

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**DIVORCE: ITS CAUSE AND IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF DIVORCED
WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN DIVORCED AND INTACT
FAMILIES**

BY

SERKALEM BEKELE

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Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa University Graduate Studies

School of Social Work

**Divorce: Its Cause and Impact on The Lives of Divorced Women
and Their Children**

A Comparative Study between Divorced and Intact Families.

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Advisor; Prof. Sandhya Joshi

By

Serkalem Bekele

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Addis Ababa

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ABSTRACT

The study attempts to investigate the causes of divorce; the economic and social impact of divorce on divorced women and the mechanisms used to adopt life after divorce. In addition, the study tries to assess the impact of parental divorce on the psychological, social and child parent relationship of children from divorced families.

Data collection primarily relies on survey and supplemented with case histories, key informant interview, document analysis and observation of case proceed at EWLA center and Arada Family Court. The sample size determined based on principle of random sampling, which is proportional distribution of attributes taken in to assumption where 50 % for each married and divorced family. Then with 95% confidence interval and 5 % significance level the sample size became 384 for each group. This is for each group i.e. 384 married and 384 divorced women and a child in each family. Then a total of 768 house holds where 768 mothers and 768 children included in the sample. Complete data was collected from 341(89.84 %) married women, 339(88.28 %) children from married family, 307(79.94 %) divorced women and 309(80.98 %) children divorced family.

Data collection instruments used for mother of two groups are structured questionnaires incorporated both open and closed end questions. Items included in the questionnaire for both group are background information, forms of marriage, economic condition, social situations, information about their children and their husbands and ex-husbands.

Children questionnaires have included background information and outcome measures of the children psychological condition, social and child parent relationship. Child

questionnaire that deals with outcome measures were formulated by the principles of Likert scaling.

The result of the study shows the mean age at first marriage is lower in divorced group than married women while the mean number of marriage is larger in divorced than married group. In addition, marriage by abduction and arranged marriage found in high percentage in divorced group than married women. Due to early marriage and absence of orientation of pre marriage and post marriage counseling, the decision of entering and termination of marriage made poorly. In addition, the study found out major factors of divorce, which are economic problems, fertility problems, pressure from friends or families, and difference in ethnic and religion background reported.

The study identified that between divorced and married family there is difference in income, which is preexisted even during marriage. In post divorce the participation of divorced women in employment is mainly in the in informal sectors that include pottery, selling homemade products, collecting wood. Therefore, children of divorcees are involved in economic activity to support the household income. The economic problem of divorced women particularly those with children are worsening. The sole responsibility to raise children is fully on the mother with limited child support from ex-husbands.

Among all background variables tested, the difference in educational level of divorced children create difference in their social outcome measure. Those who have better education have better social life. In addition, their living arrangement is affecting their relationship with their parents. Those who are living with single mother and father have better relationship with their parents than those living with the presence of stepparents.

The psychological, social and child parent relationship of outcome measures of children from married and divorced families are compared using mean of the two groups. The test used is Independent Sample Test comparing similar variable mean for two different groups. The result of the test shows that the difference of mean value of children from married family with children from divorced family is significant in social and child parent relationship of outcome measures. However, the variation in psychological measures is not statistically significant at .05 level. We can conclude that divorce affects both child social relationship and child parent relationship.

Divorce has negative impact and consequences on the lives of divorced women and their children therefore it needs due attention from government, non-governmental organization and helping professions including social workers.

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Introduction

The history of human being is being structured and shaped by the means of production used to sustain life. The nature of means of production dictated the forms of social organizations started from hunting gathering to the era of industrialization. Of all systems and structures, family exists as the core element of all societies past and present. Therefore, family is the basic structure that serves the main function to meet the needs and necessities of its member and society in general.

Family created based on the societal demand, which differ according to the society needs. In general, family has a reproduction, socializing and production function. These basic functions strengthen or weaken due to the changes on means of production and society organizations.

In many societies family, which is the first social unit of organization, has given emphasis starting from its formation. The road to enter family life is marriage. Depending on the value and norms of the society there are different forms of arrangements to start family life. Its continuation ensured by teaching children values and by discouraging its dissolution according to societies beliefs and ideas. Marriage is union of couples commit to one another with the expectation of stable and lasting intimate relationship, and this is socially recognized and approved. A marital relationship usually involves some kind of contract, either written or specified by tradition, which defines the partners' rights and obligations to each other, their children, and relatives.

There are many different practices in Ethiopia depending on customs and religions to be married and start family life. In the Revised Family Code (RFC) of Ethiopia marriage can be concluded before an officer of civil status, religious marriage, marriage

according to customs and marriage celebrated abroad (RFC, 2000:pp.3-4). All forms of marriage should fulfill the essential conditions stated on Article 6-16 of RFC, which include the free and full consent of both couples, age above eighteen and prohibition of consanguinity, affinity, bigamy and representation (RFC, 2000:p.4-7).

Family is core of society's structure undergoes many changes to meet its functions. Sometimes the pressure creates stresses that lead to family breakdown. Depending on the culture and tradition of society, family problems have been solved with different means. Unfortunately, some of families could not escape the fate of dissolution. Therefore, society has developed means of settling the dissolution through cultural and legal means.

In modern societies, many countries based on the nature of customs of the people encourage marriage and protect its dissolution by law. Recently by considering the social, economical and cultural change, taking place in the society and inline with the constitution and international instruments the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) had revised the old family law in 2000. The Revised Family Code (RFC) at national level serves for all citizens equally has given equal weight about the cause and effects of dissolution of marriage regardless of the form of celebration of marriage.

Regardless of all efforts made by the community and state to protect marriage and family from dissolution divorce is unavoidable reality for many families. The agreement of spouses and /or a petition for divorce is the out come of malfunction of family for personal, social and economical factors. According to Pankhurst (1992a) (as cited in Tilson & Larsen, 2000;p.357), the most common reasons of divorce from women perspective were ``barrenness, husbands beating, ill-treating them, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over their activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age``.

The direct implication of divorce is the disruption of family function fulfilling the basic social and psychological needs of its members. Therefore, to the continuation of family as social unit and for the maintenance of healthy family relationship the problem of divorce needs priority attention.

Divorce has psychological, economic and social impacts on the divorcees (Walsh, 1999; p.215). The negative impact of divorce is much higher on women in countries like Ethiopia where they have had lower participation and status in education and employment. Therefore, women affected severely economically, which make the post divorce adjustment difficult (Daniel, 1994; p.51).

Especially on children, it is stressful experience for all where the form of reaction may vary depending on their age of developmental level (Eleoff, 2003). According to Sisay 1997, children whose parents divorced are being at greater risk for psychological and social adjustment than from intact families (Sisay, 1997; p. 71). This negative effect of parental divorce on the psychological and social adjustment of adolescents has much stronger effect when the child is younger when the parental divorce occurs (Sisay, 1997; pp.69). According to Walsh F. the negative impact of divorce, continue to the adult hood where adults from divorced family found to have problem in intimate relationship and work than those adults from non-divorced family (Walsh, 1993: p.227).

This study will focus on the causes of divorce and its impact on the lives of divorced women and their children well being. The study will include women who are divorced and settled legally, culturally and or religiously.

Statement of Problem

Except the 1994, PHC report there is no statistical report that can shows the trend about the actual divorce rate at regional or national level. But according to D. Tilson and U. Larsen in Ethiopia ``forty-five per cent of all first marriage end in divorce or separation within 30 years, 28% of first marriages within the first 5 years, 34% within 10 years and 40% within 20 years`` (D. Tilson & U. Larsen, 2000:p.360). In addition, the same study stated that two –third of women divorced within the first five years of marriage (p.355).

Divorce has negative impact on the divorcees and their children socially, economically and psychologically. There is no organization aimed at provision of services for individuals and couples in the process of pre marriage, divorce and remarriage except few attempts by religious institutions.

To investigate the nature of the problem and extent of impact on the well being of women and children the study of the causes and consequences of divorce may help in the effort to reduce divorce rate and its impact on individuals and society in general.

Objective of Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the causes of divorce and its impact on the lives of divorced women and their children. In line with this general theme, the following are specific objectives of this study:

1. To identify major causes of divorce
2. To examine the economic and social impact of divorce on divorced women
3. To examine the impact of divorce on children from divorced family of their psychology, social relationship and their relation with their parents

4. To suggest possible means in dealing with the challenge of divorce and its impact on individual, family and society

Definition of Terms

Divorce Women: women who were legally or traditionally married at one time but legally or traditionally divorced and during the time of study participated as divorced women.

Intact Family: A family comprises parents who are living in together as husband and wife having children.

Social relationship measure: A perception of children above age of 10 on selected aspects of their social relationships with their peers and in the community in relation to their social competence, shyness, loneliness, and social anxiety and distress.

Psychological measure: Self report of feelings, perceptions, or experience of children above age of 10 that reflect feelings of sadness or hopelessness, stress, depression, and satisfaction with personal life.

Child parent relationship: A perception of children above age of 10 about nature of their relation with both parents.

Family Arbitrators: Individuals who are nominated by couples sometimes by the Court to involve in settlement of family dispute, child custody and child support, spouse maintenance and property settlement.

Maintenance fee for Spouses: The support, which is to spouse until the time of divorce pronouncement.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to assess related researches in relation to divorce and its impact on women and children. Research and materials review contributed to build a foundation for the current study and to identify gaps. The review focused on the theoretical explanation of divorce and its impact on women and children, then on studies done on impact assessment, finally about the cause and consequences of divorce from other countries experience and few local studies.

Socio Economic Profile

Ethiopian economy, which is largely, depends on small holding agriculture where 85 percent of the population is living in rural areas. Agriculture regardless of productivity problem engages 80 percent of total employment. The imbalance between the increasing population growth and economic growth create widespread poverty. The current economic circumstances has brought change to family life and weakened the capacity of the family to support and sustain its members.

Further to the economic problem Ministry of Labor and Social Affair (MOLSA) (2004), the lives of children and women worsen due to the traditional practices, which include physical punishment in school and families, FGM (female genital mutilation), early marriage, abduction and rape and child labor. The social and economic problem of the country has a circular relationship. All the problems are interrelated and interwoven. Among the socioeconomic problems unemployment, family poverty, HIV/AIDS and its consequences including increasing number of orphan, family disintegration, lack of educational, health and social support are surface out. The problems accelerate the proportion of disadvantaged children, unemployed youth, adults and uncared aged people (MOLSA, 2004).

According to Addis Ababa City Administration currently it is estimated over three million people are living in 10 sub -cities and 203 *Kebeles*. Since Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia, modern economic activities, and social and infrastructure services are relatively better condition than other cities of Ethiopia. However the existing socio-economic and infrastructure development of Addis Ababa is too slow to meet the demands of the increasing population from time to time due to both natural growth and rural-urban migration (FSCE, 2005).

According to Forum for Street Children Ethiopia (FSCE) (2005), the economic activity rate for Addis Ababa is 53.08%, with 65.22% for men and 41.89% for women. These figures include all persons engaged in household chores, food preparation, house cleaning, daily labor, taking care of children and collecting firewood. Income is below the poverty line for 60% of the households.

Trends and Causes of Divorce

The practice of marriage in Ethiopia has different forms traditional, cultural, religious and civil. Still the traditional and religious marriages are widely practice where civil marriage is becoming more common. Marriage in Ethiopia as the finding of Tilson & Larsen, (2000) is nearly common where about 95 % of women marry by age 30 where as 45 % of all first marriage ends in divorce within 30 years; 28% of first marriage ends in divorce within the first 5 years, 34 % within 10 years and 40 % within 20 years. In case of Ethiopia there were in 1994, Population and Housing Census (PHC) in Addis Ababa all age group constituted 1,722,391 individuals and married were 506,852 while divorce 97,147 (PHC, 1994).

Divorce is one of social problem challenging family, which is the fabric of society that is. Regardless of all efforts made by the community and state to protect marriage and

family divorce is unavoidable reality for many families in the world. The increase in rate of divorce in 1960s- 1970s in United State was due to the acceptance of divorce as positive adjustments to the damaging effect of unhealthy family (Olson & Defrain, 2000). However, in USA 1990s the rate decreases at about 50% where people have chance of divorce. The big picture of divorce illustrated as more than 1 million children are affected by divorce each year where the median marriage lengths 7 years, in 1996 the figure for marriage and divorce was 2.3 million and 1.2 million consecutively (Olson & Defrain, 2000; PP.491, 13-14). A study in United States on the attitudes that are influencing human decision and choices examined that attitude of women's toward divorce between the year 1974 and 2002 found changes toward acceptance of divorce (Martin & Parashar, 2006)

In relation to the divorce trend of United State, one of factors from many others causes of divorce the attitude toward divorce. It directly shapes individual's behaviors in response to situations. Since, the conservative and traditional attitude towards divorce changed. In after 1950s, this resulted in increasing number of divorces. Then from 1970s, onwards there has been decrease up to the chance of 50% of divorce. From many possible factors of change one factor as explained by Martin & Parashar, (2006) attitudinal change observed from time to time in women who are at different level, of education. As the study indicated that women who have college education changed their attitude toward divorce. The change was from least restrictive attitude toward divorce from time of study 1970s to most restrictive attitude in 2000-2002. However, women with no high school diploma changed their attitude from neutral in 1970s to least restrictive attitude in 2000-02(Martin & Parashar, 2006).

In case of Ethiopia, the arguments about the increasing number of divorces are both internal to the family and external. The reasons peculiar to the situation of the country are

ethnic politics, job displacement, economic crises and changing attitude towards divorce (Daniel, 1994). The agreement of spouses and /or a petition for divorce is the out come of a malfunction of family for many personal, social and economical reasons. According to Pankhurst (cited in Tilson &Larsen, 2000), on study divorce in Ethiopia, the most common reasons women indicated among the Amhara people in North Shewa province as causes of divorce were childlessness, physical abuse, maltreatment, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over personal activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age. The same study by Pankhurst about the causes for divorces from men's point of view were childlessness, adultery, not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority.

Beside the above causes of divorce discussed in similar study, some social and economical factors considered as contributor for the increasing number of divorces. The empowered position of women, very little social stigma towards divorced women and high remarriage rate of divorced women presented to explain the increasing number of divorce by Tefera, 1994 & CSA, 1993 (cited in Tilson & Larsen, 2000:p.357). In addition, the increasing rate of divorce analyzed in relation to ethnic and religious background. In reference to the result of Pankhurst, 1992a, and 1992b: Beckstrom 1969, CSA, 1993 the increasing divorce rate have significant difference between Amhara and Oromo, between Orthodox Christian and Muslim. Divorce is more common among Amhara group than Oromo group and more common among Orthodox Christian than Muslim groups (Tilson & Larsen, 2000:p.356). Even though both group of religion discourage divorce the variation of divorce rate between the groups is explained in relation to the extent of roles both religion plays in the lives of the believers (Tilson & Larsen, 2000:p.357).

Among causes of divorce, early marriage and childlessness are included in CSA (Central Statistics Authority) 1993 report. Among ever-married and divorced women 34 % were younger than 15, 41 % were 15 to 17 years, and 12 % were 18-19 years at first marriage, in general eighty-seven per cent of ever-married and divorced women were younger than 20 years at first marriage (Tilson & Larsen, 2000:p.358). The national research by Tilson & Larsen (2000) indicated 75 % of women who marry earlier than 11 years of age divorce within 20 years, 60 % of women who marry between age 11 and 13 divorces within 20 years. Similarly, childlessness was a main cause for divorce as 95 % of women who did not have a child divorced within 20 years. Among women 85 % divorced within the first 5 years where women who did have a child divorced about 23 % within 20 years.

The negative consequences of early marriage are divorce; the physical and psychological damage associated with problems during childbirth and increased death at birth. Currently early marriage has given attention from the state and the public and civil organizations. The Ethiopian government in the legal instruments civil code of 1960 made the minimal age 15 and now it rose to 18 Article (RFL, 2000). The legal right of children primarily girls in relation to early marriage and forced marriage is protected in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), 1995 and in the international Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) for those below age of 18, 1992.

Consequences of Divorce

There are different explanations about the negative consequence of divorce on women. This review includes the social role theory, the crisis theory and the selection theory. Social role theory tries to explain the social and psychological impact of divorce on women in relation to role transitions of divorced women. This theory maintains that the role of being

divorced is inherently more stressful than that of being married, as explained by Ross (cited in Johnson, 2002) due to the more difficult life circumstances they experience.

This theory explains the consequence of divorce according to Pearlin (1999) (cited in Johnson, 2002) as "the relatively constant and enduring, or chronic, stresses and strains of certain of central roles". Life after divorce involves social isolation, lack of social support, economic hardship, and added childcare responsibilities (for parents. According to Avison (1999) cited in Johnson (2002) post divorce is not only compounded by internal stresses also outside factors aggravate along with less available social support to cope with.

The second theoretical explanation of divorce effects on divorcees is crisis theory that identifies the causes of divorce impact on women. These are associated with the higher stress to role transitions, which seems similar to the social role theory from being married to divorce. However, the crisis theory explains the relationship of role transition and stress associated according to Booth & Amato cited in Johnson (2002) as temporary and time bound stresses of the disruption process. Thus, the disruption process and result of role transitions temporarily elevates distress

According to the crisis theory marital dissolution as a life crisis can temporarily create change in the state of mental health. The negative consequences of divorce as one of life's crisis is a life event stressor characterized by Wheaton (1999) cited in Johnson as "...discrete, observable event, the course of which involves both a beginning and an end". Therefore, one of the negative consequences of divorce is that the psychological distress has inverse relationship with the length time after divorce.

The third theory is social selection theory which claims that the higher stress levels among the divorced parents is the result of the selection of people with poor mental health in

to divorce. As Aseltine & Kessler, (1993) (cited in Johnson, 2002), in support of this theory there were findings of higher proportion of divorced persons with high psychological distress, mental disorders, less probability to remarry. The higher level of psychological distress in divorced group is because of the risk of selection of divorce among married persons with preexisting mental health problems.

However, the explanation of social selection theory according to Johnson (2002), the magnitude of the selection effect and the extent of its impact on the observed difference in distress levels between married and divorce people are less certain.

In any case, the experts agree on the effect of divorce on divorcee while they disagree on the length and the nature of the impacts. This area became ambiguous in much of the research. In general, many factors that are internal and external to the individual influence the adjustment after divorce. According to Johnson (2002) in his conclusion that the size of divorce effect supporting the social selection theory argument was found one third and crisis theory also challenged by the continuity of the stress and distress after the marital dissolution. However, in cases were persons leaving in troubled marriage showed reduced stress levels after divorce, which support crisis theory. Therefore divorced and widowed reported as showing higher scores in psychological distress while the divorced but cohabiting group showed reduction of distress and was reported as same as the stress levels of married person.

Divorce has different impact on the divorcees and their children. As Robert, M. (1988) (cited Bohannan, 1971) impacts of divorce which are experienced by divorcees in the continuum after divorce in different degree or level depending on divorcee's individual and societal context. The six stations of divorce according to Bohannan in Robert, M. (1988) are the following:

- a) " the emotional divorce characterized by feelings of hurt, anger, loss of attraction and trust;"
- b) "the legal divorce which creates remarriage ability;"
- c) "the economic divorce which marks the reorganization of the financial and property arrangements"
- d) "the 'co-parental divorce which involves matters of custody and access and which produces in his view the most enduring pain of divorce; for example in the way parents have to come to terms with the realization both that there can be no clean break where there are children, and that, bar situations moral and physical danger, the relationship between one parent and the child ceases to be any business of the other parent;"
- e) "the community divorce which covers the impact of divorce on the social life of divorcees, for example the way married friends treat divorcees and the organizations available to meet the needs of information and friendship of divorce ed people;"
- f) The 'psychic' divorce, which describes the means by which individual autonomy is recovered. This is thought to be the most difficult yet the most constructive achievement of all. "(Robert, M.1988.p.21)

Regardless of couples and individual difference in cultural, economic and other variables, divorce creates change in all aspect of divorcees and their children lives. The emotional separation starts before the declaration or pronouncement of divorce by concerned

body. Feelings of failure, anger, frustration, fear and relief of the discomfort able situation can make mixed of feeling in the couple. After separation, the emotional effect may or may not aggravate with context divorce that can change the way of living. In addition, the separation of child from one parent shows the devastating and traumatic effects of divorce on children. After all, processes of initiation and completion of divorce for divorcees and children of divorcees socially and cultural will make changes in their position in the environment. These cultural and economic situations are important to determine their adjustment in their future life.

Economic Impact of Divorce on Divorced Women

When family dissolution occur a family relationship between members of the family changed in all aspect of relationship including the economic one. Family in the term of economic scale builds capital, skill and investment and is basic economic set, which is the subset of the larger economic set.

According to Daniel's 1994, study he found out that the average monthly income of divorced women when compare with during marriage significantly decreased. This directly affects the standard of living and the adjustment after divorce. In the RFC starting from the time of petition for divorce, the court has to give appropriate order regarding the maintenance of the spouses, custody and maintenance of their children and the management of their property. We do not know how many divorce women are able to appeal to the family court and how many able to proceed. Daniel, 1994, indicated from the study among divorced women only 14 % indicated being economically well adjusted. The majority of divorced women have faced housing problems, inability to send their children to school, difficulty of covering medical expenses, inability to cover food and clothing. The economic impact

associated with divorce in relation to the burden of responsibilities most of the time carry because of child custody and the responsibility of taking care of children alone. All expenses food, clothing, schooling and health care are covered custodial mothers themselves. This is due to lack of child support and unshared properties accumulated during marriage (Daniel, 1994, p23, 39).

The Revised Family Code and the old Civil Code have given clear legitimacy to both partners sharing their property based on the initial agreement. However, the majority of divorced women did not get the justice to share what they deserve. This is due to the usual process of property settlement, which is following after divorce pronounces, and after the maintenance fee for the women stopped. Therefore, whether the women get the maintenance fee or not, even before the legal pronouncement of the divorce she has to work and raise income to maintain herself and the children. This responsibility interferes with the long process of property settlement and often is not achievable except in few cases where the husband became willing to help and agreed to share. In addition, the processes of legal settlement incur cost, which become difficult to cover in the situation of many divorced women. Even in the RFC, settling the conditions of divorce can go to six months (RFC, 2000).

Legally the issue of child custody is the decision of the court based on the income, age, health and condition of living of the spouses as well as the age and interest of the children. Even this decision will revise according to Article 113, RFC, (2000), with the change of circumstances. Some parents may make agreement based on their consent and the family arbitrators confirm this before the court decision. Daniel, (1994), indicated the problem of lack of child support in addition to the time legal procedure took aggravated the situations women enter after divorce.

After divorce, women strive for survival by engaging in many activities that raise income to cover daily bread. Their education level determines their lives after divorce particularly their capacity and opportunity to be engaged in some employment to raise income. Daniel's, (1994, p23, 39), study clearly indicate the likely hood of divorced women can face after divorce economically through comparative study of their economic status before and after divorce again their previous and later economic status can be explained in terms of their educational level. The primary source of income during marriage for about 82% of women was salary from ex-husband. The occupation of these women during marriage about 62.44% of them were housewives and did not engaged in work out side home while 15.45 % were civil servants and 15 % had engaged in activities like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera. After divorce this figure changed where the majority women in the study who were only house wife about 62.4% decreased to 27 %, while women who were doing some economic activities from home by selling home made drinks and foods and selling wood and charcoal increased from 15 % to 41.5 %. Nevertheless, the share of these women in the civil service that require a minimum of primary school did not increase after divorce. Their chance and opportunities were limited in the economic sector for employment due to education level where about 89 % of them had maximum of elementary education. From this group 41 .2 %; almost half of them had basic education.

The relationship of age at divorce and family size found as not having impact for divorced women in the economic adjustment (Daniel, 1994,). Therefore, whether divorce is a sole factor making divorced women poor or burden, unemployed is unclear. The known status of women's place in the society starting from their childhood predisposes them to dependent position. The income and economic problem especially for women with the burden most of

the time as being custodial mother in particular for children under age of five worsen the lives and situation of their condition. The significant drop of income caused the divorce women unable to achieve basic needs.

The burden of poverty continues the decline and pushes them to search for any kind of job as long as its income covers some expenses. However, the extent of this burden with time and place not yet examined. The economic situation in Ethiopia in relation to the general employment capacity of the economy and the opportunity for women in particular is still in a critical condition.

Social Impact of Divorce on Divorced women

Social life and relationship of individuals and couples in their environment is an innate natural behavior of human being. The relationship is not one way it is two ways where the individual is influence the environment and the environment vis-à-vis in the process of interaction. The disruption of any family has negative impact on the system in general by weakening the bond between individuals and disrupting the stability and order of the society.

In Holmes and Rahe (cited in Olson & DeFrain, 2000) social readjustment rating scale of divorce among other life events, which require life adjustment, rated second in its severity of impact on individuals, couples and families next to death of spouse. Families particularly in state of problem need the social support to cope up and to survive. The social networks include close relatives, neighbors, schools, workplace, support group and service giving institutions. Bader, DeFrain, & Parkhurst, 1982 (cited in Olson & DeFrain, 2000). The pronouncement of divorce directly or indirectly affects the environment in general and the extent of its effect can cover a wider area.

The response and reaction to any situation from individuals and the society is usually in relation to the definition and meaning given to the particular situation. Therefore, society has means and instruments to encourage what is accepted and to discourage what is not. The fate of divorce is also in different society determined by the culture, tradition and legal response of the society. Therefore, the social impact of divorce even all its negative impact determined by the societal response to it.

The relationship of the individual to their environment determines the individual psychological and economic situations. In other ways decline of income affects negatively the divorced women's social relationships. According to Arendell (cited in Daniel, 1994), reduction of income limits the capacity of divorced women to engage in different social and community activities

The social relationship of divorced women in Ethiopia has limited research. A study by Daniel (1994) stated that divorced women and living in Addis Ababa did not report the problem. This report is the divorced women judgment and feeling about their relationships with previous and current friends, neighbors and their participation in family, social events and activities. About 48.74% of divorced women had not encountered social problems (Daniel, 1994; p.29). In the same research about 16.46 % of the studied divorced women reported feeling of loneliness after divorce. In addition, 8.04% and 8.67% of the subject of study reported that divorce has negatively affected their interpersonal relationship and faced feeling of inferiority respectively. Still the available information on the issue of social integration after divorce could not make it clear whether there is social problem or not after divorce. As cited in Daniel, 1994, Andargachew and Seyoum, 1989 the social acceptance

before and after divorced almost similar and divorced women in the study did not face social problem.

