
Students residence before join the university	
Urban	122 (31.6)
Semi urban	75 (19.4)
Rural	189 (49.0)
Relationship statues(having boyfriend)	
Yes	177 (45.9)
No	198 (51.3)
Past their currently not	11 2.8)
Source of money(pocket money)	

family	336 (87.0)
relative other than family	13 (3.4)
Income from boy friend	34 *(8.8)
other sourcexxx	3 (.8)

×(non religion),×× (haddiya ,wolayita, sidama),×××(currently known person)

7.2 The Family History of the Respondents.

The monthly incomes of the respondent's family were classified by for the quartiles. About 110 (28.5%) of the respondents have an income between (0-300) birr per months, 101(26.2%) of them have an average income between (900-2000) birr per months, 88(22.8%) of them have an average monthly income between (300-900) birr per month and the rest 87(22.5%) of them have monthly income of above 2000) birr per month.

The family's membership styles also assessed among 386 respondents 272(70.5%) of the respondents their parents were live together, the rest 114(29.5%) of them their parts were not living together with deference's reasons including divorce, one of them were dead and others cases were mentioned. From the respondents family 375(97.2%) of them supports their daughters the rest of the family didn't support their daughter. Among those students who supported by their family about 214(55%) of them they gain money in every month the least 44(11.4%) of them gain money from their family in every years as shown below in table 2.

Table 2. Family history and support to females' student in the Debre Birhan University 2012.

VARIABLES N=386	Numbers (%)
Average monthly income of the family	

0-300	110(28.5)
300-900	88(22.8)
900-2000	101(26.2)
>2000	87 (22.5)

father and mother live together

yes	272 (70.5)
No	114 (29.5)

Does your family support for learning

Yes	375 (97.2)
No	11 (2.8)

Frequency of the family sends a money for the students n=375

monthly	214 (55.4)
every semester	108 (28.0)
once in years	44 (11.4)
other××××	9 (2.3)

×××× not in regular frequency

There were students who have other source of income other than their family, among those 143(37%) of the respondents have deference sources of income. From this source, teacher in the university account about 63.3%, followed by boy friend and currently known person.

Regarding the initialization of sexual activities, one hundred forty 36.3% of the respondents were experience the event (perform sex in their life time).



Figure 4: The percentage of female students who start sexual activity.

The availability of the social organization working on the gender and genders related affairs university was assessed about 343(88.9%) of the respondents know the existences of the organization. The rest 43(11.1%) of the respondents were not aware about the organization. among those student who know the existence of the organization, the service provided by the organization were assessed, 148(43.1%) of them reported as the organization works on arranging makeup class and other academic issue, followed by provision counseling and gender education.

fig.2 the service provision of gender affair office in Debre Birhan University,2012

