



Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Law and Governance Studies
Center for Human Rights

**The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic
Violence: An Assessment of Educated Women in Addis Ababa**

By: Dorka Alemu

Advisor: Elshaday Kifle

**A Thesis Submitted to the Center for Human Rights of College of Law and Governance
Studies, Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of the Degree of
Master of Arts in Human Rights**

January, 2018

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Law and Governance Studies
Center for Human Rights

Approval Sheet by the Board of Examiners

Name: Dorka Alemu

I.D.NO: GSR/0690/08

Title: The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence: An Assessment of Educated Women in Addis Ababa

Approved by Examining Board

Advisor

Signature

Date

Internal examiner

Signature

Date

External examiner

Signature

Date

Declaration

I, Dorka Alemu, declare that this thesis is my own work and the materials I used as a source have been appropriately cited. The submission of this thesis is for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Art in Human Rights, to the College of Law and Governance, Addis Ababa University through center for Human Rights. This thesis has never been submitted to this, or any other University for the award of a degree, diploma, or certificate. .

Addis Ababa University

Name: Dorka Alemu Gebre Mariam

Date of submission, January 2018

signature: _____

Acknowledgement

My sincere gratitude goes to Elshaday Kifle who helped me throughout the entire processes by giving me the needed instruction and resources to conclude the research. I am very fortunate to have a patient and understanding advisor as you thank you for all you have done. To the informants who were willing to participate even when it was hard to talk about their personal issues to a stranger and for taking the time to talk to me, I will forever be in your debt.

Inspector Tekalegne Hilay who helped me get the data's I needed and gave me guidance on how to get them words can't express my appreciation. To my parents Mrs. Alemu Gebre Mariam and Miss. Girmush Menja the unconditional love and support you gave me has given me the strength to do everything I do. Nana, you were the person who pushed me to strive for more even when I didn't feel like doing it I will always love you. To my friends who supported me for the past year and half with everything they have I am thankful.

God you are my rock, strength and the reason for my existence everything I am or will ever be is because of you, I give you all the praise.

Acronyms

CEDAW	The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
DEVAW	The United Nation Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DV	Domestic Violence
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MOWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth affairs
PACHPR	Protocol on the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nation
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

List of Tables

Table's	page
Table 1.1 Backgrounds of Informants	35
Table 1.2 Lists of Key Informants	36
Table 1.3 Addis Ababa police commission women and children 2009 nine month report on Violence committed towards women.....	51
Table 1.4 Number of domestically abused educated married women in five sub city police stations.....	52

Abstract

Domestic violence with regard to women has been researched in connection with unemployment, low income and poverty. This research concentrates on women who are employed and have a well-paying job which are exercising domestic violence. It tries to fill the gap because there are few researches that study women who are educated and have a well-paying job that are exercising domestic violence. These women who are involved in this study came from different parts of Addis Ababa. Most researches reviewed with regards to Ethiopia concentrated on women that earn low income, uneducated and those who cannot support themselves. As a result the main objective of this research is to assess the impact of well-paying employment on women particularly on domestic violence. The research examines the major challenges women face in their marriage with regards to domestic violence, the cause for the occurrence of domestic violence and the lived experience of women who are married, educated and have well-paying jobs. Qualitative research method was used when conducting this research in which primary and secondary source of data was essential to the conclusion of this research. This research found that though there is a common believe that educated and employed women do not go through domestic violence they actually do. Even though they earn enough to support their family and are educated they face domestic violence like any other women. Though employment may be an empowering factor it can also be a reason for women exercising domestic violence. The other reason is the patriarchal view of the husband and bestowing all the power on him.

Table of Contents

Declaration.....	1
Acknowledgement	i
Acronyms	ii
List of tables.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
CHAPTER ONE	1
1. Background.....	1
1.1. Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.2. Objective of the Study	5
1.3. Research Question	5
1.4. Scope of the Research.....	6
1.5. Research Methodology	6
1.6. Sampling Method.....	7
1.7. Data Collection Method.....	8
1.7.1. In-depth Interview	8
1.7.2. Secondary Source.....	9
1.8. Method of Data Analysis	10
1.9. Significance of the Study.....	10
1.10. Limitation of the Study	11

1.11. Ethical Consideration	11
CHAPTER TWO	13
2. Literature Review	13
2.1. The Perception (Understanding) of Domestic Violence Against Women.....	13
2.2. Reasons behind the Commission of Domestic Violence against Women.....	16
2.3. The Effect of Domestic Violence against Married Women.....	17
2.4. Employment, Economic Empowerments and Domestic violence	19
2.5. Domestic Violence in Ethiopia	23
CHAPTER THREE	26
3. Review of Relevant Legal Frame Work	26
3.1. International Legal Documents.....	26
3.1.1. Universal declaration of human rights (UDHR)	27
3.1.2. The Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the General Recommendation No. 19.....	28
3.1.3. The United Nation Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW).....	29
3.1.4. The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action	30
3.2. African Legal Frame Work	30
3.2.1. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples“ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (PACHPR)	30

3.3. Ethiopian Legal Frame Work Regime	32
3.3.1. FDRE Constitution.....	32
3.3.2. The Family Code	32
3.3.3. The Criminal Code.....	33
CHAPTER FOUR.....	35
4. Background of Informants.....	35
4.1. The Degree the Women’s Decision Making Power in their Households	36
4.2. Challenges Faced by Women as a Result of their Employment.....	40
4.3. Experience of Employed and Educated Women With Regards to Violence in their Marriage.....	44
4.4. Factors Hindering Women from Leaving an Abusive Marriage	48
4.5. The Role of Legal Institutions on Preventing Domestic Violence	50
CHAPTER FIVE	54
5. Conclusion and Recommendation.....	54
5.1. Conclusion	54
5.2. Recommendation	58
Works Cited	61
Annex 1: Interview Guide for Married women who have experienced domestic violence.....	70
Annex 2: Interview Guide for Married women who have not experienced domestic violence. ..	75
Annex 3: Draft interview question for police officers	78

CHAPTER ONE

1. Background

Domestic violence (DV) is a violence committed against women in their house hold it has different names partner violence, family violence, domestic abuse...etc. (UNICEF, 2000). Since the violence occurs in a woman's house married women are highly affected by domestic violence. Domestic violence against women has existed in Ethiopia for many years though it is a violation towards women's right it is a growing concern for the country (ICF, 2016). According to a study by the WHO 71% of women in Ethiopia experience either physical or sexual violence and 49% and 59% of women with a partner have experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives respectively (WHO, 2005). In addition to this Ethiopian women experience the highest rate of emotional abuse they get insulted and talked down to by their husbands or partners. On the other hand married women may even get abused by their husband's family (in-laws) if they are thought to be deviant from the societies portrayal of what a women should be like.