Nevertheless, regardless of divorced women's personal and subjective judgment the issues of social lives and social integration have its own characteristics colors whether it is functional or dysfunctional to the lives of divorced women. Therefore, at this level it is difficult to generalize or to be argumentative to either side of the relationship. Daniel, 1994 tried to evaluate the nature of the relationship of divorced women in Addis Ababa through their relation with opposite sex, the availability of support from parents and relatives, relationship with ex-husbands, ex-husband friends and relatives, participation in association and other social situations.

The result reported that 16.96 % faced unsolicited sexual relationships, 38.69 % remained intact with their friends as before divorce, 28.39 % of them continued relationship with reduced frequency and 27 % of these women had terminated relationship with previous friends (Daniel, 1994). In addition to the above statistics divorced women, Daniel, (1994), in terms of relationship reported that the majorities about 61.31 % of them have poor relationship with their ex-husband, 51.88 % of them had poor relationship with their ex-husbands friends and 51.51% of them had no relationship with their ex-husband relatives even before divorce. As a result, 75 % indicated did not get moral and material support and their perception about the help and social support to help their social adjustment after divorce graded not helpful by more than 80 % of them (Daniel, 1994).

The poor relationships with ex-husband directly affect the post divorce adjustment of women and children have been facing economically and socially. These aggravate the continuation of blaming, anger, and frustrations loneliness and feeling of inferiority. The

acceptance and cooperation or the rejection or poor relationship between the divorcees have influenced the relationship of friends and relatives to the divorcees particularly to women where their economic status greatly damaged and burden with responsibility to raise children after divorce. Therefore, the relationship of the divorced women with their environment depends on their perception about their situation and perception of the society about the situation of divorced women.

In the social adjustment of divorced women, age at divorce found being important factor that is the older is better adjusted (Daniel, 1994). It is because older women already have longer social life or is there minimum barrier in the society. Moreover, Daniel, (1994, p46) further explained the vulnerability of divorced women to social and economic problem related to age at first marriage. Those who found being more vulnerable economical and socially are those who married at early age.

Furthermore, in the process of divorce and post divorce the negative consequence of divorce affects children of divorcees. The next section elaborates the social, psychological and child parent relation of divorcee's children.

The Impact of Parental Divorce on Children

The effects of divorce on children as many researchers agrees is not uniform due to age of developmental stage, nature of temperament, the way their parents handled the process and post divorce changes including the economic and social changes Furstenberg and Kiernan, (2001). Among much theoretical explanation, the economist and sociological and developmental psychologist frame of analysis included.

To explain the impact of parental divorce on children the economist theory focuses on the accumulations of resource and access in the family will change by divorce. According

to Furstenberg and Kiernan, (2001) "Divorce disrupts the transfer or sharing of income between parents, diminishes economies of scale, may reduce investment in the children by nonresidential parents, and diminishes the possibilities of specialization in parental contributions afforded by marriage." Post divorce the role of both parents with children or not changed in which at separate place both parents stretch to meet their responsibility alone. Costs that have been shared and resources that have been accumulated in the family depleted due to divorce.

Although there are adverse effect of persistent conflict in the family the presence of both parents according to sociological and developmental psychologist raises skills, social capital, opportunities and a wider network of support for the children's physical and social well being and will serve as a spring board to the success and life achievements Furstenberg and Kiernan, (2001). After divorce, the social capital and networks will not function as positively as before. This is because divorced parents with children will not able to raise the social capital after divorce with all many responsibilities in and out side home.

The impact of divorce on children from longitudinal study of children of divorce as Wallerstein J. & Blakeslee (1996) cited in DeFrain & Olson (2000) found out is long term. The sign of depression extended ranging from moderate to severe form more than one third of the children in the study even symptoms five years after their parent's divorce. The study also found extended effect of divorce on children emotion and capacity of divorcees up to 15 years after divorce.

The impact of divorce on the parent child relationship started before the divorce. The negative consequence of divorce on children according to Amato & Booth (1997) cited in DeFrain & Olson (2000) includes psychological distress, fewer ties with kin and friends, less

happy marriage and a greater probability of future divorce were great in families where there was low conflict rather than high conflict before divorce. Similar study by Chase-Landsdale, Cherlin, and Kierman in Great Britain (1995) (cited in DeFrain et al, 2000), reported that the negative consequences of divorce vary in degree depending on the emotional and behavior problem of the children before marriage.

The same study by Amato & Booth, (1997) also found out that the negative effect of divorce in the relationship of parent with their children greatly affects father's affection for children but not the mother (DeFrain & Olson, 2000). The relationship of parent with their children is affected by the relationship between the two parents. Most of the time custody is awarded to the mother, which estimated by Kitson & Morgan, 1991; L. K. White, 1991 cited in DeFrain, (2000) in USA 80 % of children of divorced parents live with their mother while 6 % and 14 % live with their father and other relatives.

Through parent child relationship, the attributes of parents have direct impact on the lives of children. According to Amato & Booth, (1997) as cited in DeFrain et al (2000) the educational attainment, social life, and self-esteem of children have a relationship with the educational attainment of the parents. The higher level of parent education positively affected the children educational attainment and their quality of personal and social life.

The lives of children of divorcees has been further studied in relation to their commitment to and forms of relationship to a start family. As Amato & Booth, (1997) indicated which is cited in DeFrain & et al (2000) the majority of adult children from divorced family had highest rate of cohabitation when compared to children from unstable and stable marriage.

However, the results of many researchers have similar findings about the effect of parental divorce on children the study by Buchanan, Maccoby, and Dornbusch (1996) (cited in DeFrain & Olson, 2000) report contrary finding. These researchers Bachanan, et al, indicted that adolescents from divorced parents were well adjusted and had good relationships with their parents. The same study found that among children of divorcees those living with their mother did better than those living with their father, and those adolescents whose parents were remarried better adjusted than those whose parents were dating or cohabiting. This result has one way relationship with the explanation of Amato & Booth (1996,1997) (cited in DeFrain & et al (2000) that is the negative impact of divorce on children well being and after divorce adjustment vary depending on the parent relationship before divorce.

In our country regardless of the problem of family disintegration and divorce there are few studies done in this area. According to Daniel's, (1994) study assessing the relationship of divorced women with their children, he found that divorce had no negative effect on the relationship except for a few (1.38%) of the women who reported poor relationship and 3.27% of the women in the study reported having troublesome children.

The issue of child custody often determines the relationship of children with their parents after divorce. In Ethiopia the practice had been according to Article 681(2) Civil Code is that "Unless there be a serious reason for deciding otherwise, the children shall be entrusted to their mother up to the age of five years". In the RFC there is no parent preference to any age group except the custody arrangement has conditions which should be considered in Article 113 RFC including income, age, health and condition of living of spouses as well as age interest of the children. From the study by Fasil (1998), 80 % of family Arbitrators awarded custody to the mother due to the believe mothers provide of a better care. Family Arbitrators

in Fasil's, (1998) study indicated that parents have different grounds for asking custody of their children. These reasons include love for their children, for material benefit, to save children from step father/ mother and to win better position in the event of division of property. In Fasil's, (1998) study the number of Family Arbitrators reported that used direct observation (35), documentary evidence (2) and children's views (19) to award custody of children to parents. However, the same study interviewed children of divorcees about the inclusion of their views in the custody decisions and all of them denied the right.

In a study assessing parental divorce impact on children in Dessie by Sisay, (1997) he showed that adolescents from divorced family had more psychological and social adjustment problems than children from stable families. The impact of divorce is further complicated as indicated in the study that adolescents from stepmother families had psychological adjustment problem grater more often than those from single- mother families Sisay (1997).

Reviewed researches that are available in relation to this specific study indicated that divorce has negative impact on the lives of divorcees and their children primarily. The impacts of divorce include social, economical and psychological issues and are determined by the individual and environmental context. In the local study done in Addis Ababa, found that divorce has more economical impact than social Daniel (1994). Another local study in Dessie indicated that children from divorced family have more social and psychological adjustment problems than children living in stable family Sisay (1997).

This research review indicates the extent of the problem of divorce and the intensity of its damage, which raise the research question to examine the causes of divorce and its impact on the divorcees and their children. Therefore, this study will assess the impact of

divorce on the lives of divorced women and children with comparison of married and divorced families.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The study is quantitative research that primarily relies on survey as the primary data source to describe and explore the causes of divorce and its impact on the lives of women and children. To supplement the quantitative data qualitative methods are included. These qualitative methods include recording case histories, key informant interview, document analysis and observation at court level. In addition, data generated by previous researchers on the issue is utilized to generate the research questions and to identify gaps in the literature.

Organizations included in the plan of study are Ministry of Justice and Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA).

PROCEDURE OF SELECTING SUBJECTS

Study Area

The study area is Addis Ababa and was selected purposively. Addis Ababa represents a heterogeneous population in many social characteristics. The study included divorced women with children and married women with children.

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia established in 1886. It is geographically located at the center of the country. It accommodates about 30% of the total urban population in Ethiopia. Its population amounted to 2.1 million in the 1994 population census. Currently it is estimated over 3 million people live in the 10 sub-cities and 99 Kebeles.

Sample Size Determination

The method used to select the sample elements is stratified random sampling to come out with result that will represent the population. The method allows giving equal chance of selection for all elements of the population in each study area (Justus I. with Butte, 2001:p. 29-31).

The sample size determined using random sampling. To determine the size of population having each attribute that is divorce and married there is no available current data. Therefore, to derive the sample size in relation to the total populations size the proportional distribution of the attributes taken in to consideration i.e. 50 % for each groups. Then at 95% confidence interval and +/- 5 % significance level the sample size calculated became 384 for each group. Thus, 384 married, 384 divorced women, and a child in each family were selected that is total of 768 households 768 mothers and 768 children.

Sample Selection Procedure

Samples selection was done based on the process of one of probability sample selection that is stratified sampling. In this process, elements of the sample chosen from the general population divided for administrative purposes. Where each individual is appears in one stratum. In this case, the stratum are ten sub-cities of Addis Ababa administration structure.

The first step was assuming the total number of survey sample distribute to each sub city proportionally. This is based on the principles of proportional stratified sampling which was assigning the fraction or percentage of sample to each sub city proportional to their population size. The use of administrative structure as stratum is primarily not to create a homogenous group. The settlement of the people in Addis Ababa was originally had a peculiar characteristics of which similar groups by origin of place settled together in a place. However, the current composition of the dwellers is changing. The sampling frame was the recent city administration structure that included 10 sub cities and 99 Kebeles, with estimated population of 3 million. [Appendix: 3, Table: 3.a]

The second step was random selection of half of the Kebeles in each sub city without identifying individuals in it. The selected stratum in this case Kebele is the smallest administrative unit in all sub cities. After selection of the Kebeles, the sample size of each sub city was distributed to the selected Kebeles proportional to size of population. [Appendix: 3, Table: 1-10]

The third step was selection of the household from the list of house number in the selected Kebele. The subjects of the study were selected after stratifying the total number of household depending on the sample size assigns to those particular Kebele households.

The process of the sample selection was multistage; that is sub cities- Kebeles- households level. The basic sample unit of the study that is the household in which for divorced and married group selected similarly from same neighborhood. Depending on the criteria of the study the sample selection was done with replacement of rejected households within the same neighborhood.

Data Collection Instruments

The instruments adapted from similar local researches particularly from Daniel (1994) and Sisay (1997). In relations to the objective of this study, adjustments and improvements have been made at different aspects and levels. Then the thesis advisors have commented on the instruments. The pilot test was made to identify the clarity, relevancy and capacity of each questionnaire to measure the intended variables. The pilot test was done for all four groups of questionnaires these are questionnaires for divorced women, married women, child from divorced family and child from stable family.

Test try-out

The instrument used to measure the children psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship of outcome measure tested for reliability. The reliability test used to examine the capacity of measurement scales and the items that make them up. It was done using randomly selected twenty children. The model which test internal consistency of measurement scales Alpha, α (Cronbach) result for psychological measure $\alpha = .85$, for the social relationship outcome measures $\alpha = .84$ and for the child parents relationship of outcome measure became $\alpha = .90$.

Mothers Questionnaire.

One of the instruments used for the data collection is for both groups of women to assess the impact of divorce on divorced women life in comparison to the life of women who are living with their husband. Each question in the questionnaire of divorced women has a relation with each question of the married women questionnaire. The strategy of data collection for mothers of both groups was interviewing by enumerators. This was planned to increase the quantity and quality of data to be collected by giving clarification on the items to minimize misinterpretation.

The questionnaires had incorporated both open and closed end questions. The majority of questions were objective with open space to allow the respondents express their personal view. In addition, for all section of questionnaires the respondent was given space to explain their situation in relation to the particular section.

Basic assumptions and many of variables used to measure the economic and social impact of divorce on women were adapted from the study made by Daniel Tefera, (1994) which assessed the impact of divorce on women in Addis Ababa.

In this particular study, both questionnaires included in their first section background information (age, birthplace, family size, educational level, occupation, religion, ethnicity,) and items related to the form and time of marriage and divorce. The second part of the first section included background of husband and/ or ex-husband.

The second section of women questionnaires in general is about the economic situation of both groups. These were included income, major expenditures and major economic problems. The third section has items of mother-child issues. The fourth section focused on the social life and relationship of both groups. The fifth section included questions related to the divorce and its settlement for both groups of study since the married group may include remarried mothers. The final few questions were about respondent's current marital status and concluding remarks about their lives.

Child Questionnaire

The questionnaires used to collect data from children of both divorced and married families were similar. The objective was to measure the social relation, psychological situations and relationship with their parents. The in order to determine the impact of divorce on the children's lives comparison were made in the backgrounds difference where the two groups are from different family structure.

The questionnaires were formulated by the principles of Likert scaling where the respondents indicate the degree of agreement or disagreement to each statement with five ranges of choices. The Likert technique presents a set statement that the subjects are asked to express agreement or disagreement with on five-point scale. Each degree of agreement or disagreement is given a numerical value from one to five. Thus, the numerical value of group of question response can be calculated for a variable intended to measure.

The questionnaire is self-administered, with Amharic version were intended to protect privacy and encourage the children to answer their personal attitudes and feelings honestly. This was because the questionnaires were about self-assessment on the social and psychological issues and items were more personal.

The children's questionnaire has four sections where the first dealt with the backgrounds of the respondent (sex, age, birthplace, educational level, ethnicity religion.). The second, third and fourth sections of questionnaire focused on the children psychological, social and relationship with their parent consecutively.

Data Collection

After the processes of sample selection and assignment to Kebeles included in study with the help of Addis Ababa Red Cross Bureau 30 youths who are Red Cross voluntary service givers were selected for the data collection. These enumerators were assigned three for each Wereda where they come from including both men and women. All enumerators had educational level above grade 10 and many had been trained and working in awareness creation about the Red Cross, HIV/AIDS, and house-to-house education.

In the compound of Addis Ababa Red Cross a half-day discussion and orientation on the objective of the study, nature of the study and on administrative questionnaire were provided for all enumerators. The enumerators critically evaluated the questionnaires based on their experience and looked at the questionnaires from different perspective including economic, traditional and political viewpoints. The discussion was contributed to make improvements in the questionnaire.

A page of procedures and statement was prepared for interviewer to introduce the objective and the nature of the study and themselves to the households. First selected

households were requested for their consent to participate. All interviews were conducted in private the majority of questioners were filled and administered with the presence of the interviewer for women of both groups.

After the data collection questionnaire were checked for completeness. From the distributed questionnaires completed data was collected from 89.84 % of married women, 88.28 % of children from stable family, 79.94 % of divorced women and 80.98 % of children divorced family found.

This study incorporated two cases of divorced women and children from divorced families. Children of divorcees who are included in the study were grown adult maximum of age 35. These two were grownup with their father's, two was grownup with their mother's and one was grownup with his grandparent. The participation of these cases help to identify the impact of divorce on their lives and to give meaning to the survey result.

To assess and examine the process of divorce in court level observation and key informant interview employed. The key informants included in the study were lawyers two from Arada family Court and one from EWLA. Further, the research analyses documents that are files of divorce cases some were complete and some were in the process of divorce examined.

Data Analysis

After data collection, data cleaning was made to reject substantially incomplete once. The process of coding instruments is done that is converting responses to numbers for the data entry. In addition, organizing open-ended and unstructured information was made to analyze the contents. Then data entry and analysis was made using SPSS data processing program.

The study is comparative study between divorced family and married family so that matched-group design used to compare similar variables in both groups using percentage of response, Independent-Samples T Test, One-Way Analysis of Variance and Chi-Square Test.

Result and Discussion

This is a comparative study between married and divorced women, and children from both families. The aim was to assess the impact of divorce on the lives of divorced women and their children. This chapter deals on the description of the main findings and discussion.

Married and Divorced Women

In both groups of the study, many variables were included to compare and identify the major differences. Among the variables current age, family size, religious background and participations in religious association, age at first marriage, social and economic expectations before and after marriage, educational level and occupation are included.

In addition, the study examined and compared the economic and social lives of the respondents including monthly income, major economic problems and social relationships.

Age and Number of Marriage

The comparison is made between divorced and married women based on variables such as current age, age at first marriage, number of marriage and family size.

Table: 1. The Number of Marriage

No. of Marriage		Once	Twice	Third	Fourth	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	276	43	7	-	15	341
	Per	80.9	12.6	2.1	-	4.4	100
Divorced	Freq.	194	90	11	1	11	307
	Per.	63.19	29.3	3.58	0.32	3.58	100

Among the total cases of women in both groups, married and divorced, 357 cases, 55.09%, reported that they had experienced divorced at least once. Separately from married group alone 14.66% of them were divorced at least once.

The mean age in divorced is 42.22 while it is 41.17 in married group at women. The average size of family is four and five for divorced and married women respectively. The mean number of marriage was 1.39 for divorced and 1.17 for married group. Average age at first marriage was 19.775 and 21.501 consecutively for divorced and married groups. [Appendix: 1, Table: A]

Then the difference in mean score between the two groups is analyzed using Independent -Samples T Test procedure that compares similar variable measures for different groups.

Table: 2. Independent Sample Test

Difference between groups		t-test for equality of means		
Variables	Assumptions	t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Current Age	Equal variances assumed	1.276	641	P>.05
	Equal variances not assumed	1.265	598.644	P>.05
Family size	Equal variances assumed	-4.345	628	P<.05
	Equal variances not assumed	-4.345	619.889	P<.05
No. of Marriage	Equal variances assumed	5.249	620	P<.05
	Equal variances not assumed	5.179	544.661	P<.05
Age at 1st marriage	Equal variances assumed	-4.002	543	P<.05
	Equal variances not assumed	-4.040	542.995	P<.05

P < .05

The result of mean comparison between two groups shows that the existence of significant difference at .05 level between the married and divorced women regarding family size, number of marriage and age at first marriage. However, there is no statistically significant difference of their mean age between two groups at .05 level.

Further, the relationship of age at first marriage and number of marriage between the two study groups is analyzed to examine variable correlation and association. Age at first marriage and number of marriage within group of married women has statistically significant positive correlation at .05. Within divorced group, the result indicates age at first marriage and number of marriage has an inverse correlation that is significant statistically at .05. [Appendix:1, Table: B.]

Table: 3. A Chi-Square Test of Age at First Marriage and Number of Divorce

Chi-Square Test		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Divorced Group	Linear-by-Linear Association	21.875	1	P< .05
Married Group	Linear-by-Linear Association	23.510	1	P< .05

P<0.05

The Chi-Square test result shows that age at first marriage and number of marriage in the both group of women has statistically significant association at .05 level.

Education and Occupation

Educational level determines the opportunity of employment and creates differences between individual and families' economic and social functions. The comparison made between educational level shows that within divorced group of women, (19.2%) could not read and write and among married women (9.7%). Among the Married women, 23.8% reported having reached the maximum of eighth grade while it was 21.5 % in divorced group. As the education level increases the percentage of women in both group decreased which the cumulative percentage indicates 85% of divorced group of women and 80.4 % of married women had reached a maximum of 12 grade. However, the percentage of married women in

higher education 11.5%, which is above grade 12, is 11.5 %, higher than the divorced women, (8.2%). [Appendix 1:, Table :C.]

In both groups of the study, the percentage of women who were homemakers is 40.5 and 30.6 for married and divorced women respectively. Similarly, married women's engagement in formal employment is 22.9% while it is 21.2% in divorced group. The unemployed women in both groups had relatively equal share that is 16.4% married and 16.3% divorced. Women working in the informal sectors including petty trade, pottery, selling homemade food products and firewood were 17.9 % among married women and it is 23.5 % in divorced women group. [Appendix 1: Table C]

Husbands, ex-husbands educational, and occupational status shows that 61.5% of the husband in married group had reached a maximum of 12-grade while 20% had attained above 12 grades. In divorced families, 69.8% of ex-husbands had reached a maximum of 12 grade and 12.3% above grade 12. As reported by women respondents, the percentage of ex-husband those who cannot read and write were 11.7 % for divorced and 4.7% for married women group. [Appendix: 1, Table: D]

Married women reported about their husband occupational engagement. That 55.1% and 38.7% are engaged in formal and informal sector respectively. Similarly, ex-husband of divorced women was engaged in formal (50.2%) and informal (32.6%) sectors. [Appendix: 1, Table: D]

Responses about the role and activities of their husband and ex-husband in and outside of home during marriage were categorized after the data collection to facilitate comparison by percentage report. Fathers doing nothing at home were 30% in divorced and 23.5% in married family. As mentioned by the women, the major role of fathers in both

groups is disciplining children, which is 23.8% in married and 22.5% in divorced families. Father's role in sharing equally or partially the household chores is 15.3% and 12.1% in married and divorced families respectively. [Appendix: 1, Table: E]

One of father's role outside of home that is job 44.0% and 40.1% for married and divorced family respectively. Regarding social life, those reported that their husband and ex-husband sharing role and responsibilities were 16.7% among married and 12.1% in divorced women group. [Appendix :1, Table :E]

Characteristics of Marriage

There are different forms of formulation of marriage. Forms of formulation of marriage includes arranged marriage by family, couples choice, abduction and inheritance. The place of marriage of both group of women participated in study, above fifty percents got married in Addis Ababa.

Table: 4. Forms of Marriage

Form of Marriage	Married women		Divorced women	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Arranged by family	88	25.8	139	45.3
Personal choice	226	66.3	141	45.9
Abduction	10	2.9	21	6.8
Inheritance	1	0.3	-	-
Other	16	4.7	6	2.0
Total	341	100	307	100

Regarding the form of marriage in married group, 66.3 % get married on their own personal choice while 25.8 % get married through arranged marriage by family. Among the women in divorced group, 45.9% were married by their own choice while 45.3% were through arranged marriage family. In both groups, there were also marriages by abduction. It is 2.9 %

in married group and 6.8 % in divorced group. In addition, the study found out the existence of marriage by inheritance among the married group.

Social and Economic Expectations

The social and economic expectation of women is also an area of interest for the study. Women participated in the study indicated that married (78.3%) and divorced (74.6%) had no expectation to face social problem after marriage. Similarly, 73.9% and 71.7% of married and divorced group respectively reported that they did not anticipate facing economic problems after marriage. However, 19.1% and 23.8% among married and divorced group respectively stated that they did anticipate facing social problem while 14.7% married women and 22.8% divorced women anticipated to face economic problems after marriage. [Appendix 1: Table: F]

The social and economic expectation of divorced women before deciding to divorce indicated that 54.7% did not anticipate social and 47.9% economic problems after divorce. While in the same group 37.8% of women anticipated social and 35.5 % economic problems. [Appendix 1: Table: G]

Analysis of Economic Problems

Variables in relation to analysis of economic problems are average monthly income before marriage, during marriage and after divorce. The data of income after divorce was not successfully completed therefore the study is limited in terms of comparing the two groups of women based on income before and during marriage. In addition, it includes income of husband and ex-husband during marriage.

The average monthly income of divorced women is 393.16 Birr and 691.88 Birr before and after marriage respectively. Similarly, the average income of married women

before marriage was 345.68 Birr while it is 547.98 after marriage. The average monthly income of husband of married women is 731.33 Birr while it is 508.29 Birr for ex-husband of divorced women. [Appendix 1:, Table: H]. Further, the mean of average monthly income before and after marriage between the two groups was tested to see whether they have statistically significant difference or not using One-Way ANOVA.

Table: 5. Mean Comparison of Average Monthly Income, ANOVA Table

Between Groups		df	F	Sig.
Women before Marriage	Between Groups	1	.608	P > .05
Women after Marriage	Between Groups	1	.451	P > .05
Ex-/husband during Marriage	Between Groups	1	9.602	P < .05

P<0.05

The results of the One-Way ANOVA show that the mean incomes between the two groups of women before and after marriage have no statistically significant difference at 0.05 levels. However, difference between mean of monthly income of husbands during marriage between two groups has statistically significant at .05 level.

In relation to income, the main source of household income and support assessed. The larger percentage in both groups of households shows that the main source of income is the father. The father's contribution to the household income is 51% in married and ex-husband 37.5% in divorced families. The contribution of household income by women alone was 21.8 % in divorced groups where as it is 7.3% in married families. In families where both parent are contributing to the household income, it is 34.0% in married and 25.4% in divorced families. In addition, the contribution of children to the household income is 2.9% in married and 8.8% in divorced families. [Appendix 1:, Table: I]

In the same table, the source of household income identified as respondents indicated salary is the main source, which is 63.0% and 52.4% in married and divorced families respectively. Other sources of household incomes in married families include trade (12.6%), daily work (7.9%), petty trade (5.6%), support from children (2.3%) house rent (1.5%) and support from families (0.6%). Similarly, as source of income by the respondent from the divorced group reported that trade (11.7%), daily work (8.5%), support from children (7.8%), petty trade (7.5%), house rent (2.6%) and support from families (2.0%).