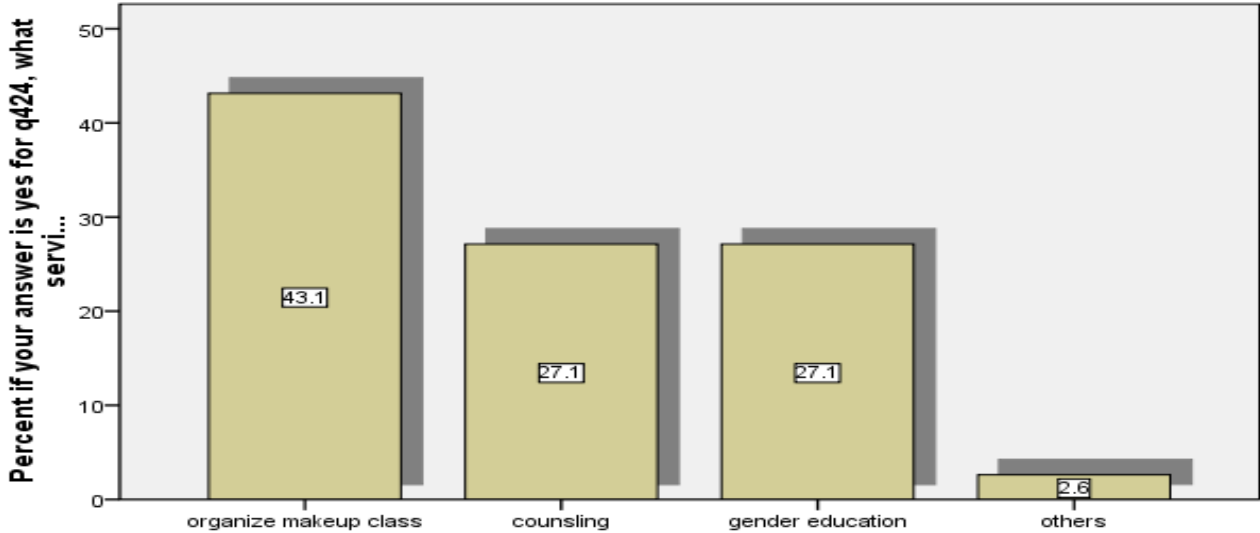


Figure 5: the service provision of gender affair office in Deber Birhan University. 2012

The use of substances like alcohol, and other substances like chat were assessed. Among the total respondents about 114(29.5%) of them uses alcohol, 53(13.8%) of them chewing chat in their past life with usually and sometimes frequency.

7.3 Prevalence of all form of sexual coercion

Sexual coercion measured by one of the three forms of coercion. The prevalence of verbal coercion, attempted rape and performed rape were found to be, 61.1%, 21.2% and 7.5% respectively.

Table 3.1. The two years prevalence of sexual coercion among Debre Birhan university female students 2012.

Variable N= 386	12 month prevalence (%)
Sexual coercion all form	
Verbal coercion	236(61.1%)
Attempted rape	82(21.2%)
Complete Rape	29(7.5%)

Regarding the descriptive statistic of predictor of sexual coercion, attitude about consensual sexual initiation, rape myth attitude, and attitude about wearing style, communication label, self esteem and label of peer influence were assessed and a minimum and maximum score, mean and standard deviation were calculated accordingly. During analysis, those variable were treated as a continuous variable means that. The higher the score mean the higher the probability of the occurrence of the behavior.

Table 4.2. descriptive statistics of the predictors of sexual coercion. DBU,2012.

Variable	Min	max	Mean	SD(±)
Attitude about consensual sex	10	30	23.4	4.23
Rape myth attitude	18	50	38.65	6.76
Attitude on wearing style	5	25	16.8	3.57
Communication label	14	35	27.47	4.7
Self esteem	2	29	18.8	5.65
Peer influence	7	35	13.5	4.74

7.4. Predictors of All Form of Sexual Coercion

Individual factors were those factors that have potential sources for experiencing sexual coercion. Some of the factors which were assessed as potential predictors were, attitude about causal sexual initiation, attitude about rape myth statements, attitude about wearing and dressing styles, life style like alcohol and other substance uses, and childhood sexual trauma were assessed.

The evaluation of respondent on Attitude about causal sexual initiation was assessed. Initial analysis of binary logistic regression shows that, for verbal coercion, attempted rape and complete rape all factors in conceptual frame work significantly associated with experience of sexual coercion but attitude on wearing style is not associated with sexual coercion at $P \leq 0.05$.

The likely hood of experiencing verbal coercion in the last two years was lower among students, who have positive attitude towards rape myth statements, (OR = 0.92, 95%CI: 0.87, 0.96), of the girls who have trauma in their childhood age were higher risk than those girls who were no experience of sexual trauma in their early life, (OR=1.75,95%CI: 1.07, 2.89), and girls who were susceptible for peer pressure were higher risk than less susceptible girls ,(OR= 1.09,95%CI:1.02,1.17). The result of peer influence supported with qualitative findings, respondent with the age of 24 said; *“those students who are manipulated and directed by their and classmates where at higher risk for experiencing unpleasant event, like performing sex without consent drinking alcohol and visiting night clubs, where the most common one, she also strongly accused for girls who come from addis ababa and other cities where thy pressurized other students to engage in risky behavior.”*

The result of rape myth attitude indicates that female students who re coming from male dominance culture, were accept the superiority of males and pass silently the experience of sexual coercion.

Table 4. Predictors of experience of verbal coercion among female student of Debre Brhan University, may2012

Variable	number	95% CI	crude OR	AOR
Peer influences				
High			1.14 (1.084, 1.20)	1.09 (1.02, 1.17)
Low			1	1
Rape myth attitude				
High			0.90 (0.86, 0.93)	0.92 CI: (0.87, 0.96)
low			1	1
Trauma				
Yes	157(40.7)		2.85 (CI 1.82, 4.44)	1.75 (1.07, 2.89),
No	229(57.3)		1	1

P<0.05

Multiple logistic regressions for experience of attempted rape against the predictors' variable were performed initially in the binary logistic regression model, all of the predictors except attitude on wearing and dressing styles, had significance association with attempted rape. But in multivariate analysis only alcohol use, level of self esteem and family income were the last predictors for attempted rape experience.