Addis Ababa is a city in which a lot of people come from rural areas looking for a better life. The multi-cultural settlers, upcoming industries and the constantly growing constructions industry have made the city a first choice for people looking to make money. Over 3,384,569 people are currently settling in Addis Ababa (ICF, 2016). Women choose to come to this city in search of work and a better life it is estimated that more than half of the people settling in Addis Ababa are women (Getachew, 2006). Though the number of women living in this city is a great amount the violence rendered towards them is very devastating. Through the years violence towards women has increased highly in Addis Ababa (ICF, 2016). This is due to the patronizing perception of the

society towards women and violence in general. The commission of crimes against women has not only increased but also it has become very cruel and inhumane. For instance acid throwing , butchering a woman's eye out, shooting her in public seventeen times and so much more are things we here about every other day (Comission, 2009). And the very sad part is that the law only gets there after the fact which is no use for the victims.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

There are a lot of issues that affect women in a society that hinders them from attaining their full potential but one of the main issues is domestic violence (DV). Women in Ethiopia are often living in fear in their own homes as a result of domestic violence (Mulatu, 2007). These women suffer from physical and psychological damage throughout their lives. They are unable to escape this situation because of being dependent on their abusers and for fear of repercussions if they speak out (UNICEF, 2000). "Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever-present threat of violence" (UNICEF, 2000). Domestic violence against married women exists throughout world cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. And Ethiopia is no exception in fact a study conducted by WHO has shown that domestic violence contributes for more than half percentage of violence against women in the country(WHO, 2005). Though domestic violence is a common phenomenon studies conducted concerning this issue are limited in Ethiopia. This is attributed to the society's acceptance of domestic violence as a common occurrence and legislator's ignorance of the issue (ICF, 2016). Though Ethiopia has tried to revise her laws in order to make them more gender sensitive and is a signatory to international laws that protect women from any kind of violence including domestic violence, the problem is still severe and shows no decline throughout the years (ICF, 2016).

Some studies conducted show that the reason behind the prevalence of domestic violence in Ethiopia is the women's economic dependence on the man (West, 2006) . As a result it is believed that when a woman is employed and generates income to the house hold it is unlikely for her to be domestically abused when compared to housewives (Esplen, 2007). The fact that she has a job gives her self-confidence and helps her interact with other people instead of being at home all day doing the house work. And if she is domestically abused, she has a choice of leaving the marriage because she will not be entirely dependent on her husband. On the other hand other studies show that if the women earn an income that is very small, she wouldn't be fully independent (West, 2006). And sometimes the fact that she goes out to work and doesn't earn enough money may irritate the husband (Esplen, 2007). As a result he may act violently towards her for the mere reason that she is employed and neglecting the house work. So they suggest that employment may not always empower women and retain them from enduring domestic violence.

The researchers conducted concerning domestic violence are highly concentrated on women earning low wages and which lack higher education. They fail to examine the women who endure domestic violence which are considered to be empowered. What this research has seen is whether or not women that are educated, employed and are well paid are really empowered in their households. Plus if their employment has any effect on their husband's treatment of them.

Since Ethiopia is considered to be a poor country most researches done concerning domestic violence in Ethiopia are concentrated on women that earn very low wages. This is because the assumption is that the lower the income the more likely for the women to incur domestic violence (Dalal, 2011). On the other hand, others like Gelila Team view's employment as an empowering instrument for women that are in intimate relationships. According to Gelilas

findings “ employment undoubtedly has made the information economically less dependent and this in turn has made them confident , self-reliant and created a sense of autonomy”(Teame, 2016). This means married women that are employed have more bargaining power, their decision making in the house hold is increased and have lower probability of being abused by an intimate partner.

The main gap that this research has tried to fill is the fact that most studies have concentrated on women that earn low income and are uneducated. But the women who have undergone higher education and have well-paying jobs need to be studied when it comes to employment and whether or not it empowers women and create a world where they do not have to face domestic violence. The meaning of well-paying employment varies from country to country depending on the country’s wealth; for the purpose of this research well-paying employment is a job that pays enough that the person receiving it can afford all the basic needs like food, shelter and clothing for her and her family. Education is defined by oxford dictionary “as having had the kind of education mentioned; having been to the school, college or university....” (Hornby, 2000) , for the purpose of this research a women is educated when she has attained a college or a university. This research will answer the question whether or not being educated , employed and having a well-paying job protects a woman from being domestically violated because according to most researches even earning low wages like working in a textile factory decreases the probability of being abused. This researches study subjects are going to be educated women who have well-paying jobs in order to gain perspective on how empowered they are and are less likely to be victims of domestic violence.

1.2. Objective of the Study

The overall objective of this research is to assess the impact of well-paying employment on women particularly on domestic violence.

The specific objectives are:-

- ✓ To explore the experience of married women who have well-paying jobs in terms of violence in their marriage.
- ✓ To understand the effect of well-paying employment on women's marriages particularly in relation to their decision making power in the house hold.
- ✓ To explore the reasons for economically empowered women staying in abusive relationships.

1.3. Research Question

The thesis is going to examine the following central question:

- ✓ What are the main effects of employment on domestic violence?

Depending on the above central question the thesis will try to assess the following sub-questions.

- ✓ Are married women who have well-paying jobs able to escape violence in their marriage?
- ✓ What are the obstacles faced by educated married women as a result of exercising domestic violence?
- ✓ What kind of decision making power do married educated women have in their house holds?

- ✓ What are the reasons for women who are economically empowered to stay in abusive marriages?

1.4. Scope of the Research

The focus of this research is on employment, education of married women and domestic violence. Being employed and educated may have a positive or negative impact on the life of the women so the thesis has assessed these repercussions. The research has been conducted on women that have well-paying jobs and are more likely to contribute in their households on equal grounds as their spouse.

1.5. Research Methodology

A qualitative research method was adopted in order to conduct this research. This is because the research is trying to assess employment of married women and domestic violence and in qualitative research knowledge is acquired by “getting as close as possible to the participants being studied” (Alemayehu and Tadesse, 2013). In addition to this qualitative research methods are the most suitable way to gain woman’s perspective when it comes to their experience and view of domestic violence, it helps explore the true attitude of people’s lived experience through inquisitions (Creswell, 2009). So it will be the appropriate way to study employment of married women and domestic violence by interviewing women that are married and employed. This approach will also show the woman’s real perspective towards domestic violence and their genuine fear when they are in an abusive relationship. An in-depth interview was conducted with women that are working and earning their own income. These women are those who are the main study subjects of the research. In order to get their perspective on the issue of employment and whether it has made them independent and empowered. Professionals that have worked with

women and domestic violence from police stations have been interviewed. This has helped the researcher identify whether or not married women that are employed who have well-paying jobs are victims of domestic violence.

1.6. Sampling Method

The sampling method that was used in this research is purposive sampling. It is a sampling technique in which the “researcher uses their special knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent this population” (Creswell, 2009). A group of fifteen married women that are employed educated and have well-paying jobs and five key informants had been purposively selected to conduct an interview. From the fifteen women ten of them were domestically abused by their husbands. The women were selected based on their education level, the amount of money they earn and whether they have experienced domestic violence. The women were interviewed before the key informants in order to gain an insight of the issue before going to the professionals. In order to gain insight on the number of women who suffer domestic violence in Addis Ababa and to get more representative data five sub-cities were selected. From each selected sub-cities key informants were nominated purposively in each sub city police stations. The key informants were investigators who worked with women that experienced domestic violence and those who worked on collecting the data of the police stations. The number of key informants as a whole was five and the researcher selected subjects that can give recent and reliable information.

1.7. Data Collection Method

1.7.1. In-depth Interview

Interview was conducted with the selected women in order to retrieve genuine information from the people who can give it. Three interview guide questions were made for women who experienced domestic violence, women who do not experience domestic violence and police officers who work in statistics and investigators. The interview explored different subjects like; the women's experience of domestic violence, the reason behind the violence, the reason behind staying in an abusive relationship/marriage, the balance of the decision making power between the spouses, if there have been any positive remarks as a result of being an educated women with a well-paying job and if legal actions have been taken concerning the violence endured by the women. The questions asked during the interviews were written in English initially then translated into Amharic so that the interviewees can understand the questions easily. This helps gain raw information from women who have experienced domestic violence; they are able to tell detailed information about the abuse, how they felt and what they wanted to do during the experience they had.

In order to get the women who were victims of domestic violence the researcher was helped by police officers, lawyers and women who are in an abusive relationship. The police officers knew women who were being abused because they are first to arrive when conflict occurs but this women refuse either to press charges or report their husband to the police. The researcher also personally contacted women who eventually became key informants and police officers in each sub city police stations who were investigators and statistics experts were selected to gain information.