In addition to the main source of income more than 65 % in both groups stated that they have no economic support. Those reported that getting economic support were married (18.5%) and divorced (23.1%). Among the source of the economic support, children's contribution is 16.7% and 18.9% in married and divorced families respectively. The support from friends, relatives and NGOs together are account for 7.1% in married and 12.1% in divorced families. [Appendix 1:, Table: J]

Major Economic Problems

Divorced women had limited opportunity of employment due to low level of education and limited experience of employed work. Raising family income to sustain life with little support from outside is a challenge for most of them. Many divorced women were not willing to share their problem due to lack of hope of getting support from outside. Not few respondents withdraw from the study due to the inability to discuss their problem and therefore this data needs caution for generalization.

The majority respondents were unable to identify their economic problem married (35.8%) and divorced (47%) women. Those indicated that having no economic problems married woman (17.3%) and divorced women (0.3%). Difficulty of covering house rent

reported by divorced (9.8%) and married (7.9%). In addition, the problem of inability to get food on time indicated among divorced (3.5%) and married (4.2%) women. In addition, the problem of getting sufficient food is reported from married (3.2%) and divorced (1.0 %) group. Problem to cover medical expenses is among married (6.2%) and in divorced (7.8%) women. Inability to cover expenses of clothes is in married (1.5%) and in divorced (2.6%) and school fee in married (4.4%) and in divorced (6.5%) women. Among economic problems difficulty of paying water and electricity bill in married (8.25) and in divorced (8.5%), communal association expenses in married (2.3%) and in divorced (2.0%) and holiday expenses in married (2.6 %) and in divorced (4.2%) are stated by married and divorced families respectively. [Appendix 1: ,Table: K]

Children among Married and Divorced Families

Mothers asked on the condition of their children in general. The relationship of mother with their children with regard to time and children's role in and outside of home was included. In addition, school attendance of children assessed including the number of children attending school, number of children by sex who are not going school and reasons for not going to school and dropping out from school.

Based on the subjective judgment of women 64.5% divorced and 77.4% married reported having enough time to spend with their children. Where as 17.3% from the married and 30.6% from divorced women reported having no enough time with their children.

[Appendix1: Table L]

The number of children attending school in each household of both groups is incomplete so that not included for comparison. In addition, there were pre school age children not going to school and other who were complete grade 12. However, there were also children

who were not going to school due to health problems, lack of interest and financial problem according to the respondents. Moreover, among children those dropouts of school were due to health, financial and discipline problems, lack of interest and class repetition.

The activities of children both in married and divorced families in general had similar category. The percentage of children activities at and outside home both sexes' is being similar for both groups. The main difference is the role of female in both group of families has higher percentage in house chores than males.

Social Relationship of Women

The social relationships of both groups of women assessed based on the women association and the source of support they raise from the relationships. These included checking the existence of support from relatives and friends in relation to the change of marital status. In addition, the respondent's social relationships were assessed including their relationship with both sex groups, different marital status, their close relatives, husband's and ex-husband 's relatives and friends, and in communal self-help organization.

The condition of support in relation to change in marital status of respondents indicated that 79.8 % of the married group have continuous and unchanged support after marriage while it is 66.8% in divorced group of women. In addition, 30.0% of divorced women indicated that the support they had been getting from families and friends stopped after they became divorced and 15.5 % of married women indicated the same after being married.[Appendix: Table: M.]

The majority of women in both groups (above 50 %) indicated that they have friends and relatives whom they can share their problems. However, those have no one to

discuss or share their problems and have facing feeling of loneliness 35.8% and 23.8% of divorce and married women respectively. [Appendix 1: Table: M]

The available person in times of problem reported in higher percentage to married women is their husband (42.5 %) while for divorced women it is their children (38.1 %). Among the category of people who are available during problem for married women next to their husband were families (24.9%) and children (13.8%). Similarly, divorced women reported that during times of needs the most available persons for them next to their children were families (26.0%) and ex-husband (9.1%). Those who reported having no one available in times of problem are 1.2% and 3.3% women in married and divorced family respectively. [Appendix: 1, Table: N]

According to the respondents, married women share their ideas and problems frequently with their husband (40.2 %), family (23.2%) and children (12.3 %). However, divorced women frequently share their ideas and problems with their children (32.2%), family (25.1 %) and friends (14.0%). In both groups, women who reported having no one to share their ideas and problems were 1.8% in married and 2.9% in divorced group. [Appendix 1: Table: N]

The women social interaction in the finding indicated that 66.6% of married women have continued relationships with relatives after marriage. Similarly, 59.6 % of divorced women have continued relationships with relatives even after divorced. However, those who have lost their relationship due to the change in marital status are 27.5% and 35% in married and divorced groups respectively. [Appendix 1: Table: O]

In relation to women in both groups relationship to persons having different marital status, the majority of respondents reported that they have unchanged relationship with

married and unmarried friends due to the change in their marital status. Married women indicated that they have good relationship with their husband's relatives (68.65%) and husband's friends (71.3%). Where among divorced women those reported having a bad relationship with their ex-husband's relatives are 40.1% and those reported having a good relationship are (42.3%). [Appendix 1: Table: P]

Neighbor's attitude and response towards the change in marital status of the subject of the study examined. Women from both groups (70%) reported that they experienced positive attitude and response while 5.5% in married and 18.5% in divorced group indicated that they have experienced a negative attitude and from their neighbors. [Appendix 1: Table: Q]

Process of Divorce and Its Settlement

Experience of Women before Divorce

The main experiences of women before divorce that are quarrelling, different kinds of abuses and staying out of their home included in this study. The study attempted to include the experience of women in both groups however for married women it was difficult to disclose.

The finding shows that 62.9% of divorced women had experienced frequent quarrelling during marriage where it is only 6.2 % reported among married women. Due to quarrel and disagreements only four respondents from married group indicated that they had stayed out of their home for a limited time while 116 divorced women reported staying out of their home. The duration of time reported by the women who have experienced staying out of their home ranges from a day up to two years. [Appendix 1: Table: R]

Causes of Divorce

Causes of divorce are more personal and kept secret for outsiders due to the personal nature. Many of women were not willing to disclose their causes for divorce. Therefore, this particular data needs caution for generalization.

Among the causes of divorce, husband's addiction to chat, alcohol and smoking and economic problem contributed the larger share. In addition, sexual incompatibility, fertility problem of both couples, pressure from friends and families on the couples and difference in religious and ethnic background reported.

Divorce Settlement

The process of divorce and its settlement practice have different forms and formalities, which includes civil court, religious and traditional. The majority of divorced women (36.8%) settled divorce process through elderly while 14.7% in court. In addition, the traditional and religious forms of divorce settlement were also reported. There were also cases that were not settled during time of study these are in court (11.7%) and by elderly (0.7%).

[Appendix 1: ,Table: S]

The issue of child custody, support and property sharing are main issue after divorce. These determine the post divorce situation of divorcees and their children. Even though 54.1% of divorced women reported the settlement of child custody, only 28% indicated that they receive the support of ex-husband for children. The amount of support in monetary terms is minimum of 30 and maximum of 600 Birr per month, which is 169.29 Birr on average. This support is for number of children ranges from one to five in a household. In addition, among those who reported getting a support, the larger proportion of respondent reported that the support is not continuous. [Appendix 1: Table: S]

In relation to the issue of child visiting, 73 cases reported that their ex-husband had been visited the children while 61 respondents reported its absence. Among divorced group, whose children are living with their fathers' 46 women respondents reported encountered problems to visit their children while 80 women report that they had no problem.

Settlement of Property Division

Divorced women who reported settling property division were 50.5 % while 19.9 % did not. From married group who had experienced divorce the majority settled property division. [Appendix 1: ,Table: T]

In the process of property settlement 45.9 %of respondent from divorced mothers shared mutual properties while 28.3% did not. The majority of women who shared property from both groups indicated that they got household items where few cases reported sharing of valuable items such as house, money and car. [Appendix 1: Table: U]

The larger percentage of women in both groups who experienced divorce and its settlement indicated that the process of sharing property was faire while few reported that they had been favored and the other few indicated that their ex-husband were favored.

In relation to the legal process of property settlement majority of women from both groups indicated that they did not experience problems. However, there were few reported facing ranges of problems due to the legal process. In addition, during the process of divorce settlement majority of women in both groups reported that they did not experience gender-based discrimination.

In general, women in both groups with high relative percentage commented that in relation to their contribution, they shared equally. Still there were cases reported that their share was larger and third category indicated that the share of their ex-husband was larger.

Children from Married and Divorced Families

Children from Divorced Families

The mean age of children from divorced families included is 19 years while 10 is the mean age at parental divorce. The religious association of children enumerated with the number of times they are going to religious centers, which is on average 10 day per month. The mean of outcome measurement for children in this group psychological measure is 141.4870, for social relationship measure 101.7896 and for child parent relationship of measure 37.7929. [Appendix 2: Table: A]

Independent variables used to compare the mean of outcome measures of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship of children in divorced group are based on difference in sex, current age, age at parental divorce, religious association, school result and living arrangement.

Age Difference

Table: 6. Mean Comparison of Outcomes with Current Age ANOVA Table

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	9374.233	22	426.102	1.139	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	3324.040	22	151.093	.740	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	1419.468	22	64.521	1.161	P> .05

P< .05

A One-Way ANOVA was employed to compare statistically mean of outcome measures between age differences. The result shows that there is no statistically significant difference at .05 level between different age within group of children from divorced families on their outcome measures of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship.

Sex Difference

The mean of outcome measures of divorced children based on sex where for psychological variable 143.0284 and 140.1856 for male and female respectively. The social relationship outcome measure mean value 102.7958 for male and 100.9341 for female. For child-parent relationship, mean value for male is 37.8239 and 37.7665 for female. [Appendix 2: Table: B]

Mean comparison of the three outcome measures between sex groups within group of children from divorced families done using statistical test of ANOVA.

Table: 7. Mean Comparison of Outcomes with Sex, ANOVA Table

ANOVA		Sum Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	617.816	1	617.816	1.635	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	265.974	1	265.974	1.331	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	.254	1	.254	.004	P> .05

P<0.05

The comparison of mean of outcome measures between sex groups within group of children from divorced families shows statistically no significant difference using a One-Way ANOVA test at .05 level.

Age at Parental Divorce

Age at parental divorce considered as one of independent variable in creating difference among children from divorced families on their psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship of outcome measures. Those who are included in-group of age at parental divorce from one to six the mean for child parent relationship is 37.74, for social relationship 104.48 and for psychological measure 144.48. In addition, those grouped in age

group seven to ten the mean value for child parent relationship is 36.5, for social relationship 101.21 and for psychological measure is 143.35. Those grouped from 11 to 14 of age at parental divorce the mean for child parent relationship is 39.03, for social relationship 102.90 and for psychological measure 142.19. Those who are included in-group of age at parental divorce from 15 to 24 the mean for child parent relationship is 37.3, for social relationship 101.58 and for psychological measure 136.44. Statistical test of mean comparison between age group difference and variable association employed. [Appendix 2: Table:C]

Table: 8. Mean Comparison of Outcomes with Age at Parental Divorce, ANOVA Table

ANOVA		Sum Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	7672.732	22	348.761	1.011	P> .05
Social measure	Between Groups	3865.178	22	175.690	.877	P> .05
Child-parent relation measure	Between Groups	1550.225	22	70.465	1.471	P> .05

P<0.05

Statistical test of One-Way ANOVA shows that there is no statistically significant mean difference of psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship at .05 level based on differences on age at parental divorce.

A. Age at Parental Divorce and Psychological Measure

Table: 9. Correlation of Age at Parental Divorce with Psychological outcome Measure

Correlation (Pearson's R)	Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T (b)	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	-.168	.063	-2.538	P< .05(c)

P < .05

The results of Pearson's correlation test shows that Age at parental divorce and psychological measures have statistically significant correlation at .05 level. The nature of

correlation between the two variables is an inverse ($r = -.168$). Further, the association of age at parental divorce and psychological measure tested statistically using Chi-Square Test.

Table: 10. Age at Parental Divorce with Psychological measures

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.288	1	P < .05

P < .05

The result of goodness-of fit test shows that age at parental divorce and psychological outcome measure has association that is statistically significant at .05 level.

B. Age at Parental Divorce and Social Relationship

Table: 11. Correlation of Age at Parental Divorce and Social Relationship Measures

Correlation (Pearson's R)	Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T (b)	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	-.093	.069	-1.386	P > .05(c)

P < .05

The correlation of age at parental divorce and social relationship outcome measure as the Pearson's correlation value result shows that the two variables have no statistically significant correlation at .05 level.

Table: 12. Age at Parental Divorce and Social Relationship

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.913	1	P > .05

P < .05

The goodness- of fit test compares the relationship of age at parental divorce and the social relationship measure of children from divorced families where the result indicated that at .05 level the two variables have no association between them.

C. Age at Parental Divorce and Child Parent Relationship

The correlation between the two variables, age at parental divorce and child-parent relationship analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient, r.

Table: 13. Correlation of Age at Parental Divorce and Child-Parent Relationship

Correlation (Pearson's R)		Value	Asymp. Std. Error	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.004	.068	-.062	P > .05

P < .05

The result shows that the age at parental divorce and child-parent relationship have no statistically significant correlation between the two variables at .05 levels.

Table:14 .Age at Parental Divorce and Child Parent Relationship

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Linear-by-Linear Association	.004	1	P>. 05

P < .05

The Chi-Square test shows that the relation between the two variables age at parental divorce and outcome measure of child-parent relationship has no association statistically significant at .05 levels.

Religious Association

The psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship measures assumed influenced by children's association with religious centers where value system have influence

on individuals. To analyze the existence of mean difference of the three outcome measures within group of children from divorced families based on reported association to religious centers a One-Way ANOVA used.

Table: 15. Mean Comparison of outcome measures with Religious Association, ANOVA

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	7395.667	19	389.246	1.022	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	3269.984	19	172.104	.854	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	977.880	19	51.467	.973	P> .05

P < .05

The result of ANOVA shows that there are no statistically significant mean difference differences within group of children from divorced families on the three outcome measures with difference in religious association.

Educational level

Regarding the education level of children from divorced families, 33.3% have reached up to grade ten. Those reached the maximum of grade 12 have cumulative percentage of 75.7%. Those children who made a self-report of their school result accordingly, 51.1% have good result, 16.2% very good, 3.6% not good and 1.9% excellent result. [Appendix 2: Table: D, and E]

Comparison of mean of outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship across difference in educational level within group done using ANOVA mean comparison test.

Table: 16. Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Educational level, ANOVA

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean S.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	4267.659	8	533.457	1.425	P>.05
Social measure	Between Groups	4370.649	8	546.331	2.864	P<.05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	554.605	8	69.326	1.240	P>.05

P< .05

The result of ANOVA shows that based on difference in educational level there is no statistically significant mean difference of psychological and child-parent relationship outcome measures within group of children from divorced family at .05 level. However, there is statistically significant mean difference of social relationship outcome measure at .05 level based on differences on educational level within group.

Living Arrangement

Regarding the living arrangement of children, the majority of the children (56.6%) reported living with their mother. The remaining living arrangement of divorced children include with grandparents (7.8%), with their father (5.8%), with mother and step father (3.6%), with uncle and aunt (2.3%), with sibling (1.9%), with father and step mother (1.6%) and with friends (0.3%). [Appendix 2: Table: F]

Table: 17. Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Living Arrangement, ANOVA

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	4837.412	10	483.741	1.290	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	3149.854	10	314.985	1.606	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	2128.477	10	212.848	4.175	P< .05

P< .05

Differences in living arrangement of children within group shows that there is statistically significant mean difference on the child-parent relationship of outcome measure at .05 level. However, there is no statistically significant mean difference of psychological and social relationship measures with difference in living arrangement of children from divorced families.

Children from Married Families

Backgrounds of children from married families used as independent variables in this study include sex, current age, religious association, school result and living arrangement. The dependent variables are outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child - parent relationship.

The statistical test of One-Sample test shows that the mean age for the group was 18 years and mean of number of days that the children are going to religious centers per month is 10 days. The outcome measures mean for the group in general is 143.9440 for psychological variable, 106.1420 for social relationship and 42.5664 for child parent relationship. [Appendix 2: ,Table: G].

Age difference

Age during data collection considered as one of independent variable in determining the outcome measures of dependent variables.

Table: 18. Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Age

ANOVA Table		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	12190.941	21	580.521	1.869	P<.05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	4372.813	21	208.229	1.023	P>.05
Child-parent Relationship measure	Between Groups	769.167	21	36.627	.839	P>.05

P< .05

A One -Way ANOVA test shows that based on difference with current age there is no statistically significant mean difference within group of children from married families at .05 level on social relationship and child-parent relationship measures. However, the test result shows that statistically significant mean difference within the group at .05 levels on the psychological variables based on difference in age.

Sex Difference

The mean of psychological measure for male is 143.5419 while for female it is 144.2826. For social relationship the mean value for male is 107.1290 and 105.3060 for female and the mean of child-parent relationship is 43.6452 for male and 41.6576 for female.

[Appendix 2:, Table: H]

Table:19 . Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Sex

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	46.153	1	46.153	.135	P> .05
Social relationship measure	Between Groups	278.901	1	278.901	1.315	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	332.343	1	332.343	7.733	P<. 05

The comparison of mean difference within group of children from married family shows that the means of outcome measures of psychological and social relationship with difference in sex have no significant difference statistically at .05 level. However, there is statistically significant mean difference of child-parent relationship with difference in sex at .05 level.

Religious Association

Table: 20. Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Religious Association

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	5016.626	21	238.887	.716	P> .05
Social relationship measure	Between Groups	2393.383	21	113.971	.498	P> .05
Child-parent relationship measure	Between Groups	816.602	21	38.886	.895	P> .05

P<.05

Difference in religious association of children from married families do not show statistical significant mean difference on the outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship measures within groups in One-Way ANOVA at .05.

Educational level

The educational level of children in this group presented in Appendix 2: Table: I shows that 29.8% of them were up to grade 10 and 68.1% had reached the maximum of grade 12. In addition, subjective evaluation of their school result were indicated that majority of them have good result. [Appendix 2: Table: J]

Table: 21. Mean Comparison of Outcome Measures with Educational level, ANOVA

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	3720.418	8	465.052	1.377	P>.05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	2401.503	8	300.188	1.428	P>.05
Child-parent Relationship measure	Between Groups	507.930	8	63.491	1.464	P>.05

P<.05

Mean of outcome measures with difference in educational level using One-Way ANOVA result shows that there is no statistically significant mean difference between level of education on psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship within group of children from married families.

Living arrangement

When looking at the living arrangement of children in married families 72.9 % reported living with their both parents. The rest reported living with mother (7.1%), with siblings (2.7%), with grand parents (2.1%), alone (1.5%), with their father and stepmother (1.2%), with uncle and aunt (0.9%) and with their mother and stepfather (0.9%). [Appendix 2: Table: K]

Table: 22. Mean Comparison of outcome measures with Living Arrangement, ANOVA

ANOVA		Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Psychological measure	Between Groups	3561.986	9	395.776	1.167	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Between Groups	3344.270	9	371.586	1.787	P> .05
Child-parent Relationship measure	Between Groups	378.807	9	42.090	.959	P> .05

P<.05

Comparison of mean of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship of outcome measures with difference in living arrangement of children using One-Way ANOVA result shows that there is no statistically significant mean difference within group of children living with married families at .05 level.

Comparison of Outcome Measures between children from Divorced and Married Family

The dependent variables, which are the outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship, mean difference analyzed against background difference of children between married and divorced families.

Independent Sample Test procedures used to compare the mean difference of two different groups of the outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child – parent relationship of children between divorced and married families. [Appendix 2:, Table: L]

Table: 23. Independent Sample Test

Independent Sample Test		t- test equality of means		
Variables	Assumptions	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Psychological measure	Equal variances assumed	1.696	646	P> .05
	Equal variances not assumed	1.692	632.561	P> .05
Social Relationship measure	Equal variances assumed	3.908	646	P< .05
	Equal variances not assumed	3.914	643.643	P< .05
Child-parent Relationship measure	Equal variances assumed	8.605	646	P< .05
	Equal variances not assumed	8.555	617.201	P< .05

p< .05

The result of the Independent Sample Test of mean comparison shows that statistically no significant mean difference at .05 level on the psychological outcome measure between groups. However, on social relationship and child-parent relationship there are statistically significant mean differences between children from divorced and married families at .05 levels.

The Correlation and Association of Background Variables with Outcome Measures

Background variables of children in both group including current age, educational level, school result, religious associations and living arrangements relation and association with outcome measure of the psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship is statistically tested.

Current Age

Table: 24. Age with Psychological Output Measures

Symmetric Measures Pearson's R		Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T (b)	Approx. Sig.
Children MM	Interval by Interval	-.155	.058	-2.785	P< .05(c)
Children DD	Interval by Interval	-.142	.057	-2.480	P< .05 (c)

In both group the two variables age and the psychological measures have correlation between groups as Pearson's (r) shows that the variables have statistically significant relation at .05 level. The nature of correlation in both groups of children is inverse relation between the age and psychological outcome measures.

Table: 25. Age with Psychological measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Linear-by-Linear Association	7.594	1	P< .05
Children DD	Linear-by-Linear Association	6.048	1	P< .05

P < .05

The relationship of these variables in both groups of children as the result of Chi-Square test shows that age and psychological measure have statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table: 26. Age with Social Relationship Outcome Measure

Symmetric Measures Pearson's R		Value	Asymp. Std. Error	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Children MM	Interval by Interval	-.038	.055	-.669	P > .05 (c)
Children DD	Interval by Interval	.059	.060	1.016	P > .05 (c)

The Pearson's correlation between indicates that the two variables, age and social relationship measures have no significant correlation statistically at .05 in both groups of children.

Table: 27. Age with Social Relationship Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Linear-by-Linear Association	.448	1	P > .05
Children DD	Linear-by-Linear Association	1.032	1	P > .05

P < .05

Further the analysis of relation between the two variables using test of goodness-of fit shows that age and social relationship measure have no statistically significant association at .05 level for both groups of children included in the study.

Table: 28. Age with Child-parent Relationship

Symmetric Measure Pearson's R		Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Children MM	Interval by Interval	-.083	.056	-1.475	P > .05(c)
Children DD	Interval by Interval	-.034	.060	-.589	P > .05 (c)

P < .05

Pearson's correlation result of two variables, age and child parent relationship has no significant correlation statistically at .05 level in both group of study.

Table: 29. Age with Child-Parent Relationship

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Linear-by-Linear Association	2.167	1	P > .05
Children DD	Linear-by-Linear Association	.348	1	P > .05

P < .05

Furthermore, the relation of age and child parent relationship as Chi- Square result shows have no statistically significant association at .05 level for both group of study.

Educational Level

Table: 30. Educational level with Psychological Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children mm	Pearson Chi-Square	1003.527(a)	810	P < .05
Children dd	Pearson Chi-Square	643.302(b)	656	P > .05

P < .05

Educational level of a child and psychological output measure relation tested using Chi- square test that shows that they have association statistically significant at .05 level in case of children from married families. However, in children from divorced families the test shows that the two variables have no statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table: 31. Educational level with Social Relationship

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	566.456(a)	650	P > .05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	571.577(b)	512	P < .05

P < .05

The relation between educational level and social relationship outcome measure using Chi-square test shows that in group of children from married group have no significant association while for children from divorced family the variables have statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table 32. Educational level with Child-Parent Relationship

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	313.356(a)	280	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	274.412(b)	272	P>.05

P <.05

In both group of study, the relation between two variables educational level and child parent relationship the Chi- Square Test shows that they have no significant association statistically at .05 level.

Living Arrangement

Table: 33. Living Arrangement with Psychological Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	712.535(a)	729	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	855.197(b)	820	P>.05

P <.05

A Chi- Square Tests of living arrangement and psychological measures for both group of study shows that they have no statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table: 34. Living Arrangement with Social Relationship Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	535.496(a)	585	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	693.873(b)	640	P>.05

P <.05

The relation of living arrangement of children from both families and their social relationship outcome measure as Chi- Square test shows that the variables have no statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table: 35. Living Arrangement with Child- Parent Relationship Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	218.093(a)	252	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	461.871(b)	340	P<.05

P <.05

The result of Chi- Square Test for the relation between living arrangement and child parent relationship of children from married families shows that they have no statistically significant association at .05 level. However, same variable in the test for group of children from divorced family shows that have association that is statistically significant at .05 level.

Sex

The study also tested the relation of sex with the outcome measures of psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship using goodness - of fit test.

Table: 36. Sex with Psychological Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	89.738(a)	81	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	98.169(b)	82	P>.05

P <.05

The Chi-Square test indicates that sex with psychological measure in both group of children have no statistically significant association at .05 level.

Table: 37. Sex with Social Relationship Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	72.145(a)	65	P>.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	63.131(b)	64	P>.05

P <.05

The Chi-Square test of sex and social relationship outcome measures shows that there is no statistically significant association between the two variables at .05 level for both group of children from married and divorced families.

Table: 38. Sex with Child Parent Relationship Measure

Chi-Square Tests		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Children MM	Pearson Chi-Square	43.008(a)	28	P<.05
Children DD	Pearson Chi-Square	27.810(b)	34	P>.05

P <.05

The relation between sex and child parent relationship outcome measure of Chi-Square Test result shows that the two variables have association in children from married family, which is statistically significant at .05 level. However, using similar test the two variables, sex and child parent relationship have no association statistically significant at .05 level.

Discussion

Causes of Divorce

Divorce is one of important social problem that is occurring in wide extents. The result of this study shows that among divorced and married women included in the study, above half of them (55.09%) have experienced divorce at least once in their lifetime. Separately, among women who are participated in the study as married (14.66%) of them were divorced at least once.