The likely hood of experiencing attempted rape in the last two years was lower among students, who have higher self esteem than girls who have lower self esteem, (OR=0.93, 95%CI:0.88,0.98), girls came from families whose monthly income were between(0-300) higher

To experiences attempted rape than girls come from higher income class, (above 2000 birr per month, (OR=2.58,95%CI: 1.16, 5.72) and those girls who uses alcohol were at higher risk than those girls who don't ever use alcohol with, (OR=1.95, 95%CI: 1.11, 3.41).

Table 5. Predictors of attempted rape experienced on female student of Debre Birhan University 2012.

Variable	numbers	95% CI	COR	AOR
Alcohol use				
Yes	114(29.5%)	2.96 (1.78, 4.91)		1.95(1.114, 3.41)
No	272(70.5%)	1		1
Self esteem				
high		0.881(0.84,0.92)		0.93, (0.88,0.98)
low		1		1
Family income				
>2000		1		1
0-300		2.66(1.30,5.40)		2.58(1.16, 5.72)

P<0.05

For the experience of complete rape against the predictors' variable were performed initially in the binary logistic regression model, all of the predictors except attitude on wearing and dressing styles, had significance association rape.

The likely hood of experiencing complete rape in the last two years was lower among students, who have higher self esteem than girls who have lower self esteem, (OR=0.89, 95%CI:0.81,0.97), girls who use alcohol were at highest risk for experiencing complete rape than those girls who didn't used alcohol

with,(OR=3.51,95%CI:1.41,8.71), girls who had childhood sexual trauma were higher risk than girls without trauma,(OR= 3.46,95%CI:1.46,8.197) and those girls who have good communication(negotiation skill were at lowest risk than girls who had problem of communication,(OR=0.89%,CI:0.83,0.97).

Table. 6. Predictors for the Experience of complete rape among Debre Birhan university female student May, 2012.

Variable	numbers	COR	AOR
Self esteem			
high		0.841(0.87,0.90)	0.89(0.81,.97)
low		1	1
Alcohol use			
Yes	114(29.5%)	5.24(2.35,11.67)	3.51(1.41,8.71)
No	272(70.5%)	1	1
Childhood trauma			
Yes	157(40.7)	4.266(1.84,9.89)	3.46(1.46,8.19)
No	229(57.3)	1	1
Communication skill			
high		0.87(0.81,0.94)	0.89(0.83,0.97)
low		1	1

P<0.05

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION

From all respondents who start sexual intercourse about 114(33.5%) of them reported that their first sexual intercourse were coercive and the majority of the perpetrators were teachers, boy friend and family members. The finding was similar with the study conducted in American especially in Virginia where the prevalence of woman who experiences forced sexual initiation were around 30.2 % where the majority of perpetrators were teachers in the university, boy friends and family members (28). This result also comparable from the result of compass violence of white paper in which the prevalence of forced sexual initiation were approximately ranges from 20-25% of the college woman experiences attempted and complete rape in their college life.

The finding also comparable from World health organization study on multi country study on woman health indicates the first sexual intercourse in many woman were coercive and forcible with the prevalence of 24% in rural peru,28% Tanzania and 30% in rural Bangladesh(29). This result shows that the problem of sexual coercion were prevalence and worldwide.

The two years prevalence of rape, attempted rape and verbal coercion in Debre Birhan University among females' students were 7.5%, 21.2% and 61.1% respectively.

This finding were almost consistent to the study conducted in chili where the prevalence's of rape attempted rape and other form of coercion was 12.3%,10.8% and 25.1%(33). The deference's in the finding of verbal coercion were attributed from the perceived cultural deference's about verbal insist and coercion existing between Ethiopian and chili woman, and in this study all verbal coercion experienced by girls that have negative consequences on the emotion of the students were include. Like defamation, and speaking bad words were included in this study. This may increase the prevalence of verbal coercion compared to the chili's finding.

the incensement in the prevalence of verbal coercion also supported by in-depth interview result age 27, *“almost all of the interviewed said that most of females’ students’ experiences verbal coercion, including insult, defamation verbal insists everywhere in the compass and outside the campus even inside the library while they were in the study.*

In Uganda University reported that almost one third of woman the university experienced at least one form of sexual coercion(34) which was less than from this study where approximately the prevalence of all form of coercion where more than half. This may be the inclusion of verbal coercion in this study magnifies the finding our study.