Before conducting the interview the researcher informed each woman the purpose of the research, the content of the questions, guarantee of privacy of the answers they give and if they are willing to participate in the study their identities are at all times hidden if they wish even from the researcher. And if they wish to leave at any moment they have a right to do so. All informants gave their consent to be involved in the research verbally. The researcher has explained in depth to the informants about the research, the need for their involvement and since all the women are working the researcher has conducted the interviews whenever the women were free and available by going to their house or a place they chose. The duration of the interviews were from forty five minutes up to four hours almost all of the key informants refused to be recorded they claimed that “it’s not that we don’t trust you but something may happen to your device for instance what if it gets stolen or something else might happen” so the researcher had to take notes when the interview was being conducted. The interview was conducted with in June 15 up to July 10. The research tried to make the woman as comfortable as she can and rather than making it strict question and answer she tried to make them feel like they were talking to a friend.

1.7.2. Secondary Source

In order to gain a wide range of information the researcher gathered materials that were published or put on websites that discussed domestic violence thoroughly. These secondary sources gave the researcher an immense amount of information about domestic violence and the theories that were developed through the years concerning the issue. In addition to these relevant books, published researches, legal documents and websites were reviewed in order to gain a moderate amount of information. Data was also collected from police stations in order to see the number of cases reported concerning domestic violence by employed married women.

1.8. Method of Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using case study approach which contains three categories: interpretational, structural and reflective (Mulatu, 2007). “Interpretational analysis is a process that examines case study data in order to gain hypotheses, themes and patterns that explains and describes the issue being studied”(C.R.Kothari, 2004). The research found appropriate to use interpretational analysis approach in order to analyze the data collected for the purpose of this research. As a result the data collected from in depth interviews and police station files were divided in to different categories. Further the data was analyzed and interpreted so it can be used to acquire a valid finding.

1.9. Significance of the Study

The research will show how a woman’s education, employment and the money they earn monthly affect her life and others around her. Since this research studies married women who are educated and have a well-paying job which suffer abuse from their spouse it will be able to feel the gap in researches made concerning domestic violence. In the near future if other researchers decide to conduct additional research concerning this issue, this research will help them as a steppingstone for their further study. This research will create awareness regarding domestic violence and the married women who are suffering silently. The outcome of the research will somehow provide policy makers and human right activists with the information they need in order to combat domestic violence. It also creates awareness about domestic violence and the effect it has on women.

1.10. Limitation of the Study

The researcher was convinced that finding the study subjects was going to be an uphill battle but the challenging part was getting information from police stations. It took Addis Ababa police commission two months to give a piece of paper that would allow the researcher to have access to files and statistics concerning domestic violence in five sub-cities. On the other hand the data collecting system of police stations was disorganized so getting the exact number of women who went through domestic violence was very difficult to say the least. The researcher planned to gain the exact number of married women who went through domestic violence despite the fact that they are educated and earn their own income. But the police stations were not able to provide the quantitative data needed as a result the researcher went through the case files of investigators and interviewed the investigators who handle cases of domestic violence in order to gain the insight on the number of married women who are educated and employed with a well-paying job which went through domestic violence.

1.11. Ethical Consideration

Domestic violence is a very concerning issue and the women who go through it are very sensitive and emotional so raising an ethical issue is mandatory. All participants in this research gave their full consent without any duress from anybody. Before giving their consent they were briefed about the research and what it aims to do and their contribution. They were assured their identities and information they provide will be confidential and if they were uncomfortable with any issue regarding their involvement they can raise them or leave whenever they want. The informants were asked if they would allow to be recorded and those who allowed recordings were assured that it will only be used for the purpose of the research and nothing else. And for those who refused their wishes were respected. In order to respect the privacy of the informants

the researcher refrained from using their real names and any other thing that can give away their identity. The interview took place at different locations mainly because it was up to the interviewees to decide when and where it was going to be conducted. Eight of the women were interviewed at their work place with the permission of their bosses. Three of the women were interviewed at their homes while four of them were interviewed at a quiet restaurant near their work place.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Perception (Understanding) of Domestic Violence against Women

Violence is a common phenomenon that exists in all societies and cultural settings (Mulatu, 2007). It is a very concerning problem because no matter how tirelessly NGO'S and governments try to eliminate it, it has spread and grown tremendously. Though violence affects both male and female there are important differences between women and men in the forms, the nature and consequences of violence (Mulatu, 2007). And most of the time violence is carried out by men against women. When it comes to domestic violence there is no uniform definition because no universal agreement has been reached concerning the issue. According to Heise and Gottemoeller the variation of defining domestic violence exists as a result of acts of abuse taking many forms and involves both men and women as a victim and perpetrator (Heise and Gottemoeller, 1999). Some researches show that domestic violence is a problem for men the same way it is for women (Mulatu, 2007). But what this researches fail to see is that most violence's committed by women are those in self-defense and when women are truly violent it accounts for a small percentage compared to men (Heise and Gottemoeller, 1999).

The international community agrees that the abuse of women whether it happens in the home, school or public place it should be conceptualized within the frame work of "Gender Based Violence (GBV)" (Mulatu, 2007). The United Nation defined gender based violence in 1993 when the Declaration on the Elimination of all forms Violence against Women (DEVAW) was passed by the General Assembly. As stated by the declaration "Violence Against Women (VAW)" means any act of gender based violence that result in, is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threat of such acts, coercion or

arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (UN, 1993). When the declaration defined violence against women it was able to include three areas such as violence occurring in the family, within the general community, and violence perpetrated or condoned by the State (UNICEF, 2000). Sosina states on her paper that though there are many types of domestic violence, the most overwhelming and dangerous one is violence rendered towards married women (Mulatu, 2007). A WHO study shows that women are more likely to be violated in an intimate relationship (WHO, 2005). This is because when you are in a marriage or an intimate relationship that's where you feel safe and have your guard down as a result you're more likely to end up getting hurt in a devastating way.

Domestic violence differs from other types of violence against women in such a way that the perpetrator is the victim's loved one. Domestic violence is prevalent in male dominated cultures and it is a result of patriarchal social structure; where by men are dominant and women are subordinate (UNICEF, 2000). Domestic violence is defined as "any incident of threatening behavior, violence or abuse psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional between adults who are or have been intimate partners regardless of gender, it will also include family members who are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother, and sister, grandparents, in-laws and step family" (Tayechem G, 2009)

As per a digest by UNICEF issued in 2000 domestic violence includes (UNICEF, 2000):-

- **Physical abuse** like slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon and murder. It also includes practices done by a culture traditionally which harm women such as female genital mutilation (FGM/C) and wife inheritance.

- **Sexual abuse** which is forcing a woman in to sexual intercourse using threats, intimidation or physical force. It is also abuse when a woman is coerced in to performing unwanted sexual acts and being prostituted to others.
- **Psychological (emotional) abuse** includes a behavior that is meant to intimidate and bully the victim. According to the digest this abuse takes the form of treats of abandonment or abuse, breaking objects in the house, forbidding the victim from associating with others, insulting and degrading the victim and treats towards the children.
- **Economic abuse** occurs when the abuser refuses to contribute financially to the house hold, refusing to give food and basic needs and being in control over the victim's employment, health care, etc.