Starting from its formulation there are factors that are contributing to the dissolution of marriage. One of them is early marriage by family arrangement and abduction contributed the large share to risks of divorce. The finding illustrates that the percentage of women in divorced group (52.1%) who got married through family arrangement and abduction is higher than the group of married women (28.7%).

Among the background variables family size, age at first marriage, number of marriage and current age compared between the two groups of women to assess the risk factors of divorce. Age of the two groups has no significant difference statistically so that groups are heterogeneous. The comparison of family size between groups indicated that the absence of its relation with divorce where married women have larger family size than divorced women.

In relation to factors, those are contributing to divorce age at first marriage and number of marriage found statistically significant mean difference between two groups. The result of Independent Sample Test comparing the mean of age at first marriage and number of marriage of two groups shows significant difference at .05 level. The mean age at first marriage is lower in divorced group (19.77) than married women (21.5) while the mean

number of marriage is larger in divorced (1.39) than married group (1.17), which is in support of national study result of Tilson & Larsen (2000).

The relation of the two variables age at first marriage and number of marriage as result of Chi- Square test shows that in both group of women participated in the study the two variables have statistically significant association. In case of divorced group, the two variables have an inverse relation where as the age at first marriage became lower, the number of marriage increased. Therefore, early marriage is the main contributing factors for divorce in divorced group. However, the correlation of age at first marriage and number of marriage in married group have statistically significant positive correlation which implying that cause of divorce among married group is not directly associated with early marriage.

The healthy function of marriage is determined by many internal and external factors that include place of marriage, form of marriage and couples expectations from marriage. Individuals and couples decision to enter and terminate marriage is determined by their knowledge and expectation of the unknown outcomes. The result from both groups indicated a similar response where the majority did not anticipate facing social and economical problems after marriage. Those who had expectation of social problems after marriage has indicated that their expectation arise mainly due to the form of their marriage, which is marriage with unknown person and forced marriage. On the other hand, those who did not have expectation of social problem indicated that it was because of having an already established social relationship, failure to give weight to other factors of marriage other than love, lack of proper education, having only positive attitude towards marriage and also due to, marriage at early age.

Similarly, regarding the expectation of economic problem, few reported that they had expectation of economic problems due to low salary of husband, existence of economic problems at the time, lack of secured job, lack of trust on the husband are among many other reasons. However, those who did not have expectation of economic problem after marriage indicated the reason as their husband was working, have good income, both have job, help from parents, immaturity of age and have not much understanding of life because of early age marriage.

The expectation of divorced women about social and economic problems before termination of marriage is larger than what was before marriage. The reason given by divorced women for expecting social problem after divorce is due to having poor relationship with the neighbor and having no money to establish relationship. The life of divorced women negatively affected not due to in lack of social relationship or not because of lack of interaction rather it is due to their position where becoming alone with all responsibilities which is difficult for them to invest in the relationship. Furthermore, one of the reasons indicated by divorced women for expecting social problem after divorce was problem of money. This explained by respondents that social relationships demands money and time which are difficult for divorced women to rise alone.

Those who had expectation of economic problem were because of lack of job and having no money at hand. This is due to their educational background and many of them had been homemakers. Therefore, one of cause of distress and frustration during divorce for many divorced women is limited opportunity to cope with the economic problems. Even among married women there were cases reported that they are in marriage for seeking of money security and their children. It is common to see old couple among cases in Arada Family

Court in settling of divorce. As one informant suggested that, it is mostly the women wants at old age because now they are free and with no burden of children, they had been in marriage for the sake of children.

The result shows that due to early marriage and absence of orientation and counseling of pre marriage and post marriage, the decision of entering and termination of marriage made poorly. The report on the causes of divorce among divorced women is not exhaustive due to the nature the issue. Where it was very difficult for the women to disclose matters related to divorce. Among the respondents who tried to state the major causes of divorce, husband's addiction, economical problem, sexual incompatibility, fertility problem on the sides of both couples, pressure on couples from friends and families, difference in religious and ethnic background were reported.

Economic problem is reported as one cause of divorce among others. The finding indicated that the husband is the breadwinner and raise the major source of income during marriage. Therefore, women of both groups were asked and they indicated their husband's and ex- husband's income per month. For both groups ex-husbands and husbands have a high percentage of participation in the formal employment without considering the variation in the professions and types of job than women. However, there is difference between the two groups. Husbands of married women had higher percentage of participation in both formal and informal employment that is 55.1% and 38.7% respectively. The divorced group ex-husband's employment as reported by the participants is less than the married group, which was 50.2% and 32.6% for formal and informal employment.

Economic problem as major causes of divorce is supported by the result of the comparison between average monthly incomes of household during marriage between the two

groups. One-Way ANOVA comparison of mean income of women between two groups during marriage indicated no statistically significant difference. However, the monthly average income of husbands and ex-husbands of married and divorced women respectively during marriage has significant difference at .05 level. Which is the average monthly income of married women's husband (731.33) is higher per month than divorced women's ex-husband (508.29) during marriage. Nevertheless this study does not indicate that divorce is the problem of the poor rather it shows that it is common among lower income group.

Furthermore, the experience of divorced women during marriage indicated that majority had faced frequent quarrel and staying out of their home. It was difficult for them to disclose the kind of abuse and trauma they have faced and suffered. However, some of them were able to mention that their ex-husbands abused them verbally and physically.

Economic Impact of Divorce

The negative impact of divorce on the lives of women is dependent on their background. The educational level of respondents seems to determine the economic status. The low economic status of women is the result of their low level of education. The educational levels of women comparing with their husband they have lower educational attainment. The comparison between two groups of women, divorced and married illustrated that married women have better educational level than divorced women.

It was also indicated that the healthy functioning of marriage and family depend on productive functions of both couples' individual and environmental elements. The categorization of employment was done based on the security of employment and source of income where mostly those who have formal employment in any kind of organization have a better security of job than those working in the informal sector.

Based on their educational level, divorced women have lower probability of getting formal employment to secure source of income. Therefore, the result illustrated that the participation of women in employed work has less percentage than their husband. However, when comparing the participation of divorced and married women in employment the involvement of divorced women is mainly in the informal sectors which is including pottery, selling homemade products, collecting wood which is in general does not require higher level of education and capital.

Divorced women as became the sole source of income contributor for the family the percentage of homemaker is lower than married women. However, the inefficient and less secured income from the informal sector, which rose by divorced women, children become one of household income contributor.

The major monthly expenditures are house rent, electric, water, and telephone bill took significant share from the household income in both group. Therefore majority of divorced women indicated the following major economic problems such as inability to get food on time, poor quantity and quality of food, lack of money to cover expenses for clothes, school fee, water and electricity bill. The study finds out that the economic problem of divorced women is much higher than married women similar as the finding of Daniel, (1994). The challenge and difficulty of divorced women is explained as one divorced mother indicated that " keji wedaf yehone nuro" which is meaning that whatever she gets is spent on a daily basis for food.

The economic problem of divorced women particularly those with children are more serious. The sole responsibility to raise children is fully on the mother with limited child support from ex-husbands. Even among those who reported getting support (mostly in terms

of money) from their children's fathers they are not getting it regularly. Most respondents indicated that the support is not continuous. From cases observed in the Arada Family Court, those who presented problem of not getting support on time were many. As one of the key informant judge indicated that of interruption of child support is one of major post divorce reported problems. This is due to the changing of address and work place of fathers and nature of some employment (informal sector employment).

From observed cases in Arada Family Court, the majority of women were appealing to the court to share properties and money they have accumulated over the years during marriage. Among examined divorce files, which was accessible the majority of the cases were disputes over economical issues.

Among the process of divorce settlement divorce pronouncement is much easier. However post divorce process that are issue of child custody, child support and property settlement are still taking time. After the pronouncement of divorce, the maintenance fee to women stopped which aggravates the post divorce condition of the women. Then the process to get child support and share property for many women is a difficult task. As respondents indicated they do not have the information on how to go about it, do not have enough time to continue the process and lack of money incurred in the process. As one divorced mother explained, " how can I be in court, while at the same time to get income and be home for children at once?" She tried to show her multiple roles in the family. She is expected to follow the court processes, raise income to feed her children and at the same time be present for her children to support them emotionally. The economic problem of women is deep they are not few who are getting help from EWLA in addition to the legal consultation. As women

interviewed in EWLA compound and from cases presented to the court they indicated that they do not have money even to prepare document for the court.

Social Impact of Divorce

Divorce affects the relationships of divorced women with relatives and friends. The social life and relationship of divorced women did have much difference from married one. The pattern of relation and association seems heterogeneous. There is no selective association of both groups of women with person having specific marital status. However, the social relationship of divorced women does not enable them to get moral and economical support they need. They could not able to raise the social capital while being the only responsible for all needs and activities in the household, which took their time.

Among divorced women, more than half indicated that the support they had been getting from relatives and friends has stopped after divorce. In addition, the problem of loneliness is higher in divorced than in married women. Therefore, divorced women indicated that their immediate and most available support in sharing ideas and problems are from their children.

The relationship of divorced women with their ex-husband's relatives and friends are deteriorated after divorce. The finding of study shows that majority of the married women has good relationship with their husband relatives and friends than divorced women. Furthermore, the relationship of the majority of divorced women with neighbor has continued while some reported having problem after divorce due to lack of money to cover cost it incur.

Divorce Impact on Parent Child Relation

In addition to the economic problem, divorce affects the relationship between parents and children. Divorce changes the family role and relationship where the quality time

between children and mother has reduced. The role of children in divorced family change and they start to supplement household income and supporting their mother in the house chores. The finding of the study clearly shows that girls in both groups of study have more share and responsibility in household chores than boys.

The percentage of women who reported having enough time with their children is higher in married group than in divorced group while those who did not have enough are larger in divorced group than married group. Divorced women are largely consumed to full fill the basic needs of children includes food, clothing and education. Due to lack of enough time with their children, they have difficulty to share opinions, feelings of their children and to make day-to-day follow upon the activities of children in and outside home.

Access to visit children was reported and observed as one of the problems during post divorce. This is usually due to the unsettled parents personal issues. From observation in Arada Family Court, there were cases of having problems to visit children. In addition, the study group indicated problems of visiting children who are living with their father as well as fathers' refusal to visit their children who living with their mothers. From the cases of children of divorcees they expressed fear to show their love to none custodial parent so that they hide inside their feeling of loss.

Children from divorced families in the case study reported that usually custodial parents afraid to deal with the fact openly with their children due to the nature of divorce issue. Therefore, they could not treat children feelings and emotions rather many custodial parents encourage children to forget their non-custodial parents as coping mechanisms. Thus, many children are not allowed to talk and remember about the other parent. In addition, they are not allowed to remember about life before divorce. Mostly they encouraged and told to

remember only the mistakes or bad things of the non-custodial parents. Children in addition to contributing to the income of the family they tries to comfort their parent rather than expressing their anger, loss and discomfort.

All elements in the family including social, cultural, religious and economical are influencing and determining the well being of children. Therefore, the social relationship and psychological situation of children from divorced family and their relationship with their parents assessed by comparing with children from married family.

Divorce Impact on Children

To assess the impact of divorce on the psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship of divorced children, a comparison was made between children from divorced and married families. Hence, analysis of outcome measures was made on the following variables: age, sex, religious association, living arrangement, educational level, school result and age at parental divorce.

Difference of Outcome Measures Within Each Group

Age Difference

The variation of mean of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship outcome measure across age difference among children from divorced families using One -Way ANOVA shows no significant mean difference at .05 level. The variation of mean of social relationship and child-parent relationship outcome measure in relation to age within group of children from married families shows no significant mean difference at .05 level in One-way ANOVA test. However, there is statistically significant mean difference between psychological measures with difference in age within group of children from married

families. This indicates that those who score lower psychological measure are those who are in higher age group within group of children from married family.

The nature of relation between the two variables age with psychological measure within both group have statistically significant inverse relation. This indicates that in both groups of children as the age of a child increases the score for psychological measure decreases. Further analysis of the variables using Chi-Square test shows that age and psychological measure have statistically significant association in both groups of children. However, age with the social relationship and child parent relationships of measures have no statistically significant variable correlation and association.

Sex Difference

The mean difference of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship with difference in sex within group of children from divorced families is not statistical significant in One-way ANOVA. Similarly, a difference in sex group creates no significant mean difference within group of children from married families with psychological and social relationship outcome measures. However, the statistical mean comparison test indicates that there is significant mean difference of child parent relationship of measure with difference in sex within group of children from married families.

In addition, the relationship of sex difference with the three outcome variables using Chi-Square test shows that there is no statistically significant association between them except sex difference with the child parent relationship within group of children from married family. Therefore, the mean score for the child parent relationship within group of children from married family male (43.64) have a better relationship with their parent than female (41.65).

Living Arrangement

Living arrangement difference with outcome measures of the three variables within group of children from married families using mean comparison of a One-Way ANOVA shows no significant difference statistically at .05 level.

Mean comparison of outcome measure based on difference in living arrangement within group of children from divorced families shows no significant difference on psychological and social relationship outcome measures in ANOVA. However, living arrangement difference within group of children from divorced families creates significant mean difference in child-parent relationship of outcome measure based on One-Way ANOVA test statistics.

Further, the result of Chi-Square test on the nature of relationship of the living arrangement with the three outcome measures indicated that they have no association significant statistically at .05 level. In addition, the living arrangement with psychological and social relationship measure within group of children from divorced families has no statistically significant association at .05 level. Nevertheless, living arrangement with child parent relationship has statistically significant variable association within group of children from divorced families.

Children living alone, with siblings, with grand parents, with relatives, with stepmother and stepfather have a lower score on the child parent relationship measure than those living with both parents, with single mother, and with single father. Therefore, living arrangement of a child in divorced family affects their relationship with their parents.

Religious Association

The differences in association of children with religious centers in both groups have on statistically significant mean difference of psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship at .05 level in One -Way ANOVA. In addition, the Chi-Square test of variables association indicated that religious association with the psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship has no statistically significant association at .05 level.

Educational level

The mean difference of outcome measure of psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship within group of children from married families is not statistically significant with difference in educational level using One-Way ANOVA. Similarly, within group of children from divorced families the psychological and parent child relationship with difference in educational level shows no statistically significant mean differences at .05 level with difference in educational level using a One-way ANOVA test. Nevertheless, there is statistically significant difference on the mean of social relationship measure with different educational level in One-way ANOVA within group of children from divorced families.

Further, a Chi- square test shows that there is no association that is statistically significant between educational level with social relation ship and educational level with child parent relationship within group of children from married families. In addition, the same test indicated that the association of two variables, educational level and psychological measure within group of children from married families.

Further, the nature of relation of psychological and child-parent relationship with educational level as a Chi- Square Test result shows they have no statistically significant

association in group of children from divorced families. In addition, the same test indicated that two variables, social relationship and educational level have association that is statistically significant at .05 level.

Therefore, a child educational level affect his /her social relationship directly. Which is as the educational level of a child increases the his/her social relationship measure increases.

Age at Parental Divorce Difference of Children from Divorced Families

The mean of psychological, social relationship and child-parent relationship of outcome measures have no statistically significant difference within group of children with difference in age at parental divorce in One-Way ANOVA test statistic. Furthermore, the relation of age at parental divorce with the three variables using a Chi-Square test shows statistically significant association only with psychological outcome measures at .05 level. Whereas age at parental divorce has no association with social relationship and child parent relationship.

Difference of Outcome Measures Between Groups

The psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship of outcome measures of children from married and divorced families are compared using mean of the two groups. The test used is Independent Sample Test comparing similar variable mean of two different groups. The result of the test shows that the variation of mean value of two groups for the three variables is statistically significant in social relationship and child parent relationship. Children from divorced family have a lower mean value (101.79)in the social relationship than children from married family (106.2). Similarly, children from divorced family (37.79) mean value of child parent relationship of outcome measures less than children from married family (42.56). However, the difference in mean value of psychological measure

of children from divorced family (141.42) and those from married family (143.94) is not statistically significant at .05 level. Therefore, this study identified that child from divorced family have problem of social and child parent relationship.

As the consequence of parental divorce children of divorcees deprived of care, love and protection they need from parent. In support of the findings the analysis of cases explained that children from divorced families starting from childhood, they feel something goes wrong in their lives. They fail to grow with confidence to name and identify their parent identity. They are forced looking after their lives assuming "child-adult" role to support the income of household, to avoid emotionality, not to disclose discomfort, fear and worry. Most painful thing was the absence of the non-custodial parent in important place and time of children (school, graduation day, wedding day).

Children in the process of divorce and post divorce affected also due to unanswered question of the causes of divorce of their parents, which is usually secret for them. Some are associating themselves with the problem of their parents and as a result blaming themselves because of inability to reunite their parents. As a coping mechanisms for the guilt, shame, fear, feeling of inferiority, inability to do something about it they usually bury their mind in denial. Denial of the fact that the separation of their parents and idealizing and dreaming reunion even to the extent that after their parent established new relation with other person. Psychologically some are showing feeling of low self-worthiness, low self-respect and undermine their potentials. On the contrary, some in the case study have attitude of perfectionism and feeling of superiority, which might work as a coping mechanism to their internal problems.

From observation of few cases of divorcees children and recording their life history, some developed fear of fault, fear of mistakes that is affecting their performance and hinder their ambition. Furthermore, it affects their social arena in which due to fear of unknown outcomes of relationship limiting their boundary, their interaction and associations. Consequently, this hinders the growth of their social skill, self-esteem and building social capital.

Among cases of divorcees children who are young adult above age of 25, their adult life challenged due to unconscious reconnection and shadow of their parent fate. In relationship, they usually became defensive due to the fear of bad outcome. Therefore, the undealt trauma of children due to parental divorce and its consequences continue affecting their life.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Divorce is affecting negatively the social, economical and psychology of divorcees and their children. Regardless of its wide range of occurrence divorce has not given due attention by the state. The separation of a child from his/her parent creates devastating and traumatic effects on his/her lives after. Children from divorced families deprived of love, care and support of their non-custodial parent. It is affecting the healthy growth and functioning of their psychology and social life.

The emotional separation between the divorcees starts before the declaration or pronouncement of divorce. After separation the emotional effect may or may not aggravate with degree of economic and social factors prevail. After all process of initiation and completion of divorce divorcees and children of divorcees socially and cultural will make change of their position in the environment. The environment, which is including cultural, economic and social situations, predestines their adjustment in their future life.

This study attempts to investigate the causes of divorce; the economic and social impact of divorce on divorced women and the means and mechanisms used to adopt life after divorce. In addition, the study tries to assess the impact of parental divorce on the psychological, social and child parent relationship of children from divorced families.

The study is based on comparison of the life of divorced and married families to identify the effect of divorce clearly. The subjects of the study are women in married and divorced family and children from both families. The samples selection was guided by principle of drawing representative sample. The method used is stratified random multiple level selection using administrative structures of the city as sample framework. In addition, case studies of

divorcees and children from divorced families, key informants, observation and document analysis done to support the survey.

The study identified major causes of divorce and contributing factors for the increasing number of divorce in Addis Ababa. Primarily the study indicated that early marriage directly relate and increase divorce. In addition economic problem, addiction problem, fertility problem, pressure from friends and families and difference in religion and ethnic background are identified the causes of divorce.

Comparing the background of women in general with their husband and ex-husband, they have lower educational attainment and participation in the formal employment than their husband. However, married women have a better educational background than the divorced women. In addition, men in married group have better educational attainment than men in divorced group. Accordingly, their participation in formal work is also the function of their educational level. The employment of husband and ex-husbands, shows having difference in percentage where husband of married women have a higher percentage in the major employment sector that is formal and informal than ex-husbands of divorced women during marriage.

In assessing differences of the average monthly income of married women and divorced women between average monthly income before and after marriage have no statistically significant difference. Husband of married and ex-husband of divorced women average monthly income during marriage time have statistically significant difference. The study shows that the difference in income between the two groups married and divorced families preexisted even during marriage, which the main source of household income is from

husband. Therefore, divorced families included in the study had a lower income during marriage than married families included in the study.

Divorced women capacity to raise income is negatively affected by their low educational level. Their opportunity to raise income is only through informal works include selling homemade products, selling firewood, and charcoal. Furthermore, the lives of divorce women are burden with the sole responsibility to raise children after divorce. Most of divorced women in the study do not have child support.

The social life of divorced women in the study changed in its quality. This is limited due to lack of time and money to participate in social activities as before divorce. Therefore, their social life in post divorce is not able to raise the needed support by divorced women.

The economic and social problem of divorce create psychological problem on divorced women. This is as explained by cases due to the frustration to cope and handle the life after divorce especially with children. Furthermore, as cases of women divorcees explained they have problem of getting easily angry. Therefore, it greatly affects their health, social relationship and their strength to deal with their sole responsibilities.

Traditionally women are expected to make the marriage workable by paying whatever sacrifice even with the burden of problems and sufferings especially after the birth of child. As one proverb explain that " gosh lelija sitili tewegach" which is meaning that women have to shoulder whatever happen in the family for the sake of their children. Therefore, divorced women have burden of social obligation that aggravate feeling of failure and shame to the extent that creates mental distress after divorce.

The second part of the study is a comparison of children from married and divorced families assessed the impact of divorce on children psychological, social relationship and child

parent relationship. The comparison facilitated to control other common factors between the two groups so that to look the main difference. The outcome measure variables for both groups are the psychological, social relationship and child parent relationship based the principle of Likert scale. The comparison of outcome measures within group was across sex, age, educational level, religious association, living arrangement for both group and age at parental divorce for children from divorced families differences.

The study showed that the psychological, social and child parent relation of outcome measures has no difference with difference in current age, sex, religious association and age at parental divorce within group of children from divorced family. However the study identified that the educational level of divorced children create difference in their social outcome measure. Those who have better education have better social life. In addition, their living arrangement is affecting their relationship with their parents. Those who are living with single mother and father have better relationship with their parents than those living with the presence of stepparents.

The comparison of children between married and divorced families in relation to their psychological condition, social relationship and child parent relationship the findings indicated that children from divorced families have a lower score of social relationship and child parent relationship measures. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that divorce affects both the child social relationship and child parent relationship.

Practice Implications

During the time of study, there was no institution or body to help divorcees and their children before and after the divorce. The problem of divorce is increasing where the traditional social support and care is weakening from time to time. To prevent and reduce

divorce, and to help the divorcees and their children in the post divorce processes the attention and effort of the state, religious institutions and helping professions is crucial.

The function of family directly affects negatively and or positively the social system. As ecological perspective explains, people and environment each interrelated continually. The particular relationship of the person and environment is expressed in circle. The causes of any kind of problems or stress arise from the limitation of environmental and or personal resources to manage stressors. Within this framework the problem of divorcee and malfunction of family are out come of the social processes in which deprivation of means and opportunities disabled the person and the family to cope with the situations. Therefore, parents are socially victimized and left to take responsibilities of their life and children.

Therefore, the role of social workers in crisis intervention, care management, conciliation, mediation, connecting people to resource, awareness raising and advocacy are needed in many ways to reduce divorce rate and its negative consequence on the lives of divorcees and their children.

The preventive work should start before the formation of family to reduce divorce. The promotion of family education and information will enable the community from maladjustment and enhancing healthy function of individual, family and the society. The target should focus to increase the engagement of youths in the educational awareness of healthy behaviors about relationships through premarital counseling service. In addition promoting value system of the legal, traditional, cultural and religious will strength family roles.

The rehabilitative process in post divorce is to alleviate the socio-economic and psychological impact of divorce on divorcees and their children. It includes rendering appropriate and sustainable care and support to the divorcees and their children by creating easy access to all kinds basic services through network with other helping organizations. The rehabilitative work in the process of divorce and its settlement by social worker most importantly include the role of reconciliation and mediation. To reduce the divorce rate reconciliation of couples should be considered as one alternative before pronouncement of divorce. Furthermore, to reduce the effect of divorce on the divorcees and their children in the process role of mediation is important. Mediation will help to re-establish contact between the parties and to provide a neutral forum where the parties may meet face to face. In the process, the social worker can provide within that forum an impartial presence supportive of negotiation. This will facilitate the exchange of information between the parties within a structured framework. As a result, the parties will examine their common interests and objectives and the possibilities for reaching agreements that are practicable, acceptable and beneficial to themselves and their children.

Research Implications

The instrument employed to identify and assess the impact of divorce have limitation in relation to the nature of the problem. Marriage is not the union of two individual rather it is the union of families and friends similarly divorce is not only the issue of couples. In addition, divorce and post divorce adjustment is a complex process, which vary due to many internal and external factors to individuals.

The study tried to assess using structured and unstructured instruments for interview, recording cases, observation of court and document analysis. However still there is a need to

involve in-depth study of cases to identify the life process of divorcees and their children that are important but difficult to disclose. In addition, the involvement of relative, friends and neighbors of divorcees and teachers views and opinions is important.

Therefore, future studies are better to be in-depth to follow the divorce impacts and process in detail in the lives of divorcees and their children. In addition, a longitudinal study will enable to examine variation in occurrence of divorce and its negative impact with time and place and associated concurrent environmental factors.

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APPENDICES

Appendix: 1

Table: A. Mean of Age at First Marriage and Current Age, Family Size and Number of Marriage

Group Statistics	GROUPING	Mean
Current Age	1.00	42.22
	2.00	41.17
Family Size	1.00	4.67
	2.00	5.44
Number of Marriage	1.00	1.39
	2.00	1.17
Age at first Marriage	1.00	19.7756
	2.00	21.5017

Note: 1= Divorced women,
2= Married women

Table B. Correlation of Age at first Marriage and Number of Marriage

Correlation test Pearson's R		Value	Asymp. Std. Error	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Divorced Women	Interval by Interval	-.295	.054	-4.885	P<. 05.
Married women	Interval by Interval	.289	.079	5.055	P<. 05.