The finding of this study were slightly higher in the study conducted in Addis Ababa where the prevalence complete rape, and attempted rape where 5% and 10% respectively. This inconsistency might due to deference’s of setting and it may also attribute from that in our study area there were a male dominances culture. But the finding of verbal coercion in this study were less than that of the finding from Addis Ababa where the prevalence of were 74.3 %(66). This inconsistency might be due to the social system and living style existing between Addis Ababa and Debre birhan. In Addis Ababa girls were verbal coerced because they have a probability of meeting more guys than those girls living in Debre Birhan University.

Regarding the predictors of each form of sexual coercion using the constructed variable existed in the conceptual frame work. Of the predictors of verbal coercion peer influences, rape myth attitude and experiencing child hood trauma (39, 47, 48, and 56) which were supported by our present finding which were peer influences and trauma as increased significantly with experiences of verbal coercion and positive attitude toward reversed rape myth attitude as a protective for experiencing the event. shown in table 4.

The probability of experiencing verbal coercion in the last two years was lower by 8% among students, who have positive attitude towards rape myth statements, this finding also comparable from finding of other Afro American college student in the selected American university in which the student who accepted male dominances and adverse cultural gender belief were at higher risk for experiencing any form of sexual coercion than students who have not develop this student rape myth attitude(39). This might be due to the specific culture where girls developed. According to

the finding those girls who grow in African where the male dominances culture are prevalence, girls tend to accepted male where the decision maker and judge for the life.

According to the current study, girls who have trauma in their childhood age were higher risk than those girls who were no experience of sexual trauma in their early life, and girls who were susceptible for peer pressure were higher risk than less susceptible girls for peer pressure. This finding also consistent with study conducted in Uganda university where among those girls who have trauma in their early life where at high probability of experiencing sexual coercion than without trauma(51), this might be early sexual victimization lower skill and confidence of the girls to refuse and decision of sexual matters.

Concerning with the predictors of experiences of attempted rape; alcohol use, level of self esteem and family income where the strongest predictors (table 5) and for predictors of complete rape alcohol use, level self esteem, childhood sexual trauma and communication skill where found to be the strongest significances predictors(table 6).

The finding for the use of alcohol for experiences of attempted rape and rape were comparable from the study conducted on unwanted sexual contact on campus 2007 reveals with the positive association between the use of alcohol and experiences of coercion (42, 43).

This study also comparable with other study conducted on campus woman violence in Miami University 2008 also shows a positive association between use of alcohol and experiences of sexual coercion(all form)(45). This might be the use of alcohol impair judgment and reaction time, diminish recognition of vulnerability, reduce one's ability to obtain or give consent, and decrease the capacity to resist for unwanted sexual activities. *In-depth interviewed also supported this finding, those girls who came to offices of gender affairs for reporting sexual coercion experiences were girls who use alcohol and visited night clubs.* This is true that, alcohol fueled sexual aggression and anti-social behavior that harms thousands of students each year in college and universities.

the finding for the association of level of self esteem for experiences of attempted rape and complete rape showed as protective (table 5, 6), this study finding also similar with a study conducted in the united state in 2007 where the high self-esteem woman use ego-protective attribution responses more than low self-esteem woman, similar other study indicated that

high self-esteem may act as an emotional shield in response of coercive sexual behaviors than were low self-esteem woman (65). This association might be, for those girls with high self esteem give special value and worth's for themselves and protects them from use of alcohol and other substances and have confidences to protect them from perpetrators. The finding from in-depth interviewed also stated as *those girls who have high self esteem can capable to escape from attempted rape and most of the time they could not be experiences rape. They also confidently report for the concerning body including university officials, if some perpetrators tries to hurt them.*

Regarding family monthly income as predictors for the experiences of attempted rape(table 5), those students come from family income less than 300 birr per a month was 2.5 times higher risk compared to girls come from a family income greater than 2000 birr per month. This finding also comparable to a study conducted in Harare region eastern Ethiopian where those female student come from low socio economic family where at high rate to experience sexual coercion with odd of 1.5(67). The deference's in the odd of exposer higher in this study, this might be the deference in age and the setting of the study area.