Ethiopia is very familiar with the concept of domestic violence because of having a culture that does not discourage domestic violence against women; it has become a common phenomenon in an Ethiopian women's day to day life. Though there are consequential laws that forbid domestic violence towards women the society still thinks it is okay to beat your wife if she misbehaves. According to a multi country study conducted by WHO (World Health Organization) concerning domestic violence it showed that the violence caused by men in Ethiopia is domestic violence taking 95% while non-partner violence only takes 5% (WHO, 2005). This study further shows that violence against women is uniformly committed in their homes which means women are not in danger because of strangers rather they at risk of getting hurt by the ones they call family. Why people are more inclined to hurt the ones they claim to love the most is baffling. Another study conducted by central statistical agency of Ethiopia indicates that 35% of married women in Ethiopia report that they have experienced physical, emotional, or sexual violence from their

husband or partner at some point in time (ICF, 2016). Most researches claim that the common forms of violence against women committed is done by the spouse or an intimate partner of the victim. As per world health organization report on violence and health, intimate partners commit 40-70% of homicides of women worldwide, intimate partner in this context means an abusive behavior like “wife-beating”, “battering”, or “domestic violence”(WHO, 2005).

2.2. Reasons behind the Commission of Domestic Violence against Women

There are a lot of factors that contribute to the violence rendered against women. Researchers are trying to focus on the relationships between different factors that contribute to the existence of violence against women with in several cultural contexts (UNICEF, 2000). The WHO in its report has put different factors that contribute to violence against women (WHO, 2005):

- **Individual factors:**– this factor depends on the women that is victimized for instance the women’s level of education, economic independence, whether or not she has suffered violence previously, if she has a strong support system and if she has grown witnessing violence in her family.
- **Partner factors:** - this factor is totally dependent on the male partner (perpetrator). His way of communication with her, whether he abuses alcohol and drugs, if whether or not he has a stable job, if he has witnessed violence between his family growing up and if he is generally aggressive towards other people (UNICEF, 2000) .
- **Social factors:-** this factor is dependent on the social context which includes the level of inequality between the two sex’s, level of women’s independence and progress, the perception towards gender roles and violence against women , the level of intervention by the society concerning domestic violence and the level of crime and male-male aggression in the society (WHO, 2005).

On the other hand researchers feel social and cultural factors have made women specifically vulnerable to the violence directed at them hence the unequal power relationship between men and women that has existed throughout the years. This unequal power relationship is the result of: socio-economic forces, laws and cultural repercussions that have denied women independent position in the society, belief in the natural superiority of men, fear of and control over female's sexuality and family institution where power relations are enforced (UNICEF, 2000). Emily and Alyson on their report stated that economic empowerment can also be a factor in contributing to domestic violence (Esplen, 2007). Meaning if a woman lacks economic resources it makes her vulnerable to violence and leaving that relationship will be very difficult since she can't survive on her own with no income.

The other issue is the cultural perception of man as the superior one in the society gives way for women's right violation. Since the man is going to be controlling the house hold either financially or mentally it diminishes the role of the women and puts her faith in the hands of her husband. So when violence occurs, the fact that she is wholly dependent on the man makes her vulnerable and not keen in living the abusive relationship.

2.3. The Effect of Domestic Violence against Married Women

Domestic violence has many effects on the victims specifically women be it physical, psychological or social. The first and most crucial effect that occurs as a result of domestic violence is women are denied fundamental human rights. International human rights instrument like Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted in 1989, assure that the fundamental rights and freedoms are bestowed for every human being (UNICEF, 2000).

These two conventions are keen on protecting women from gender based violence that are deeply rooted in the society as a result of cultural believes. The conventions urge the international community to eradicate these practices even though they are a part of the society's culture and norm. When a women is being beaten, insulted or sexually assaulted she is being denied the fundamental human rights that the two conventions are giving to her.

As stated above domestic violence against women can affect the victim physically and psychologically. The physical injury has a health impact on the women and it can be seen easily. These kinds of injuries that occur are „„bruises and fractures, chronic disabilities such as partial or total loss of hearing or vision and burns that lead to disfigurement”(UNICEF, 2000). According to the reports by the United States department of justice 37% of all women who has gone to emergency rooms for treatment are domestically violated (Domestic violence and sexual assault fact sheet, 2017). Studies made by WHO in many countries show violence against women tend to elevate during the victim's pregnancy this may affect the health of both the mother and unborn child (WHO, 2005). Domestic violence can also have a grave impact on the women's mental health. Women who have been beaten are more likely to be highly stressed and get illnesses like “post-traumatic stress syndrome, panic attacks, depression, sleeping and eating disturbances, elevated blood pressure, alcoholism, drug abuse, and low self-esteem”(Ministry of Women, 2013) . Some women may feel trapped in the abusive relationship and thinking that there is no way out they may resort to suicide.

The third effect of domestic violence is on children who have witnessed domestic violence or have been abused themselves. Children from an abusive family incur health and behavioral problems. A study conducted in North America found that children who grew up witnessing domestic violence were 15 times more likely to be physically or sexually assaulted than the

average child (UNICEF, 2006). This means that if children witness abuse on a daily base they start to see it as a common behavior so they end up being assaulted and never see it as a wrong behavior. On the other hand children from a family where domestic violence occurs have trouble in concentrating and focusing in school works. Since they are a witness to a violence that is occurring on a daily bases they are psychologically devastated and they cannot act or be like a normal child in schools or any other area. Other studies show that children who grow up in a home where there is domestic violence are going to end up being perpetrators or victims of domestic violence (UNICEF, 2006). This means men that abuse their wives are most of the time children who witnessed their mothers being abused by their father or they have been abused themselves. A study conducted by the UNICEF states that for children to grow up to become a victim or an assailant depends solely on whether or not they grow up in a home where there is domestic violence (UNICEF, 2006). On the other hand there are also studies that show that children who grew up in a home where domestic violence is common grow up to condemn the act and try to protect children from it (UNICEF, 2006). This shows that not all children end up being perpetrators for the mere fact that they have witnessed domestic violence they may take another course in life where they become protectors rather than perpetrators.

2.4. Employment, Economic Empowerments and Domestic violence

There have been a lot of disagreements concerning employment of women and their position within the family and society. There are arguments which claim that if women are to be empowered they need to be employed and earn an income (Kabeer, Mahmud and Tasneen, 2011). On the other side others think that empowerment is understood in so many different ways that it's meaning may vary (Kabeer, Mahmud and Tasneen, 2011). For instance just because a woman is employed doesn't mean she is empowered, her earning may be so minute that it may

not make any difference when it comes to the decision making of the house hold. The other issue is that the cultural acceptance of the society matters when it comes to employment of women, whether it empowers them or not. Meaning if a society views women's employment as a taboo then the women rather than being empowered she will be discriminated and looked down at for the mere fact that she is a working women. According to Kabeer women are not influential in their homes and in the society just because they are employed and earn money the kind of work they do matters (Kabbeer, Mahmud and Tasneen, 2011). A women working in a textile factory being paid a very small amount of money is not empowered in any way rather she may even endure a lot of house work in addition to her paying job (Teame, 2016).

When it comes to employment and empowerment of women feminists that are liberal and Marxist scholars have come to a common understanding that "women's integration into the market is the key to their empowerment" (Kabbeer, Mahmud and Tasneen, 2011). So according to these theories if women are employed and earn an income then they are more likely to be more independent and decision makers in their house hold. On the other hand the dependency theorists as well a lot of radical and socialist feminists disagree with the above conclusion for the reason that there is a variation in how employment is understood , cultural and social meaning and acceptability of paid work differs from place to place (Kabbeer, Mahmud and Tasneen, 2011).