P<.05

Table: C. Educational level and Occupation of Both Group of Women

Educational level		Cannot read & write	Basic education	Up to 4	Up to 8	Up to 10	Up to 12	12 +1	12 + 2	12 + 4	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	33	26	16	81	59	59	6	26	7	28	341
	Per.	9.7	7.6	4.7	23.8	17.3	17.3	1.8	7.6	2.1	8.2	100
	Cu.%	9.7	17.3	22.0	45.5	63.1	80.4	82.2	89.8	91.9	100	
Divorced	Freq.	59	45	31	66	24	36	3	16	6	21	282
	Per.	19.2	14.7	10.1	21.5	7.8	11.7	1.0	5.2	2.0	6.8	100
	Cu.%	19.2	33.9	44.0	65.5	73.3	85.0	86.0	91.2	92.2	100	
Occupation		Formal	Informal	House maker	Student	Pensioner	Informal	Unemployed	Other	Total		
Married	Freq.	78	61	138	3	4	61	56	1	341		
	Per.	22.9	17.9	40.5	.9		17.9	16.4	0.3	100		
Divorced	Freq.	65	72	94	1	2	72	50	23	307		
	Per.	21.2	23.5	30.6	0.3	0.7	23.5	16.3	7.5	100		

Table: D. Educational level and Occupation of Husbands of Married Women

Educational level		Cannot read & write	Basic education	Up to 4	Up to 8	Up to 10	Up to 12	12 +1	12 + 2	12 + 4	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	16	-	12	68	52	62	5	34	29	63	341
	Per.	4.7	-	3.5	19.9	15.2	18.2	1.5	10.0	8.5	18.5	100
	Cu.%	4.7	-	8.2	28.1	43.3	61.5	63.0	73.0	81.5	100	
Divorced	Freq.	36	6	10	57	35	70	1	21	16	55	307
	Per.	11.7	2.0	3.3	18.6	11.4	22.8	0.3	6.8	5.2	17.9	100
	Cu.%	11.7	13.7	17.0	36.6	47.0	69.8	71.1	76.9	82.1	100	
Occupation		Formal	Informal	Unemployed	Student	Pensioner	Other	Total				
Married	Freq.	188	132	9		10	2	341				
	Per.	55.1	38.7	2.6	-	2.9	0.6	100				
	Cu.%	55.1	93.8	96.4	96.4	99.3	100					
Divorced	Freq.	154	100	-	-	-	53	307				

	Per.	50.2	32.6	-	-	-	17.3	100
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Table: E. Role of Father in and outside Home in Both Group

At home		Disciplining children	Share house chores	Share equally house chores	Tutoring children	Nothing	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	81	19	33	8	80	120	341
	Per.	23.8	5.6	9.7	2.3	23.5	35.2	100
Divorced	Freq.	69	15	22	8	92	101	307
	Per.	22.5	4.9	7.2	2.6	30.0	32.9	100
Outside home		Job	Social life	I don't know	Nothing	Other	Total	
Married	Freq.	150	57	1	18	115	341	
	per.	44.0	16.7	0.3	5.3	33.7	100	
Divorced Married	Freq.	123	37	2	25	39.1	100	
	Per.	40.1	12.1	0.7	8.1	39.1	100	

Table: F. Anticipating Social and Economic Problems after Marriage

Anticipating social problems after Marriage		No	Yes	Other	Total
Married Women	Freq.	267	65	9	341
	Per.	78.3	19.1	2.6	100
Divorced Women	Freq.	229	73	5	307
	Per.	74.6	23.8	1.6	100
Anticipating Economic problems after Marriage		No	Yes	Other	Total
Married Women	Freq.	252	50	39	341
	Per.	73.9	14.7	11.4	100
Divorced Women	Freq.	220	70	17	307
	Per.	71.7	22.8	5.5	100

Table: G. Anticipating Social and Economic Problems after Divorce

Social Problems		No	Yes	Other	Total
Divorced Women	Freq.	168	116	23	307
	Per	54.7	37.8	7.5	100
Economic Problem		No	Yes	Other	Total
Divorced Women	Freq.	147	109	51	307
	Per	47.9	35.5	16.6	100

Table H. Average Monthly Income before and after Marriage

GROUPING	Average monthly income before marriage	Average monthly income after marriage	Ex-/ husband average monthly income during marriage
Divorced	393.16	691.88	508.29
Married	345.68	547.98	731.33

Table: I. Main source of Household Income

Who raise the main source of income		Ex. housed hold	Wife/myself	Children	Both/me & my ex. Husband				Other	Total
Married	Freq.	174	25	10	116				16	341
	Per	51.0	7.3	2.9	34.0				4.7	100
Divorced	Freq.	115	67	27	78				20	307
	Per	37.5	21.8	8.8	25.4				6.6	100
Main source of Income		Salary	House rent	Support from Children	Support from family	Trade	Petty trade	Daily work	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	245	5	8	2	43	19	27	22	341
	Per	63.0	1.5	2.3	0.6	12.6	5.6	7.9	6.5	100
Divorced	Freq.	161	8	24	6	36	23	26	23	307
	Per	52.4	2.6	7.8	2.0	11.7	7.5	8.5	7.5	100

Table: J. Economic Support and its Source

Economic Support		Yes	No	Other	Total		
Married Women	Freq.	63	228	50	341		
	Per.	18.5	66.9	14.7	100		
Divorced Women	Freq.	71	203	33	307		
	Per.	23.1	66.1	10.7	100		
Saved Money		Yes	No	Other	Total		
Married Women	Freq.	102	214	25	341		
	Per.	29.9	62.8	7.3	100		
Divorced Women	Freq.	61	222	24	307		
	Per.	19.9	72.3	7.8	100		
Source of support		Children	Friends	Relatives	NGOs	Other	Total
Married Women	Freq.	57	10	15	6	253	341
	Per.	16.7	2.9	4.4	1.8	74.2	100
Divorced Women	Freq.	58	6	19	12	212	307
	Per.	18.9	2.0	6.2	3.9	69.1	100

Table: K. Major economic problem

Major economic problems	Divorced		Married	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Inability to get food on time	13	4.2	12	3.5
Shortage of money buy things necessary for the holidays	13	4.2	9	2.6
Other	144	47	122	35.8
Nothing	1	.3	59	17.3
All	3	1.0	10	2.9
Poor quality and small amount of food	3	1.0	11	3.2
Lack of money to cover medical expenses	24	7.8	21	6.2
Shortage of money to buy clothes	8	2.6	5	1.5
Inability to pay school fees for children	20	6.5	15	4.4
Inability to buy learning instruments for children	16	5.2	14	4.1
Shortage of money to pay for communal self-help organization	6	2.0	8	2.3
Shortage of money to pay for water and electric consumption	26	8.5	28	8.2

Inability to pay house rent on time	30	9.8	27	7.9
Total	307	100.0	341	100.0

Table: L. The Availability of Time Mother spend with Children

Having enough time to spend with children		Frequency	Percent
Divorce Women	Other	15	4.9
	Yes	198	64.5
	No	94	30.6
	Total	307	100.0
Married Women	Other	18	5.3
	Yes	264	77.4
	No	59	17.3
	Total	341	100

Table: M. Support from Friends

Lack of supports	Married Women		Divorced Women		
	Freq.	Per.	Percent	Freq.	
Yes	53	15.5	92	30.0	
No	272	79.8	205	66.8	
Other	16	4.7	10	3.3	
Total	341	100.0	307	100.0	
Friends to share problems	Yes	242	71.0	178	58.0
	No	81	23.8	110	35.8
	Other	18	5.3	19	6.2
	Total	341	100	307	100

Table: N. Social Relationship of Women

Mostly available person during your problem		Family/parents	Husband/ex	Children	Friends	Religious leaders	No one	Other	Total
Married Women	Freq.	85	145	47	17	10	4	33	341
	Per.	24.9	42.5	13.8	5.0	2.9	1.2	9.7	100
Divorced Women	Freq.	80	28	117	28	12	10	32	307
	Per.	26.0	9.1	38.1	9.1	3.9	3.3	10.4	100
Frequently go to share ideas and problems		Family, parents	Husband/ex	Children	Friends	Religious leaders	No one	Other	Total
Married Women	Freq.	79	137	42	22	18	6	37	341
	Per.	23.2	40.2	12.3	6.5	5.3	1.8	10.9	100
Divorced Women	Freq.	77	27	99	43	20	9	32	307
	Per.	25.1	8.8	32.2	14.0	6.5	2.9	10.4	100

Table: O. Relationship with Relatives

Relationship with relatives and friends	Married Women		Divorced Women	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Yes, it has continued	227	66.6	183	59.6
We don't meet much	86	25.2	78	25.4
I have stopped our relationship	15	4.4	31	10.1
Other	13	3.8	15	4.9
Total	341	100	307	100.0

Table: P. Relationship of Women with ex-husband & husband Relatives

Relation of women		Divorced		Married	
		Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.
With in-law or ex-in-law	Do not go along	123	40.1	66	19.4
	We go along	130	42.3	234	68.6
	Other	54	17.6	41	12

	Total	307	100.0	341	100.0
With husband/ ex-husband friends	We have good relationship	178	58.0	243	71.3
	We do not go along	70	22.8	50	14.7
	Other	59	19.2	52	14.1
	Total	307	100.0	341	100.0

Table Q. Relationship of Women with Neighborhood

Relation with neighborhood	Divorced		Married	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
It has increased	79	25.7	159	46.6
Not decreased	136	44.3	137	40.2
Slightly decreased	33	10.7	10	2.9
Much decreased	24	7.8	9	2.6
Other	35	11.4	26	7.6
Total	307	100.0	341	100.0
it is as before	114	37.1	113	33.1
It has increased	115	37.5	180	52.8
It has decreased	46	15.0	16	4.7
Other	32	10.5	32	9.4
Total	307	100.0	341	100.0

Table R. Experience of Women before Divorce

Frequent clash during Marriage		Yes	No	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	21	27	293	
	Per.	6.2	7.9	85.9	
Divorced	Freq.	193	62	52	
	Per.	62.9	20.2	16.9	
Do you ever faced abuse		Yes	No	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	27	286	28	341
	Per.	7.9	83.9	8.2	100
Divorced	Freq.	85	194	26.8	307

	Per.	27.7	63.2	9.2	100
Stayed out of home		Yes	No	Other	Total
Married	Freq.	4		337	341
	Per.	1.2		100	
Divorced	Freq.	116	37	154	307
	Per.	37.8	12.1	50.1	

Table: S. Forms of Divorce settlements

Divorce settlement	Court	Traditionally	Religious fathers	Elderly	Still in court	Still handle by elderly	Other	Total
Divorced	45	23	6	113	36	2	82	307
	14.7	7.5	2.0	36.8	11.7	0.7	26.7	100
Did you settle issue related to children?					Yes	No	Other	Total
Divorced	Freq.				166	53	88	307
	Per.				54.1	17.3	28.7	100
Does your ex-husband responsible to support children?					Yes	No	Other	Total
Divorced	Freq.				86	94	127	307
	Per.				28.0	30.6	41.4	100

Table: T. Settlement of Property Division

Settle property division	Frequency	Percent
Yes	155	50.5
No	61	19.9
Other	91	29.7
Total	307	100.0

Table: U. Sharing Mutual property after Divorce

Share mutual properties	Frequency	Percent
Yes	141	45.9
No	87	28.3
Other	79	25.8
Total	307	100.0

Appendix: 2

Table: A. Mean value of Major Variables of Children from Divorced Families

One-Sample Statistics

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
102.Age	302	18.99	4.370	.251
106.How old were you when your parent divorced?	221	10.6380	5.28679	.35563
109.How many times you go to religious house per month?	209	10.00	9.846	.681
DDPSYCHO	308	141.4870	19.45721	1.10868
DDSOCIAL	309	101.7896	14.14298	.80457
DDPARENT	309	37.7929	7.49951	.42663

Table: B. Mean score of Dependent variables based on Sex

Based on Sex Difference		Psychological	Social R.	Child parent R.
Male	Mean	143.0284	102.7958	37.8239
Female	Mean	140.1856	100.9341	37.7665
Total	Mean	141.4870	101.7896	37.7929

Table: C. Mean score of Dependent variables based on Age at Parental Divorce

Age at Parental Divorce		Psychological	Social R.	Child parent R.
1- 6	Mean	37.7414	104.4828	144.4828
7-10	Mean	36.5098	101.2157	143.3529
11 -14	Mean	39.0385	102.9038	142.1923

15 -24	Mean	37.3000	101.5833	136.4407
Total	Mean	37.6425	102.5701	141.5227

Table: D. Educational Level of Children from Divorced families

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Other	46	14.9	14.9
Illiterate	2	.6	15.5
Up to 4	9	2.9	18.4
Up to 8	75	24.3	42.7
Up to 10	103	33.3	76.1
Up to 12	45	14.6	90.6
12+1	14	4.5	95.1
12+2	11	3.6	98.7
12+4	4	1.3	100.0
Total	309	100.0	

Table: E. Self report of School Result of Children from Divorced Families

School result	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	6	1.9
Very good	50	16.2
Good	158	51.1
Bad	11	3.6
Other	84	27.2
Total	309	100.0

Table: F. The Living arrangement of Children from Divorced Families

Living Arrangement	Frequency	Percent
With both of parents	23	7.4
Alone	10	3.2
Other	29	9.4
With my mother	175	56.6
With my father	18	5.8
With my sister/brother	6	1.9
With my grand parents	24	7.8
With my uncle /aunt	7	2.3
With my mother and my step father	11	3.6
With my father and step mother	5	1.6
With my friends	1	.3
Total	309	100.0

Table: G. Mean value of Variables of Children from Married Families

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	18.75	4.195
Religious Association	10.84	10.342
Psychological measure	143.9440	18.45640
Social Relationship measure	106.1420	14.57154
Child- parent relationship	42.5664	6.62058

Table: H. Mean value of Variables of Children from Married Families**Report**

101.Sex		PSYCHOMM	SOCIALMM	PARENTMM
male	Mean	143.5419	107.1290	43.6452
	N	155	155	155
	Std. Deviation	18.37073	14.26362	6.18097
female	Mean	144.2826	105.3060	41.6576
	N	184	183	184
	Std. Deviation	18.57157	14.81477	6.85503
Total	Mean	143.9440	106.1420	42.5664
	N	339	338	339
	Std. Deviation	18.45640	14.57154	6.62058

Table: I. The Educational level of Children from Married Families

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	1	.3	.3
Up to 4	5	1.5	1.8
Up to 8	66	19.5	21.2
Up to 10	101	29.8	51.0
Up to 12	58	17.1	68.1
12+1	23	6.8	74.9
12+2	27	8.0	82.9
12+4	11	3.2	86.1
Other	47	13.9	100.0
Total	339	100.0	

Table: J. School Result of Children from Married Families

School result	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	3	.9
Very good	54	15.9
Good	179	52.8
Bad	13	3.8
Other	100	26.6
Total	339	100.0

Table: K. The Living Arrangement of Children from Married Families

Living Arrangement	Frequency	Percent
With both parents	247	72.9
Alone	5	1.5
Other	34	10.0
With my mother	24	7.1
With my father	3	.9
With my sister/brother	9	2.7
With my grand parents	7	2.1
With my uncle /aunt	3	.9
With my mother and my step father	3	.9
With my father and step mother	4	1.2
Total	339	100.0

Table: L. Mean of Outcome Measures

Dependent variables	SECONDDID	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Psychological	Children MM	143.9440	18.45640	1.00241
	Children DD	141.4175	19.46401	1.10727
Social Relationship	Children MM	106.2124	14.60756	.79337
	Children DD	101.7896	14.14298	.80457
Child Parent Relationship	Children MM	42.5664	6.62058	.35958
	Children DD	37.7929	7.49951	.42663

Note: Children MM = Children from married family

Children DD = Children from divorced family

Appendix: 3

Table 3.a Proportional sample distribution and total population of each sub-city

No.	Sub-city	Total Pop.	%	n=384 Divorced
1	Arada	297942	10.12	39
2	Addis Ketema	320389	10.8	41
3	Lideta	296073	10.0	38
4	Kirkos	335330	11.39	44
5	Yeka	314418	10.58	41
6	Bole	285170	9.68	37
7	Akaky	194002	6.56	25
8	Nefassilk	321000	10.9	42
9	Kolfekeranyo	261235	8.87	34
10	Gulele	318508	10.8	41
	Total	16406801	99.7	382

Table 3.1 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub-city

No.	Arada	Every interval	Population size	% (147256)	No. Sample
1	01/02	*	35248	23.9	9
2	04/05	x	32459	X	X
3	06	*	19428	13.19	5
4	07/08	x	37830	X	X
5	03/09	*	35475	24.09	9
6	10	x	20700	X	X
7	11/12	*	24643	16.73	7
8	13/14	x	39029	X	X
9	15/16	*	32462	22.04	9
10	17	x	20668	x	X
		Total	297942	99.95	39

Table 3.2 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub-city

No.	Addis Ketema	Every interval	Population size	%(181601)	No. Sample
1	01/02/03	*	41802	23.02	9
2	04/05	x	32348	X	X
3	06/07	*	28792	15.86	7
4	08/09/18	x	37133	X	X
5	10/11/12	*	45516	25.07	10
6	13/15	x	33200	X	X
7	14/21	*	35091	19.33	8
8	16/17	x	36107	X	X
9	19/20	*	30400	16.74	7
	17	x		X	X
		Total	320389	100.02	41

Table 3.3 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub-city

No.	Lideta	Every interval	Population size	%(161611)	No. Sample
1	01/18	*	36512	22.66	9
2	02/03	x	28204	X	X
3	04/06	*	33722	20.87	8
4	05/08	x	36249	X	X
5	07/14	*	26686	16.5	6
6	09/10	x	37064	X	X
7	11	*	20591	12.74	5
8	12	x	21620	X	X
9	15/16/17	*	44100	27.4	10
	17	x		x	X
		Total	284748	100.14	38

Table 3.4 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Kirkos	Every interval	Population size	%(167800)	No. Sample
1	01/19	*	28006	16.69	7
2	02/03	x	36273	X	X
3	04	*	23000	13.70	6
4	05/06/07	x	35837	X	X
5	08/09	*	31323	18.66	8
6	10	x	22187	X	X
7	11/12	*	34961	20.83	9
8	13/14	x	35978	X	X
9	15/16	*	21815	13	6
10	17/18	x	37175	X	X
11	20/21	*	28775	17.14	8
		Total	335330	100.02	44

Table 3.5 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Yeka	Every interval	Population size	%(147083)	No. Sample
1	01/02	*	25687	17.047	7
2	03/04	X	26492	X	X
3	05	*	25079	17.05	7
4	06/07	X	31167	X	X
5	08/15	*	27855	18.94	8
6	09/10	X	35437	X	X
7	11/12	*	26896	18.29	7
8	13/14	X	30739	X	X
9	16/17/18	*	41566	28.26	12
10	19/Luke	X	19000	x	X
11	20/21	Rural kebeles	24500		
		Total		100.01	41

Table 3.6 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Bole	Every interval	Population size	%(158906)	No. Sample
1	01/	*	25000	15.74	6
2	02	x	25000	X	X
3	03/05	*	35333	22.24	8
4	04/06/07	x	35789	X	X
5	08/09	*	35000	22.03	8
6	10	x	25000	X	X
7	11	*	25000	15.74	6
8	12/13	x	34000	X	X
9	14/15	*	31635	19.91	7
10	16/18/21/22	x	6475	X	X
11	17/19/20	*	6938	4.37	2
		Total	158906	100.03	37

Table 3.7 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Akaki Kality	Every interval	Population size	%(87024)	No. Sample
1	01/03	*	28000	32.18	8
2	02/04	x	14000	X	X
3	05/06	*	22024	25.31	6
4	07/08/09	x	32000	X	X
5	10/11	*	37000	42.52	11
6	12/13	x	47500	X	X
		Total	87024	100.01	25

Table 3.8 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Nefassilk	Every interval	Population size	%(142687)	No. Sample
1	01	*	6000	4.21	2
2	02	x	23200	X	X
3	03/04/05	*	44790	31.39	13
4	06/07/08	x	45500	X	X
5	09/14	*	41897	29.37	12
6	10/18	X	47040	X	X
7	11	*	25000	17.52	7
8	12/13	X	28000	X	X
9	15	*	25000	17.52	7
10	16/17	x	31000	x	X
		Total	142687	100.01	41

Table 3.9 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Kolfekeraniyo	Every interval	Population size	%(132060)	No. Sample
1	01/05	*	38618	29.25	10
2	02/03	x	36000	X	X
3	04	*	14243	10.79	4
4	06	x	10126	X	X
5	07	*	17628	13.35	4
6	08/09	x	34409	X	X
7	10/11	*	37498	28.4	10
8	12	x	16049	X	X
9	13/14	*	24073	18.23	6
10	15/16	x	32591	X	X
		Total	132060	100.02	34

Table 3.10 Title: The selection procedure of kebeles from each sub=city

No.	Gulele	Every interval	Population size	%(145883)	No. Sample
1	01/02	*	30339	20.8	9
2	03/04/05	x	39400	X	X
3	06	*	19061	13.07	5
4	07/17	x	31388	X	X
5	08/16	*	40195	27.56	11
6	09/15	x	33438	X	X
7	10/11/12	*	33900	23.24	10
8	13/14	x	35000	X	X
9	18	*	22388	15.35	6
10	19/20/21	x	33400	X	X
		Total	145883	100.02	41

Appendix 4:1 Psychological measure
RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)
Item- total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
CQ201	143.1000	340.9368	.6651	.8451
CQ202	143.5500	353.7342	.1084	.8549
CQ203	144.2000	337.4316	.5075	.8456
CQ204	143.2000	349.1158	.2345	.8516
CQ205	143.5500	346.5763	.2549	.8514
CQ206	143.6500	335.1868	.4182	.8472
CQ207	143.1000	336.9368	.5527	.8449
CQ208	142.8000	346.1684	.6370	.8471
CQ209	143.9000	335.7789	.4529	.8464
CQ210	144.1000	321.1474	.7697	.8379
CQ211	144.3000	341.5895	.3479	.8491
CQ212	143.2500	350.8289	.2696	.8508
CQ213	143.1000	349.0421	.4228	.8490
CQ214	143.3000	333.5895	.6495	.8429
CQ215	142.7500	340.9342	.7749	.8446
CQ216	144.0000	348.5263	.2091	.8526
CQ217	144.3500	325.9237	.5790	.8424
CQ218	143.6500	358.1342	.0091	.8584
CQ219	143.3500	336.8711	.5783	.8445
CQ220	143.9000	326.8316	.6179	.8418
CQ221	143.6000	339.2000	.4738	.8464
CQ222	143.8000	353.8526	.1015	.8552
CQ223	143.4000	349.6211	.3154	.8501
CQ224	142.9000	338.0947	.7277	.8437
CQ225	143.3500	334.0289	.5957	.8436
CQ226	143.1000	347.6737	.4289	.8486
CQ227	145.2000	380.6947	-.3710	.8687
CQ228	144.3000	355.1684	.0607	.8571
CQ229	143.5000	334.1579	.5415	.8444
CQ230	144.3500	350.3447	.1392	.8552
CQ231	143.6500	363.3974	-.0839	.8602
CQ232	143.8000	332.8000	.5678	.8438
CQ233	143.7500	341.2500	.3827	.8483
CQ234	143.8000	347.8526	.2738	.8507
CQ235	143.7500	350.7237	.1711	.8534
CQ236	144.2000	342.0632	.3406	.8493
CQ237	144.1000	355.9895	.0658	.8558
CQ238	143.4000	336.5684	.5237	.8452
CQ239	143.2000	341.9579	.5607	.8461
CQ240	144.4000	363.2000	-.0801	.8611

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 20.0
Alpha = .8528

N of Items = 40

Appendix 4:2 Child Parent Relationship Measure

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
CQ401	35.5500	70.1553	.3345	.9111
CQ402	35.7500	62.6184	.7147	.8925
CQ403	35.5000	66.0526	.6549	.8977
CQ404	36.1000	59.4632	.5831	.9035
CQ405	35.5000	64.0526	.8172	.8906
CQ406	36.5000	57.8421	.7167	.8920
CQ407	36.5000	54.6842	.9154	.8764
CQ408	36.2000	58.8000	.7277	.8908
CQ409	37.1500	59.1868	.6918	.8935
CQ410	36.1500	64.8711	.5964	.8991

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 20.0

N of Items = 10

Alpha = .9047

Appendix 4:3 Social relationship Measure

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
CQ301	100.3000	287.4842	-.1312	.8509
CQ302	100.6000	267.4105	.4704	.8376
CQ303	99.0500	258.5763	.4693	.8362
CQ304	99.7000	312.7474	-.6034	.8695
CQ305	100.7000	275.5895	.2426	.8430
CQ306	99.2500	264.5132	.3235	.8416
CQ307	98.6500	271.6079	.3554	.8404
CQ308	99.4000	261.7263	.3782	.8396
CQ309	99.2000	272.8000	.2157	.8444
CQ310	99.9000	273.9895	.1483	.8477
CQ311	99.1000	257.8842	.4494	.8369
CQ312	99.3500	277.7132	.1210	.8467
CQ313	99.5000	261.9474	.4560	.8369
CQ314	99.4000	276.7789	.1325	.8467
CQ315	99.0000	261.2632	.4966	.8358
CQ316	98.4500	256.9974	.7740	.8299
CQ317	98.8000	264.9053	.5419	.8359
CQ318	99.5000	269.9474	.3059	.8415
CQ319	98.9500	268.8921	.3258	.8410
CQ320	98.3500	269.3974	.5285	.8376
CQ321	98.3000	254.7474	.7639	.8290
CQ322	98.8000	266.8000	.4165	.8385
CQ323	99.2000	268.0632	.3378	.8406
CQ324	98.9000	251.5684	.6549	.8298
CQ325	98.3000	264.6421	.6940	.8342
CQ326	98.9500	260.0500	.4928	.8357
CQ327	99.6000	262.7789	.4533	.8371
CQ328	99.2000	262.3789	.3729	.8398
CQ329	98.8000	261.8526	.5077	.8356
CQ330	98.9000	267.4632	.3358	.8407
CQ331	98.9000	259.9895	.5297	.8347

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 20.0

N of Items = 31

Alpha = .8445

ANNEXES

Annex:1.1, English version of Divorced Women Questionnaire

Code: Divorced Women

Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work

The objective of this questionnaire is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work. Therefore, it designed to collect data about the economic and social conditions of divorced women and married women in comparison.

