Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Domestic Adoption and Foster Care Service among Employees in Selected Branches of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa

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School of Psychology

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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Psychology

Advisor
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I, the undersigned, declares that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any degree in other University.

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Abstract

The objective of the study was assessing the knowledge, attitudes and practices about domestic adoption and foster care services among Commercial Bank of Ethiopia employees in Addis Ababa. The data was collected from 250 randomly selected participants. The data collected were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The instruments used for data collection included questionnaires and interviews. The researcher used mixed research design for this study. The result revealed that the participants’ have knowledge about the meaning of domestic adoption but have low practices of the adoption and foster care service. They have also negative attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service. Knowledge of domestic adoption was not different between males (M = 4.176, SD = 2.09, n = 159) and females (M = 3.86, SD = 1.38, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance t (248) = 1.256, p > .05, 95% CI [-.175 to .791]; but knowledge of foster care was different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 2.10, n = 159) and females (M = 3.12, SD = 1.56, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance t (248) = 2.440, p < .05, 95% CI [.11 to 1.04]. There is no statistically significant difference at the p > .05 level for the age categories of adoption knowledge: F (3, 246) = 1.313, p = .271; Foster care knowledge: F (3, 246) = 2.481, p = .062; and adoption attitude: F (3, 246) = 2.619, p = .051, but statistically significant difference at the p < .05 level in foster care attitude: F (3, 246) = 3.694, p = .013; domestic adoption practice: F (3, 246) = 9.164, p = .001; foster care practice: F(3, 246) = 8.63, p = .001). There is no statistically significant difference at the p > .05 level for the level of education categories of adoption practice: F (3, 246) = 2.132, p = .097, adoption knowledge: p = .387. Even though there were a few practices of domestic adoption and foster care services among the participants, for most of them, especially foster care is the new concept.

Key words: knowledge, attitude, practices, adoption, foster care service
Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

In least developed countries around the world, natural and man-made disasters, including disease, war, poverty and HIV/AIDS have resulted in millions of children who have lost their parents and remain alone. In 2003, there were an estimated 8 million orphans in Sub-Saharan Africa both of whose parents have died (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID; 2004). According to the Unicef report updated on 16 June 2017, in 2015, the number orphan increased nearly by 140 million globally, 61 million in Asia, 52 million in Africa, 10 million Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7.3 million Eastern Europe and Central Asia. (unicef.org)

According to humanitarian and social researches center report, child population makes up 2.2 billion of 7 billion world populations. And 143 to210 millions of child population are orphaned. The regions where most orphans living are Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. (reliefweb.int, Report on world’s orphans. July 2014).

Most African orphans who have lost their parents due to different calamities, including HIV/AIDS, undergo severe psychological disturbance and great socio- economic challenges. Since many orphans are not properly cared for by the existing social structure, more and more children will likely require care to fulfill their basic needs (World Bank, 2017). In African settings, domestic adoption and fostering are considered a more permanent placement (Blackie, 2014). Children move between and within families to increase access to resources and care, using less formal fostering processes and with less concern for legal process or protection (Abebe, 2010). Ethiopia, with the population 105 million (World Bank, 2017) the orphan crisis
looms large, According to unicef.org Ethiopia counts one of the largest populations of orphans in the world; 13 per cent of children throughout the country are missing one or both parents. This represents an estimated 4.6 million children-800,000 of who were orphaned by HIV/AIDS. (UNICEF updated 24 January 2006) Humanitarian and social researches center report put Ethiopia in the top ten countries with highest orphan population with the number of 4,800,000 orphans (reliefweb.int, Report on world’s orphans. July 2014) and some sources estimated that there are about 5.5 million orphans in Ethiopia. This represents about 6% of the total population.

According to national laws of Ethiopia, as well as the regional and international conventions ratified by the country, a child is anyone below the age of 18. Children constitute 47, 837, 094, which is 52 per cent of the total population. Of these, 24,252,445 (51 percent) are boys and 23, 574,649 (49 percent) are girls. In terms of their residence, 39,634,784 (82 per cent) are rural while 8, 129, 736 (18 per cent) are urban. (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia National Children’s Policy, 2017).The situation is worse in cities like Addis Ababa the government estimated the number of street children totaled 150 to 200 thousand, with approximately 50 to 60 thousand street children in Addis Ababa. The UN children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimated there were 600 thousand street children in the country and more than 100 thousand in the capital. (Gvnet.com.accessed 4 February 2011). Addis Ababa BOWCYA survey (2010) showed that most inhabitants were living below the poverty line. As a result, opportunities for children to be cared for by their relatives are very much limited. Even though growing with the family with parental care is fundamental for child survival, health, and wellbeing, in the city of Addis Ababa, thousands of unfortunate children are at risk of exploitation, abused and violence. To help these unfortunate children with family based life, government of Ethiopia allows adopting agencies to facilitate both inter-country and domestic adoptions. Adoption is one of the major mechanisms to
lessen such problems of orphans and needy children but considering the number of orphans in the country, the extent of adoption by foreigners is very insignificant. For instant according to United States Embassy, American families have adopted more than 5,500 Ethiopian children since 2011. News 24.com written that in 2010 and 2011 Spanish families took 1,200 Ethiopian children. On the other hand, local adoption by Ethiopian is almost none exist. Evidences show that the link between characteristics of the home environment to children’s development is quite strong (Sylva, Kathy, Edward Melhuish, Pam Sammons, IramSiraj, Blatchford, and Brenda Taggart. 2004). Additionally the nature of a child’s upbringing greatly determines the child’s later life. Zewdineh (2008) and Berry & Gutrie, (2003) shows local adoption is not a new concept for Ethiopian. It has been practiced for long time through less formal means, but now days it seems not getting enough attention by most citizens. Until 2018, much emphasis was given to inter-country adoption rather than domestic community and family based child care systems (World Bank, 2017). However, in the middle of this research, Ethiopia has banned the adoption of children by foreigners due to the deep rooted concern that adopted children face abuse and neglect abroad. This might help children to grow up in Ethiopian culture, custom, social values and practices. But here are big equations. What will happen to the millions of orphans and vulnerable children who can no longer be adopted abroad? Is the society ready to take the responsibility for its own orphaned and vulnerable children? Do individuals have knowledge about domestic adoption and Foster care service that they can participate in. Domestic adoption was the least common category of family-based alternative child-care service, followed by foster care. The low uptake of local adoption was attributed to various barriers including lack of awareness about formal procedures on domestic adoption and misconceptions, reluctance to face legal procedures, cultural reasons, and fear of stigma and labeling, and economic problems.
Dessalegn states domestic adoption practice is divided into two places as the customary laws and the modern law of Ethiopia. The customary law of adoption is referred to as cultural guddifachaa, which has the rules and ritualistic procedures and not written in the law. The modern law of adoption bases itself on written documents with rules, procedures, proclamations of government, and the policies designed for the welfare of children in Ethiopia (Dessalegn, 2006). Foster care adoption is a type of domestic adoption where a child is initially placed in public care. Many times the foster parents take on the adoption when the children become legally free. Its importance as an avenue for adoption varies by country. Of the 127,500 adoptions in the U.S. in 2000 about 51,000 or 40% were through the foster care system. According to UNICEF 272 children were placed in foster care, and 795 children benefited from domestic adoptions. An Ethiopian particularity is the existence of a traditional form of adoption called guddifachaa. This term comes from the Oromo language and describes the full assimilation of an outsider (child) into a family. It has also been incorporated in the legal framework meaning the formal process of domestic adoption. In 2012, 421 children have benefited from this cultural practice in the Oromia region. (ISS country fact sheet, 2015). The Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption (2002) sponsored the study in cooperation with The Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute to provide a wealth of information about how Americans think and feel about adoption. And the study revealed Age and gender are associated with propensity to adopt, those between the ages of 35 and 54 indicated they have considered adopting. Females are more likely to consider adoption than males. Income and education are not major factors in considering adopting. Oladokun (2009) carried out a study to examine knowledge, and attitude of male and female participants towards child adoption. Three communities in Ibadan, Oyo state using interview and focus group discussion with 12 groups and
10 participants each of married men and women between the ages of 20-45 years. The study reveal gender different in the knowledge and acceptance of adoption, one-third of the female group view adoption as the last hope for childless while the remaining two-third said adoption was not a big deal and sees it as alternative for infertile couples as it will serve to comfort them. Their male counterparts said they dislike adoption as the people in their community may not a good attitude towards them. This study looks at the current knowledge, attitude and practice towards domestic adoption and foster care service in Ethiopia. The study explored whether gender, age, level of education and monthly income of the respondents, affect their knowledge, attitude and practice of domestic adoption and foster care, also a consideration of adoption and foster care by taking selected branches of commercial bank of Ethiopia employees as a sample population.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia counts one of the largest populations of orphan and vulnerable children in the world (Zewdineh, 2008). Berry and Gutrie (2003) stated that orphans and vulnerable children are exposed to various social, psychological, economic and health problems. The largest groups in need of support in Ethiopia were orphans and vulnerable children directly affected by HIV/AIDS, extreme poverty, continuous risk of famine, and internal and external migration. Out of estimated five million Ethiopian children considered to be orphaned or vulnerable, 77,000 were living in child-headed households and their situation calls for the response of all concerned bodies (Radeny and Bunkers, 2009).

Most orphans live with their poor relatives who are often unable to provide them with their physical, educational and health needs, many children are without minimal family support. Hence many orphans and children of large families are not properly cared for by the existing
social structure, more and more children will likely require care to fulfill their basic needs. According to Alternative Childcare –UNICEF, in Ethiopia, there is raising number of children without parental care. Even though the country has established a formal system of community/family-based alternative care still the community seems not familiar with the system or neglected the situation. In Ethiopia, as in most traditional societies, there has been a strong culture of caring for orphans, the sick, and disabled and other needy members of the society by the nuclear and extended family members, communities and churches. (Tsegaye, 2001) Adopting abandoned or orphaned children especially in the Oromo culture (guddifecha) and Amhara culture (YeMarLej) takes place every so often. Once a child is adopted, that adoptive family takes full responsibility of the child. Such practices must be encouraged to address the crisis related to orphan in the country. The researcher initiated this research to grasp the level of knowledge, attitude and practice towards domestic adoption and foster care service. To provide different care and support services through the expansion of domestic alternative care options to OVC we must initiate people and provide them with knowledge to make them participate in the different community/family based child care system. To do that we should know what they already know about the indigenous child care services such as domestic adoption and foster care. If policymakers know about public attitude and practice about domestic adoption and foster care service they can create suitable laws that benefit many children. If the stakeholders know the level of current knowledge towards domestic adoption and foster care, they can put more efforts to mobilize the community. So this study is essential to identify important facts about people’s level of knowledge, attitudes and practice towards domestic adoption and foster care service. It also shows demographic difference Will gender, age, level of education and monthly income influence an individual adult’s, attitude and practice towards child adoption and foster care? So
this research finding can serve as a base line to provide necessary information on current individual’s knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this research was assessing the knowledge, attitude, and practice towards domestic adoption and foster care service among selected Commercial Bank of Ethiopian employees in Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

Specifically, the research was intended:

- To investigate the current knowledge about the domestic adoption and foster care service among CBE employees in Addis Ababa.
- To examine the employees’ attitude towards the domestic adoption and foster care service in Ethiopia.
- To describe the employees’ practices regarding the domestic adoption and foster care service.
- To examine the relationship between socio-demographic variables and the knowledge attitude and practices of domestic adoption and foster care service.

1.4. Research questions

- What is the CBE employees’ knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service?
- What are the attitudes of the CBE employees towards domestic adoption and foster care service?
- What are the CBE employees’ practice of domestic adoption and foster care service?
Is there a relationship between socio-demographic variables and the knowledge, attitude and practices of domestic adoption and foster care service?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study will contribute to raise awareness about the knowledge, attitude and practice of individuals towards domestic adoption and foster care service. It will indicate intervention areas for bodies acting to improve the practice of domestic adoption and foster care service.