Feminist theory claims that domestic violence is an outcome that derives from the weak autonomy and bargaining power of woman (India, 2011) . This theory enumerates that women who have independence as a result of earning an income would experience less intimate violence than those who are dependent on their husbands. There are two theories when it comes to domestic violence the feminist and evolutionary theories. According to evolutionary theory women who earn money by being employed would experience high rate of domestic violence

compared to the others (India, 2011). This is as a result of the insecurities of their husbands if a woman is going outside to work he presumes she meets other men so in his head he knows she can do better as a result he may get violent at the mere sight of his wife interacting with other men. According to studies “the main factors for the cause of violence against women are economic status, class, age, disability, religion and culture intersect or intertwine with patriarchy to give violence against women particular forms or manifestations (Ministry of Women, 2013).

Women are more likely to be vulnerable to violence when they have no economic resource and it is that much difficult to leave an abusive relationship when they are fully dependent on their husbands (UNICEF, 2000). The threat and fear of violence makes women not want to go out and look for employment on the other hand if women don't have economic independence they will never be able to escape an abusive relationship. But in some countries when a woman is employed or earns a higher income and she is independent it may lead to an increased male violence (Swanberg and Logan, 2005). This can happen when the husband is either unemployed or earns less which makes him feel less powerful in the house hold. According to studies conducted the level of violence increases when there is an economic crisis or unemployment rate rises (Esplen, 2007).

Domestic violence can occur in all social and economic groupings but most studies show that there is a strong link between low income, unemployment, low educational attainment and risk of violence (Barnish, 2004). Some evidence also shows that men who have lower socio-economic status tend to perpetrate more severe violence than those who have higher statuses. Men, who feel frustrated and inadequate at being unable to fulfill cultural expectations of being a bread winner, or to perform masculinity to their satisfaction, take out their frustration on their partner (Barnish, 2004). In some cultures when a woman earns money she deviates from her

gender role. She becomes less dependent on her husband as a result of earning her own income on the other hand since she has to work a full time job she can't fully manage the house hold and raise children at the same time. As results in a culture where male dominance is an important factor her empowerment is considered as a blow to male competence (Barnish, 2004).

There are claims that domestic violence can occur to women that belong to any social classes (Renzetti, 2009). This conclusion helps the society understand that being rich or having a lot of resources at your disposal does not protect any one from domestic violence. On the other hand other studies show that women who have higher socio-economic status are less likely to be domestically violated (Renzetti, 2009). This is because the presumption is that a woman who earns higher income can afford to leave the abusive relationship they do not have to stay and take the abuse day in and day out. According to Claire M. Renzetti employment provides an important financial resource in addition to raising the woman's self-esteem as a result providing her with psychological resource to cope with or end an abusive relationship (Renzetti, 2009).

Research also shows abused employed women receive support from their co-workers and employers which makes them less socially isolated when compared to the abused house wives. But this does not mean that employed women are immune from domestic violence Claire M. Renzetti states that most researches are focused on women who are living in poverty and facing domestic violence. But women who hold higher paying jobs are also victims of domestic violence so more research needs to be conducted to address this issue. The fact that she gets paid may be threatening for some men especially if they are without a job or earn less (Renzetti, 2009). He may feel that he no longer controls her and has lost his power as a result he resorts to violence and aggression. When a research was conducted in Ghana it found out that women who

receive income from their partners had a lower risk of being abused by their spouses ,but when the woman's income increased so did the risk of being abused(Doku and Asante, 2015).

When we come to economic empowerment of women it is the ability of women to enjoy their rights to control and benefit from resources, assets, incomes and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well-being (Bina, 1994). If a woman is economically empowered then she has a better chance of escaping domestic violence (Esplen, 2007). If a woman earns income then it will increase her independence and enhance her economic and social status. Plus it may equalize the power between a man and a woman in a house hold for instance women will have more control over house holed budgets (Esplen, 2007). Studies conducted in the US shows that when female unemployment increases the incidence of domestic abuse increases (Dan Anderberg, 2013). This means the more women become economically empowered there is a lesser chance of them being domestically abused.

The assumption is that women depend economically on men as results they tolerate some level of domestic violence in return for economic support (Bolis and Huges , 2015). Hence if a woman earns an income it may decrease the risk of violence. In some cases domestic violence is aspired by frustrations or dissatisfaction of the husband caused by economic stress when he is the sole provider (Bolis and Huges, 2015). So if the woman is earning additional income the house hold will be better and the man won't express his stress through violence (UNICEF, 2000).

2.5. Domestic Violence in Ethiopia

Women have undergone a tremendous amount of violations all over the world and domestic violence is the leading factor for the suffrage of women (WHO, 2005). In a country like Ethiopia it is a situation that occurs daily and it is considered as something normal (Mulatu, 2007). If a

man beats up his wife rather than taking him to the authorities a woman is told by the elders of the society she needs to be patient and respect her husband even if he loses his temper once in a while. Since the culture supports male dominance the women's suffering is ignored. And most women are afraid of reporting the violence as a result of the societies believe that if a woman gets hit she probably deserved it, there is also this misguided believe that when a man is violent towards a woman it is as a result of the love he has for her which is not a great way of showing love. In addition to this if the violence was exerted on a stranger it would be considered a crime. Women face domestic violence and are victims all around the country (Getachew, 2006).

The types of violence women face in Ethiopia are beating, rape, FGM (female genital mutilation), abduction and early marriage are minute examples of the traditions that clearly affect the health and well-being of women in Ethiopia (G.Moges, 2009). This shows that women are under a lot of pressure to be obedient to their husbands which in turn gives their husbands an undisputed claim over their wives, this results in women facing domestic violence with no one by their side. According to a study conducted by WHO "Ethiopia is one of the countries with the highest prevalence of both physical and sexual violence, 71% of women that are involved in an intimate partner relationship experience one or the other form of violence, or both over their lifetime" (WHO, 2005). In another study conducted by Ethiopian women lawyers association (EWLA) out of an average of 30 women that come to their office seeking legal support daily twenty two of them report physical violence by an intimate partner (Getachew, 2006). Even though many women live in fear of domestic violence neither the society nor the government has taken drastic measures to eliminate the issue. Domestic violence is still perceived as a normal act by the husband which helps put his wife in her place when she tends to act up. Though the numbers of women who incur domestic violence has gone up in the past years the occurrences

are underreported and poorly documented (ICF, 2016). Policy makers and government officials who can play an essential role in decreasing the occurrence of domestic violence are not enthusiastic about the issue so it takes a back seat to the issues deemed more important. On the other hand since this people are a part of the society which believe women are in all ways inferior to men they lack the neutrality because whether they like it or not the culture of the society has an effect in their decision making processes.

This does not mean that the government has not done anything while the women in Ethiopia are being abused. The Ethiopian government has revised its laws like family law in 2000, its criminal law 2005 and constitution in 1995 to protect and guarantee the rights of women and children, and to promote gender equality and equity (ICF, 2016). Ethiopia is also part of international laws that protect women like Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948(UDHR), Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women 1979 (CEDAW) and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. But domestic violence is still a severe problem in the country this is because the enforcement mechanisms are weak, women are not economically empowered and they are still influenced by a culture that gives dominance to men.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Review of Relevant Legal Frame Work

Women have been victims of violence all over the world even though they play crucial part in keeping the society stable. Those married are more vulnerable to violence because most perpetrators are trusted companion of the women (Heise and Gottemoeller, 1999). Domestic violence has played a dominant role in affecting women from enjoying their rights as any other human being. It has made life very difficult for these women because they are always self-conscious and fearful as a result of the abuse they endure. Though women have been mistreated through the years the international community with the help of countries all over the world is trying to eliminate the inequality and violence rendered against them. As a result many legal documents have been adopted internationally, regionally and nationally for the mere protection of women's rights. These documents try to enforce articles that are protective towards women and stipulate duties of states to implement and enforce the legal documents. These documents protect women from any force that may discriminate or undermine them as a result of their sex. Underneath are some of the legal documents that are adopted internationally, regionally and nationally to protect women from domestic violence.