The data collected form this questionnaire will all be used for the purpose of the research. In addition, note that all the collected data will be kept only in the hands of the researcher. Moreover, you do not need to write your name on the questionnaire. I hereby request you to be open and honest while responding so that the research could succeed and achieve the intended goal.

Please fill the number in the proper place or encircle your choice for questions with choices and for open questions write your response in the given space.

Finally, dear respondent I appreciate your cooperation and willingness in the name of Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work, thank you.

The Enumerator's Visit

Name of the Enumerator _____

Table 1: Interviewer format

No	Date	Time Started	Time Ended	The interview completed	The interviewee was not at home	Is not willing	Postponed	The interviewee was found after the visit	Mention if there are other
1									
2									
3									

 *This questionnaire can fill by the subject of study or by enumerator*

Part I. Background Information

01. Address 1. *Woreda* _____ 2. *Kebele* _____ House no. _____

Table 2: List of Personal Variable

No	Item	Response
102	Sex	
103	Age	
104	Place of birth (town)?	
105	Family size	
106	Your educational level	1. Can't read & write 2. Basic education 3. Up to grade 4 4. Up to grade 8 5. Up to grade 10 6. Up to grade 12 7. Up to 12+ 1 8. Up to 12 + 2 9. Up to 12 +4 10. If any specify-----
107	Your occupation	
108	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox Christian 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. If any specify-----
109	How often you go religious institutions per month?	
110	How is your participation after divorce in comparing with during marriage?	1. It has no difference 2. It has increased 3. It has decreased 4. I stopped going 5. If any specify-----
111	What is your ethnic background?	
112	Which number do you give for your current marriage?	
113	What was your age at first marriage?	
114	Where did you get married with your last ex- husband?	1. Addis Ababa 2. If any specify-----
115	When did you get married with your last ex-husband?	
116	How was this marriage established?	1. Family arrangement 2. By my choice 3. Abduction 4. Inheritance 5. If any specify-----
117	What was your main reason for the establishment of your marriage?	
118	After marriage, did you expect to face social problem?	1. No

		2. Yes
119	Why?	
120	After marriage, did you expect to face economic problems in the future?	1.No 2.Yes
121	Why?	
122	Did you expect social problems in post divorce life before deciding to divorce?	1.No 2.Yes
123	Why?	
124	Did you expect economic problems in post divorce life before deciding to divorce?	1.No 2.Yes
125	Why?	

Notes: This part contains questions about the background of the women ex-husband

Table 3: List of background variables of ex-husband

No.	Items	Response
126	What was your ex-husband educational level?	1. Can't read & write 2. Basic education 3.Up to grade 4 4. Up to grade 8 5.Up to grade 10 6. Up to grade 12 7.Up to 12+ 1 8.Up to 12 + 2 9. Up to 12 +4 10.If any specify-----
127	What was your ex-husband occupation?	
128	What were your ex-husband responsibilities at home?	
129	What were your ex-husband responsibilities out side home?	

Part II. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Notes: This part contains questions of income and expenditure of the household

Table 4: List of Family Income and Expenditure

No.	Items	Response
201	Who raise the main source of the family's income?	1.Ex-husband 2. Myself 3. Children 4. Me and ex-husband 5. If any specify-----
202	What is the main means of income of the family?	1.Salary 2.House rent 3.Support from children

		4.Help from relatives 5.From my ex-husband 6.Trade 7.Weaving 8.Petty trade 9.Daily labor 10.If any specify-----
203	How much was your average monthly income or salary?	203.1 Before marriage 203.2 After marriage
204	How much is the average monthly income or salary you get currently?	
205	How much was the average monthly income or salary your ex-husband gets?	
206	Apart from the family's main means of income, is there any economic support from outside for the family	1. Yes 2. No
207	If there is support, what is its source?	1.Children 2.Friends 3.Relatives 4.Charity organization 5.If any specify-----
208	Do you have money saved in bank for the family?	1.Yes 2.No
209	How much do you pay for house rent?	
210	How many rooms the house has?	
211	If you are using electricity in the house how much is the average monthly bill?	
212	If you are using telephone in the house how much is the average monthly bill?	
213	How much is the average monthly water bill?	
214	What is the basic and serious problem of your family from listed below?	1.Inability to get food on time 2. Poor quality and insufficient amount of food 3.Lack of money to cover medical expenses 4.Shortage of money to buy clothes and shoes 5.Inability to pay school fees 6.Inability to buy learning instruments for children 7. Shortage of money to pay for communal self help organizations 8. Shortage of money to pay for

		water and electric consumption. 9.Inability to pay house rent on time 10.Shortage of money to buy things necessary for the holidays 11.Nothing 12.All 13.If any specify-----
--	--	---

Part III Conditions of Children

Table 5.Items in relation to the condition of children in the sample household

No.	Items	Response
301	Do you have enough time to spare with your children?	1. Yes, I have 2.No, I have not 3.If any specify-----
302	Are your children currently attending school?	1.No 2. Yes 3. If any specify-----
303	Are there children not going to school? What are the reasons if they are not going to school?	1.Female _____ 2.Male _____
304	Who are the children drop out of school and what is the reason?	1.Female _____ 2.Male _____
305	What is your child responsibility at home?	1.Female _____ 2.Male _____
306	What is your child responsibility out side home?	1.Female _____ 2.Male _____

307. In general, if there are any economic and other problems you have faced when raising your children, please mention them:

Part IV. Social Lives and Interpersonal Relations

Table 6. Items which indicate the mother's Social and interpersonal relationships

No.	Items	Response
401	Have you ever felt lack of supports and concerned person due to divorce to your ex-husband?	1. Yes 2. No 3. If any specify-----
402	What do you feel?	1. Nothing 2. Some times I feel 3. I feel every day 4. If any specify-----
403	Did the support you were getting from friends and relatives have stopped because of divorce?	1. It didn't stop 2. It did stop 3. If any specify-----
404	Did you have friends to whom you can tell your problems?	1. Yes 2. No
405	If you have no friend to help you, what do you feel?	1. Nothing 2. I feel lonely 3. If any specify-----
406	Did you have relatives to whom you can tell your problems?	1. Yes 2. No
407	If you have no relative to help you, what do you feel?	1. Nothing 2. I feel lonely 3. If any specify-----
408	While you try to solve your problems who is mostly available to help you closely?	1. My relatives 2. My parents 3. My ex- husband 4. My children 5. My friends 6. Religious leaders 7. No body 8. If any specify-----
409	Where do you go frequently to share your ideas and problems?	1. My relatives 2. My parents 3. My ex-husband 4. My children 5. My friends 6. Religious leaders 7. No body 8. If any specify-----
410	In general, is your relationship with friends and relatives continue after divorce?	1. Has continued like before 2. We couldn't meet them often 3. I have quieted the relationship 4. If any specify-----
411	Currently, how is your relationship with your former unmarried friends?	1. As usual 2. Improved

		3. Very limited 4. It is stopped 5. If any specify-----
412	Currently, how is your relationship with your former married friends?	1. As usual 2. Improved 3. Very limited 4. It is stopped 5. If any specify-----
413	Who are mostly your female friends currently?	1. The non-married 2. Widowed 3. Divorced 4. Married 5. All types 6. If any specify-----
414	If you have male friends who are they mostly?	1. The non-married 2. Widower 3. Divorced 4. Married 5. All types 6. If any specify-----
415	Is there any organization working in relation to marriage in your kebele?	1. Yes there is 2. No there isn't 3. I don't know 4. In any specify-----
416	Do you feel that the respect you had from your neighbors and the surrounding people have been reduced because you are divorced?	1. It has rather increased 2. It didn't decrease 3. It has slightly decreased 4. It has decreased significantly 5. If any specify-----
417	How is your participation in association and communal self-help organization after divorce?	1. As usual 2. Increased 3. Decreased 4. I have stopped 5. If any specify-----
418	How is your relationship with your ex-in-laws?	1. We cannot go along 2. We go along 3. If any specify-----
419	How is your relation with your ex-husband's friends?	1. We have good relation 2. We can not go along 3. If any specify-----
420	Have you faced abuse of any kind?	1. Yes 2. No
421	What are the kinds of abuses you have faced and by whom?	

422. In general, if there are any social problems you have faced, please mention them:

Part V. Divorce and Its Settlement

Table 7. Items that Includes Items in the Process of Divorce and its Settlement

No.	Items	Response
501	In your previous marriage, had you faced frequent clashes?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify
502	In your previous marriage, did you experience leaving and staying outside home?	1.Yes 2.No
503	If you had experienced leaving your home, how long did you stay outside home?	
504	What are the types of abuses you have faced by your ex- husband?	
505	When was your last divorce?	
506	What was the cause of divorce?	1.Money problem 2.Fertility problem of mine 3.Fertility problem of his 4.Pressure from my friends 5.pressure from his friends 6.Religion difference 7.Pressure from my family 8.pressure of his family 9.Diference in ethnic 10.Sexual incompatibility 11.Addiction problem of mine 12. Addiction problem of his 13.If any specify-----
507	How was the divorce settled?	1. In court 2. Traditionally 3. By religious leaders 4. By Elderly 5. It is still in court 6.It is still in hands of elderly 7. If any specify-----
508	Did you settle issues related with property sharing?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
509	Did you share mutual properties?	1.Yes

		2.No 3.If any specify-----
510	What are main items you got during property settlement?	1. 2. 3.
511	How did you share properties?	1.we shared equally 2.I was favored 3. My ex-husband favored 4.If any specify-----
512	How do judged what you get in relation to your contribution during marriage?	1.we shared equally 2.I was favored 3. My ex-husband favored 4.If any specify-----
513	Did you face problems of legal procedures during property settlement?	1. Never 2.i faced little problem 3. I faced many difficulties 4.If any specify-----
514	Do you think that you faced discrimination because of your gender during property settlement?	1.I don't think so 2.Yes 3.If any specify
515	Did you settle issues of children?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
516	Does your ex- husband have responsibility to give child support?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
517	If you get child support, how much is per month?	
518	For how many children?	
519	Have you receiving the support on time?	
520	Do you have children who are living with your ex- husband?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
521	If it is, do you have problems of visiting?	1.Yes 2.No 3. I didn't go to visit 4. If any specify-----
522	Have your ex- husband been visiting children who are living with you?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
523	How and when is their father have been visiting the children?	

Part VI. Summary Questions about Marriage and Divorce

601. Did you want to stay in your previous marriage? 1. Yes

2.No

3.If any

specify

602. Why?

603. Do you have want to remarry?

1.Yes

2.No

3.If any

specify

604. Why?

605. Do have something to mention and explain about your marriage and divorce life in general?

Thank you

Part VII. This section is for enumerators use only

Table: 8. Comments of Enumerators about the household

About parents	
About children	
Other	

Annex:1.2, Amharic version of Divorced Women Questionnaire

S. ቁ.}

ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

የሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
 ከሌሎች ህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

ሀይማኖት	ጾታ	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን		የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን
		የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን	የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን					

የህጻን ለማጥፋት ስራ ላይ የተሳተፈችህ ባለፈው ዓመት ላይ ይገልጹልን

jōM 1. √vLÄ S[⊆

101. ∫É^h 1. "[Ç ----- 2. kuK?----- ∫u?f l. -----

c"√[» l.2 ∫ T'^^a" ∫ÓM ^^ G<'@ ∫)SKÿ)S[

].l	∫ØÁo- ∫Á'f	SMe
102	ø	
103	ÉT@	
104	∫f <MÉ x	
105	∫u?}cw w ³ f	
106	∫ f fUI`f Á[1. T"uw S(ø ∫KS%oM 2. Sc[] fUI`f 3. eY 4 4. eY 8 5. eY 10 6. eY 12 7. eY 12 ± 1 8. eY 12 ± 2 9. eY 12 ± 4 10. K?L "K ÄÑKè-----
107	e^	
108	GÄT•f	1. * „Éje j`e+Á" 2. S<ck=U 3. yaç,e "f 4. „K=i 5. K?L "K ÄÑKè-----
109	"Ä PÄT•f u? „<uT" u" e", ÄH@CK<:	
110	ÿ)dñ ufÇ` Ñ>?ÿ`uaf }dfö Ö` c=Äe)Äçf ∫G<" U" ÄSeLM;	1. K"<Ø ∫K"<U 2. ÚUβM 3. k"γM 4. SH@É ∫IT@∫KG< 5. K?L "K ÄÑKè-----
111	wN?[cw	
112	Öw%o e" f Ñ>? ðiS³M<:	
113	∫SÉSIA Öw%o c=ðeS< ÉT@- e" f 'u`;	
114	ÿkÉV vKu?f- Ö` Öw%o ∫ðçS<f ∫f ' " <;	1. ∫Ç=e ∫uv 2. K?L "K ÄÑKè-----
115	ÿkÉV vKu?f- Ö` Öw%o (∫SÚ[1 Öw%o) ∫ðçS<f SŠ ' " <;	
116	∫kÉV Öw%o- ∫)Sc[]"< "Éf 'u` <;	1. uu?}cw U`Y 2. u^c? U`Y 3. uÖKó 4. u`<`e 5. K?L "K ÄÑKè}-----
117	∫kÉV fÇ` c=Sc[f a" < Uj"Á, U"E" 'u`;	
118	ÿÖw%o u%EL ∫Tlu^@ <Óa< "Äðf ÄÑØS<—M wK"< ∫eu"< 'u`;	1. ∫Ä ∫LcwY<U 2. ∫- ∫eu? 'u`
119	KU":	
120	ÿÖw%o u%EL ∫=Ç•T>Ä@ <Óa< "Äðf ÄÑØS<—M wK"< ∫eu"< 'u`;	1. ∫Ä ∫LcwY<U 2. ∫- ∫eu? 'u`
121	KU":	
122	ÿö` u%EL ∫Tlu^@ <Óa< "Äðf ÄÑØS<—M wK"< ∫eu"< 'u`;	1. ∫Ä ∫LcwY<U 2. ∫- ∫eu? 'u`
123	KU":	
124	ÿö` u%EL ∫=Ç•T>Ä@ <Óa< "Äðf ÄÑØS<—M wK"< ∫eu"< 'u`;	1. ∫Ä ∫LcwY<U 2. ∫- ∫eu? 'u`

Tdcu=A: Ÿ²=I u < ¾}SKŸ~f SÖÄq< uØ" ~ " <eØ eK}"~f u?}cw ¾kÉV ›v" ^ S[
¾T>VL ÄJ" M::

c"Ö[» I. 3 ¾ T" ^a Ö` Ä•\ eKK'u\ f ¾kÉV ›v" ^ ¾T>SKŸf SÖÄp "' <

}.I.	¾ØÄo" < ›Ä' f	SMe
126	¾kÉV vKu?f- ¾fUl` f Ä[1. T" uw S(ö ›KS%oM 2. Sc[] fUl` f 3. eŸ 4 4. eŸ 8 5. eŸ 10 6. eŸ 12 7. eŸ 12 ± 1 8. eŸ 12 ± 2 9. eŸ 12 ± 4 10. K?L "K ÄÑKê-----
127	¾kÉV vKu?f- Y ^/VÄ U"É" "' < ?	
128	¾kÉV vKu? „ uu?f " <eØ U" É` š 'u^t" <;	
129	¾kÉV vKu? „ Ÿu?f "u U" É` š 'u^t" <;	

ïöM G<Kf : Ñu=" "Ü

Tdcu=A: Ÿ²=I u < ¾}SKŸ~f SÖÄq< uØ" ~ " <eØ eK}"~f u?}cw " T" ^ ›ÖnLÄ "Ü" Ñu=

c"√[» I.4 uu?}cw " <eØ K=•\ ¾T><K< ¾Ñu=" "Ü ÖsT> T>" ^ a<

}.I.	¾ØÄo" < ›Ä' f	SMe
201	a" — ¾u?}cu< S)ÇÄ]Ä U"Ø ŸT" "' < ¾T>Ñ—" <;	1. ŸkÉV vKu?, 2. Ÿ ' @ 3. ŸMÐŠ 4. Ÿ' @ " ŸkÉV vKu?, 5. K?L "K ÄÑKê-----
202	a" — ¾u?}cu< S)ÇÄ]Ä ¾Ñu= U"Ø U" É" "' <;	1. ÄV` 2. ¾u?f Ÿ= ^Ä 3. ŸMÐ< ¾T>Ñ" `Ç 4. Ÿu?}cuw ¾T>Ñ" `Ç 5. ŸkÉV vKu?, 6. Ÿ"ÖÉ 7. Ÿ'e}— "ÖÉ 8. Ÿk" e^ 9. K?L "K ÄÑKê-----
203	›T" ¾" Ñu= /ÄV` ¾` f U"ÄIM "' <;	01. uÖw%o uòf 02. ŸÖw%o uPL

204	›T" ¼" Ñu= /ÁV' ¼'f›G<" U" ÁIM '";	
205	›T" ¼" Ñu= /ÁV' ¼kÉV vKu, U" ÁIM '";	
206	Ýª— ¼u?}cu< S}ÇÁ]Á U"Ø }ÚT] K?L ¼Ñ"²w `Ç Ýu?}cu< @Ü ÁÑ—K<:	1. ›- 2. ›ÁÁKU
207	`Ç " <"K U"Ü Ý¼f '";	1. ÝMĐ< 2. ÝΠÁ™S 3. Ý²SÉ 4. Ý `Ç cÜ É'Í, < 5. K?L "K ÁÑKé-----
208	uv"j Ku?}cu< ¼}ksÖ Ñ"²w ›K;	1. ›- 2. ¼KU
209	¼S•]Á u?~ ¼Ý=^Á ÝJ' u" e" f ÁYöLK<:	
210	uu?~ " <eØ e" f jöKA<›K<:	
211	u?K?;f j ¼T>ÖKS< ÝJ' u" uT"Á e" f ÁYöLK<:	
212	KeM; u" uT"Á e" f Á"×K<:	
213	K"<H u" uT" e" f ÁYöLK<:	
214	Ý <Ý}[²@f " <eØ uª" f K' e-›"ÑwÖu=, Ö' ¼~ '";	1. uc> UÓw ÁKTÖ—f <Ö' 2. ›e}— Ø^f ÁK"<" um ÁMJ' UÓw 3. ¼ ;U" "B-f" ÁKS%oM <Ö' 4. ›Mvd f" KSÓ³f ›KS%oM 5. ¼f/u?f jöÁ SjöM ÁKS%oM 6. KMĐ< Kf/f ¼T>ÁeöMÑ< 'Ña<" SÓ" f ›KS%oM 7. KTiu^@" K É' ¼T>J" SªÝ SjöM ›KS%oM 8. K?K?f j" K" < "Ü SjöM ›KS%oM 9. ¼u?f Ý=^Á uc> SjöM ›KS%oM 10. Ku›Lf ¼T>ÁeöMÑ< 'Ña<" SÓ³f ›KS%oM 11. G<K<U 12. U"U ¼KU 13. K?L "K ÁÑKí -----

jöM 3. MĐ<" ¼T>SKÝ~ G<'@ -<

c"Ö[» 5. MĐ<" ¼}SKÝ~ G<'@ -<

	¼ÖÁo" >Á' f	SMe
301	ÝMĐ< Ö' ¼T>ÁdMóf um Ö²? ›K-f;	1. ›-›K" 2. ›Á ¼K"U 3. ML "K ÁÑKí -----
302	MĐ<- fUI' t"<" ¼}Ý }K<'";	1. ›-›K" 2. ›Á ¼K"U 3. ML "K ÁÑKí -----
303	f/u?f ¼TÁH@Æf MĐ<- 'T" "t"< U; "Á t"<e uí ÁÑKé;	1. c?f 2. "É

304	fUI`f u?f Y>H@Äf`" <eØ fUI`f Äs[Ö "K uU" Uj"Äf`" <;	1. c?f 2. "É
305	MĐ<- uu?f`" <eØ ÄL†`" < "É`h" Lø'f uī YöK`" < ÄÓKi<;	1. c?f 2. "É
306	MĐ<- Yü?f`" <B U" ÄÄ`ÖK< uU" Ä"öLK<;	1. c?f 2. "É

307. vÖnLÄ MĐ< uTdÄÓ ¾NÖVf`" >•T>Ä© <Óa" u=2[`\;

jöM 4. ¾ T`^a Tlu^"© IÄ`f" Ó" <'f ¾}SKY}

c"Ö]» 6. ¾ T`^a Tlu^" < IÄ`f G<'@ ¾T>SKY~`"ac

.l	¾ÖÄo©`"Ä`f	SMe
401	YfÇ` uSó „ Uj"Äf Ä×G<f ÉÖö "ÄU Ä×G<<f c`" < »K wK`" < ÄevK<;	1. >- 2. >Ä 3. ML "K ÄÑKi -----
402	U" ÄcT- M;	1. U"U >ÄcT`U 2. >"Ç"É ÄcT—M 3. G<K? ÄcT—M 4. K?L "K ÄÑK} -----
403	YfÇ` uSó „ Uj"Äf Yü?)cx " YΠÄ™CE ÄÑ-< ¾'u[" <" Tlu^"© ÉÖö >Ø}ªM/qçM;	1. >MqSU 2. qçM 3. K?L "K ÄÑK} -----
404	<Óa" K='Ó\ f ¾T><K<f ΠÄ— »KAf;	1. >- 2. >Ä
405	¾T>[Ç- ΠÄ— vKS•\ U" ÄcT- M;	1. U"U 2. w†`'f ÄcT—M 3. K?L "K ÄÑK} -----
406	<Óa" K='Ó\ f ¾T><K<f ²SÉ »KAf;	1. >- 2. >Ä
407	¾T>[Ç- ²SÉ vKS•\ U" ÄcT- M;	1. U"U 2. w†`'f ÄcT—M 3. K?L "K ÄÑK} -----
408	¾T>NÖVf" Tlu^"© <Óa< KSö f c=Vj\ w²<N>²? up`w K=[Ç-f ¾T>N`" < T" " <;	1. u?)cxS(²SÉf,) 2. "LĐŠ 3. ¾kÉV vKu?, 4. MĐŠ 5. ΠÄ™S 6. ¾HÄT•f »v, < 7. T"U 8. K?L "K ÄÑKé -----
409	w²< N>²? Hdx f`" <Óa" KTªöM "ÄT" ÄH@ÇK<;	1. u?)cxS(²SÉf,) 2. "LĐŠ 3. vKu?, 4. MĐŠ 5. ΠÄ™S 6. ¾HÄT•f »v, < 7. T"U

410	vÖnlÄ ÝΠÄ™CE " Ýu?}cxCE Ö` ÁKAf Ó"-<'f ÝfÇ` Ýjô- uPL "ÁkÖK '™<;	8. K?L "K ÄÑKê ----- 1. >- "ÁkÖK '™< 2. w²< N>²? >"Ñ"™U 3. Ó"-<' ^"™ »j]Ú>KG< 4. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
411	u>G<'< c>f ÝkÉV ÁLNu< ΠÄ™CE Ö` ÁKAf Ó"-<'f "Ëf '™<;	1. "Äuð- '™< 2. }ıφKA>M 3. ¾} 'c' J>M 4. qV>M 5. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
412	u>G<'< c>f ÝkÉV "Ñu< ΠÄ™CE Ö` ÁKAf Ó"-<'f "Ëf '™<;	1. "Äuð- '™< 2. }ıφKA>M 3. ¾} 'c' J>M 4. qV>M 5. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
413	>G<" u>w³™< ¾c?f ÖÄ™CE ¾f™‡ "†™<?;	1. ÁLNu< 2. vKA%o†™< ¾V~v†™< 3. fÇ '†™<™ ¾ð~ 4. ufÇ` ÁK<f 5. ÝG<K<U Ö` 6. K?L çK ÄÑKê -----
414	>G<" u>w³™< Ý"™É ÖÄ™CE ¾f™‡ "†™<;	1. ÁLNu< 2. T>e, %o†™< ¾V~v†™< 3. fÇ '†™<™ ¾ð~ 4. ufÇ` ÁK<f 5. ÝG<K<U Ö` 6. K?L çK ÄÑKê -----
415	ukuK?>xG<™<eØ fÇ`™ u}SKÝ} ¾T>c^ É`İf >K;	1. >- >K 2. >Ä ¾KU 3. >L™<pU 4. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
416	ufÇ` LÄ vKSJ• Uj" Áf ÝÑÁ[u?„<™ Ý"vu="< lw`cw ÁÑ<™<f ¾'u[™< >ıwaf ¾k'c ÁSeKA M;	1. "Ç" <U ÚUβM 2. >Mk'cU 3. +™φ k"γM 4. u×U k"γM 5. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
417	ÝfÇ` Ýjô~ u L uS[Çİ Tlu^f " Éa< ÁKAf }dfö U" ¾SeLM;	1. "Äuð- '™< 2. ÚUβM 3. k"γM 4. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
418	ÝkÉV vKu?„ ²SÉ< Ö` ÁKAf Ó"-<'f "Ëf '™<;	1. Ø\ Ö"-<'f >K" 2. >"eTTU 3. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
419	ÝkÉV vKu?f- ÖÄ™™< Ö` ÁM-f Ö"-<'f "Ëf '™<;	1. Ø\ Ö"-<'f >K" 2. >"eTTU 3. K?L "K ÄÑKê -----
420	Ønf Ä`fx f Ä™<kM;	1. >- 2. >Ä
421	ÝÄ[cxf U" U" >Ä' f Øn„<T" >É`fx M;	