The researcher believed the findings of this study have importance for policy makers and social psychology and other related practitioners in the area of domestic adoption and foster care service. It will contribute for the knowledge in adoption, and serve as an important tool for further research on the issue under consideration. The result of the study will add knowledge on domestic adoption and foster care service.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

The study was delimited to employees of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in selected branches from ten Sub-cities of Addis Ababa. Data about the knowledge, attitude and practice of domestic adoption and foster care service was gathered from both managers and other selected staffs of the sample branches of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The variables were also delimited to age, sex, monthly income level and educational levels.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The researcher faced some challenges during the study. One of the challenges was lack of enough literatures on the area of knowledge, attitude and practices to domestic adoption and foster care. Lack of standardized instruments measuring the knowledge, attitude and practices of domestic adoption and foster care service delayed the timely accomplishment of this study.
1.8. Operational definition of terms

Child: A child means every human being under the age of 18.

**Domestic adoption** (DA): is an adoption where in the adoptive parents and the adopted child are of the same nationality and have the same country of residence which is in Ethiopia.

**Foster Family Care**: A foster family care is a planned; goal directed alternative family care where an unaccompanied child is temporarily placed and gets adequate physical, emotional and psycho-social care and protection until he/she is either reunified with his/her biological parent/s or placed within another type of permanent care or institution.

**Inter-country adoption** (ICA): Inter country adoption is an adoption that involves a change in the child’s habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents.

**Foster Care service**: is one component in a continuum of alternative childcare services.

It refers to short or long term care within the private house of foster families, mainly addressing those children who are unable to live with their biological parents and families.
Chapter two

2. Review of related literature

2.1. The situations of orphan and vulnerable children in the world, Africa and Ethiopia

Orphans and vulnerable children remain a pressing challenge for many countries. (World Bank, 2006). Statistics show that the number of children without parental care is rising. Today, there are an estimated 151 million children worldwide who have lost one or both parents, with at least 13 million of these children having lost both parents (about 10%). Most of the millions of children without parental care live in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Sos-childrensvillages.org, November 2015) Orphans and vulnerable children are the main problems of developing countries, especially sub Saharan Africa. UNAIDS (2010) estimated that there are 16.6 million children (aged 0–17) who have lost one or both parents to AIDS, 14.8 million are in sub-Saharan Africa. And the recent sos-usa worldwide children’s statistics update April 2018 estimated that 153 million children worldwide are orphans.

According to a report by the Guardian Newspaper (2011, April 21), around the world, it is estimated that more than 16 million children under 18 have been orphaned by Aids. All most 15 million of these children live in sub-Saharan Africa. The newspaper states many of these children forced to move into adult roles, taking care of their brother or sisters and playing the role of a parent despite still being a child themselves(theguardian.com, 21 April, 2011).

There are many reasons why a child might become orphaned. However, it is often the coming together of one or several of factors that create the situations necessary for such a tragedy to occur. Poverty, HIV/AIDS, Maternal Mortality, Unwanted pregnancy, war and conflict are some of the reasons.
Orphans and vulnerable children have been suffering from a lot of problems associated with these vulnerability factors. Some of the problems they face include hunger, lack of access to health and education, physical and psychological abuse, lack of love and affection and negative communities’ attitude towards them (Berry and Guthrie, 2003). Because of these, orphans and vulnerable children require urgent basic needs and services supports that can be provided either within the community or institutionalized care.

According to showhope.org, there are roughly 400,000 children in US foster care system. Of that number, approximately 100,000 are waiting to be adopted. And of the children waiting in foster care, 30,000 age out every year, without families. Ethiopia has been in the top five sending countries in inter-country adoption in 2010 among China, Russia, South Korea, and Ukraine. (showhope.org, March 24, 2014).

Within Ethiopia out of 5.5 million children, which is around 6% of the total population, are categorized as orphans or vulnerable children (OVC). OVC comprise almost 12% of Ethiopia’s total child population. Over 83% of these OVC are living in rural settings of which 855,720 of them are orphaned children as a result of the death of one or both parents due to HIV/AIDS (Save the Children UK, 2008).

Ethiopia, with the population 105 million (World Bank. 2017) the orphan crisis looms large, According to unicef.org Ethiopia counts one of the largest populations of orphans in the world; 13 per cent of children throughout the country are missing one or both parents. This represents an estimated 4.6 million children-800,000 of who were orphaned by HIV/AIDS. (UNICEF updated 24 January 2006) Humanitarian and social researches center report put Ethiopia in the top ten countries with highest orphan population with the number of 4,800,000 orphans.
and some sources estimated that there are about 5.5 million orphans in Ethiopia. This represents about 6% of the total population.

In Ethiopia, as in most traditional societies, there was a strong culture of caring for orphans, the elderly, and the sick, disabled and other needy members of the society. Most of these care and protections were being carried out by the nuclear and extended family members, communities and religious organizations (Tsegaye, 2001; Radeny and Bunkers, 2009). However, the advent of urbanization, widespread of HIV/AIDS, recurrent drought, high population growth, shortage of land and other resources to meet the ever increasing demand have been challenging the informal efforts to address the problems of these destitute segments of the society including the OVC. These manmade and natural factors have also claimed many lives. Consequently, thousands of children were left unaccompanied as neither family nor communities and religious organizations were unable to discharge their traditional roles and functions (Tsegaye, 2001). Under such circumstances orphans and vulnerable children in Ethiopia suffered beyond imagination.

2.2. Alternative Child care

Alternative Childcare Guidelines (ACG) has been developed and under implementation in Ethiopia. In the guideline, the purpose of the adoption service clearly states that it is to provide for the proper care and development of orphans and destitute children by placing them in a substitute and suitable familial environment (MOWCA, 2009). In the Alternative Child Care Guideline, illegal acts related to adoption, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in adoption, eligibility of a child, eligibility to adopt, adoption procedure, and legal matters are discussed (MOWCA, 2009). The services are designed to secure the best interest of the child which is to be highly considered when trying to bring a solution for orphans and vulnerable
children. The alternatives that are in place other than putting a child for international adoption are family preservation, family reunification/reintegration, domestic adoption, foster care and children’s home/similar institutions.

The UNCRC and ACRWC state that in-country placements, particularly with extended family, are preferable to inter-country adoption. The 2001 Alternative Childcare Guidelines are revised based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the laws of the country and in consultation with childcare institutions, concerned professionals and children. The revised guidelines among others provide the minimum conditions for services where government, non-governmental, religious and other institutions who are giving alternative childcare should adhere to. It outlines measures and good practices to support, care and protect children without parental care in institution or outside of institution within the economic, social and political context of the country (Alternative child care services, 2009).

In 2001, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the then responsible Ministry for the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, intending to enhance the protection and well-being of children who are in need of alternative care prepared Guidelines on Alternative Childcare Programs. The Guidelines were prepared for wide dissemination and implementation among all concerned with alternative childcare.

In 2008, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs - the present governmental body which is in charge of children’s affairs - conducted an assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the Guidelines. The outcome of the assessment indicated the need for revision and updating of the Guidelines. Accordingly, the 2001 Alternative Childcare Guidelines are revised pursuant to The
Constitution on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the laws of the country and in consultation with childcare institutions, concerned professionals and children. The revised Guidelines among others provide the minimum conditions for services where Government, non-governmental, religious and other institutions who are giving alternative childcare should adhere to. It outlines measures and good practices to support, care and protect children without parental care in institution or outside of institution within the economic, social and political context of the country (Alternative child care services, 2009).

Each type of alternative care program - whether it is institutional care, adoption, foster care and the like - likely to have its strengths as well as weaknesses. It ought to be understood that the provision of a particular form of alternative care program can offer some children the chance to develop in new ways. On the contrary, for others, the very services designed to ‘look after’ them can fail to provide well enough for their care and development and, in some cases at the worst, lead to serious abuse of their rights. As such, organizations should critically see the choices and options available and make informed decisions on the choices that are most beneficial to the child. The point of making such a critical assessment is to make available the type of care that best fits the interests and wellbeing of the child. Although it may not be always easy to balance children’s wishes with their needs and the types of care available, and developing a care strategy custom tailored to suit the needs and circumstances of each individual child is, for all practical purposes, virtually impossible, care givers should, at the very least, attempt to strike this balance.
2.3. Domestic Adoption

2.3.1. Nature of domestic adoption

Historically, adoption has been viewed as a highly successful societal solution for the problems confronting children whose biological parents could not or would not provide for them (Brodzinsky, 1993). Attitudes and laws guiding adoption vary greatly.

Adoption as a construction of a family has drawn worldwide. Adoption is the establishment of a parent-child relationship through a legal and social process other than the birth process. It is a process by which a child of one set of parents becomes the child of another set of parents or parent (Ananthalakshmi, Sampoorna, Mushtaq, Sheelajayanthi, & Charulatha, 2001).

Adoption is now largely accepted as a legal procedure through which a permanent family is created for children, whose birth parents are unable, or legally prohibited from caring for their children. Adoption is a remarkable beneficial act to a child who has lost his birth families. It is a way of creating a home for the OVC and the child can gain attention, affection and resources to have a better chance in life. This is highly related with ecological system theory. The theory states that the surrounding environment directly or indirectly affects development of children. The theory could be related with the environment or home that domestic adoption creates for an adopted child and the different interactions level it creates with the adoptive parents and other family members (Hiwot, 2017).

Formally Domestic adoption is defined as an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same Country of residence (MOWCA, 2009). According to Sahel Medical Journal (2013) all cultures make arrangements whereby children whose own parents are unavailable to rear them are brought up by others, not all cultures share the same
concept of adoption. In Islam, for instance, the guardian–child relationship has specific rules and the relationship is different from adoption as practiced today. The Islamic term for what is commonly called adoption is kafala, which comes from a word that means “to feed,” and in essence, it describes a parent–foster child relationship that is very valued and important.

Formally Domestic adoption is defined as an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same Country of residence (MOWCA, 2009). Globally, there are plenty of children available for both domestic and Foster care adoption. There are many organized and established organizations/agencies that are dedicated to supervise, coordinate and process inter-country adoptions. But organizing and promoting formal domestic and Foster care adoption is a recent phenomenon especially in developing countries. In developing countries governments are now working in promoting alternative child welfare services like domestic and Foster care adoption. The rate of domestic adoption and Foster care are gradually increasing in these countries (UN, 2009). Ethiopia has a long history of traditional caring for children/ adoption mostly by the Oromo and Amhara communities. Especially the Oromo community has a long history of guddifecha practice connected with economic and social imperatives (Ayalew, 2002; Hiwot, 2017). Dessalegn (2006) also states that guddifachaais one of the common cultural practices of caring for children, supporting, and protecting children’s right used by Oromo society for a long period of time.

United Nations (UN) estimated in 2005, that there were approximately 260,000 adoptions globally, of which 127,000 took place in the United States alone. It also estimates that averages of 220,000 domestic adoptions are carried out annually, but 86% of these take place in just ten countries (UN, 2009).
The United States records the highest number of domestic adoptions, with nearly 110,000 children adopted domestically in 2001. China and the Russian federation also record large numbers of domestic adoption, with more than 37,000 and 17,000 adopted respectively in 2001 (UN, 2009). The Russian Federation and Ukraine have recently had some success in increasing the number of their citizens that are willing to adopt locally. Ukraine declared 2008 to be a “Year of National Adoption”, and secured 2,066 adoptive placements that year, up from a low of 1,492 in 2004. Russia improved its figures from 7,767 in 2006 to 9,537 the following year (Commissioner for Human Rights, 2011).

In Ethiopia the local adoption trend is increasing in the country while the figure in international adoption has shown a further decline starting from 2012. For instance, according to the U.S. State Department for the year 2013, adoption from Ethiopia has shown a marked decline from 1,568 in 2012 to 993 in 2013. On the contrary, formal domestic adoption, although still in very nascent stage, is gaining momentum in the country. A case in point can be Oromia Region, where a total of 724 formal domestic adoptions occurred in a single year Oromia Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (OBOWCYA), 2012, cited in (Faith to Action Initiative, 2014).

The majority of adoption worldwide is domestic that they do not have to change a place of residence, accounting for 85 percent of all adoptions occurring annually (UN, 2009). However in Ethiopia domestic adoption is not emphasized. Adoption is not a big part of contemporary culture so that many orphans vulnerable children find themselves conveyed between relatives or on the streets.
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (The Hague Permanent Bureau, 1993), and the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (2009) have provided a comprehensive, rights-based framework and guidance for developing domestic adoption and alternative, family based care programs. Domestic adoption is a critical component of any child-protection system and a core part of the range of alternative care options that the United Nations and other international organizations recommend be developed, resourced, and made accessible to children without parental care.