3.1. International Legal Documents

The history of the world shows as that woman all over the world has been suffering violations of their human rights throughout their lives and when it comes to realizing their rights it has always taken a back sit when compared to men's rights. In order to eliminate discrimination between the two sexes understanding the reason behind the discriminations and not rendering equal treatment between men and women is a requirement. The United Nations has aspired to attain equality between men and women and abolish discrimination that arises because of having different sex

(Weste, 2011).As a result international legal frame works have been adopted to eliminate the inequality.

3.1.1. Universal declaration of human rights (UDHR)

The core value of the United Nations (UN) is attaining equality between all people around the world despite their age, sex, color of their skin or religion. There are discriminations made against people based on their sex, race, disability and sexuality. The United Nations charter aim is to eliminate discrimination and create a world where people are treated equally despite of their differences. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights here in after (UDHR) is a non-binding document adopted by the UN general assembly in 1948 proclaiming the equal treatment of people all over the world without any distinction made based on sex(WHO, 2005). The world has decided that it had enough atrocities caused as a result of the Second World War so leaders from all over the world decided that the UN Charter is going to insure people all over the world are going to have a right that is guaranteed and protected. As per this declaration women and men are entitled to the equal treatment despite their differences in sex. The UDHR has been one of the leading documents that became inspirational for further developments of declarations concerning the human right discourse. Though this declaration aspires for equality it tends to have its short comings when it comes to protecting women as one part of a community. It tends to submerge them with men, but women have issues that differentiates them because of the long run discrimination and undermining they have faced from the society.

3.1.2. The Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the General Recommendation No. 19

The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women here in after CEDAW is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the united nation General assembly. It was portrayed as an international bill of rights for women. One hundred eighty nine states have ratified the convention in which fifty countries have ratified the convention with reservations and objections. It is said that CEDAW is one of the most important documents when it comes to protecting women's right (Dugasa, 2014). Unlike other conventions CEDAW has been accepted internationally in a wide range. CEDAW does not in a clear wording include prohibition concerning violence against women but guarantees all human beings shall enjoy the fundamental rights and freedoms without distinction that are affirmed by the UDHR. And it states that the countries which are signatory to this convention must implement equal rights of men and women in enjoying all economic, social, political, cultural and civil rights. Since violence against women goes against the rights given under the UDHR indirectly the Convention has prohibited violence against women. The fact that it failed to mention violence against women and domestic violence in a clear manner was a short coming for the Convention because this can be used as a loop hole for states to evade responsibility when there is violation of women's right in their territory.

The General Recommendation no. 19 was adopted by the committee on the elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW) in 1992. This recommendation addressed the issue of violence against women which was vaguely addressed in CEDAW. It states that "gender based violence is a form of discrimination which seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men". This recommendation made sure that domestic violence (DV) was included with no ambiguity or what so ever.

3.1.3. The United Nation Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW)

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women here in after (DEVAW) was adopted by United Nation General Assembly on 20 December 1993. Unlike CEDAW which lacked a brief explanation about violence against women DEVAW addressed clearly and with no ambiguity violence against women. Under article 1 of DEVAW violence against women is defined as “any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”(DEVAW,1993). Though DEVAW does not have the binding legal authority of a convention or treaty as a United Nations General Assembly declaration it is universal in coverage and a strong statement of principle to the international community (Dugasa, 2014). DEVAW elaborates that the view of women unequal to men is the main cause of domestic violence “violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over discrimination against women by men” (DEVAW, 1993). It does not only define violence as a phenomenon occurring in public life of women but also in the private. Aside from defining violence against women DEVAW enumerates steps that can be taken by member states in order to fight domestic violence. It provides that states should take legal actions on those rendering violence against women. States should also develop comprehensive legal, political administrative and cultural programs to prevent violence against woman, provide training law enforcement officials and promote research and collect statistics relating to the prevalence of domestic violence (Dugasa, 2014).

3.1.4. The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing platform for action was adopted on 15 September 1995 at the fourth conference on the right of women. It clearly enumerates that if equality, peace and development are to be achieved violence against women needs to be eliminated (Dugasa, 2014). According to the Beijing Platform there are two strategies when it comes to preventing violence against women. These are taking integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women and studying causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures (Dugasa, 2014). This platform for action provides many procedures like creating awareness, studies, researches data collection, legislative measures, mainstreaming and sensitization, establishment of various facilities and implementation and adoption of various conventions that has to be done stakeholders like the state, community, non-governmental institutions and international organizations (Dugasa, 2014). The platform has stated ways of eliminating discrimination against women and accomplishing the long sought equality between men and women. The platform requires states to be wholly and undoubtedly committed to the rights of women as a human right. Though the world has come so far and women's rights have started to exist in the society violations towards women is still a very hindering problem for women this has been loudly spoken by the platform for action.

3.2. African Legal Frame Work

3.2.1. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (PACHPR)

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women commonly known as the Maputo protocol was adopted by the African union (AU) on 11 July 2003. Of the 54 members of African union 49 have signed the protocol and 37 have ratified and

deposited the Protocol (Viljoen, 2001). This Protocol guarantees comprehensive rights to women including the right to take part in political processes, to social and political equality with men, improved autonomy in their reproductive health decision and an end to female genital mutilation (Union, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women , 2003). Before the adoption of this protocol women's rights were marginalized in the context of Human Rights this makes the Protocol a very important legal document that recognizes women's right in Africa. This protocol defines violence against women as “ *all acts perpetrated against women which causes or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological and economic harm including the threat to take such act and to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restriction on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms on private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war*”(Union, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women , 2003). According to this definition violence can cause women harm physically, sexually, psychologically and economically during peace time or in an armed conflict. This protocol clearly defines violence with no ambiguity which is a step forward in protecting women from any violence they may endure in their states.

Ethiopia has signed the Protocol in June 2004 but has not still ratified it. This Protocol imposes duties on states which are helpful in eliminating violence against women. States are even required to allocate resources in preventing and eliminating violence against women (Union, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women , 2003).

3.3. Ethiopian Legal Frame Work Regime

3.3.1. FDRE Constitution

Ethiopia has had laws that were discriminatory towards women through the years until the adoption of the FDRE Constitution in 1995. It gave women the much needed equal rights as men, Article 35(1) states that women shall have equal right with men in the enjoyment of their and protections provided under the constitution right with men (FDRE constitution ,1995). The Constitution gives women the right to have equal say in decision making processes in their households be it a matter of family planning , raising children or any other case that may need a decision making processes. The Constitution has given women the liberty that has been denied in the past by putting them in an equal stance with men concerning some issues. Since Ethiopian women have been suffering inequality through the years treating them equally with men is not enough. In order to make them productive and strong they need special protection from the state which is provided under the constitution. Women can't simply be expected to perform equally with men after all the discrimination and injustice they faced from the society and the government. Their needs must be given special attention in order to get them to the plat form that men are in today so the constitution is there to guarantee this by including articles that are beneficiary to women.

3.3.2. The Family Code

The Family Law is one of the gender sensitive laws issued by the government in order to attain the equal treatment of women with men. The Civil Law which was the governing law before the enactment of the Family Law, parts of the civil code have been replaced by the Family Code because it was not gender sensitive. Since the civil code was adopted during the era of Haile Selassie I it tends to have articles that are discriminatory towards women in a marriage. The

Revised Family Code guarantees the equal treatment of men and women in a marriage with no distinction. It also gives rights to women when it comes to managing the house, property and family. When women and men are treated differently in a marriage it creates hierarchy between them which may initiate domestic violence as a result the Family Code has given equal rights to women under its article 50(1) (The Revised National Family Code of Ethiopia, 2000). Though this law has stated women to be treated equally as men it does not put any repercussions if the man fails to do so in a marriage which is a short coming. There needs to be a certain kind of sanction for not fulfilling the requirements put in the Revised Family Code. Since there is no sanction on what needs to be done when there is a deviance it may lack the strong enforcement that is needed.