422. vÖnlÄ MĐ< uTdÄÓ ¾ÑÖVf Tlu^© <Óa<" u=²[™<;

jöM 5. ö^" ¾}SKÝ} ^^ G<'@ -<" ¾T>SKÝf

c"Ö[» I.7 ö^ " ¾ö^ ,ð[LUG<'@ u)SKY}

.l.	¾ØÁö< >Ä'f	SMe
501	ukÉV fÇ< >eØ }ÄÖÖT> ¾J' Óðf ÑØV M;	1. >- ÑØV—M 2. >Ä >MÑÖS-U 3. K?L "K ÄÑKé-----
502	ÿJ' Ÿu?f "Ø, TÄ` ÑØV M;	1. >- ÑØV—M 2. >Ä >MÑÖS-U
503	ÿJ' KU" ÁIM Ñ>?ÿ Ÿu?f "Ø} < qÄ}ªM;	
504	ÿkÉV vKu?, U" >Ä'f Ønf Ä'fxf Ä' <nM;	
505	¾SÚ[h<" ö^ ¾öcS<f SŠ' < ;	
506	¾ö^ < a" < Uj" Äf U" É" 'u` ;	1. ¾Ñ"²w <Ö` 2. MIÁKS' <KÉ <Ö` ----ÿ' @ 3. MIÁKS' <KÉ <Ö` ----ÿc< 4. ¾' @ ¾^Ä— Öðf 5. ¾ c < ¾^Ä— Öðf 6. ¾GÄT•f M¿'f 7. ¾ ' @u?)cw Öðf 8. ¾ c < u?)cw Öðf 9. ¾wH@` M¿'f 10. eÖ© öLÖf >KSx×U 11. u ' @ uÿ<M ÄvMc<c---c=Ö^----SÖØ--ÿf 12. u c < uÿ<M ÄvMc<c---c=Ö^----SÖØ-- ÿf 13. K?L "K ÄÖKe -----
507	"Éf 'u` ¾}ÿ" < ;	1. uö` É u?f 2. uVIL© 3. uPÄT•f 4. uiTÖK? 5. Ñ<Ç¿ >M}SÚU uö` É u?f }Ä³<M 6. Ñ<Ç¿ >M}SÚU uiTÖK? }Ä³<M 7. K?L "K ÄÑKé-----
508	"w[f jöøM u)SKY} ÄK' < Ñ<ÇÄ >MsM "Ä;	1. >- >MsM 2. >Ä >LKKU 3. K?L "K ÄÑKé-----
509	uÖ^ ¾'u^<G<" "w[f]"öKªM;	1. >- 2. >Ä 3. K?L "K ÄÑKé-----
510	ÿ}öK<f "w[f <eØ a" a" -‡" ÄÖKi< ;	01.----- 02.----- 03.-----
511	"w[f jöøK< "Éf 'u` ;	1. ÿ<M 'u` ¾}"öM' < 2. K' @ ÄÄL 'u` 3. KkÉV vKu?, ÄÄL 'u` 4. K?L "K ÄÑKé -----
512	ÿ'uaf >e}ªi- >"i' c=Ä¿f É' h- U" ÄSeLM;	1. ÿ<M 'u` ¾}"öM' < 2. ¾' @ É' h Ýö ÄLM 3. ¾vKu?, É' h Ýö ÄLM 4. K?L "K ÄÑKé -----
513	uiÖ >ðiiU LÄ ¾"w[f jöøM" u)SKY} ¾ÑÖVf <Ö` >K;	1. uB^i 2. f"i ÑØV—M 3. u×U }†Ö_ 'u` 4. K?L "K ÄÑKi -----
514	u"w[f jöøM "pf ul - Uj" Äf >ÉKA ¾}Ä[Ñxf ÄSeKA M;	1. >ÄSeK-U 2. >- 3. K?L "K ÄÑKi -----
515	MÐ<" uT>SKÿf ÄK< Ñ<ÇÄ< }sB}ªM;	1. >- >MsM 2. >Ä >LKKU 3. K?L "K ÄÑKé -----
516	vKu?, KMÍ/Ð< K=cØ ¾} <c'uf Ñ"²w >K' Ä;	1. >Ä ¾KU 2. >- 3. K?L "K ÄÑKi -----
517	¾T>cØ ÿJ' U" ÁIM u" ¾c×M;	

518	Ke" f MĐ< " " < ;	
519	Ñ"²u<" uc>- ĀÑ—K<;	1. >- 2. ›Mö ›Mö 3. uðf ĀcÖ" 'u' ›G<" Ó" qV›M 4. K?L "K ĀÑKi -----
520	ŸkÉV vKu?„ Ö` ¾T>•\ MĐ<›K<;	1. >- 2. ›Ā 3. K?L "K ĀÑKi -----
521	"K< KSŌw-f ‚Ö` NØV M;	1. >- 2. ›Ā ‚MÑÖS"U 3. ›MÖu—†" <U 4. K?L "K ĀÑKi
522	`f Ö` ĀK<f" MĐ<›v %o" < ĀÖĀk†ªM;	1. ›Ā 2. >- 3. K?L "K ĀÑKi-----
523	"Ēf ' " < ¾T>ÖĀst" < " ĀU ¾f" SŠ ' " < ¾T>ÖĀst" <;	

ĩōM 6. ō^ " " fÇ` " ¾}SKŸ} TÖnKĀ ØĀo-<

601. ukÉV fÇa ©eØ SkÖM ĀðMÑ< 'u` ; 1.>-
2. ›MöMÓU
3. ML "K ĀÑKi -----

602. KU";

603. ›G<" K?L Øw%o SSeJf ĀðMÒK<; 1.>-
2. ›MöMÓU
3. ML "K ĀÑKi

604. KU";

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Annex: 1.3, English version of Questionnaire for Children from Divorced Family

Q. Code: CD

Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work

A Questionnaire on the Research about Psychosocial Condition of Children

This questionnaire is prepared for assessing the psychosocial condition of children in divorced families. The objective of this questionnaire is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work.

The data collected from this questionnaire will all be used for the purpose of the research. In addition, note that all the collected data will be kept only in the hands of the researcher. I hereby request you to be open and honest while responding so that the research could succeed and achieve the intended goal.

Please write your response by indicating the number in the proper place and for open questions write in the given space.

Finally, dear respondent I appreciate your cooperation and willingness in the name of Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work, thank you.

The Enumerator's Visit

Name of the Enumerator _____

Table 1: Interviewer format

No	Date	Time Started	Time Ended	The intervention completed	The interviewee was not at home	Is not willing	Postponed	The interviewee was found after the visit	Mention if there are other
1									

PART I. Background Information

DIRECTION: For the following questions either fill the appropriate words or encircle the letter of your choice

101. Address 1. *Woreda* _____ 2. *Kebele* _____ House no. _____

Table 2: Background Information of respondents

No	Item	Response
102	Sex	
103	Age	
104	Place of birth (town)?	
105	Your educational level	
106	With whom you are living?	1. Only with my mother 2. Only with my father 3. With my mother and my stepfather 4. With my father and my stepmother 5. With siblings 6. With grand parents 7. If any specify-----
107	How old were you at the time of your parents divorced?	
108	What is your ethnic background?	
109	What is your religion?	
110	How often you go religious institutions per month?	
111	How is your school result?	

PART II: Psychological condition Measures.

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the experiences that people have in their daily life. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 3: Psychological Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Response Categories				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
201	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.					
202	I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with others.					
203	Overall, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.					
204	I feel I do not have much to be a proud of.					
205	I consider my self as useless at times.					
206	I am able to do things as other do.					
207	Overall, I am satisfied with myself.					
208	I have a positive attitude toward myself.					
209	At times, I think I am no good at all.					
210	I feel as if I lost something.					
211	I feel as if I am ineffective.					
212	I do not get gratification from anything.					
213	I am not motivated to do things I would like to do.					
214	I have the energy to do the things I'd like to do					
215	I am confident on myself					
216	I fell incompetent when something bad happens to me.					
217	I feel as if I never actually attain my aspiration.					
218	I am satisfied with my appearance.					
219	My goals reflect my personal desire rather than the desire of others.					
220	I get what I want					
221	I feel that I am incompetent					
222	I see myself as if I am less competent than I would like to be					

223	Good things happen to me usually when I have worked for it.					
224	I am full of hope					
225	I am pursuing to the goal that I have set for myself.					
226	I have a hopeless outlook for life.					
227	I see fulfillment of my aspiration as possible.					
228	I often seem as if I lost of self-direction and purpose for existence.					
229	My sleep is restless and disturbed.					
230	When I am with people I sweat very easily.					
231	I have many problems that have caused great deal of worry in my life.					
232	I always have enough energy when I face with difficulties.					
233	I give up easily when things get hard.					
234	I have frequent headaches for which I do not know the reasons					
235	When I try to do things it goes wrong.					
236	I have feeling of worry and nervousness					
237	I feel that I can lead my life effectively in the future.					
238	I do not think that I can establish and lead family in the future.					

PART III Social life Measures

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the experiences that people have in their dally life. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 4: Social Relationship Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
301	I am socially somewhat awkward.					
302	I feel inhibited in social lives.					
303	I feel tense when I am with people I do not know well.					
304	I welcome the opportunities to mix socially with people.					
305	I find it hard to talk to strangers or person I do not know well.					
306	I prefer working with others rather than alone.					
307	I am shy with members of the opposite sex.					
308	During conversations, I am worried about saying something					

	dumb.					
309	I try to avoid situations that force me to communicate with people.					
310	I feel often uncomfortable at parties and other social gathering.					
311	I usually feel relaxed when I am with a group of people.					
312	I tend to withdraw from mixing with people.					
313	I try to avoid formal social occasions and events.					
314	I am happy in my social life most of the time.					
315	When I am trying to have friends and to be friends, I succeed most of the time.					
316	Many of my friends understand me the way I want to be understood.					
317	Many of my friends are finally disappointed me.					
318	I get much satisfaction from the groups I am belonging.					
319	My friends are giving me the moral support I need.					
320	I have a deep sharing relationship with a number of friends.					
321	My friends come to get emotional support from me.					
322	I am not open most of the time to my friends.					
323	It is easy for me to make new friends at school.					
324	I am good at working with other children.					
325	It is hard for me to make new friends.					
326	I do not get along with other kids.					
327	I can find a friend when I need one.					
328	I have nobody to talk to.					
329	I am good at working with other people.					
330	I prefer most of the time to be alone.					

PART IV. Child Parent relation Measures

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the relation that people have with their parents. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 5: Child Parent relationship Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
401	I like to spend time with my mother.					
402	I have close relationship with my mother.					
403	My mother cares very much for me.					
404	I discuss with my mother about my personal issues and problems.					
405	My mother loves me.					
406	I like to spend time with my father.					
407	I have close relationship with my father.					
408	My father cares very much for me.					
409	I discuss with my father about my personal issues and problems.					
410	My father loves me.					

Thank you

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106	"LZ\l/ø c=KÁ; ÉST@l/ø e"f'u`;	
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203	vÖnLÄ ^c?" "ÁTÄ[v c"< ›É`Ñ@ KSIÖ` Áö^KG<::					
204	w²< ¾Uç^uf 'Ñ` "ÁK?K~ ÄcT—M::					
205	›"Ç"É ^c?" "ÁTÄ[v ›É`Ñ@ qØ[êKG<::					
206	w²< 'Ña<" "ÁK?KA< c-< Se^f <LKG<::					
207	vÖnLÄ u^c? ÁY}— '˘::					
208	YK^c? k" ›e}dcw ›K˘::					
209	›"Ç"É uU"U 'Ñ` Ø\ "ÇMJ"ÿ< ›evKG<::					
210	¾J' 'Ñ` "ÇxG< ÄcT—M::					
211	"<Ö T "ÇMJ"ÿ< ÄcT—M::					
212	ÿU"U 'Ñ` Äe ¾TÑ~ ›ÄSeK~U::					
213	SŠu u=J" TÉ[Ó ¾UöMÖt"< " 'Ña< KTÉ[Ó]'d>'f •a~ ›Ä" <pU::					
214	TÉ[Ó ¾UöMÖt"< " 'Ña< KTÉ[Ó]'d>'~/ Ñ<Mu~ ›K˘::					
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216	›"É SØö 'Ñ` c=Ä`ew~ Á"T "ÁJ"ÿ< ÄcT—M::					
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218	u^c? IS"" SMj Äe}— '˘::					
219	ÓxŠ ¾ '>@ Sšf "Í= ¾K?L c"<" Sšf ›Á" {v`IU::					
220	¾UöMÑ" <" ›Ö~%oKG<::					
221	wl "ÇMJ"ÿ< ÄcT—M::					
222	°^c?" SJ" ÿT>Ñv~ u < ÁJ"ÿ< ›Ñ@ ›¾ªKG<::					
223	w²< Ñ>²? ¾J' SM"U 'Ñ` c=J" M˘ c`Š ÁÑ-G<f /					

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225	u`ÓÖ`'f K^c? "ÇekSÖÿ<f Ów ' " < ¾UkØK" <::					
226	KIÄ`f }eó ¾K?K" < }SK"ÿf ' " < ÁK" ::					
227	Óu? K=dÿM~ "ÁT>%oM Ä ¾—M::					
228	w²< Ñ>²? ¾T" ' ~ }p×ÿ" ¾S•` }LT "ÄÖó" < e" < SeLKG<::					
229	SMÿU "pMõ ¾K~U					
230	ÿc-< Ò` eJ" ukLK< ÁMu—M::					
231	fMp ß"kf K=Äe'dw~ ¾%oK< w²< <Óa<}K<w~::					
232	SŠU u=J" <Ó` c=ÑØS~ um Ñ<Muf }K" ::					
233	'Ña< c=Äe†Ó` ukLK< }eó q`xKG<::					
234	u}ÄÖÖT> Uj"Áf ¾K?K" < ^e U f }K" ::					
235	¾J' 'Ñ` KTÉ[Ó eVj` 'Ña< ÄuL>u<—M::					
236	ß"kf" É"ÖÖ æ ÄcT—M::					
237	"Äòf IÄ", " u}d" G<'@ ¾US^ ÄSeK—M::					
238	"Äòf fÇ` Se` „ ¾u?}cw PLò KSJ" ¾U<M }ÄSeK~U::					

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302	uTlu^© IÄ" f " <e" "ÄJ"ÿ< ÄcT—M::					
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304	ÿc-< Ò` K=ÄkLpK< ¾T><K<f" ›ÖxT>-< kuLKG<::					
305	ÝTLk" < e" < Ò` KT" < ^f ÄYwÄ—M::					
306	Kw%ü ÿUc^ ÄMp ÿc-< Ò` Se^f" S` xKG<::					
307	ÿ}n^' > † Ò` eJ" ó[f ÄcT—M::					
308	u" ÓÓ" " <eØ ¾TÄ[v ' Ñ" M" Ñ" <M ÄJ" wü Ú'nKG<::					
309	ÿc" < Ò` K=ÄÑ" -< ¾T><K<f" 'Ña< u}%oK" ›e" ÓÇKG<::					
310	w²< Ñ>²? ú` +-<" ¾}KÄj Tlu^© G<'@ -< ›ÄS†~U::					
311	u›w³—" < Ýw²< c-< Ò` eJ" ²" LKG<::					
312	ÿc-< LKSÄvKp Vj^KG<::					
313	uSÄU— "ÄU Tlu^© 'Ój, <LÄ LKSÑ-f Vj^KG<::					
314	w²< Ñ>²? uTlu^© IÄ", Äe}— ' ~ ::					
315	ÿÄ— KTÓ-f eVj` " KSJ" eVj` w²< Ñ>²? Äd"M—M::					
316	w²< ÿÄ™Š "Ç=[Ä~ uUöMÑ" < SMÿ< Ä[Ä—M::					
317	w²<-† ÿÄ™Š uSÚ[š ›udß]" <—M::					
318	'@ "KG<uf Ó\ý" <eØ um ` " " ›Ó~%oKG<::					
319	ÿÄ™Š ¾UöMÑ" <" ¾V^M ÉÖö cØ}" <—M ::					
320	Ýw²< ÿÄ™Š Ò` ¾ÖKk Ó' <~'f/p`uf ›K~::					
321	ÿÄ™Š e'Mx"© `Ç (Uj`'S[ÖÖf...) c=öMÑ< "Ä '@ ÄSxK< ::					
322	KÿÄ™Š w²< Ñ>²? ÓMI ›ÄÄKG<U::					
323	ufUI`f u?f ukLK< ÿÄ— TuËf <LKG<::					

324	ŸK?KA< MĐ< Ò` ¾Se^f Ø\ <KA >K~::					
325	w²< Ñ>²? >Ç=e ùĀ— KTō^f ĀŸwĀ—M::					
326	ŸK?KA< MĐ< Ò` SJ" >M<MU::					
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408	>v, uxU ĀewM—M::					
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Annex:2.1, English version of Married Women Questionnaire

Code: Married Women

Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work

The objective of this questionnaire is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work. Therefore, it designed to collect data about the economic and social conditions of divorced women and married women in comparison.

The data collected form this questionnaire will all be used for the purpose of the research. In addition, note that all the collected data will be kept only in the hands of the researcher. Moreover, you do not need to write your name on the questionnaire. I hereby request you to be open and honest while responding so that the research could succeed and achieve the intended goal.

Please fill the number in the proper place or encircle your choice for questions with choices and for open questions write your response in the given space.

Finally, dear respondent I appreciate your cooperation and willingness in the name of Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work, thank you.

The Enumerator's Visit

Name of the Enumerator _____

Table 1: Interviewer format

No	Date	Time Started	Time Ended	The interview completed	The interviewee was not at home	Is not willing	Postponed	The interviewee was found after the visit	Mention if there are other
1									
2									
3									

 *This questionnaire can fill by the subject of study or by enumerator*

Part I. Background Information

101. Address 1. *Woreda* _____ 2. *Kebele* _____ House no. _____

Table 2: List of Personal Variable

No	Item	Response
102	Sex	
103	Age	
104	Place of birth (town)?	
105	Family size	
106	Your educational level	1. Can't read & write 2. Basic education 3. Up to grade 4 4. Up to grade 8 5. Up to grade 10 6. Up to grade 12 7. Up to 12+ 1 8. Up to 12 + 2 9. Up to 12 +4 10. If any specify-----
107	Your occupation	
108	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox Christian 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. If any specify-----
109	How often you go religious institutions per month?	
110	How is your participation after marriage in comparing with before marriage?	1. It has no difference 2. It has increased 3. It has decreased 4. I stopped going 5. If any specify-----
111	What is your ethnic background?	
112	Which number do you give for your current marriage?	
113	What was your age at first marriage?	
114	Where did you get married your current husband?	1. Addis Ababa 2. If any specify-----
115	When did you get married your current husband?	
116	How was this marriage established?	1. Family arrangement 2. By my choice 3. Abduction 4. Inheritance 5. If any specify-----
117	What was your main reason for the establishment of your marriage?	
118	After marriage, did you expect to face social problem?	1. No 2. Yes

119	Why?	
120	After marriage, did you expect to face economic problems in the future?	1.No 2.Yes
121	Why?	
122	In your current marriage, have you faced frequent clash?	1.No 2.Yes
123	In this marriage, did you experience repeatedly staying outside your home?	
124	If you have had the experience of leaving your home for how long?	

Notes: This part contains questions about the background of the women ex-husband

Table 3: List of background variables of ex-husband

No.	Items	Response
126	What is your husband educational level?	1. Can't read & write 2. Basic education 3.Up to grade 4 4. Up to grade 8 5.Up to grade 10 6. Up to grade 12 7.Up to 12+ 1 8.Up to 12 + 2 9. Up to 12 +4 10.If any specify-----
127	What is your husband occupation?	
128	What are your husband responsibilities at home?	
129	What are your husband responsibilities out side home?	

Part II. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Notes: This part contains questions of income and expenditure of the household

Table 4: List of Family Income and Expenditure

No.	Items	Response
201	Who raise the main source of the family's income?	1.Husband 2. Myself 3. Children 4. Me and my husband 5. If any specify-----
202	What is the main means of income of the family?	1.Salary 2.House rent

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.Support from children 4.Help from relatives 5.From my husband 6.Trade 7.Weaving 8.Petty trade 9.Daily labor 10.If any specify-----
203	How much was your average monthly income or salary?	<p>203.1 Before marriage</p> <p>203.2 After marriage</p>
205	How much was the average monthly income or salary your husband gets?	
206	Apart from the family's main means of income, is there any economic support from outside for the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
207	If there is support, what is its source?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Children 2.Friends 3.Relatives 4.Charity organization 5.If any specify-----
208	Do you have money saved in bank for the family?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Yes 2.No
209	How much do you pay for house rent?	
210	How many rooms the house has?	
211	If you are using electricity in the house how much is the average monthly bill?	
212	If you are using telephone in the house how much is the average monthly bill?	
213	How much is the average monthly water bill?	
214	What is the basic and serious problem of your family from listed below?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inability to get food on time 2. Poor quality and insufficient amount of food 3.Lack of money to cover medical expenses 4.Shortage of money to buy clothes and shoes 5.Inability to pay school fees 6.Inability to buy learning instruments for children 7. Shortage of money to pay for communal self help organizations 8. Shortage of money to pay for water and electric consumption. 9.Inability to pay house rent on time 10.Shortage of money to buy things necessary for the holidays 11.Nothing

	12.All 13.If any specify-----
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Part III Conditions of Children

Table 5. Items in relation to the condition of children in the sample household

No.	Items	Response
301	Do you have enough time to spare with your children?	1. Yes, I have 2. No, I have not 3. If any specify-----
302	Are your children currently attending school?	1. No 2. Yes 3. If any specify-----
303	Are there children not going to school? What are the reasons if they are not going to school?	1. Female _____ 2. Male _____
304	Who are the children drop out of school and what is the reason?	1. Female _____ 2. Male _____
305	What is your child responsibility at home?	1. Female _____ 2. Male _____
306	What is your child responsibility out side home?	1. Female _____ 2. Male _____

307. In general, if there are any economic and other problems you have faced when raising your children, please mention them:

Part IV. Social Lives and Interpersonal Relations

Table 6. Items which indicate the mother's Social and interpersonal relationships

No.	Items	Response
401	Have you ever felt lack of supports and concerned person due to marriage to your husband?	1. Yes 2. No 3. If any specify-----
402	What do you feel?	1. Nothing 2. Some times I feel 3. I feel every day 4. If any specify-----
403	Did the support you were getting from friends and relatives have stopped because your marriage?	1. It didn't stop 2. It did stop 3. If any specify-----
404	Did you have friends to whom you can tell your problems?	1. Yes 2. No
405	If you have no friend to help you, what do you feel?	1. Nothing 2. I feel lonely 3. If any specify-----

406	Did you have relatives to whom you can tell your problems?	1.Yes 2.No
407	If you have no relative to help you, what do you feel?	1.Nothing 2.I feel lonely 3.If any specify-----
408	While you try to solve your problems who is mostly available to help you closely?	1.My relatives 2.My parents 3.My ex- husband 4.My children 5.My friends 6.Religious leaders 7.No body 8. If any specify-----
409	Where do you go frequently to share your ideas and problems?	1.My relatives 2.My parents 3.My ex-husband 4.My children 5.My friends 6.Religious leaders 7.No body 8. If any specify-----
410	In general, is your relationship with friends and relatives continue after marriage?	1.Has continued like before 2.We couldn't meet them often 3.I have quieted the relationship 4.If any specify-----
411	Currently, how is your relationship with your former unmarried friends?	1.As usual 2.Improved 3.Very limited 4.It is stopped 5.If any specify-----
412	Currently, how is your relationship with your former married friends?	1.As usual 2.Improved 3.Very limited 4.It is stopped 5.If any specify-----
413	Who are mostly your female friends currently?	1.The non-married 2.Widowed 3.Divorced 4.Married 5.All types 6.If any specify-----
414	If you have male friends who are they mostly?	1.The non-married 2.Widower 3.Divorced 4.Married

		5.All types 6.If any specify-----
415	Is there any organization to help families in your kebele in relation to marriage and divorce?	1.Yes there is 2.No there isn't 3.I don't know 4.In any specify-----
416	Do you feel that the respect you had from your neighbors and the surrounding people have been reduced because you are marriage?	1.It has rather increased 2.It didn't decrease 3.It has slightly decreased 4.It has decreased significantly 5.If any specify-----
417	How is your participation in association and communal self-help organization after marriage?	1.As usual 2.Increased 3.Decreased 4.I have stopped 5.If any specify-----
418	How is your relationship with your in-laws?	1.We cannot go along 2.We go along 3.If any specify-----
419	How is your relation with your husband's friends?	1.We have good relation 2.We can not go along 3.If any specify-----
420	Have you faced abuse of any kind?	1.Yes 2.No
421	What are the kinds of abuses you have faced and by whom?	

422. In general, if there are any social problems you have faced, please mention them:

Part V. Divorce and Its Settlement

Note: This section is fill if only the respondent had been divorced at least once.