2.3.2. Criteria’s for Domestic Adoption in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia an applicant is eligible for domestic adoption if he/she fulfills the following criteria (MOWA, 2009):

- Ethiopian by nationality
- At least, twenty five years of age and at most 60 years of age (when adoption is made by two spouses, it is sufficient for one of them to be of twenty five and above years of age)
- Able to produce a document from a relevant authority certifying that he/she has an income that is sufficient to raise the child
- Able to produce a document from a relevant authority certifying that he/she is free from any incurable and/or contagious disease and mental health problem
- Able to produce a document from a relevant authority certifying that he/she is free from any criminal activities
✓ Able to produce a marriage certificate or prove otherwise if the potential adoptive parent is married or is living with a partner as per legally recognized relation

✓ Able to produce the consent of the applicant’s spouse to adopt the child, in cases when the applicant is married or living in a legally recognized bondage.

2.3.3. Advantages of domestic adoption

Domestic adoption prevents some of the challenges that Inter-country adoption brings to the adoptee, it could be psychologically or socially. Once adopted children grow up and are able to understand the difference they might become more sensitive and agitated to their surroundings. Racial or ethnic difference between the adoptees and their adopted families, it might impact the adoptees’ psychology and socialization. Skin color difference might bring negative reaction from their peers which in turn affect the adoptee psychologically or emotionally. In this regard domestic adoption helps to avoid these social adjustment issues and anti-social behavior.

The advantages of Domestic adoption are countless and the major benefit of it is because of the adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence, in long term the adoptees risk of Identity crises are much less.

2.3.4. Knowledge of domestic adoption

Knowledge of Adoption All the FGD participants had heard of adoption. Knowledge of adoption was measured by asking participants to define adoption, say what the components are, the requirements, prevalence and where the services are rendered. Various definitions were given by the participants that cut across gender and site. The female groups define adoption as ‘a situation where a childless person decide to take possession of another person’s child so that such a child can be bearing the persons’ name; ‘a situation wherebarren person tried to comfort him/herself
by taking control of a child given birth to by another person’; ‘getting children from the government tender defined law and regulation to make these children yours, so now they are legally yours and nobody can collect them from you’; ‘it is a means by which infertile couples decide to take child or get a child from orphanage home to become their own’. The definition of adoption by the male groups is not different from their female counterparts but they added that a child must be up to 7 years before he or she can be adopted.

2.3.5. Attitudes towards domestic adoption

Acceptability of Child Adoption as Management Option for Infertility in Nigeria: Evidence from Focus Group Discussions revealed that Gender differences were exhibited in the perception of domestic adoption. The female group from the inner core considered adoption as bad, as the last hope for the childless and that adoption does not remove the stigma of being barren or childless. The female groups in the other two sectors said that adoption ‘is not a big deal as one can adopt if there is capacity for doing so’; ‘we see it as a good alternative for infertile couple because it will serve as comfort for them’; through adoption, God can remember them’. The inner core male group said that people in their community have some thought about adoption. A participant said that sometimes a person who wants to adopt a child would want to do that because there is an ulterior motive to use the child for something else. Also, it was said that people living beside the person who adopts a child may not have a good attitude towards them. The group at the transitory sector said that adoption is ‘taking such a child from frying pan to fire because the environment is not conducive as our community is a local area’ and that ‘it is hard to take such a child as if the child is one’s biological child’. The peripheral male group said they disliked adoption because ‘we have not taken care of our own children not to talk of another person’s
child’. Also participants said that ‘some people belief that an adopted child is a bastard and that such children would destroy their homes’ Beliefs, Attitudes and Acceptability

The National Adoption Attitudes Survey (2002) found that two-thirds of Americans have a favorable opinion about adoption, and two-thirds have a personal experience with adoption. Favorable opinions about adoption are prevalent among all social groups in the United States. Even among groups with the least favorable opinions overall – the very young (18-24), those 65 or older, African-Americans and the least educated – a majority have very favorable opinions about adoption.

In Nigeria, socio-cultural and environmental factors do tremendously affect the process of adoption. Each ethnic group in Nigeria has a set of critical social orders of carrying out everyday activities and mode of living, which give rise to local attitude and practice in terms of child adoption. In that part of African, adoption is not seen as a means of filling the gap created in the home as a result of childlessness, but a process to solidify a close family relationship between two families (Anderson, 2012, in Ikenegbu, 2015).

In Nigeria perspective, adoption simply means getting a child who is not your biological child and giving him/her all the right supposed for a biological child. the attitude and behavior in Nigeria towards adoption stems from most of the problems of life that are associated with most of the adopted children such like depression, delinquent behavior, stealing from the adoptive parents, identity problem and difficulties with relationships,(Ikenegbu,2015)

Oladokun (2009) carried out a study to examine the attitude of male and female participants towards child adoption, The study further reveal gender different in the perception and acceptance of adoption, one-third of the female group view adoption as the last hope for childless
while the remaining two-third said adoption was not a big deal and sees it as alternative for infertile couples as it will serve to comfort them. Their male counterparts said they dislike adoption as the people in their community may not a good attitude towards them.

American attitudes about emerging changes in adoption practices – open adoption, International adoption and inter-racial adoption – are divided. Americans are more divided about “open adoption.” A fifth (21%) think it is a good idea in most cases, about half (47%) think it is a good idea in some cases, a fifth (21%) think it is a good idea in only a very few cases, and 10% think it is never a good idea. Americans who think that open adoption is a good idea in at least a few cases recognize the benefits it provides to the participants in adoption. Two-thirds (67%) think it is a good idea because it helps children know about their family background; 60% think it is a good idea because it helps the child and their adoptive parents get needed health information; and 73% think it helps the child know that their birth parents care about them. (National attitude survey, 2002)

2.3.5. Practice of domestic adoption

The effects of adoption on members of the triad (birth parents, adopted individuals, and adoptive parents) have been the subject of research for many years. The nature and scope of that research, however, have varied significantly, reflecting not only the realities of research interests but social values and professional concerns related to the practice of adoption. (Madelyn, 2002)

According to America National Adoption Attitudes Survey Report (2002) about four in ten Americans have considered adopting a child at one time in their lives. This equates to about 81.5 million adults. Considering there are 134,000 children in foster care waiting for families, these children would all have a home today if just 0.2% (1 in 500) of these adults actually pursued and completed the adoption process. Unfortunately, children available for adoption still languish in
the foster care system because not enough families who consider adoption do it. The survey results highlight another key finding: Americans have a favorable opinion of adoption, and the proportion has increased during the past five years. Sixty-five percent of Americans have experience with adoption either through their own family or through close friends. Personal experience with adoption has also increased over the past five years.

2.3.6. Factors affecting domestic adoption

According to National Attitude survey (2002) findings, race, age, gender and marital status are associated with propensity to adopt. Income and education are not factors. Age is also of a factor in considering adoption. The highest percentage of individuals who have considered adopting are those aged 35-44 (48%) and 45-54 (45%). Those least likely to have considered adopting are those aged 65 and older (21%) and 55-64 (34%).

The survey also examined how Americans of different ages view adoption. In general, age is not a critical factor affecting attitudes towards adoption. There are somewhat lower levels of support for and experience with adoption among 18-24 year olds and those 65 and older than among other Americans, but both groups are, overall, quite supportive of adoption. As might be expected, 18-24 year olds are much less likely to have considered adopting (7%) than any other age group.

Consideration of adoption is somewhat related to gender, with women slightly more likely than men to have seriously considered adopting. The finding of national survey (2002) shows females are more likely to have considered adopting than males, 42% to 35%, respectively. There are no significant differences between different income ranges – thus income is not an indicator on whether someone considers adopting.
Education is also not a determinant, as those with a high school diploma have the same propensity to consider adopting as those with a college degree. However, those with a graduate degree are slightly more likely to consider adopting (46%).

2.1. Foster care

2.4.1. Historical overview

Foster care in the United States can be traced back to the old Testament and the Talmud where children were cared for in foster homes (NFPA, n.d.) within the United States, the English poor law regulated family foster care in the United States. “In 1562, these laws allowed the placement of poor children into indentured service until they came of age” (NFPA, n.d., para. 1).

Charles Loring Brace, in 1853, began the free foster home movement because he was concerned with “the large number of immigrant children sleeping in the streets of New York. He devised a plan to provide them homes by advertising in the South and west for families willing to provide free homes for these children, whether for charitable reasons or whatever help these children could be to them” (NFPA, n.d., para. 3). Through Brace’s actions the foster care movement, as it exists today, was developed. (Sara, 2012)

2.1.1 Nature of foster care

Foster Care is one component in a continuum of alternative childcare services. It refers to short or long term care within the private house of foster families, mainly addressing those children who are unable to live with their biological parents and families. Providing foster care is often a difficult and demanding job, for both the organization and foster families and, as such, some financial contribution can be and is often paid to the foster family to compensate the additional costs incurred by the foster child. Although foster care is often difficult, it has several advantages
over other alternative childcare services, especially over institutional care. First and arguably most important of these benefits, is that Foster Care can provide the child with a high level of attention, nurturing and continuity only possible within a family. Placement in the foster parent’s family gives the child a better chance of getting acquainted with life in a family environment and facilitates his/her smooth integration into the community at a later stage. Furthermore, as practice in some organizations has shown, placing children in a foster family has served as a stepping-stone to child-family reunification. In light of this, implementing foster care arrangement needs guidelines that should be adhered by foster care implementing organizations. A foster family, with respect to the child, has the obligation to provide the child with adequate material care and emotional support and protect the child from any type of abuse and neglect. (Alternative child care services, 2009).

More than 100,000 children in foster care currently available for adoption in the United States. These children wait for years — sometimes for their entire childhoods — until they age out of foster care and enter into an uncertain future. Last year, nearly 30,000 children turned 18 and were emancipated from care, with nowhere to go, and no one to provide them with support and encouragement. The door to foster care was forever closed behind them, yet they had no families to call their own. (National Foster Care Adoption Attitudes Survey, 2013)

2.1.2 Why foster care?

According to showhop.org, every 18 seconds, a child becomes an orphan. The children that are currently in the foster care system are there for a variety of reasons including physical and sexual abuse, neglect or abandonment, physical or mental illness of a parents, emotional or behavioral problems The overall objective of foster care service is to secure a substitute and temporary familial environment for orphans and vulnerable children on a temporary basis, till a child is
reunified with his/her extended family or placed in other permanent alternative childcare program. Foster care service involve securing Shelter, Food, Education, Health care, Play and recreation, Psychologically stimulating familial environment. (Alternative child care services, 2009)

The benefits of fostering a child

✓ Stable and secure environment; for whatever reason, a child in care has been separated for his or her family. They may not be in contact with their friends either, and it is always a stressful situation. By providing stability, the family helps the foster child benefit by supporting them through this difficult period. Careers can also give a safe environment that they may not have experienced before. This could provide help with psychological or behavioral issues.

✓ Academic stability; Depending on individual circumstances, a child in care may not have had an opportunity to stay at one school for long periods or they may have experienced difficulties in school. By providing a safe environment and a stable academic situation, children benefit from having less to worry about. This may help them focus better on school work and eventually improve their academic abilities.

✓ Family life; Children in care may have experienced abuse or neglect. They may have been abandoned or have behavioral problems. Their parents could be suffering long term illness or be in prison. Whatever the reason, some of these children will not have benefited from a normal home life before. Foster care offers that opportunity and for some it could be their first experience of it.
Family contact; Relationship attachments are still strong between children and parents, even when the child has been placed in care. Foster parents offer support and the opportunity to maintain this connection under supervision. Foster children benefit from controlled contact with their families.

How the career benefits?

Helping vulnerable children; helping others is extremely satisfying. Knowing you are providing a child with a stable environment when he or she needs it most is one of the most positive aspects of fostering. Fostering comes with its own challenges and issues. Being able to offer love and security to young people knowing it could have a huge positive impact, is extremely important to foster careers.

Monetary compensation; Money should never be the driving force to fostering, but the monetary allowances help provide the child with certain needs. It also makes it possible for many to open up their home and allow the child to benefit from an opportunity that might not otherwise be available.

Training and development; Fostering offers opportunities to expand your skills through training courses. These are aimed at helping you to deliver a high service to young people in your care. But skills will be transferable across other areas of your life. Better foster care is bound to lead to better parenting of your own children for example. Careers and their families benefit from their involvement with fostering.