The association of family income with experiences of sexual coercion might be attributed from, those girls come from poor family were might be went to a perpetrators to find money. During this time perpetrators like teacher and "sugar daddies" might attempt girls for sexual contact.

But for the experiences of complete rape family monthly income were not significantly associated at $P>0.05$. This might be due to the natures of rape, rape were more frequently commuted by unknown perpetrators and the situation are horrible in which the victim incapable of resisting the event. So experiences of rape and family income were not associated in our study.

The finding for the experiences of child hood sexual trauma for a potential predictors of rape were comparable from the study conducted on in a study from South Africa, of females were found to have experienced forced or coerced intercourse before the age of 15 years. The victim girls were latter prefer multiple sexual partner that aggravate for experience of sexual coercion (37).

This study also comparable other study conducted in Latin America especially in Brazil chili and Mexico in 2007 and 2009 respectively found that child abuse is one of the strongest predictor of sexual coercion in latter age especially for college woman (49, 50).

This study also comparable to other study conduct among Uganda university students in 2011 indicates that, from all respondents 59% of those who responded had previously had sexual intercourse, 33.1% of female students reported having had some experience of sexual coercion. Sexual coercion significantly associated to early sexual debut that leads them unpleasant outcome in their health and education (51). This might be early sexual victimization may increase victims' vulnerability by weakening the skill and confidences of female student to resist the perpetrators (52). The other possible explanation might be those girls who have trauma were count themselves as worth less and simply commuted sex and didn't resist the perpetrators.

The finding for the level of self communication (negotiation skill) for potential predictors of rape were assessed the higher the communication level and the lower probability to experiences rape, this might be those girls who have good awareness and have skill for negotiating guy prevent them from the perpetrators.

This study were comparable in the study conducted in Mexico on gender communication and sexual health indicates those woman who have good communication were high probability to have healthy sexual behaviors, they were at less chance to experiences rape (38). Other pilot study conducted in rural Zimbabwe also indicates that the level of communication between man and woman have a significant effect on the sexual behaviors of individual (55).

Strength & limitation of the study

Strength

Utilization comprehensive conceptual frame works that try to assess the problem in each dimension (level of influence)

The use of both quantitative and qualitative research methods for gathering further and detailed information for compilation of the objective of the study.

The uses of advanced statistic for controlling confounding and to see the interaction of deferent variable in the influences of the outcome variable.

Limitations

Due to its cross-sectional study designs it is difficult to determine causal relationships between the proposed predictors and the outcomes of interest.

Behavioral self-reports are contaminated by self-reports of cognitions, the student may be forgot some of the events that experienced in the past.

Social desirability bias also affects the outcome of the study.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Conclusion

Sexual coercion in its all form is found high though the figures low in some aspect, if it's not tackled timely. This problem becomes a major public health issue.

Indeed, this problem has further undesirable consequence on the health and educational outcome of the students. Including drop out from university, abortion related cases death due to unwanted pregnancy HIV/AIDS and related STIs. From the event and long term trauma also mentioned.

Regarding the predictors of all form of sexual coercion; peer pressures, rape myths attitudes, family income and label of self esteem, communication skill and childhood sexual trauma found to be a significant predictors for the events.

So while designing programs in sexual and reproductive health problem for girls especially for students, working on the above factors were important to tackle this dramatic problem.

For the experiences of attempted rape and complete rape alcohol use and level of self esteem were significance predictors of both rape and attempted rape.

The increments in the number of bars and night clubs which supply alcohol and other substances around the university were major contributing factors for female student to expose for coercion.

Beside thus, family income for attempted rape experiences and childhood sexual trauma and communication skill for experiences of complete rape were found to be the major significances predictors.

Generally working on personal factors parallel with those social and organizational factor were important to make female student commutative and industrious in higher institution especially in Debre Birhan University.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Recommendations

Based on these findings it is recommended that

1. Awareness creation program should design and implanted at all level of the society starting from families communities and broader mass of the Ethiopian society.
2. Skill training focusing on communicative negotiation and reasoning shall be designed and give to the students so that female students capable to be productive resource of the countries.
3. Debre Birhan university official should Empower female student by giving life skill training And counseling as well as by arranging make up class for creating a better environment for Female students in the University.
4. Enforcing and strengthen the law for punishment of the perpetrators .
5. HAPCO should strengthen if their and formed Peer group should be perform in higher institution for scaling up the ability and skill of females students in the university.