3.3.3. The Criminal Code

The Revised Criminal Code outlaws violence against women though it does not specifically deal with the issue as a gender issue it still tries to protect women from domestic violence. Under article 567 of the criminal code it incriminates anyone who inflicts physical or mental harm on the other spouse or the person living in an irregular union (The Criminal Code of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2005). Though the code does not give a special part for violence rendered against women it still criminalizes rape, early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), Abduction...Etc. when compared to the previous laws the Criminal Code is more effective in eliminating violence against women and punishing those who are major performers of the acts that infringe the rights of women. The short coming of the criminal code is that the issue of women is submerged with other issues and it has not been given the special attention it deserves. This lack of special treatment is also seen in police station around Addis Ababa in which they collect information about the violations against women as a general crime

committed against another person like theft, robbery...etc. (Gebeyew, 2017). On the other hand unlike other countries legal frame work ours fails in protecting the women after they face domestic violence. Restraining orders are not levied on assailants in order to keep them away from the victims. This and other issues are the factors for under reporting of domestic violence (DV).

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Background of Informants

Married women, who are educated, employed and have a well-paying jobs been selected from different areas of Addis Ababa. These fifteen women are employed indifferent organizations and earn good salary which is sufficient to support their families. Their age ranges from 23 to 45 and they are all married. All the women interviewed have attained higher education and have their own profession; they either work in a private organization or a public institution. In order to ensure the privacy of the informants the names stated below is not real they are fabricated for the use of the research.

Table 1.1 Background of informants

Name of informant	Age	Religion	Place of birth	Marital status	Education	Profession	Monthly income
1.Merriam	25	Muslim	Wello	Married	Degree	Manager	5000 birr-10,000birr
2..Kalkidan	28	Protestant	Addis Ababa	Married	Degree	Office manager	5000 birr-10,000birr
3 .Hawii	28	Protestant	Butajera	Married	Degree	Nurse	5000 birr-10,000birr
4. Hana	30	Orthodox Christian	Welkitay	Married	Degree	Accountant	5000 birr-10,000birr
5. Ruth	31	Protestant	Wellega	Married	Degree	Marketing manager	Above 10,000 birr
6. Rita	38	Protestant	Asemera	Married	Degree	Store manager	5000 birr-10,000birr
7. Betty	39	Orthodox Christian	Addis Ababa	Married	Degree	Accountant	5000 birr-10,000birr
8. Sosina	42	Orthodox Christian	Addis Ababa	Married	Degree	Director	5000 birr-10,000birr
9. Bisrat	45	Orthodox Christian	Gojjam	Married	Degree	Civil Engineer	Above 10,000 birr
10. Teruwerk	32	Orthodox christian	Mekelle	Married	Degree	Accountant	5000 birr-10,000birr

11.Tsion	40	Orthodox christian	Gonder	Married	Degree	Accountant	5000 birr-10,000birr
12. Eden	28	Protestant	Addis Ababa	Married	Masters	Economist	5000 birr-10,000birr
13. Meheret	28	Orthodox Christian	Endiber	Married	Degree	Public relation	5000 birr-10,000birr
14. Samrawit	29	Protestant	Addis Ababa	Married	Degree	Health officer	5000 birr-10,000birr
15. Tezeta	34	Orthodox Christian	Weliso	Married	Degree	Civil engineer	Above 10,000birr

Table 1.2 List of key informants

Name	Level of education	Work place	Position
Inspector Yetagesu Teshome	10+2	Ledetasubsity police station	Investigator
Inspector Dawit Gebeyew	Degree	Arada subsity police station	Statistics office
Commander Tekalegne Hilay	Degree	Addis ketema subsity police station	Statistics office
Commander knife Nurega	Diploma	Gulelay subsity police station	Investigator
Inspector Theshome Abera	10+2	Kolefay subsity police station	Investigator

4.1. The Degree the Women's Decision Making Power in their Households

As a woman growing up in Ethiopia I have been told getting a good education and finding a well-paying job is what makes a woman stand out and suppress all the abuse coming her way. Thus educated women can make the conscious decision to leave an abusive relationship without being dragged down by insufficient income or thinking that there is no choice but to endure violence. In Ethiopia women work different kind of jobs to support their family but the society's view towards women has made their effort unrecognizable as men are given all the credit. Twelve of the women interviewed have claimed that their husbands make the decisions when it

comes to the household even though their financial contribution is equal or sometimes more. Out of the fifteen women interviewed ten of them claimed that their husbands are the ones that make all the important decisions in the house. Out of this ten only one (Meriam) claimed that her husband decides how her income gets spent the others claimed that their husbands refuse to acknowledge the contribution their income makes to the house some of them even refuse to let their wives pay for anything . Nine of the women claim that their husbands want nothing to do with the income they bring home their husbands say that they are more than capable of supporting their family without anyone's help. Though the women cover expenses like buying things that are needed daily or even weekly like sugar, bread , tomato , onions... etc. their husbands never acknowledge their contribution thinking that it's a minor cost but in reality it can be very pricey when summed up together. Out of the fifteen women interviewed ten of them claimed that they have no power when it comes to deciding what need to be bought, altered and any major thing that needs to be done in the house. They are required to check with their husbands before doing anything in their own house.

Bisrat is a 45 year old married woman who is an engineer and earns an income that is more than sufficient to support her family. But when it comes to spending money needed for the household expense her husband refuses to let her spend any amount of money on the house she states that:-

“My husband covers all the expenses like rent, children's school fee and the maid's salary; I buy things that are needed in the house concerning food and other household expenses. It's not that I can't afford to cover what he covers with my salary it is just that he won't let me. He makes all the decision concerning our house even though we discuss them first but he has the last say”

(Bisrat, 2017).

The societies view towards men as the decision maker and bread winner has made the women accept the dominance of their husbands in the decision making process even though they have equal earning status as their husbands. Though the women earn their own income and they cover some expenses their husbands are the ones making the major decisions in their house. Bisrat and the other women have claimed that their husbands are the ones who make the major decisions in the house hold like acquiring property, buying a certain object for the house etc., are decided by the men of the house. They may discuss the issue with each other the final say always lays on the husband .This shows that the women have given the power to make decisions to their husbands when it comes to major decisions for their homes.

On the other hand when we see how the women spend their personal income the women's response is quite the opposite. Since they all have their own income they get to spend it on the personal things they need. Informant Bisrat who is an engineer states that:

"I never ask my husband for money because I earn enough to fulfill any needs I have be it clothing, cosmetics or even helping my family out. If for some reason he is unable to cover expenses in the house I will cover it because I can and I won't ask him to do so. My mother lives in the country side and needed money to build a house I was able to send her the money she needs instantly. You have no idea how happy that made me to be able to help the women who rose without having to ask for any handouts" (Bisrat, 2017).

Being able to provide for one's needs is a very fulfilling feeling women get because it liberates them from the society's view that they always need to depend on some other persons hand out. Though for some people this may not be a great achievement in Ethiopia it's a great contribution a major achievement for women. Hana who is an accountant states that:

“Aside from being able to contribute in the house hold I pay for the education of my siblings that live with my mother and I also pay for the night classes I take. This maybe no big deal for some people but for a girl like me who grew up in the countryside seeing my mother and other women being powerless and not being able to fulfill there and their children’s needs it is a huge achievement. Today if I had the urge to get anything for myself or the people I love I can do so because I earn enough. Plus my husband covers most of the expenses so I am able to save money that is at my disposal at any time I want” (Hana, 2017).