Bonding; developing relationship that can last a lifetime can be a joy to foster parents. It can also be a poignant when it comes to say good bay, but the pleasure in creating that bond is often seen as a blessing. Foster parents can also benefit greatly from these bonds.
✓ Permanent placements: Sometimes fostering can lead to long term placements, or even adoption when a strong bond has been made this is the ultimate reward for both careers and young people in care. Many relationships forged through fostering become lifetime benefits through friendship or companionship.

In general the knowledge of fostering is considered to be an important influence on potential foster careers. Undoubtedly there are difficulties in fostering, but by concentrating on the benefits it is easy to understand why careers carry on fostering for many years. The satisfaction and pride in helping a young person with difficulties develop in a rounded individual is the ultimate reward for the majority of foster careers.

**Foster care placement procedure**

Foster care organization shall choose anyone of the following models for placing children in foster care, depending on the case study and best interests of the child:

✓ Transitional homes: where children shall be placed in a family or a center until they get other permanent alternative placement

✓ Foster family care: where children shall be placed within a volunteer family supported by the Foster Care Organizations

✓ Community-based foster homes: where a group of children who are full orphans or whose parents/relatives are untraceable shall be placed in rented houses in the community and cared by a home mother/caretaker recruited by the organization.

**Eligibility of a Child**

Foster care is especially appropriate in conditions where:
✔ The child is under 18 years of age;

✔ The child is double orphan or the child is abandoned or the child’s parents are untraceable or are certified to be terminally ill or mentally incapacitated by relevant authority

✔ The child is separated from his biological parents due to detention and left unattended by extended families

✔ The child cannot be allowed to remain in his/her family environment for her/his own best interests

✔ The child is affected by some physical or mental disability and at risk of being placed in institutional care due to the family's inability to provide ongoing physical and emotional care for their disabled child

✔ The child is being - or is likely to be - subjected to physical, sexual and other form of abuse

✔ Adequate provision is not being made or is likely not to be made for the child's care and proper development in his/her present environment.

Foster care may NOT be appropriate where:

✔ The child needs a temporary placement free from the emotional pressures and expectations of a family life

✔ The child needs a structured therapeutic environment where his/her severe behavioral problems can be dealt with
There is a need to keep large sibling groups together and there is no available fostering care for them.

Eligibility of an Applicant

Based on local conditions, an individual or a family to be eligible for offering foster family care shall satisfy the following criteria:

- Ethiopian by nationality
- At least 25 years of age
- Sufficient income to raise the child
- Free from any incurable and/or contagious disease and mental health problem
- Ability to produce a document from the relevant authority certifying that she/he is free from any criminal activities/past record
- Ability to produce the consent of the applicant’s spouse, if married

2.1.3 Knowledge of foster care

2017- US – adoption attitude survey shows while familiarity with adoption in general saw a decrease in 2012, it significantly rose this year, returning to 2007 numbers. Despite low familiarity overall, high familiarity with foster care adoption has increased significantly over past years.

(Ezugwu, 2002) carry out a study to examine Knowledge and attitudes toward child adoption and fostering among infertile women in northern Nigeria, and the finding shows overall, 59.2% of the respondents had good knowledge of child adoption and fostering, while 18.3% and 22.5%
had fair and poor knowledge respectively. Most of the respondents mentioned friends (72.3%), family members (70.6%), and television/radio (57.3%), with less than 30% mentioning doctors and nurses as their source of information about child adoption and fostering, respectively.

2.1.4 Attitude towards foster care

It is fair to say that there are many stereotypes surrounding foster children, foster parents, and the foster care system in general. It is clear to see that there are many individuals who do not consider foster children to be any different from children from traditional families and who are thankful for all that Foster Parents do. However, it is also evident that there are those who are truly misinformed about the foster care system, or who really do not care about the children in the system or the parents caring for them (Sara, 2012).

Several of the numerous stereotypes and myths that are told about the foster care system are not true. It is true that many people embrace stereotypes and myths because they seem good, reliable, and reasonable. Thus, people need to personally research before forming conclusions. It is believed that foster children are not all troubled, aggressive, unable to assimilate into healthy family relationships, unloved by their biological parents, nor will be jailed or imprisoned. As well, this research suggests that most individuals do not become foster parents solely for the financial benefits. The sad truth of the national shortage of foster parents was revealed. Finally, the claims that foster care contributes to the break-up of the families involved and most foster children are abused by their foster parents were not supported by the research findings (Sara, 2012).
2.1.5 Practice of foster care

Adopting abandoned or orphaned children in the Oromo culture takes place often. Once a child is adopted, that adoptive family takes full responsibility of the child. The child upon changing the name to that of the father automatically makes that child a full-fledged member of the family. He or she is entitled to inheritance and all other entitlements that a biological child receives. It is anticipated that such a cultural practice has a positive influence on the newly initiated model foster care program. (Tsegaye, 2001).

2.1.6 Factors affecting foster care

2017-US – adoption attitude survey finding point out some of the major reasons for make people to not considering foster care adoption, about one third cite their current situation (including financial reasons, age, already having their own children, not being married, and/or ability to have biological children) as a reason for not considering foster care. It also put as Barriers with foster care in particular, children are seen as more likely to have issues related to trust and bonding, behavior and self-control, and problems with school and learning. With this perception, there is opportunity to dispel any myths around the problems of foster care children. And majorities cite financial reasons as at least minor concerns of foster care adoption.

Summary of literature of Review

Today, there are estimated that 153 million children worldwide are orphans. Who have lost one or both parents, it is estimated that more than 16 million children under 18 have been orphaned by Aids. Most of the millions of children are live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Orphans and vulnerable children have been suffering from a lot of problems associated with these vulnerability factors. Some of the problems they face include hunger, lack of access to health and education, physical
and psychological abuse, lack of love and affection and negative communities’ attitude towards them (Berry and Guthrie, 2003).

Most African orphans who have lost their parents due to different calamities, including HIV/AIDS, undergo severe psychological disturbance and great socio-economic challenges. In African settings, domestic adoption and fostering are considered a more permanent placement (Blackie, 2014). Ethiopia, with the population 105 million (World Bank. 2017) the orphan crises looms large; According to unicef.org Ethiopia counts one of the largest populations of orphans in the world with 5.5 million children, which is around 6% of the total population, are categorized as orphans or vulnerable children (OVC).

In Ethiopia, as in most traditional societies, there was a strong culture of caring for orphans, the elderly, and the sick, disabled and other needy members of the society. Adoption is now largely accepted as a legal procedure through which a permanent family is created for children, whose birth parents are unable, or legally prohibited from caring for their children. Adoption is a remarkable beneficial act to a child who has lost his birth families. It is a way of creating a home for the OVC and the child can gain attention, affection and resources to have a better chance in life.

Ethiopia has a long history of traditional caring for children/ adoption mostly by the Oromo and Amhara communities. Especially the Oromo community has a long history of guddifecha practice connected with economic and social imperatives.

The majority of adoption worldwide is domestic that they do not have to change a place of residence, accounting for 85 percent of all adoptions occurring annually (UN, 2009). However in Ethiopia domestic adoption is not emphasized. Adoption is not a big part of contemporary
culture so that many orphans vulnerable children find themselves conveyed between relatives or on the streets.

Domestic adoption prevents some of the challenges that Inter-country adoption brings to the adoptee, it could be psychologically or socially. Once adopted children grow up and are able to understand the difference they might become more sensitive and agitated to their surroundings. Racial or ethnic difference between the adoptees and their adopted families, it might impact the adoptees’ psychology and socialization.

Foster Care is one component in a continuum of alternative childcare services. It refers to short or long term care within the private house of foster families, mainly addressing those children who are unable to live with their biological parents and families. The overall objective of foster care service is to secure a substitute and temporary familial environment for orphans and vulnerable children on a temporary basis, till a child is reunified with his/her extended family or placed in other permanent alternative childcare program. Foster care service involve securing Shelter, Food, Education, Health care, Play and recreation, Psychologically stimulating familial environment.
Chapter Three

3. Method

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research methods that are used in the process of data collection and analysis. The researcher discussed the research design, participant selection method and study area chosen. In addition, this chapter presents about the data analysis. Finally, the chapter presents ethical issues considered in the course of conducting the research.

3.2. Research design

Since this study aimed to assess individuals’ knowledge, attitude and practice towards domestic adoption and foster care services, the researcher used mixed research design in order to gather information. Qualitative approach is employed to study areas in which there is little research (Donalek, 2004). The practice of legally bounded domestic child adoption and foster care adoption are the areas where we know little about in the context of Ethiopia. The researcher collected data from selected participants who are involved in the practice of domestic alternative child care services as well as who have the potential to practice/participate in domestic adoption and foster care services.

3.3. Study Area

The study was conducted with the setting of ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa. The ten sub-cities were selected through multistage sampling method for quantitative data collection. The populations for quantitative assessment were selected from sample branches of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia’s employees. The populations for the qualitative study were purposively
selected among the employees in sample branches and the interview was conducted in the offices of the informants.

### 3.4. Samples and sampling method

The target populations of this study were full time employees of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia working in selected branches in Addis Ababa. As it is difficult to conduct the research on whole populations, the researcher was forced to select the representatives from the target populations to collect the data. In order to minimize the errors occurring at generalization, the researcher selected the sub-cities in Addis Ababa and branches within sub-cities through multistage sampling method. Firstly, the researcher selected the 10 sub-cities in Addis Ababa. Secondly, the researcher selected the branches within those sub-cities in simple random sampling/lottery method. Finally, the researcher selected sample participants from each of 10 sample branches for quantitative and qualitative data collection. The total number of employees within 10 sample branches comprises 354. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), for the population size of 354, the approximate sample of 185 was referred as appropriate at 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error and but the researcher took 250 samples for this study in order to decrease the margin of error and increase confidence interval. So, the (250) participants for survey from each sample branch were selected by lottery method.

The eight (8) interview participants from Sengatera, Mexico, Bole and Gofa Gebreal branches were selected through purposive sampling method in which the researcher selected adults at management level for the interview. The reason for purposively selecting those adult participants is that those whom were adult and at management level has a better knowledge and experience regarding adoption than young/adolescents.
Table 1: Sample branches and populations

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3.5. Instruments of Data Collection

This study employed both questionnaire and interview guide. The quantitative data was collected by self-administered questionnaire. The questions are of both open and close-ended types. Interview guide was also carried out to get information from participants for complementing the quantitative data.
A. Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of five major parts: demographic questions, knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care questions, attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service questions and practices of domestic adoption and foster care services.

**Socio-demographic questions:** In order to categorize respondents into different groups, the researcher developed four questions (Sex, Age, level of education and monthly income) gathering basic demographic information about the respondents.

**Attitude towards domestic adoption scale:** The questionnaire regarding the attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care was adapted from standardized scale developed in Nigeria by Ikenegbu (2015). The scale consisted of 19 items scored using a six point Likert scale which required respondents to state their agreement based on the options: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = undecided, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. The scale yielded and acceptable reliability level at both pilot study (on 30 participants from National Bank of Ethiopia) and current study (α = .805 for pilot study and α = .81 for present study).

The questionnaires for knowledge and practices of domestic adoption and foster care services were self-developed through painstaking five focus group discussions. There were four questions measuring the knowledge about the domestic adoption and which are answered based on the options; 1 = not at all familiar, 2 = somewhat familiar, 3 = familiar, 4 = very familiar and 5 = extremely familiar. The questionnaire yielded similar level of alpha in both pilot and actual study (α = .914). The practice of domestic adoption and foster care services were measured by using 6 yes or no option items. The scale yielded acceptable level of alpha in both pilot study (α = .712) and actual study (α = .791).
Semi-structured interviews guides were designed to generate a wide range of qualitative information dealing with the knowledge, attitude and practice of participants about domestic adoption and foster care services.

3.6. Procedures of data collection

Following appropriate data collection procedure helps the researcher to gather reliable and well-organized information from sample populations. Hence, the questionnaire and semi-structured interview guidelines were prepared and constructed in English and translated into Amharic. The data was collected in Amharic and back translated to English by help of language experts. Then, the pilot study was conducted to check the validity and reliability of questionnaire. The overall process involved a set of activities including pilot testing the instruments, gathering data in the field. Quantitative data were gathered from selected branches of commercial bank of Ethiopia through self-administered and structured questionnaires. Before distributing the final questionnaire, the researcher informed the objective of study and gained the consent from both the branches managers and the participants. Furthermore, an adequate orientation on how to respond the questionnaire was given to participants and they filled and returned the questionnaire next day.