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ANEX

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Questionnaire prepared to assess sexual coercion and influencing factor: among female student of debre Birhan University, 2012.

A. Questionnaire Quantitative Part in English

Site: DEBRE BRHAN UNIVERSTY

Dear participant

I am Who are currently working in Jimma University as assistant lecturer and being a student of post graduate student for holding master of public health in health promotion and health education. Ending this I am conducting my research thesis on sexual coercion and determinant factor for it among females student of debre Birhan University. The finding of the research is vital for strategic planning and prominent policy making regarding the problem. It also guides activities working in the area of coercion and university students. So your responses are vital for achieving the goal of the research and for decrement of the problem facing young Ethiopian girls like you.

We are asking you for your help. Here is a questionnaire for you to complete. There is no need to put your name on the questionnaire; no individual responses wasreported and as explained above the aim of the study is purely educative and contributes for solving the Burdon. It is your full right to refuse any or all of the questions. Please read each question carefully and answer it to the best of your ability. There are no correct or incorrect responses; we are merely interested in your personal point of view.

Thank you very much

So are willing participate **Yes**



No



If yes continue filling

Date of completion _____

College/schools _____

Questionnaire Prepared To Determine the Prevalence and Influencing factor for Sexual Coercive among female student of debre Birhan University, 2012

For choice and scales circle your preferences answer, for short answer please write your opinion on the spaces provided.

Part I:-A. Scio-demographic characteristics

Sr/no	Questions	Alternatives	Category(code)
Q101.	Age	In year	
Q102.	How long have you been in the university	1. One years 2. Two years 3. Three years 4. Four and above	
Q103	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Protestant 3. Islam 4. Catholic 5. Others (specify).....	
Q104	What is your ethnicity	1. Amhara 2. Tigre 3. Oromo 4. Guraghe 5. Other specify	

Q105	Where do you live before joining the university?	1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Semi urban	
Q106	Do you have ever boy friend in your life?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Previously not but now	
Q107	Who is your source of income	1. Family 2. Other relative out of family 3. Income from boy friend 4. Other source specify _____	

I. B. Parental history Please use “X” sign for your choice

Q201	How much is your family monthly income in birr	(_____) birr	
Q202	Do your father and mother live together?	1. Yes 2. If no they were: a. Divorced b. One of them died c. Other	
Q203	Does your family and relative support you for learning?	1. Yes 2. No (if your choice no for Q NO.203jump to Q No.206)	
Q204	If yes for questions 203 How often they send you the	1. Monthly 2. Every semester	

	money?	3. Once in a year 4. Other specify(_____)	
Q205	Do you think that it is enough for you?	1. Yes 2. No 3. If no why_____	
Q206	Do You Have Another Sources Of Income Other Than Family	1. Yes 2. No	
Q 207	If your answer is “yes” for questions number 206 Who is your source of income?	1. Boy friend 2. Teacher at the university 3. Other currently known person by you inside and outside the campus 4. Other	

II. Assessment of Perceived Influencing Factor for experience of Sexual Coercion in the Campus

Individual Factor

A. 1 Attitude about casual sexual initiations

Directions: The Following items examine the attitude of female student on consensual sexual intercourse. **Please use “X” sign for your choice.**

		Strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly agree
Q301	It doesn't need to be committed a person to have sex with him	1	2	3	4	5
Q302	Casual sex is acceptable	1	2	3	4	5
Q303	It is ok to have sex with gangster as proud.	1	2	3	4	5
Q304	No effect to have ongoing sexual relationship with more than one person at a time	1	2	3	4	5
Q305	Sex as a simple exchange for some favor!	1	2	3	4	5
Q306	Sex is primarily physical.	1	2	3	4	5
Q307	Sex is always initiated by females	1	2	3	4	5

A.2. Attitude towards rape myth

Directions: The Following items examine the attitude of female student on rape myth statements, circle your choice. **Please use “X” sign for your choice**