Table 7. Items that Includes Items in the Process of Divorce and its Settlement

No.	Items	Response
501	In your previous marriage, had you faced frequent clashes?	1.Yes 2.No 3.If any specify-----
502	In your previous marriage, did you experience leaving and staying outside home?	1.Yes 2.No

503	If you had experienced leaving your home, how long did you stay outside home?	
504	What are the types of abuses you have faced by your ex-husband?	
505	When was your last divorce?	
506	What was the cause of divorce?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money problem 2. Fertility problem of mine 3. Fertility problem of his 4. Pressure from my friends 5. pressure from his friends 6. Religion difference 7. Pressure from my family 8. pressure of his family 9. Diference in ethnic 10. Sexual incompatibility 11. Addiction problem of mine 12. Addiction problem of his 13. If any specify-----
507	How was the divorce settled?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In court 2. Traditionally 3. By religious leaders 4. By Elderly 5. It is still in court 6. It is still in hands of elderly 7. If any specify-----
508	Did you settle issues related with property sharing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. If any specify-----
509	Did you share mutual properties?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. If any specify-----
510	What are main items you got during property settlement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
511	How did you share properties?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. we shared equally 2. I was favored 3. My ex-husband favored 4. If any specify-----
512	How do judged what you get in relation to your contribution during marriage?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. we shared equally 2. I was favored 3. My ex-husband favored 4. If any specify----- -----
513	Did you face problems of legal procedures during property settlement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. i faced little problem 3. I faced many difficulties

Table: 8. Comments of Enumerators about the household

About parents	
About children	
Other	

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101. ›É^h 1. " [Ç ----- 2. kuK?----- ¾u?f l. -----

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}.l	¾ØÁo→ ›Ā'f	SMe	›e)A¾f
102	ò		
103	ÉT@		
104	¾f'<MÉ x		
105	¾u?)cw w³f		
106	¾ 'f fUI'f Ā[í	1. T"uw S[õ ›KS%oM 2. Sc[] fUI'f 3. eÝ 4 4. eÝ 8 5. eÝ 10 6. eÝ 12 7. eÝ 12 ± 1 8. eÝ 12 ± 2 9. eÝ 12 ± 4 10. K?L "K ĀŅKê-----	
107	e^		
108	GĀT•f	1. * „Ēje j`e+Ā" 2. S<cK=U 3. ýaž,e "f 4. " „K=j 5. K?L "K ĀŅKê-----	
109	Ā PĀT•f u? „<uT"~ u" e", ĀH@ÇK<:		
110	Ý)d)ñ ufÇ` uòf Ý'ua f)dfò Ò` c=Āe)Ā'f ›G<" U" ĀSeLM;	1. K" <Ø ¾K" <U 2. ÚUβM 3. k"γM 4. SH@É › T@›KG< 5. K?L çK ĀŅKê-----	
111	wN?[cw		
112	Ōw%o e" f Ñ>²? òiS°M<:		
113	¾SÉS]Ā Ōw%o c=ðeS< ÉT@- e" f 'u`:		
114	Ý>G<'< vKu?f- Ō` Ōw%o ¾ðcS<f ¾f "'<:		
115	Ý>G<'< vKu?f- Ō` Ōw%o (¾SÚ[ı Ōw%o) ¾ðcS<f SŠ "'<:		
116	¾›G<'< Ōw%o- ¾)Sc[]"< "Ēf 'u`<:	1. uu?)cw U`Ý 2. u^c? U`Ý 3. uÖKó 4. u`<'e 5. K?L "K ĀŅK}-----	
117	¾›G<'< fÇ` c=Sc[f a" "< Uj"Ā „ U"Ē" 'u`:		
118	ÝŌw%o u%EL ¾Tlu^⊙ <Óa< "Āòf ĀŅØS<—M wK" <›eu" < 'u`:	1. ›Ā ›LcwÝ<U 2. ››eu? 'u`	
119	KU":		
120	ÝŌw%o u%EL ›ç•T>Ā⊙> <Óa< "Āòf ĀŅØS—M wK" <›eu" < 'u`:	1. ›Ā ›LcwÝ<U 2. ››eu? 'u`	
121	KU":		
122	u>G<'< fÇ` - "'<eØ }ĀÒÒT> ¾J' Óβf ÑØVf Ā" <nM:	1. ›- ÑØV—M 2. ›Ā ›MÑØS~U	
123	u>G<'< fÇ` - "'<eØ }ĀÒÒT> ¾J' Ýϖ≠f S' <x f	1. ›- ÑØV—M	

	ÑØvf Á<nM;	2. ›Ä ›MÑÖS˘U	
124	ÝJ' KU" ÁIM Ñ>? Ýu?f "Ø]" < qÄ}ªM;		

Tdcu=Á: Ý²=I u < ¾}SKÝ~f SÖÃq< uØ" ~ " <eØ eK}"~f u?}cw ¾kÉV ›v" ^ S[
¾T>VL ĀJ" M::

c" Ö[› I. 3 ¾ T" ^a Ö` Ā•\ eKK'u\ f ¾kÉV ›v" ^ ¾T>SKÝf SÖÃp "' <

.I.	¾ØÁo" < ›Ä' f	SMe	›eÄ¾f
126	¾vKu?f- ¾fUI' f Ā[1. T" uw S[ō ›KS%oM 2. Sc[] fUI' f 3. eÝ 4 4. eÝ 8 5. eÝ 10 6. eÝ 12 7. eÝ 12 ± 1 8. eÝ 12 ± 2 9. eÝ 12 ± 4 10. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
127	¾vKu?f- Y^/VÁ U" É" "' <?		
128	vKu?„ uu?f " <eØ U" É`š 'u^†" <;		
129	vKu?„ Ýu?f " <u U" É`š 'u^†" <;		

¡õM G<Kf : Ñu=" "Ü

Tdcu=Á: Ý²=I u < ¾}SKÝ~f SÖÃq< uØ" ~ " <eØ eK}"~f u?}cw " T" ^ ›ÖnLĀ "Ü" Ñu=

c" √[› I.4 uu?}cw " <eØ K=•\ ¾T><K< ¾Ñu=" "Ü ÖsT> T> " ^a<

.I.	¾ØÁo" < ›Ä' f	SMe	›eÄ¾f
201	ª" — ¾u?}cu< S)ÇĀ]Ā U" ◊ ÝT" "' < ¾T>Ñ" <;	1. ÝvKu?, 2. Ý ' @ 3. ÝMĐŠ 4. Ý' @" ÝvKu?, 5. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
202	ª" — ¾u?}cu< S)ÇĀ]Ā ¾Ñu= U" ◊ U" É" "' <;	1. ĀV˘ 2. ¾u?f Ý= ^ Ā 3. ÝMĐ< ¾T>Ñ" `Ç 4. Ýu?}cuw ¾T>Ñ" `Ç 5. ÝvKu?, 6. Ý" ÓÉ 7. Ý'e}— " ÓÉ 8. Ýk" e^ 9. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	

203	›T" ¼" Ñu= /ÁV' ¼'f U" ÁIM '";	01 ÝÖw%o uðf 02 ÝÖw%o uPL	
205	›T" ¼" Ñu= /ÁV' ¼vKu, U" ÁIM '";		
206	Ýª" — ¼u?)cu< S)ÇÁ]Á U"ð }ÚT] K?L ¼Ñ"²w `Ç Ýu?)cu< ©Ü ÁÑ—K<;	1. ›- 2. ›ÃÁKU	
207	`Ç " < "K U"Ü Ý¼f '";	1. ÝMĐ< 2. ÝΠÁ™Š 3. Ý²SÉ 4. Ý `Ç cÜ É'í, < 5. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
208	uv" j Ku?)cu< ¼)KSÖ Ñ"²w ›K;	1. ›- 2. ¼KU	
209	¼S•]Á u?~ ¼Ý=^Á ÝJ' u" e" f ĀÝöLK<;		
210	uu?~ " < eØ e" f jöKA>K<;		
211	u?K?f]j ¼T>ÖKS< ÝJ' u" uT"Á e" f ĀÝöLK<;		
212	KeMj u" uT"Á e" f Á"xK<;		
213	K" <H u" uT" e" f ĀÝöLK<;		
214	Ý < Ý}²[²f " < eØ uª" f K' e- ›ÑwØu=ñ .Ö` ¼~ '";	1. uc>- UÓw ÁKTÓ-f .Ö` 2. ›e)— Ø^f ÁK"<" um ÁMJ' UÓw 3. ¼IjU" "B-f" ÁKS%oM .Ö` 4. ›Mvdf" KSÓ³f ›KS%oM 5. ¼f/u?f jöÁ SjöM ÁKS%oM 6. KMĐ< Kf/f ¼T>ÁeðMÑ< 'Ña<" SÓ"f ›KS%oM 7. KTIu^©" K É` ¼T>J" SªÝ SjöM ›KS%oM 8. K?K?f]j" K"< "Ü SjöM ›KS%oM 9. ¼u?f Ý=^Á uc>- SjöM ›KS%oM 10. Ku>Lf ¼T>ÁeðMÑ< 'Ña<" SÓ³f ›KS%oM 11. G<K<U 12. U"U ¼KU 13. K?L "K ĀÑKi -----	

jöM 3. MĐ<" ¼T>SKÝ~ G<'@ -<

c"Ö[› 5. MĐ<" ¼)SKÝ~ G<'@ -<

}.I	¼ØÁo" < ›Á' f	SMe	›e)Á¼f
301	ÝMĐ<- Ö ¼T>ÁdMóf um Ó²? ›K-f;	1. ›- ›K" 2. ›Á ¼K"U 3. ML "K ĀÑKi -----	
302	MĐ<- fUI` t"<" ¼)Ý }K<'";	1. ›- ›K" 2. ›Á ¼K"U 3. ML "K ĀÑKi -----	

303	f/u?f ¼TÄH@Æf MÐ< 'T" "t"< Uj"Á t"<e uï ÄNKê;	1. c?f 2. "É	
304	fUI`f u?f ÝT>H@Äf " <eØ fUI`f Äs[Ö "K uU" Uj"Äf " <;	1. c?f 2. "É	
305	MÐ< uu?f " <eØ Ält"< " É`h" Lø'f uï Ýök" < ÄÖki<;	1. c?f 2. "É	
306	MÐ< Ýu?f " <B U" ÄÄ`ÖK< uU" Ä"ðLK<;	1. c?f 2. "É	

307. vÖnLÄ MÐ< uTdÄÖ ¼NÖVf }=¢•T>Ä© <Óa< u=²[`\;

jöM 4. ¼ T`^a Tlu^"© IÄ`f" Ó"-<'f ¼}SKÝ}

c"Ö]» 6. ¼ T`^a Tlu^" < IÄ`f G<'@ ¼T>SKÝ~`^`a<

.l	¼ØÄo© }Ä`f	SMe	»e}Äf
401	u²=I Öw%o¼@ Uj"Äf ÄxG<f ÉÖö "ÄU ÄxG<<f c"< »K wK" < ÄevK<;	1. »- 2. »Ä 3. ML "K ÄÑki ----- -----	
402	U" ÄcT- M ;	1. U"U »ÄcT`U 2. »"Ç"É ÄcT—M 3. G<K? ÄcT—M 4. K?L "K ÄÑK ----- -----	
403	u²=I Öw%o- Uj"Äf Ýu?)cx " ÝΠÄ™CE ÄÑ-< ¼'u["< Tlu^"© ÉÖö »Ø)ªM/qçM;	1. »MqSU 2. qçM 3. K?L "K ÄÑK ----- -----	
404	<Óa" K='Ó\ f ¼T>»K<f ΠÄ— »KAf;	1. »- 2. »Ä	
405	¼T>[Ç- ΠÄ— vKS•\ U" ÄcT- M;	1. U"U 2. wt`'f ÄcT—M 3. K?L "K ÄÑK ----- -----	
406	<Óa" K='Ó\ f ¼T>»K<f ²SÉ »KAf;	1. »- 2. »Ä	
407	¼T>[Ç- ²SÉ vKS•\ U" ÄcT- M;	1. U"U 2. wt`'f ÄcT—M 3. K?L "K ÄÑK ----- -----	
408	¼T>NÖVf" Tlu^"© <Óa< KSö f c=Vj\ w²<Ñ>²? up`w K=[Ç-f ¼T>Ñ=" < T" " <;	1. u?)cxS(²SÉt,) 2. `LÐŠ 3. ¼kÉV vKu?, 4. MÐŠ 5. ΠÄ™S 6. ¼HÄT•f »v, <	

		7. T"U 8. K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
409	w²< Ñ>²? Hdxƒ" " «Óa" KT"ðM "ĀT" ĀH@ÇK<;	1. u?}cxŠ(²SĒt,) 2. "LÐŠ 3. vKu?, 4. MÐŠ 5. ΠĀ™Š 6. ¾HĀT•ƒ ›v, < 7. T"U 8. K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
410	vÖnLĀ ŸΠĀ™CE " Ÿu?}cxCE Ò` ĀKAƒ Ó"–<ƒ ŸÖw%o u□LU "ĀkÖK ' " <;	1. ›- "ĀkÖK ' " < 2. w²< Ñ>²? ›"Ñ" "U 3. Ó"–< ' " " ›]Ú;KG< 4.K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
411	u;G<' < cƒ ŸkÉV ĀLÑu< ΠĀ™CE Ò` ĀKAƒ Ó"–<ƒ "Ēƒ ' " <;	1. "Āuð~ ' " < 2. }ıφKA;M 3. ¾} "c' J•M 4. qV;M 5. K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
412	u;G<' < cƒ ŸkÉV "LÑu< ΠĀ™CE Ò` ĀKAƒ Ó"–<ƒ "Ēƒ ' " <;	1. "Āuð~ ' " < 2. }ıφKA;M 3. ¾} "c' J•M 4. qV;M 5. K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
413	›G<" u;w³— " < ¾c?ƒ ÖĀ™CE ¾ƒ™† " t " <;	1. ĀLÑu< 2. vKA%ot " < ¾V~vt " < 3. ƒÇ " t " < " ¾ð~ 4. ufÇ` ĀK<ƒ 5. ŸG<K<U Ò` 6. K?L cK ĀÑKē----- -----	
414	›G<" u;w³— " < Ÿ " É ÖĀ™CE ¾ƒ™† " t " <;	1. ĀLÑu< 2. T>e, %ot " < ¾V~vt " < 3. ƒÇ " t " < " ¾ð~ 4. ufÇ` ĀK<ƒ 5. ŸG<K<U Ò` 6. K?L cK ĀÑKē----- -----	
415	ukuK?›G< " <eØ ƒÇ` " u}SKY} ¾T>c^ É` }ƒ ›K;	1. ›- ›K 2. ›Ā ¾KU 3. ›L " <pU 4.K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	
416	ufÇ` LĀ uSJ• Uj" Āƒ ŸŃA[u?, <" Ÿ›"vu=" < lw` }cw ĀÑ–<<ƒ ¾'u[" < ›;waf ¾k'c ĀSeKA M;	1. "Ç" <U ÚUβM 2. ›Mk'cU 3. + "φ k"γM 4. uxU k"γM 5. K?L "K ĀÑKē----- -----	
417	ŸÖw%o u L uS[ÇÍ Tıu^ƒ " Éa< ĀKAƒ }dfö U" ¾SeLM;	1. "Āuð~ ' " < 2. ÚUβM 3. k"γM 4. K?L "K ĀÑKē ----- -----	

418	ŸvKu?„ ²SĚ< Ō` ÁKAf Ó"-<'f "Ěf "'<;	1. Ø\ Ō"-<'f >K" 2. >"eTTU 3. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
419	vKu?f- ŌĀ™< Ō` ÁM-f Ó"-<'f "Ěf "'<;	1. Ø\ Ō"-<'f >K" 2. >"eTTU 3. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
420	Ønf Ā`fxf Ā`<nM;	1. >- 2. > Ā	
421	ŸĀ[çxf U" U" >Ā'f Øn„<T" >Ě fx M;		

422. vŌnLĀ MĐ< uTdĀÓ ¾ÑŌVf Tlu^© <Ōa<" u=2[^\;

jōM 5. ō`" ¾}SKŸ} ^ ^ G<'@ -<" ¾T>SKŸf

Idcu=Ā: Ÿ²=I u <¾}SKŸ-f SŌĀq< T`^a Ÿ²=I uðf ó` ÑØ★Ÿ†"< ŸJ' w%o ĀK<f" G<'@ -<u}SKŸ}
¾T>VL ĀJ"M::

c"Ō[»I.7 ō` " ¾ō` >ð[LU G<'@ u}SKŸ}

.l.	¾ŌĀo`< >Ā'f	SMe	>e)Ā¾f
501	ukÉV fÇ` - ""<eØ }ĀŌŌT> ¾J' Ōðf ÑØV M;	1. >- ÑØV—M 2. >Ā >MÑŌS`U 3. K?L "K ĀÑKē-----	
502	ŸJ' Ÿu?f "Ø, TĀ` ÑØV M;	1. >- ÑØV—M 2. >Ā >MÑŌS`U	
503	ŸJ' KU" ĀIM Ñ>²? Ÿu?f "Ø)"< qĀ)°M;		
504	ŸkÉV vKu?„ U" >Ā'f Ønf Ā`fxf Ā`<nM;		
505	¾SÚ[h"<" ō` ¾ðÇS<f SŠ "'<;		
506	¾ō`< a""< U "Āf U"Ě" "'<;	1. ¾Ñ"²w <Ō` 2. MIÁKS" <KÉ <Ō` ----Ÿ'@ 3. MIÁKS" <KÉ <Ō` ----Ÿc< 4. ¾'@ ¾^Ā— Ōðf 5. ¾ c< ¾^Ā— Ōðf 6. ¾GĀT•f Mĉ'f 7. ¾ '@u?}cw Ōðf 8. ¾ c< u?}cw Ōðf 9. ¾wH@` Mĉ'f 10. eŌ© ōLŌf >KSxxU 11. u ' @ uŸ<M ĀvMc<c---c=Ō^-----SŌØ---- Ÿf 12. u c< uŸ<M ĀvMc<c---c=Ō^-----SŌØ---- Ÿf 13. K?L "K ĀŌke -----	
507	"Ěf 'u` ¾}Ÿ" "'<;	1. uŌ`Ě u?f 2. uvIL© 3. uPĀT•f 4. uiTÓK?	

		5. Ń<ÇŁ }M}SÚU uō`É u?f }Ā³<M 6. Ń<ÇŁ }M}SÚU uiTÓK? }Ā³<M 7. K?L "K ĀŃKē-----	
508	"w[f jōōM u)SKŸ} ĀK`< Ń<ÇĀ }MsM `Ā;	1. >- }MsM 2. >Ā }LKKU 3. K?L "K ĀŃKē-----	
509	uŌ^ ¾'u^<G<" "w[f j}ōKᵃM;	1. >- 2. >Ā 3. K?L "K ĀŃKē-----	
510	Ÿ}ōK<f "w[f `<eØ ᵃ" ᵃ" -‡" ĀŌKi<;	01.----- 02.----- 03.-----	
511	"w[f jōōK< "Ēf 'u`;	1. Ÿ<M 'u` ¾}ōM'`< 2. K'@ ĀĀL 'u` 3. KkÉV vKu?, ĀĀL 'u` 4. K?L "K ĀŃKē -----	
512	Ÿ'ua f >e}ᵃi- >'i` c=ĀŁf É`h- U" ĀSeLM;	1. Ÿ<M 'u` ¾}ōM'`< 2. ¾'@ É`h Ÿō ĀLM 3. ¾vKu?, É`h Ÿō ĀLM 4. K?L "K ĀŃKē -----	
513	uiŌ >điU LĀ ¾"w[f jōōM" u)SKŸ} ¾NŌVf .Ō` >K;	1. uβ^i 2. f"i NŌV—M 3. u×U }†Ō_ 'u` 4. K?L "K ĀŃKi -----	
514	u"w[f jōōM "p f ul - Uj" Āf >ĒKA ¾}Ā[Nxf ĀSeKA M;	1. >ĀSeK`U 2. >- 3. K?L "K ĀŃKi -----	
515	MĐ<" uT>SKŸf ĀK< Ń<ÇĀ< }sB}ᵃM;	1. >- }MsM 2. >Ā }LKKU 3. K?L "K ĀŃKē -----	
516	vKu?, KMÍ/Đ< K=cØ ¾}c'uf Ń"²w >K`Ā;	1. >Ā ¾KU 2. >- 3. K?L "K ĀŃKi -----	
517	¾T>cØ ŸJ' U" ĀIM u` ¾c×M;		
518	Ke" f MĐ< `<;		
519	Ń"²u<" uc>- ĀŃ—K<;	1. >- 2. >Mö >Mö 3. uòf ĀcŌ` 'u` >G<" Ó" qV>M 4. K?L "K ĀŃKi -----	
520	ŸkÉV vKu?, Ō` ¾T>•\ MĐ< >K<;	1. >- 2. >Ā 3. K?L "K ĀŃKi -----	
521	"K< KSŌw-f .Ō` NŌV M;	1. >- 2. >Ā >MŃŌS"U 3. >MŌu—†`<U 4. K?L "K ĀŃKi	
522	`f Ō` ĀK<f" MĐ< >v %o`< ĀŌĀktᵃM;	1. >Ā 2. >- 3. K?L "K ĀŃKi-----	
523	"Ēf '`< ¾T>ŌĀst`< "ĀU ¾f" SŠ '`< ¾T>ŌĀst`<;		

jōM 6. ō`"" fÇ`" ¾}SKŸ} TŌnKĀ ØĀŌ-<

601. u>G<'< fÇa ``<eØ SKŌM ĀđMŃŌK< 'u`; 1.>-

- 2. MōMÓU
- 3. ML "K ĀŃKī -----

602. KU";

603. vŌnLĀ fÇ` " õ^ u}SKÝ} uÓM ÝŇÖVf uS' df SÖqU ¾T>đMŇ<f ¾T>ÚU\ f "K;

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"l" u}SKÝ}	
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K?L "K ĀŃKī	

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Annex:2.3, English version of Questionnaire for children from Married Family

Q. Code: MD

Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work

A Questionnaire on the Research about Psychosocial Condition of Children

This questionnaire is prepared for assessing the psychosocial condition of children in divorced families. The objective of this questionnaire is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work.

The data collected from this questionnaire will all be used for the purpose of the research. In addition, note that all the collected data will be kept only in the hands of the researcher. I hereby request you to be open and honest while responding so that the research could succeed and achieve the intended goal.

Please write your response by indicating the number in the proper place and for open questions write in the given space.

Finally, dear respondent I appreciate your cooperation and willingness in the name of Addis Ababa University Graduate School of Social Work, thank you.

The Enumerator's Visit

Name of the Enumerator _____

Table 1: Interviewer format

No	Date	Time Started	Time Ended	The intervention completed	The interviewee was not at home	Is not willing	Postponed	The interviewee was found after the visit	Mention if there are other
1									

PART I. Background Information

DIRECTION: For the following questions either fill the appropriate words or encircle the letter of your choice

101. Address 1. *Woreda* _____ 2. *Kebele* _____ House no. _____

Table 2: Background Information of respondents

No	Item	Response
102	Sex	1. Male 2. Female
103	Age	
104	Place of birth (town)?	
105	Your educational level	1. Can't read & write 2. Up to grade 4 3. Up to grade 8 4. Up to grade 10 5. Up to grade 12 6. Up to 12+ 1 7. Up to 12 + 2 8. Up to 12 +4 9. If any specify-----
106	With whom you are living?	1. With both of my parents 2. Only with my mother 3. Only with my father 4. With my brothers and sisters 5. With grand parents 6. With my uncle and aunt 7. With my mother and my stepfather 8. With my father and my stepmother 9. With friends 10. Alone 11. If any specify -----
107	How often you go religious institutions per month?	
108	How is your school result?	

PART II: Psychological condition Measures.

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the experiences that people have in their daily life. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 3: Psychological Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Response Categories				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
201	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.					
202	I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with others.					
203	Overall, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.					
204	I feel I do not have much to be a proud of.					
205	I consider my self as useless at times.					
206	I am able to do things as other do.					
207	Overall, I am satisfied with myself.					
208	I have a positive attitude toward myself.					
209	At times, I think I am no good at all.					
210	I feel as if I lost something.					
211	I feel as if I am ineffective.					
212	I do not get gratification from anything.					
213	I am not motivated to do things I would like to do.					
214	I have the energy to do the things I'd like to do					
215	I am confident on myself					
216	I fell incompetent when something bad happens to me.					
217	I feel as if I never actually attain my aspiration.					
218	I am satisfied with my appearance.					
219	My goals reflect my personal desire rather than the desire of others.					
220	I get what I want					
221	I feel that I am incompetent					

222	I see myself as if I am less competent than I would like to be					
223	Good things happen to me usually when I have worked for it.					
224	I am full of hope					
225	I am pursuing to the goal that I have set for myself.					
226	I have a hopeless outlook for life.					
227	I see fulfillment of my aspiration as possible.					
228	I often seem as if I lost of self-direction and purpose for existence.					
229	My sleep is restless and disturbed.					
230	When I am with people I sweat very easily.					
231	I have many problems that have caused great deal of worry in my life.					
232	I always have enough energy when I face with difficulties.					
233	I give up easily when things get hard.					
234	I have frequent headaches for which I do not know the reasons					
235	When I try to do things it goes wrong.					
236	I have feeling of worry and nervousness					
237	I feel that I can lead my life effectively in the future.					
238	I do not think that I can establish and lead family in the future.					

PART III Social life Measures

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the experiences that people have in their dally life. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 4: Social life Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
301	I am socially somewhat awkward.					
302	I feel inhibited in social lives.					
303	I feel tense when I am with people I do not know well.					
304	I welcome the opportunities to mix socially with people.					
305	I find it hard to talk to strangers or person I do not know well.					
306	I prefer working with others rather than alone.					

307	I am shy with members of the opposite sex.					
308	During conversations, I am worried about saying something dumb.					
309	I try to avoid situations that force me to communicate with people.					
310	I feel often uncomfortable at parties and other social gathering.					
311	I usually feel relaxed when I am with a group of people.					
312	I tend to withdraw from mixing with people.					
313	I try to avoid formal social occasions and events.					
314	I am happy in my social life most of the time.					
315	When I am trying to have friends and to be friends, I succeed most of the time.					
316	Many of my friends understand me the way I want to be understood.					
317	Many of my friends are finally disappointed me.					
318	I get much satisfaction from the groups I am belonging.					
319	My friends are giving me the moral support I need.					
320	I have a deep sharing relationship with a number of friends.					
321	My friends come to get emotional support from me.					
322	I am not open most of the time to my friends.					
323	It is easy for me to make new friends at school.					
324	I am good at working with other children.					
325	It is hard for me to make new friends.					
326	I do not get along with other kids.					
327	I can find a friend when I need one.					
328	I have nobody to talk to.					
329	I am good at working with other people.					

PART IV. Child Parent relation Measures

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statements refer to the relation that people have with their parents. You are to indicate, on a five-point scale, the extent of agreement between the feeling expressed in each statement and your own personal reactions. The five points are: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Mark (√) the point which best indicates your agreement or disagreement.

Table 5: Child Parent relationship Outcome Measures

No.	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
401	I like to spend time with my mother.					
402	I have close relationship with my mother.					
403	My mother cares very much for me.					
404	I discuss with my mother about my personal issues and problems.					
405	My mother loves me.					
406	I like to spend time with my father.					
407	I have close relationship with my father.					
408	My father cares very much for me.					
409	I discuss with my father about my personal issues and problems.					
410	My father loves me.					

Thank you