Additionally, the researcher collected qualitative data through interview based on some of above stated procedures. Thus, the participants were asked their willingness to give information on the area of study by verbal consent. The place for interview was selected by mutual agreement between the interviewee and interviewer. Then, using the semi-structured interview guide, interviews were conducted in Amharic with each of the respondents. Each interview began with an explanation of the purpose of the interview. The researcher spent 30-45 minutes with each interviewee. No payment was offered nor did they ask payment for the interview. As
per the standard in qualitative interviews, follow-up questions were used to clarify vague responses. The interviews were tape recorded after informing as the voice of the respondent was recorded. Additionally, some hand written notes were taken during interview. At the end of each interview, the researcher made sure that the recorded interviews were audible, followed by thanking the respondents for their participation and kind cooperation.

### 3.7. Methods of data analysis

For this study, the completed data was analyzed with the help of a Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS, Version 20). All inverted or negatively worded items were reverse coded before analysis. After coding and entering the data into the computer, different statistical analyses were computed to summarize the raw data i.e. to see averages, variability and to express proportions of certain characteristics of the variables, descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviations, and percentages were computed. The comparisons across and within groups through selected statistical tests like ANOVA and independent t-test was computed.

Regarding the analysis methods for qualitative data, all the data collected from the respondents through the interview was simply transcribed at beginning. After transcription, the data was cleaned and structured in themes.

Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed simultaneously, and the results were compared with each other to ensure accuracy, depth and scope of analysis by seeking convergence and complementarity of data across method and data sources.

### 3.8. Ethical considerations

This research conducted in accordance to behavioral science ethics. Ethical considerations are of the most important requirement and major component in any research project. The principle of
informed consent as well as participant wellbeing was the priority. Therefore the researcher prepared a consent form to be sign before the data collection. The main goal of informed consent is to make sure that the study participant has understood and make his/her choice freely to participate in this study. The interviews conducted after the researcher clearly explains the purpose of the interview and assure them that their views are purely use for academic purpose.
Chapter Four

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Introduction

This chapter sought to analyze the data using various statistical tools for different variables in the study. As the result, different statistical methods were used to analyze the data of the research by answering basic research questions. The findings of qualitative data were summarized in themes and integrated into quantitative findings.

4.2. Results

4.2.1. Demographic information of participants

Table 2 indicated that more males as compared to females when we see the gender of the respondents male are 180(72%) while 70(28%) are female. The respondent’s age is shown in the Table presents that 115(46%) of the total respondents were in the age group of 35-44 years old, followed by respondent at the age group between 25-34, 70(28%) years old and 45-50 and 50 and above accounted 50(20%) and 15(6%) respectively.

Regarding the education qualifications of respondents stated as in table 4.1. From the total respondents, 185 (74%) respondents were attained BA/BSc education, followed by the respondents answered by attained MA/MSc and above education that accounted 53 (21.2%). The remaining respondents were responded that they are certificate holder 12 (4.8%). This indicates that a minimum level of education for the respondents was Diploma and most of the CBE employees are BA/BSc holders. Concerning the participants’ monthly salary, many of them 114 (45.6%) earns 7501-10500 per month followed by 97 (38.8%) participants earning more than 10,501 and above per month.
Table 2: Descriptive statistics of respondents’ demographic information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic characteristics</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dip</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA/BSc</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA/MSc and above</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500-3500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3501-5500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5501-7500</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7501-10500</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,501 and above</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: survey conducted at CBE in 2018
4.2.2. Participants’ knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of the participants’ knowledge towards domestic adoption and foster care service in Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the issue of adoption?</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>1.056</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the issue of foster care?</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.139</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the criteria of domestic adoption?</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>.984</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the criteria of foster care?</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>.945</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***Source from field survey data, 20181

Note that: questions number 1 and 3 presented in the table 4.2 above are about the knowledge of domestic adoption and the questions 2 and 4 were about the knowledge of foster care services.

From above table 3, regarding to descriptive item statistics, the participants’ knowledge towards domestic adoption and foster care services, how familiar the respondent with the issue of adoption shown in average mean of 2.44 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.056 , similarly in how familiar the respondent with the issue of foster care adoption shown in average mean difference of 1.90depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.139 , directly quested how familiar the respondent with the criteria of domestic adoption shown in average mean difference of 1.62depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of.984, which
is how familiar the respondent with the criteria of foster care shown in average mean difference of 1.59 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of.945.

Table 4: Frequency and percentage of the participants’ knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Not at all familiar</th>
<th>somewhat familiar</th>
<th>Familiar</th>
<th>very familiar</th>
<th>extremely familiar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the issue of domestic adoption?</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the issue of foster care?</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the criteria of domestic adoption?</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the criteria of foster care?</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table 4 above presenting the frequency of knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care, more than half (52%) of participants were somewhat familiar with the issue of domestic adoption and a few (7.2%) participants were extremely familiar with the issue of
adoption. Regarding foster care, almost half (49.2%) of participants were not at all familiar with the issue of foster care service. Many of the participants (62%) were not at all familiar with the criteria of domestic adoption and 64.8% participants were not at all familiar with the criteria of foster care service.

In addition to quantitative data analysis, the researcher employed qualitative data analysis thematically, in which data collected through interview were analyzed and put in to themes. According to the data collected through interview, the participants were well aware of the situation of orphans and vulnerable children in country. They stated that the number of orphans and vulnerable children is rising from time to time and they are seen even every direction of the streets. Findings also show there is a lack of knowledge in individuals towards community- and family-based alternative child care services.

Regarding the foster care issue, for most of the participants, foster care is a new concept. The results of both qualitative and quantitative data show that most individuals do not have knowledge towards foster care system. Offering a foster care solution that is reliably safe and nurturing is vital to addressing the needs of some of our nation’s most vulnerable children.

They said that they are somewhat familiar with the concept of domestic adoption but not practicing. And they don’t have any knowledge about the procedure and criteria for adopting the child. Discussions with individuals who participated in interview pointed out that informal kin adoption are common. Quotations were taken from the interview transcripts as supportive evidence to the summary of the finding indicated above are provided below. For instance, in describing the knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care services, one interviewee, aged 49 from Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Sengatera Branch revealed that:
I know the concept of adoption in general as well as domestic adoption in particular. Not only me, I believe that most of educated people have an understanding about both domestic adoption and foster care service but few of us have been practicing it.

One interviewee aged 43 from Mexico branch revealed that:

Even though I have no experience about the adoption, either domestic or inter-country, I always hear about it through different Medias. I also heard as Ethiopia prohibited international child adoption before 4 or 5 months.

4.2.3. Participants’ attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service

According to the table 5 below, regarding to descriptive item statistics of the participants attitude towards domestic adoption among CBE employees: Children are gift from God shows in average mean difference of 4.46 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of .961, domestic child adoption should be encouraged and supported in the society shows in average mean difference of 3.98 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.154.

In other way, Child adoption is against the dignity of human being shows in average mean difference of 4.25 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.139, Child adoption is humane action shows in average mean difference of 3.96 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.175, Adopted children do not have a good background shows in average mean difference of 2.36 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.209.

Adopted child can foster much needed love between married couples shows in average mean difference of 3.43 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.171, Adopted child should be seen as one’s own biological child average mean difference of 4.24 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of .984.
Stigmatization associated with adoptive parents should be discouraged average mean difference of 3.97 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.190, Hence, Child adoption is a perfect solution to childlessness shows in average mean difference of 3.72 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.265, Training an adopted child is a waste of resources to the family shows in average mean difference of 4.56 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of .699 and similarly Child adoption is not morally right shows in average mean difference of 4.46depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.060.

From the result of table 5 below, descriptive item statistics the individual’s attitude towards domestic adoption among CBE employees indicated by highest grand average mean difference 3.80 in variance of 76.751 showed majority of the respondents were aware of child adoption, most of them knew the correct meaning of child adoption, only a few of them were not sure of the meaning, while a few said that they did not know the meaning.
Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of the participants’ attitude towards domestic adoption (N=250)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children are gift from God.</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>.961</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Child adoption should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>1.154</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>1.139</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is humane action</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted children do not have a good background</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>1.209</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted child can foster much needed love between married couples.</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>1.171</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted child should be seen as one’s own biological child</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>.984</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigmatization associated with adoptive parents should be discouraged</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>1.190</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is a perfect solution to childlessness</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>1.265</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training an adopted child is a waste of resources to the family.</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>.699</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is not morally right.</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>1.060</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source from field survey data, 2018**

The table 6 below shows the descriptive item statistics of the participants’ attitude towards foster care services among CBE employees: Foster care should be encouraged and supported in the society average mean difference of 3.64 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.234. Foster care is against the dignity of human being average mean difference of 4.26
depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.170, Foster care is humane action average mean difference of 3.92 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.188, and Adopted children, particularly those from the foster care system, are more likely to have social and behavioral problems than biological children shows in average mean difference of 2.72 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.192.

**Table 6: Descriptive Statistics of the participants’ attitude towards foster care service (N=250)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster care should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>1.234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care is humane action</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted children, particularly those from the foster care system, are more likely to have social and behavioral problems than biological children.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source from field survey data, 2018**

In addition to quantitative data analysis, the researcher also employed qualitative data analysis, in which data collected through interview were analyzed and put in to according to the variable (attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service). According to the data collected from the participants of the interviews, the practice of formal (legal) domestic adoption was reported as not favorable because of the issue of inheritance. A formally adopted child is eligible to claim inheritance just as a biological child would. Even when the potential adoptive parents want to adopt the child, they are under pressure against it by close family members. If they have biological children, the tension will be high. The other major barriers that hinder domestic adoption are the issue of Child labor. Quotations were taken from the interview
transcripts the key informants in CBE (women, 48) mentioned that the policy that state about
child labor is one of the hindrances. She said

“For example if I want to adopt or foster one child, they will ask me why? If I told
them that I need someone in my house when I came home just to give me water,
make coffee /weha yemetakeblegn, buna mitaflalegn / I say something like that they
immediately say “NO” and consider it like child labor. But in my opinion it is not. In
our culture even biological children do that it is nothing wrong with it.”

Overall, the participants have a low or negative attitude towards domestic child adoption and
this is because of some constraints like cultural barriers such as fear of being labeled unfertile,
lack of awareness about local adoption and others alternative child care procedures,
unwillingness to face the legal process, fear of inheritance matters, and limited economic
capacity to raise additional children as some of that challenges that hinder domestic adoption and
foster care services. Quotations were taken from the interview transcripts as supportive evidence
to the summary of the finding indicated above are provided below. For instance, in describing
the attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care services, one interviewee, aged 42 from
Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Sengatera Branch revealed that:

    I believe that adoption is very important for vulnerable children. But when it was
domestic, it has its strong and weak sides. Actually, strong sides weight the weak
sides. Strong sides were in a sense, the options that might be better and
advantageous than international adoption for children. Developing in its own
country’s culture and when he/she wants to meet relatives, getting them and other
similar options were the strongest sides I raised.

One interviewee aged 44 from Mexico Commercial Bank Branch revealed that:
I have no positive attitude towards domestic adoption. I don’t want to justify it. Look the learned professionals who were going outside the country through oceans and crossing other countries’ boundaries illegally. Why are they going that country? For better living! So, what is the hope for those domestically adopted children? What culture serves for them? What language serves for them? What community serves for them if they were empty...? When they were adopted internationally, their future life will become better.