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	agree	Strongly agree
Q308.	When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation	1	2	3	4	5
Q309	Many rapes happen because women lead men on.	1	2	3	4	5
Q310	In some rape cases, the woman actually wanted it to happen.	1	2	3	4	5
Q311	Even though the woman may call it rape, she probably enjoyed it.	1	2	3	4	5
Q312	If a boy friend or any perpetrator pays all the bills, he has the right to sex with that girl whenever he wants.	1	2	3	4	5
Q313	A woman can be raped against her will	1	2	3	4	5
Q314	Rapists are “normal” for men	1	2	3	4	5
Q315	If a woman is raped, often it's because she didn't say "no" clearly enough	1	2	3	4	5
Q316	If a woman isn't virgin, it is not big deals if she will rape.	1	2	3	4	5
Q317	Rape is a sex crime.	1	2	3	4	5

B. Alcohol and other substance Use

Direction:-The following questions are used to assess the use of substance and frequency of use by female student in Debre Birhan University. Please use “X” sign for your choice.

	have you ever use the following substances	USUALLY(3)	SOMETIMES(2)	NEVER(1)
Q318	1.Alcohol	3	2	1
	2.Chat	3	2	1
	3.Cannabis and marijuana	3	2	1
	4.Other specify			

Wearing Style

C. Directions: The following questions are used to assess the attitude of female student about closing and wearing style for cause of sexual coercion in Debre Birhan University. Please use “X” sign for your choice

		Strongly disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly agree	
Q319	Wearing short closes like miniskirt cause rape	1	2	3	4	5
Q320	The girls who experiences attempt rape are those who prefer miniskirt	1	2	3	4	5
Q321	Boy always verbally insult woman who were modern close.	1	2	3	4	5
Q322	Dressing style is help to attract boys	1	2	3	4	5
Q323	Dressing is nothing for sexual	1	2	3	4	5

	pleasure arousal					
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D.Directions: The following statements are used for assessing history of childhood sexual abuse among female student in Debre Birhan University. Please use “X” sign for your choice

	Statements	YES	NO
Q324	Did you ever touch the genitals of someone at least 5 years older than you?	1	2
Q325	Did someone at least 5 years older than you ever touch your genitals or breasts?	1	2
Q326	Did you engage in anal intercourse with someone at least 5 years older than you?	1	2
Q327	Did you engage in vaginal intercourse with someone at least 5 years older than you?	1	2
Q328			
Q329	Do you consider yourself to be a victim of childhood sexual abuse?	1	2

III. RELATIONSHIP FACTOR

Directions: The Following Questionnaires Are Assess the Relationship Factor That Contribute For experiences of Sexual Coercion among Female Student in Debre Birhan University. **Please use “X” sign for your choice**

A. Perceptions on communication between male and female students

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree

Q401	Female are more sensitive for sex than male	1	2	3	4	5
Q402	Male should always ask a woman for sex and love	1	2	3	4	5
Q403	If a woman say ok for love, it means it mean that she is ready for sex	1	2	3	4	5
Q404	A woman who always used makeup means she has sexual desire.	1	2	3	4	5
Q405	Woman who go together with gay is responsible for the occurrences of sex	1	2	3	4	5
Q406	Woman who always contact her teacher wants sex with him	1	2	3	4	5
Q407	Attractive girls are insulted by guys.	1	2	3	4	5

B. Peer influences

Directions: the following statements are used to assess the level of peer influences experienced by female student of Debre Birhan University. Please use “X” sign for your choice

		never	Almost	Someti mes	Almost Always	Always
Q408	How often do you have to commit ` sex to prove to yourself that your partner or girl friends thinks you're attractive?	1	2	3	4	5
Q409	How often do you have sex to become more intimate with your partner?	1	2	3	4	5
Q410	How often do you have sex because you	1	2	3	4	5

	worry that people will talk about you if you don't have sex					
Q411	How often that you're your roommate or other person influence you to have sex with other gay	1	2	3	4	5
Q412	Do you feel sham if you have not boy friend at the college.	1	2	3	4	5
Q413	Do you feel regret when your roommate have boy friend but not you?	1	2	3	4	5
Q414	How often do you have sex because it feels acceptance by your friend?					

C. Assessing Presence of having multiple sexual partner among female student in Debre Birhan University. Please use "X" sign for your choice

		True	False	not sure
Q415	It's ok to have more than one sexual partner at a time	1	2	3
Q416	Having multiple sexual partners is source of income.	1	2	3
Q417	Woman has more than one boy friend mean she is attractive.	1	2	3
Q418	Woman who have one boy friend are less communicative and less modern	1	2	3
Q419	Smart boys have more lucky to get more girls for sex	1	2	3

3. Giving gender educations

4. Other specify(_____)

Part V. Assessment of self-esteem of female student of Debre Birhan University.