4.2.4. Participants’ practices of domestic adoption and foster care service

The table 8 below regarding to descriptive item statistics of the participants’ practices of domestic adoption among CBE employees: 24(9.6%) of participants among 250 reported as they have been an adopted parent and 226(90.4%) revealed as they didn’t practiced it with the mean of 1.96 and standard deviation of .45. Among the total 250 participants, 70(28%) revealed as the part of their family member involved in domestic adoption and 180(72%) responded as the part of their family members doesn’t involved in domestic adoption with the mean and standard deviation of 1.73 and .47 respectively. Concerning about becoming an adopting parent, 97(38.8%) of participants consider becoming an adopting parent and 153(61.2%) doesn’t consider becoming an adopting parent with mean of 1.61 and SD of .49.
Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of the participants’ practices of domestic adoption (N = 250)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you legally adopted a child?</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has any member of your family ever been involved in Domestic adoption?</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you consider becoming an adopting parent?</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source from field survey data, 2018

Regarding the participants practice of foster care service, the descriptive item statistics of the participants’ practices of domestic adoption among CBE employees: 23(9.2%) of participants among 250 reported as they have been a foster care parent and 227(90.8%) revealed as they didn’t practiced it with the mean of 1.92 and standard deviation of .313. Among the total 250 participants, 47(18.8%) revealed as the part of their family member involved in foster care service and 203(81.2%) responded as the part of their family members doesn’t involved in foster care service with the mean and standard deviation of 1.82 and .412 respectively. Concerning about becoming foster care parent, 56(22.4%) of participants consider becoming a foster care parent and 194 (77.6%) doesn’t consider becoming a foster caring parent with mean of 1.78 and SD of .42.
Table 6: Descriptive Statistics of the participants’ practices of foster care service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever been foster care parent?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has any member of your family ever been involved in Foster care adoption?</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you consider becoming foster care parent?</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to quantitative data collected through survey, the researcher collected the practice related data through the interview. According to the finding, 4 of the participants have a practice of domestic adoption and foster care service and the 3 participants has no experience and practice about it. But, all of the 4 participants having the practices of domestic adoption tried and failed to get the children because of difficult bureaucracy of adopting the child from the Ministry of Women’s and Children Affaires. They stated as they try their best when they get a time to communicate and convince the authorities. Quotations were taken from the interview transcripts as supportive evidence to the summary of the finding. In describing about his practice of domestic adoption and foster care service, one participant aged 45 from Bole Branch stated as:

*I have an experience of adoption, I tried to adopt and help children with single mother with permission of mother. I tried 2 or 3 times but after certain period of time the mothers came and cried in front of me. They want to see the child at first,*
after looking 1 or 2 times, they want to take them and this made me angry and I promised for myself in order not to bring those kinds of children to my home.

Other participant aged 35, from bole branch stated as:

No, I have no experience and practice about domestic adoption. In today’s expensive living condition in our country, rearing our own children become difficult rather rearing others’ children. I don’t expect it...

4.2.5. Difference of knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care service in sex, age, education and income

4.2.5.1. Difference of knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care service in sex

Table 7: Independent Samples t-test for difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>95% CI for MD</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>D.Adop</td>
<td>4.176</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FoCare</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>D.Adop</td>
<td>38.20</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>40.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FoCare</td>
<td>14.38</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>14.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practices</td>
<td>D.Adop</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>5.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FoCare</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>.87</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>5.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As computed in Table 10, the results of the independent samples t-test shows that the mean difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by sex; for knowledge of domestic adoption not different between males (M = 4.176, SD = 2.09, n = 159) and females (M = 3.86, SD = 1.38, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = 1.256, p > .05, 95\% \text{ CI} [-.175 \text{ to } .791]$; but knowledge of foster care was different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 2.10, n = 159) and females (M = 3.12, SD = 1.56, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = 2.440, p< .05, 95\% \text{ CI} [.11 \text{ to } 1.04]$. Knowledge of domestic adoption was not varied between males and females; but the knowledge of foster care varied between males and females. The results of the one-independent samples t-test shows that the mean difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by sex for attitude of domestic adoption different between males (M = 38.20, SD = 5.99, n = 159) and females (M = 40.17, SD = 5.79, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = -2.53, p> .05, 95\% \text{ CI}[-3.50 \text{ to } -.440]$; but attitude of foster care was not different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 3.21, n = 159) and females (M = 14.85, SD = 2.70, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = -1.185, p> .05, 95\% \text{ CI} [-1.26 \text{ to } .313]$. Attitude of domestic adoption was not varied between males and females; but the attitude of foster care varied between males and females.

Regarding the difference of practice of domestic adoption and foster care services between males and females, the independent samples t-test shows that there were no mean difference of the practice for both domestic adoption and foster care between males and females. Here, the males (M = 5.29, SD = .82, n = 159) and females (M = 5.32, SD = 1.08, n = 91) at the .05 level
of significance \( t(248) = -.26, p > .05, 95\% \text{ CI } [-.29 \text{ to } .22]; \) and the practice of foster care was also not different between males (\( M = 5.52, SD = .87, n = 159 \)) and females (\( M = 5.51, SD = .78, n = 91 \)) at the .05 level of significance \( t(248) = .50, p < .05, 95\% \text{ CI } [.21 \text{ to } .22]. \)

**4.2.5.2. Difference of knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care service in age**

**Table 8:** *One way ANOVA for difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by age (N = 249)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>13.697</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.566</td>
<td>1.313</td>
<td>.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>855.279</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>3.477</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FCK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>27.914</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.305</td>
<td>2.481</td>
<td>.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>922.550</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>3.750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAAAt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>276.432</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>92.144</td>
<td>2.619</td>
<td>.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>8653.968</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>35.179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FCAAt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>99.389</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33.130</td>
<td>3.694</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>2206.327</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>8.969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAPr</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>21.440</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.147</td>
<td>9.164</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>191.844</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>.780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FCPr</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>16.682</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.561</td>
<td>8.673</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>157.718</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>.641</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B:** DAK (domestic adoption knowledge), FCK (Foster care knowledge), DAAAt (domestic Adoption attitude), FCAAt (foster care attitude), DAPr (domestic adoption practice) & FCPr (foster care practice)
According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by age in the Table 11, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the age categories of domestic adoption knowledge: $F(3, 246) = 1.313, p = .271$; Foster care knowledge: $F(3, 246) = 2.481, p = .062$; and Adoption attitude: $F(3, 246) = 2.619, p = .051$, but a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level in foster care attitude: $F(3, 246) = 3.694, p = .013$; domestic adoption practice: $F(3, 246) = 9.164, p = .001$; foster care practice: $F(3, 246) = 8.63, p = .001$). Post-hoc comparisons using the Tukey HSD test presented in the table 12 below indicated that the mean score for adoption practice for participants aged 25-34 was significantly different from that of the participants aged 45-50 and ≥50. Similarly the participants aged 35 – 44 was were significantly different from those aged 45-50 and ≥ 50. These result shows that participants with greater age level have a better practice of domestic adoption. Concerning the foster care practice, participants aged 25-34 were significantly different from ≥ 50, 35-44 were also different from ≥50 and similarly participants aged 45-50 were also different from ≥50. This shows that participants with the age of ≥50 have significantly better practice about foster care services.
Table 9: Post hoc tukey’s test for multiple comparisons of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
<th>(I) age of the respondents</th>
<th>(J) age of the respondents</th>
<th>MD (I-J)</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPr</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>45-50</td>
<td>.99938†</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.2852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>2.36301†</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.7368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>45-50</td>
<td>1.02098†</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.2918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>2.38462†</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.7517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPr</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>2.64835†</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.9707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>2.64835†</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.1678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45-50</td>
<td>50 and above</td>
<td>2.90909†</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.3170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.5.3. Difference of knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care service in education

Table 10: One way ANOVA test for difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by level of education (N = 249)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAPr Between Groups</td>
<td>5.405</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.802</td>
<td>2.132</td>
<td>.097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPr Within Groups</td>
<td>207.879</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>.845</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPr Between Groups</td>
<td>1.379</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.460</td>
<td>.653</td>
<td>.582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPr Within Groups</td>
<td>173.021</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>.703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAk Between Groups</td>
<td>10.623</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.541</td>
<td>1.015</td>
<td>.387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAk Within Groups</td>
<td>858.353</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>3.489</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCK Between Groups</td>
<td>7.500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>.652</td>
<td>.582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCK Within Groups</td>
<td>942.964</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>3.833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAt Between Groups</td>
<td>66.893</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22.298</td>
<td>.619</td>
<td>.603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAt Within Groups</td>
<td>8863.507</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>36.031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCAt Between Groups</td>
<td>50.032</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16.677</td>
<td>1.819</td>
<td>.144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCAt Within Groups</td>
<td>2255.684</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>9.169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B: DAK (domestic adoption knowledge), FCK (Foster care knowledge), DAAat (domestic Adoption attitude), FCAt (foster care attitude), DAPr (domestic adoption practice) &FCPr (foster care practice)

According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by level of education in the table 13, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the level of education categories of domestic adoption practice: $F (3, 246) = 2.132, p = .097;$
foster care practice: $F(3, 246) = .653, p = .582$; domestic adoption knowledge: $F(3, 246) = 1.015, p = .387$; Foster care knowledge: $F(3, 246) = .652, p = .582$; domestic adoption attitude: $F(3, 246) = .619, p = .603$; and foster care attitude: $F(3, 246) = 1.819, p = .144$.

2.5.4. Difference of knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care service by Income

Table 11: One way ANOVA of the difference Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in monthly incomes ($N = 249$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 27.731</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.933</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>.092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 841.245</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3.434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 50.394</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.599</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 900.070</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3.674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAAt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 877.555</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.389</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>.060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 8052.845</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>32.869</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCAAt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 518.835</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.709</td>
<td>7.784</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 1786.881</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>7.293</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 13.768</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.442</td>
<td>4.227</td>
<td>.053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 199.516</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>.814</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups 1.594</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.398</td>
<td>.565</td>
<td>.688</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups 172.806</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>.705</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N.B: DAK (domestic adoption knowledge), FCK (Foster care knowledge), DAAt (domestic Adoption attitude), FCAt (foster care attitude), DAPr (domestic adoption practice) & FCPr (foster care practice)

According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by monthly incomes in the table 14, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the level of income categories of adoption knowledge: $F (4, 245) = 2.019, p = .092$; Foster care knowledge: $F(4, 245) = 9.43, p = .099$; Domestic adoption attitude: $F (4,245) = 6.675, p = .060$ and foster care attitude: $F (4, 245) = 17.784, p = .051$; adoption practice: $F (4, 245) = 4.227, p = .053$ and Foster care practice: $F (4, 245) = .565, p = .688$. The result showed that the level of income of participants doesn’t affected the knowledge, attitude and practice of domestic adoption and foster care service among the employees of selected CBE branches in Addis Ababa city.
4.3. Discussion

4.3.1. Participants’ knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service

Here, the researcher tried to discuss the findings in line with the participants’ knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service. The study revealed that the respondents familiarity to adoption shown in average mean difference of 2.44 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.056, similarly in how familiar the respondent with the issue of foster care adoption shown in average mean difference of 1.90 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.139, directly quested how familiar the respondent with the criteria of domestic adoption shown in average mean difference of 1.62 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of .984, regarding how familiar the respondent with the criteria of foster care shown in average mean difference of 1.59 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of .945.

Over all, the individual’s knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service in among the participants was low average mean difference of knowledge towards domestic child adoptions respond in Grand Mean of 1.89 ± mean variance 13.590. This finding contradicts with the result of Desalegne (2006), which stated as the community in Ethiopia has knowledge about domestic adoption.

The knowledge of domestic adoption not different between males (M = 4.176, SD = 2.09, n = 159) and females (M = 3.86, SD = 1.38, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = 1.256, p > .05, 95\% CI [-.175 to .791]$; but knowledge of foster care was different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 2.10, n = 159) and females (M = 3.12, SD = 1.56, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = 2.440, p < .05, 95\% CI [.11 to 1.04]$. Similarly this study finding, Oladokun (2009) carried out a study to examine the knowledge of male and female participants towards domestic child adoption. Three communities in Ibadan, Oyo state using interview and focus
group discussion with 12 groups and 10 participants each of married men and women between the ages of 20-45 years. The study revealed that both participants have knowledge about adoption and was able to define. 2017 US Adoption attitudes survey also shows that both male and female participant’s knowledge levels with foster care adoption remain low.

According to the difference of knowledge by age, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the age categories of adoption knowledge: $F (3, 246) = 1.313, p = .271$; foster care knowledge: $F (3, 246) = 2.481, p = .062$. According to the difference of knowledge by level of education, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level for the level of education categories of adoption knowledge: $F (3, 246) = 1.015, p = .387$; Foster care knowledge: $F (3, 246) = .652, p = .582$.

According to the difference of knowledge by income, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level for the level of income categories of adoption knowledge: $F (4, 245) = 2.019, p = .092$; foster care knowledge: $F (4, 245) = 9.43, p = .099$. The researcher can not found any supporting or contradicting empirical findings on the issue.

The qualitative finding showed that the participants have knowledge about domestic adoption. They states as they know about the issue but have no experience about adopting the children. They stated that the number of orphans and vulnerable children is rising from time to time and they are seen even every direction of the streets. The finding was supported by Dessalegn (2006), he states that guddifachaa is one of the common cultural practices of caring for children, supporting, and protecting children’s right used by Ethiopian society for a long period of time.
Regarding the foster care issue, for most of the participants’, Foster care is a new concept. The results of both qualitative and quantitative data show that most individuals do not have knowledge towards foster care system. Offering a foster care solution that is reliably safe and nurturing is vital to addressing the needs of some of our nation’s most vulnerable children.

4.3.2. Participants’ attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service

Regarding the attitude towards domestic adoption, the domestic Child adoption should be encouraged and supported in the society shows in average mean difference of 3.98 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.154, Foster care should be encouraged and supported in the society average mean difference of 3.64 depicted in ordinary deviations authentic intervals of 1.234.

The results of the independent samples t-test shows that the mean difference of attitude by sex for attitude of domestic adoption different between males (M = 38.20, SD = 5.99, n = 159) and females (M = 40.17, SD = 5.79, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance \( t(248) = -2.53, p < .05 \), 95% CI [-3.50 to -.440]; but attitude of foster care was not different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 3.21, n = 159) and females (M = 14.85, SD = 2.70, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance \( t(248) = -1.185, p > .05 \), 95% CI [-1.26 to .313]. In Ikenegbu (2015) study Sex has not significantly influence the public’s attitude towards child adoption in this study. Although females had a more positive attitude towards child adoption (X=100.8) than their male counterpart (X= 98.3).

According to the difference of attitude by age, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the \( p > .05 \) level for the age categories of domestic adoption attitude: \( F(3, 246) = 2.619, p = .051 \), but a statistically significant difference at the \( p < .05 \) level in foster care attitude: \( F(3, 246) = 3.694, p = .013 \).
National Adoption Attitudes Survey Research Report 2002 examined how Americans of different ages view adoption. And it shows that in general, age is not a critical factor affecting attitudes towards adoption. A survey of Americans age eighteen and older say here is “overwhelming support” for adoption despite their negative beliefs about adoption, with 63% of the respondents citing a “very favorable” attitude towards adoption (National Adoption Attitudes Survey, 2002) and more than 80% of respondents agree raising an adopted child is just as, if not more, satisfying as raising a biological child.

According to the difference of attitude by the level of education, the finding showed no statistically significant difference by education level categories for domestic adoption attitude: \( F(3, 246) = .619, p = .603 \); and foster care attitude: \( F(3, 246) = 1.819, p = .144 \). Regarding the difference of attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service by monthly income, the finding showed that there is no statistically significant difference at the \( p > .05 \) level in the monthly income categories of domestic adoption attitude: \( F(4, 245) = 6.675, p = .060 \) and foster care attitude: \( F(4, 245) = 17.784, p = .051 \).

Overall, the participants have a negative attitude towards domestic child adoption and this might be because of some constraints like cultural barriers such as fear of being labeled unfertile, lack of awareness about local adoption and others alternative child care procedures, unwillingness to face the legal process, fear of inheritance matters, and limited economic capacity to raise additional children as some of that challenges that hinder domestic adoption and foster care services. Thus, the finding of quantitative and qualitative results slightly differ. The researcher justify this was happened as the result of the gap of understanding among the participants. The finding of these results were supported by the finding of Hiwot (2017), which
stated as the attitude towards domestic adoption for Ethiopian is not favorable and this is because of several constraints among the community.

4.3.3. Participants’ practices of domestic adoption and foster care service

The participants’ practice of domestic adoption and foster care service was analyzed descriptively. The result showed that 9.6% of participants among 250 reported as they have been an adopted parent and 90.4% revealed as they didn’t practiced it with the mean of 1.96 and standard deviation of .45. Among the total 250 participants, 70 revealed as the part of their family member involved in domestic adoption and 180 responded as the part of their family members doesn’t involved in domestic adoption with the mean and standard deviation of 1.73 and .47 respectively. Concerning about becoming an adopting parent, 97 of participants consider becoming an adopting parent and 153 doesn’t consider becoming an adopting parent with mean of 1.61 and SD of .49. This shows that, they have certain knowledge about the meaning of domestic adoption but have low practices of the adoption. U.S. National Adoption Attitudes Survey 2002 shows nearly four in ten Americans (39%), or about 81.5 million adults, have considered adopting at some time in their lives. 2017 US adoption attitudes survey revealed nearly 3 in 10 American adults have considered becoming a foster parent.

Regarding the difference of practice of domestic adoption and foster care services between males and females, the independent samples t-test shows that there were no mean difference of the practice for both domestic adoption and foster care between males and females. Here, the males (M = 5.29, SD = .82, n = 159) and females (M = 5.32, SD = 1.08, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = -.26, p > .05, 95\%$ CI [-.29 to .22]; and the practice of foster care was also not different between males (M = 5.52, SD = .87, n = 159) and females (M = 5.51, SD = .78, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance $t (248) = .50, p < .05, 95\%$ CI [-.21 to .22]. The Study of
national attitude survey 2002 finding shows Females are more likely to have considered adopting than males, 42% to 35%, respectively

According to the difference of practices by age, analysis of variance showed a statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level for the age categories of domestic adoption practice: $F(3, 246) = 9.164, p = .001$; foster care practice: $F(3, 246) = 8.63, p = .001$). The Study of national attitude survey 2002 finding shows Age is of a factor in considering adoption. The highest percentage of individuals who have considered adopting are those aged 35-44 (48%) and 45-54 (45%). Those least likely to have considered adopting are those aged 65 and older (21%) and 55-64 (34%).

Regarding the difference of practices of domestic adoption and foster care service by education, the finding showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level for the level of education categories of domestic adoption practices: $F (3, 246) = 2.132p = .097$ and foster care practice: $F (3, 246) = .653p = .582$. U.S. National Adoption Attitudes Survey 2002 shows Education is not a determinant, as those with a high school diploma have the same propensity to consider adopting as those with a college degree.

Regarding the difference of the practice of domestic adoption and foster care service, the result showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the level of income categories for adoption practice: $F (4, 245) = 4.227, p = .053$ and Foster care practice: $F (4, 245) = .565, p = .688$.

National attitude survey 2002 finding shows there are no significant differences between different income ranges – thus income is not an indicator on whether someone considers adopting.
According to the qualitative finding, 4 of the participants have a practice of domestic adoption and foster care service and the 3 participants has no experience and practice about it. But, all of the 4 participants having the practices of domestic adoption tried and failed to get the children because of difficult bureaucracy of adopting the child from the Ministry of Women’s and Children Affairs. They stated as they try their best when they get a time to communicate and convince the authorities.

Concerning the foster care practices, 23 of participants among 250 reported as they have been a foster care parent and 227 revealed as they didn’t practiced it with the mean of 1.92 and standard deviation of .313. Among the total 250 participants, 47 revealed as the part of their family member involved in foster care service and 203 responded as the part of their family members doesn’t involved in foster care service with the mean and standard deviation of 1.82 and .412 respectively. Concerning about becoming foster care parent, 56 of participants consider becoming a foster care parent and 194 doesn’t consider becoming a foster caring parent with mean of 1.78 and SD of .42. This also showed that the participants have low practices towards foster care services.
Chapter Five

5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

The chapter summaries and concludes the findings of the study in the knowledge, attitude and practice about domestic adoption and foster care service among Commercial Bank of Ethiopia employees.

5.1. Summary

The objective of the study was assessing the knowledge, attitude and practices about domestic adoption and foster care services among commercial bank of Ethiopian employees. The instruments used for data collection included questionnaires and interviews. The researcher used mixed research design for this study. In general, the summary of major findings of the study was presented as follows:

- Most of the respondents 180(72%) were male.

- Many of the participants 115 (46%) were under the age category of 35-44 years old.

- Most of the employees 185 (74%) were BA/BSc degree holders.

- Many of them 114 (45.6%) earns 7501-10500 per month followed by 97 (38.8%) participants earning more than 10,501 and above per month.

- The individual’s knowledge about domestic adoption and foster care service among selected CBE branches in Addis ABAB city shown low average mean difference of knowledge towards domestic child adoptions respond in Grand Mean of 1.89 ± mean variance 13.590.
The participants’ have certain knowledge about the meaning of domestic adoption but have low practices of the adoption.

Most of participants have negative attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care service.

The participants have certain knowledge about the meaning of domestic adoption but have low practices of the adoption. According to the qualitative finding, 4 of the participants have a practice of domestic adoption and foster care service and the 3 participants has no experience and practice about it.

The results of the independent samples t-test showed that the mean difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by sex for attitude of domestic adoption different between males (M = 38.20, SD = 5.99, n = 159) and females (M = 40.17, SD = 5.79, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance t (248) = -2.53, p> .05, 95% CI[-3.50 to -.440] and knowledge of foster care was different between males (M = 3.69, SD = 2.10, n = 159) and females (M = 3.12, SD = 1.56, n = 91) at the .05 level of significance t (248) = 2.440, p< .05, 95% CI [.11 to 1.04].

According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by age, analysis of variance showed statistically significant difference at the p< .05 level in foster care attitude: F (3, 246) = 3.694, p = .013; domestic adoption practice: F (3, 246) = 9.164, p = .001; and foster care practice: F(3, 246) = 8.63, p = .001.

According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by level of education and monthly income, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the p>.05 level for all level of education categories and monthly income categories.
5.2. Conclusion

A child should grow up with in familiar environment as much as possible. If placement with parents or extended families is impossible children have the right for state provided alternative childcare options. In view of that, domestic placements with the foster or adoptive family are a preferable option. This research investigated the knowledge, attitude and practice about domestic adoption and foster care service among the employees of selected branches of commercial bank of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa City Administration. Based on the summary, the following conclusions were made. First, the participants have low knowledge level about both domestic adoption and foster care service. Secondly, the participants have negative attitude towards domestic adoption and foster care services. Finally, even though there were a few practices of domestic adoption and foster care services among the employees of selected branches CBE in Addis Ababa, for most of them specially foster care is the new concept. In general speaking, even though the government of Ethiopia has made a significant effort to help the orphans and vulnerable children with alternative child welfare services, there is still much left to be done on awareness creation and promotion of alternative child care services. According to the difference of knowledge, attitude and practice by level of education, analysis of variance showed no statistically significant difference at the $p > .05$ level in for the level of education categories of domestic adoption practice, foster care practice, domestic adoption knowledge and Foster care knowledge and domestic adoption attitude and foster care attitude. Additionally, the study showed that the level of income of participants doesn’t affected the knowledge, attitude and practice of domestic adoption and foster care service among the employees of selected CBE branches in Addis Ababa city.
5.3. Recommendations

The results of this study have important implication for research, policy and practices. Based on the qualitative and quantitative finding obtained, the following recommendations are identified to strengthen domestic and foster care adoption.

- It is important to promote domestic adoption and foster care system for abandoned and orphan children.
- The government media must have a great role in helping concerned parties to introduce these domestic child care option as an option to support unfortunate children and to create awareness in Ethiopia on the part of the public at large. The concerned organizations must use the media (i.e., newspaper, magazines, books, movies, radio, television, and the Internet) to introduce the practice of domestic alternative child care services as the available options to support the unfortunate children in general and to create awareness of the practice to the public at large in Ethiopia.
- Using religion, for instance, working with Churches in the area are in a great position to not only increase awareness of the issues but can help create a positive adoption culture within their congregations and communities.
- Creating events to honor adopters and foster families, who open their hearts and homes to children.
- National adoption day should be declared in order to aware the people about the issue.
- More researches should be carried out to know the level of knowledge of infertile couples have towards domestic and foster care adoption.
Reference


Gudina, A, NegaJibat and Tariku AyeleJimma. (2014). The situation of orphans and vulnerable children in selected Woredasi and towns in Jimma Zone University, College of Social Sciences and Law, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Ethiopia. Received 05 May 2014; Accepted 25 August gvnnet.com/streetchildren/Ethiopa.htm.


Showhope.org. (2014). 4 statistics you should know about the orphan crisis. March 24,


United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (2009), Child Adoptions; Trends and Policies. New York UN Publication


List of appendices

Appendix I: INFORMED CONSENT

Dear participants,

My name is Holly Alula. I am a master degree student in Social psychology at Addis Ababa University. Currently, I am working on a thesis paper to finalize my studies. The aim of this study is to assess the individual’s knowledge, attitude and practice towards domestic and foster care adoption in Ethiopia.