Instructions: below is a list of the statement dealing with your general feeling about yourself, Mark your choice in front of the statement.

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q501	on the whole I am satisfied with my self	0	1	2	3
Q502	I feel I am a person of worth	0	1	2	3
Q503	*At a time I am not good at all	0	1	2	3
Q504	I feel that I have number of good quality	0	1	2	3
Q505	I am able to do thing as well as most other people	0	1	2	3
Q506	*I feel I don't have to proud off	0	1	2	3
Q507	*I certainly feel useless at a time	0	1	2	3
Q508	*all in all I am inclined to feel that I am a failure	0	1	2	3
Q509	I take positive attitude towards my self	0	1	2	3
Q510	*I wish I could have more respect for my self	0	1	2	3

Part VI. Questionnaires prepared for assessing experience of Sexual coercions among female student of Debre Birhan University.

Sr/no	Questions and statement	Alternative	Code
Q601	What was your age at the event of first	1. Under 14 years age	

	sexual intercourse?	2. Above 14 years age				
Q602	Do you think that your first sexual intercourse is consent?	1. Yes 2. No				
Q603	Did you experience one of the following event below as a woman (more than one answer is possible)	Life time		Last 12 month		
		Yes(1)	No(2)	Yes(1)	No(2)	
	1. Insulting by referring body of the females, defamations, and disclosing secrets?					
	2. Un welcome Naming, holding hand, touching stroke hair against your will?					
	3. Face unwelcome touch on your genital, breast, nape, buttock, thighs?					
Q604	Rape(acquiescent rape & Attempt rape)experiences Do you ever experience one of them below					
	1. Have you had a man attempt to insert his penis (but not occurs) while you don't want him but he use his power?					
	2. Have you ever forced in to sexual intercourse against your will but he use his money?					
	3. Have you had a situations you were incapable due to alcohol, were not	Life time (yes) (no)		Last 12 month (yes) (no)		

	able protect unwanted sexual intercourse?					
	4. Have you had sexual intercourse's when you don't want but a man use some type of force?					
	5. Have you had sex acts (anal, oral, vaginal intercourse's or penetration by penis or object when really you don't want but a man uses his possition?					

Q605. If your answer is yes from the above questions (encounter one of the above forced sex event) who was the most perpetrator of the event?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Boy friend | 5. Relative | 9. Stranger |
| 2. Father | 6. neighbor | 10. Other |
| 3. Brother | 7. Teacher | |
| 4. Grand father | 8. Student | |

Q606. Do you remember some of the tactic that the man used while the event was occurring? _____

Thanks you!!!

JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE LINE

Informed Consent number_____ Name of the interviewer _____

Dear Sir/madam;

I am Masters Degree students from Jimma University. As part of our academic requirements, I am expected to conduct researches that are critical and important to solve the problem of the country. So I am interested to assess the problem of sexual coercions experienced on female students in your university. Thus this interview is prepared for this purpose to get appropriate information on the major determinates and associated problems of coercions.

The information that I will obtain using this interview was used only for academics purpose and also I need to assure you that confidentiality is my main quality. The study has no risk to you and your organization. Therefore I politely request your cooperation to participate in this interview. You do have the right not to respond at all or to withdraw in the meantime, but your input has great value for the success of my research objective so that to intervene the problem.

Thank you for your cooperation!!!

Part I: General Information

1. Position (responsibility) _____

Part II: Socio-demographic information

1. Age: _____

2. Sex: _____

3. Educational status: _____

Part III. Interview Questions

1. What are the common problems of female students in debre Birhan University?
2. Which group of females' students is the most affected group by sexual and sexuality problems?
3. What type of sexual coercion do you observe in your university?
4. How do you rate them?
5. In your perception what are the risk factors for this problem?
6. What are the possible consequences of the above problem?
7. What possible solutions do you undertake to alleviate these problems if any?
8. Whom do you think responsible for solving the problem?
9. What do you suggest to alleviate these problems? (community side, Government, officials in the university and students side)
10. What is your future plan to alleviate these problems?

Data Collector

Name _____ Signature _____