All the information you gave on this study will be kept secret only to be used for the purpose of this research. During the process of this study, I would like to assure you that your identity would not be disclosed to anyone. I will make sure that your privacy and confidentiality are secured. By participating in this study, you will contribute to the success of my study.

Participating in this study will only depend on your decision.

If you fully understand the above information about the study and if you are willing to participate in the study, please put your signature on the space provided below.

________________________

(Respondent’s Signature)

THANK YOU

Thank you in advance for your time and contribution!

Appendix II: Questionnaire (English version)

Addis Ababa University
Collage of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

Dear participants,

My name is Holly Alula. I am a master degree student in Social psychology at Addis Ababa University. Currently, I am working on a thesis paper to finalize my studies. The aim of this study is to assess the individual’s knowledge, attitude and practice towards domestic alternative child care services in Ethiopia.

All the information you gave on this study will be kept secret only to be used for the purpose of this research. During the process of this study, I would like to assure you that your identity would not be disclosed to anyone. I will make sure that your privacy and confidentiality are secured. By participating in this study, you will contribute to the success of my study. Participating in this study will only depend on your decision.

If you fully understand the above information about the study and if you are willing to participate in the study, please put your signature on the space provided below.

____________________
(Respondent’s Signature)

THANK YOU

*Thank you in advance for your time and contribution!*

**General Instructions**

To make your contribution fruitful, you should follow the general instructions listed below.
Personal details such as name and address are not needed.

There is no right or wrong answer except for background information.

You are kindly requested to follow the direction of each part.

Part I: Demographic Information

Please read each word/phrase carefully and put ✓ sign in the box in front of answer options.

1. Sex: 
   - Male
   - Female

2. Age: 
   - 25-34
   - 35-44
   - 45-50
   - 50 and above

3. Job category: 
   - CSO
   - CSM
   - Editors Manager
   - Secretary
   - Security Guard

4. Educational level: 
   - Diploma
   - BA
   - MA
   - PhD

5. Monthly income: 
   - 2500-3500
   - 3501-5500
   - 5501-7500
   - 7501-10,500
   - 10,501 and above

Part II: Scale measuring Knowledge about domestic adoption

Read each question as careful as possible and put ✓ sign in the box below in front of the answer options.

1 = Not at all familiar, 2 = somewhat familiar, 3 = Familiar, 4 = very familiar and 5 = extremely familiar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Scales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>How familiar are you with the issue of adoption?</td>
<td>1  2   3  4  5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. How familiar are you with the issue of foster care adoption?

3. How familiar are you with the criteria of domestic adoption?

4. How familiar are you with the criteria of foster care?

**Part III: Scale Measuring Attitude toward Domestic Child Adoption**

Please read each statement as how much it has applied to you and put "X" sign in the box below in front of each statement by using a score ranging from 1-5. **Notice that:** Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Undecided = 3, Agree = 4, strongly agree = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Attitude statements</th>
<th>Scales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Children are gift from God.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Domestic Child adoption should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Foster care should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Child adoption is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Foster care is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Child adoption is humane action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Foster care is humane action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Adopted children do not have a good background</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Adopted children, particularly those from the foster care system, are more likely to have social and behavioral problems than biological children.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Adopted child can foster much needed love between married couples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Adopted child should be seen as one’s own biological child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Stigmatization associated with adoptive parents should be discouraged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Child adoption is a perfect solution to childlessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Training an adopted child is a waste of resources to the family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Child adoption is not morally right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part VI: Practice of domestic adoption and Foster care adoption**
Below are statements regarding practice of domestic adoption and foster care adoption you are supposed to indicate your practices to it. There is no right or wrong answer, only indicate what seems right for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Have you ever been an adopted parent?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Have you ever been foster care parent?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Has any member of your family ever been involved in Domestic adoption?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Has any member of your family ever been involved in Foster care adoption?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Would you consider becoming an adopting parent?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Would you consider becoming foster care parent?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part V: Additional questions

1. Suppose you wanted to adopt a child. Which of the following would you turn to for information or advice on how to go about it?
   A. The foster care agency in your community
   B. A local social welfare agency
   C. Friends and neighbors
   D. The Internet
   E. Newspaper, magazines, or television

2. Suppose you wanted to adopt a child. Which of the following service would you choose?
A. Foster care adoption

B. Domestic adoption

3. In general, what is your opinion of Domestic adoption?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

The End!

NB: - Be sure that you have filed out 6 pages of the questionnaire.

Thank you again for your genuine contribution!

Appendix III: Interview guide for key informant interview

Nature of domestic adoption in Ethiopia

1. Name of the organization

2. Position of the key informant at the organization

Individual’s knowledge about Domestic adoption and Procedures

3. Do you think the communities aware of the situation of orphans and vulnerable children in country?

4. Do you think individuals have knowledge towards domestic community-and family-based alternative child care services that they can participate in?
4. What are the experiences for adoption in Ethiopia? Domestic and Foster care adoption?

6. Which one do you prefer for the child International adoption or Domestic adoption?

7. By your opinion what are the factors restring individuals from adopting children

8. What are the experiences of domestic adoption over the past ten years?

9. What is the overall adoption process and procedures in domestic and foster care adoption?

10. What are the challenges of domestic adoption in Ethiopia in general?

Possible Strategies to promote domestic Adoption

1. Please describe any efforts or strategies that have used to promote domestic and foster care adoption?

2. Does the public know the policies and procedures for domestic adoption? What measures have you taken to reach the society and promote domestic adoption?

3. Does your agency have short and long term plan in promoting local adoption?

4. In your opinion what kinds of intervention strategies have to be taken to increase the rate of domestic adoption?
Appendix V: Amharic Version of Informed Consent & Interview Guide

I. Amharic Version of the Consent Form

አማርኛ ግንባታ ከማስመርት የተማረጋገር ያስፋ ያጋል ያላይ

علا ከለ ከለ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሰሩ የሚያስሚካ ያሇው የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ ከለ ከለ ከለ የሚሃ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያላይ የሚሃ የሚሃ ያሉ ከለለ፡፡ 

የተሳታፊ ዐር ው ዎ

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ
እንደ ለማድረግ ያስማወረ ያሉ የግል መረጃዎች እያስፈልጉም

ትክክል የሆነ ዋና የሆነ መልስ የለም

የእያንዳንዱን ከፍል መመሪያ ከንዲከተሉ በትህትና ይጠየቃሉ ከፍል

1. ይታ፡ ወንድ
2. ዋታ፡ 25-34 ዋታ 45-50 ዋታ 50 ረ ከ50 ዋታ
3. ይሁለተኛው ይታ፡ ይሆን ይታ ይሆን ይታ ይሆን ይታ ይሆን ይታ
4. ይህ፡ 2500-3500 ይር 3501-5500 ይር 5501-7500 ይር

7501-10,500 ይር 10,501 እና ከ75 ይር


1 = ይምዲነው ከአወጥ ያስማወረ 2 = ከታና ከአወጥ ያስማወረ 3 = ከአወጥ ያስማወረ
4 = ከታና ከአወጥ ያስማወረ 5 = ከታና ከአወጥ ያስማወረ
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<td>2</td>
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እስከ ያለም: ከል ከር ዓ-ተካ ተራራ ወይም የቀ የው-ች ነው ከተካ በተለይ እንወጥ ያለሁ ያለም.
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<td>የሕፃን ላይ የሰው እስራትን ከማናወን የሚነካ ተግባር ይነው፡፡</td>
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<td>ከአደራ የበለጏት ከማሳደግ የሰውነት መገለጫ ይነው፡፡</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ይታገር እና የበለት ዋና ከማልጆች ያገለጫ ይችላል፡፡</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
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የማደጎ እንደ የልጅ እንደተወለ እንደ ባትያይ ይገባል፡፡ 

12. እንነበታቸው ይሆነ የልጅ እንደ የሚሰጥ መጥፋ ṭለው ይልጉ:

13. ለልጅ እንደ የሚሰጥ መጥፋ እንደ ይለው ይልጉ:

14. ይጉድ ለልጅ እንደ የሚሰጥ መጥፋ እንደ ይለው ይልጉ:

15. ይጉድ ለልጅ እንደ የሚሰጥ መጥፋ ይለው ይልጉ:

የአልጉ ያት ለስር ዲኞች ከስር የለም ምልክት ይድርጉ፡፡ የአማራ ምልክት ይድርጉ

+ያድርጉ ያት ለስር ዲኞች ከስር የለም ምልክት ይድርጉ፡፡ የአማራ ምልክት ይድርጉ

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<th>ም.ቁ.</th>
<th>ም.ስ.</th>
<th>እ.ቁ.</th>
<th>እ.ስ.</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>ለልጅ እንደ የሚሰጥ መጥፋ ይለው ይልጉ</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ይስ የለም የሚስፋ ይልጉ?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ከአልጉ የለም ያት የሚስፋ ይልጉ ይለው ይልጉ?</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>ከአልጉ የለም ያት የሚስፋ ይልጉ ይለው ይልጉ?</td>
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1. Pilot study of attitude towards domestic adoption and Foster care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cronbach's Alpha</td>
<td>0.805</td>
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</table>

<p>| N of Items | 15 |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Scale Mean if Item Deleted</th>
<th>Scale Variance if Item Deleted</th>
<th>Corrected Item-Total Correlation</th>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children are gift from God.</td>
<td>53.48</td>
<td>69.383</td>
<td>.402</td>
<td>.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Child adoption should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>64.055</td>
<td>.615</td>
<td>.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care should be encouraged and supported in the society</td>
<td>54.29</td>
<td>63.139</td>
<td>.616</td>
<td>.777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td>53.68</td>
<td>70.683</td>
<td>.249</td>
<td>.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care is against the dignity of human being</td>
<td>53.67</td>
<td>71.506</td>
<td>.196</td>
<td>.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child adoption is humane action</td>
<td>53.98</td>
<td>63.228</td>
<td>.650</td>
<td>.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care is humane action</td>
<td>54.01</td>
<td>63.482</td>
<td>.626</td>
<td>.777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted children do not have a good background</td>
<td>55.57</td>
<td>70.937</td>
<td>.214</td>
<td>.809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted children, particularly those from the foster care system, are</td>
<td>55.21</td>
<td>70.248</td>
<td>.254</td>
<td>.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more likely to have social and behavioral problems than biological</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted child can foster much needed love between married couples.</td>
<td>54.51</td>
<td>64.171</td>
<td>.598</td>
<td>.780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted child should be seen as one’s own biological child</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>66.492</td>
<td>.579</td>
<td>.783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigmatization associated with adoptive parents should be discouraged.

Child adoption is a perfect solution to childlessness.

Training an adopted child is a waste of resources to the family.

Child adoption is not morally right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Scale Mean if Item Deleted</th>
<th>Scale Variance if Item Deleted</th>
<th>Corrected Item Total Correlation</th>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted</th>
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<td>63.139</td>
<td>.616</td>
<td>.777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2. current study of attitude towards domestic adoption and Foster care

Reliability Statistics

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<td>.81</td>
<td>15</td>
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</table>

Item-Total Statistics
Child adoption is against the dignity of human being 53.68 70.683 .249 .806
Foster care is against the dignity of human being 53.67 71.506 .196 .810
Child adoption is humane action 53.98 63.228 .650 .775
Foster care is humane action 54.01 63.482 .626 .777
Adopted children do not have a good background 55.57 70.937 .214 .809
Adopted children, particularly those from the foster care system, are more likely to have social and behavioral problems than biological children. 55.21 70.248 .254 .806
Adopted child can foster much needed love between married couples. 54.51 64.171 .598 .780
Adopted child should be seen as one’s own biological child 53.70 66.492 .579 .783
Stigmatization associated with adoptive parents should be discouraged 53.96 66.099 .477 .789
Child adoption is a perfect solution to childlessness 54.22 65.825 .454 .791
Training an adopted child is a waste of resources to the family. 53.38 73.867 .299 .806
Child adoption is not morally right. 53.48 73.737 .204 .801
3. pilot study of Knowledge about domestic adoption and Foster care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reliability Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cronbach's Alpha N of Items</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Scale Mean if Item Deleted</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1.572</td>
<td>.424</td>
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<tr>
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5. pilot study of practices of the reliability of domestic adoption and Foster care

**Reliability Statistics**

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**Item-Total Statistics**
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Would you consider becoming foster care parent? 9.05 1.648 .404 .544

6. actual study of the reliability of domestic adoption and Foster care

**Reliability Statistics**

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