The women are able to fulfill their needs without having to ask their husbands for a hand out which according to them makes them confident and hopeful about their future. There is a believe among some people in Addis Ababa, even if a woman earns an income she is still expected to need a helping hand from a male patriarch. These working women have defied the expectation of the society by providing for themselves and their families without anybody’s help. But they are denied the ability of deciding when it comes to their own homes. Though they are able to help their families living outside their homes they are not allowed to do so in their homes because their husbands are the ones that make all the major decisions. The women say that if they buy something for their houses their husbands will get furious and say *“who asked you to buy this or that your salary should be spent on your cosmetics and unimportant things because that is the only thing its good for”* as a result the women are always checking with their husbands on what to do when it comes to their house. Most of them have said that they feel like they are living in somebody else’s house because they always require their husband’s approval when doing something in their house.

4.2. Challenges Faced by Women as a Result of their Employment

According to studies conducted employment has a positive effect on married women. It gives them self-confidence and empowers them to achieve many things in their lives one of them being able to provide for the needs of their families (Naila Kabeer, 2011). On the other hand women may face a negative response as a result of their employment from their spouse, family member and the society in general if it's felt like they are neglecting their "womanly" duties (Naila Kabeer, 2011). Women have faced a lot of challenges through out their lives as a result of their gender be it discrimination or abuse it has been a common phenomenon in a woman's life. Compared to other regions, Addis Ababa is a place where educated women exist in abundance (Mengesha, 2001). According to the interviewed women married women who are employed in Addis face a double challenge from their homes and outside. Since the society expects a woman to perform the entire house hold chores they have a double responsibility. The majority of women involved in this study claimed they face a negative attitude from their husbands because of their employment. The men feel that they are the ones who should be providers and their wives need to stay in the house to take care of the children. The women claim that their husbands view their work as unimportant or something they do to entertain themselves. The husbands don't understand why there is a need for their wives to work when they are capable of providing for their family on their own. This study showed that the husbands want their wives to dedicate their time and energy to taking care of their home and children as long as they are able to provide for their family they do not see the need for the women to work a full time job.

Out of the fifteen women interviewed ten of them said that they are the ones working in the house without getting any help from their husbands. Seven of them do not have maids that help them out with the house hold chores as a result they must work in the house after an exhausting

day of working in their jobs. This women claim they are unable to find a maid who is active and works in an appropriate manner. in addition to this their husbands are never satisfied with the work the maids do or refuse to have a maid in their house .Those who have maids claim that the maids only work when they are told to do so and even if the maids do the chores they either do the chores inappropriately or are not able to complete them in time so the women need to do it after a long day of work. Almost all of the women say that their husbands do not help them out either because they do not know how to do the chores properly or they do not want to help. Either way the women are left to face the household work after a long day spent in their jobs.

Hawii who is 28 and works as a nurse in a private hospital states:

“My husband is not happy that I am employed though he does not say it he shows it in some other ways ,For example if I come home from work late he will start an argument asking me questions like where were you, with whom and what were you doing plus he would insult me constantly. The same thing happens when I am getting ready to go to work in the mornings as a result I am usually late for work. Though I love my job, sometimes I dread going to work and I have even considered quitting my job because of his constant bickering. He does not like to see me hang out with other people I have lost touch with all my friends because of this. One day he saw me having tea with my colleague and he picked a fight which people got involved in and stopped. After that day no one wants to associate with me because they are afraid of him”
(Hawii, 2017).

Hawiis response tells us that even though she is employed and provides for her family her husband does not like seeing her work. This is typical for the women interviewed because of the societies portray of men as bread winner when a women earns money they feel emasculated and

act out. Rather than supporting their wives they find ways to put them down and restrain them from achieving their full potential.

Hana is a 30 year old accountant and she says that “ *my husband is always complaining about my job especially when it is tax season there is a lot of work load in the office so I tend to bring my work home or get home let as a result we constantly argue.*” “*He tells me he earns enough to take care of the house and me so the fact that I work is useless. He says I should stay home and takes good care of my children rather than going to work and wasting my time with numbers.*” “*Am always cautious when I go out of the house of what he might say. Usually I wake up very early to make him breakfast he does not eat if I am not the one cooking so I really get tired in the office*” (Hana, 2017).

This women who work for a living never get to rest because after they are done with the office work the household work awaits them which can be very exhausting. Even with someone else’s help they still must contribute, so the work load is very tiring which sometimes may lead the women to depression and quitting their job as a whole (DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND.COM, 2016). Sosina who is 42 and works in a school as a director says that it is very difficult to juggle both her job and the house work with no help from her husband.

“I always come to a messy home with three kids it comes with the territory, and after cleaning the house I make dinner which is very exhausting. I have tried to hire maids but they never stay for long so I gave up long time ago. My children try to help me but there so much they can do being kids and all. Am always tired and sometimes I doze off in the office while working which is very embarrassing. When I tell my husband how exhausted I am he tells me to quit and take care of my own children rather than taking care of other people’s children. He never helps out in the

house all he does is come home late, sit in front of the TV and complain about how I am a bad mother and wife. This really breaks my heart because my children are why I work and I love my job but when he says things like this I just want to drop everything and sit at home” (Sosina, 2017).

Though Sosina loves her job it is very difficult for her to perform at her full potential because of exhaustion. This is a common challenge this women face as a result of their employment and their husbands don’t help them because in their minds it is the duty of the women to do the house work. The men have been raised to perceive women as those who belong in the kitchen and when they get married they expect their wives to take care of them as their mothers did. This is problematic because this women are not only working in the house they also have other jobs which can be time consuming and tiring. On the other hand though rare there are women who are fully supported by their husbands and are helped when performing the house hold chores. Out of the fifteen women interviewed three of them said that their husbands help them in the house by doing some chores. Eden who is 28 and works as a marketing manager in a private company states that:

“I am always tired when I come from my job so usually my husband does the house work; he cooks, cleans and runs his own business. I have begged him to get a maid but he refuses to do so he says since it is only the two of us he can handle the house work. Of course I also help out in the house by performing different tasks but if I feel tired I can count on my husband to do the work. He is so supportive when it comes to my job he even encourages me to get further education” (Eden, 2017).

Economic empowerment of women is the ability of women to enjoy their rights to control and benefit from resources, assets, incomes and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well-being (Bina, 1994). If a woman earns income then it will increase her independence and enhance her economic and social status. Plus it may equalize the power between a man and a woman in a house hold for instance women will have more control over house holed budgets (Esplen, 2007).The above discussion shows that most of the women above are not fully empowered in their households even though they are employed. Even though this women rather than asking for money from their husbands they earn their own and have it at their disposal the major decisions are made by the husbands. As a result the challenges the women face will hinder them from achieving their full potential either in the work place or in their households.

4.3. Experience of Employed and Educated Women With Regards to Violence in their Marriage

Married women face a lot of abuse in their house hold and not being able to tell other people about it makes it very difficult. And there is a belief that the majority of women that face domestic violence are uneducated and unemployed. The assumption is that women depend economically on men as results they tolerate some level of domestic violence in return for economic support (Bolis and Huges). Hence if a woman earns an income it may decrease the risk of violence. In some cases domestic violence is aspired by frustrations or dissatisfaction of the husband caused by economic stress when he is the sole provider. So if the woman is earning additional income the house hold will be better and the man won't express his stress through violence. But there are women that are educated and well-paid that face domestic violence every day. Physical abuse is the most common kind of violence this married women face it includes

slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon and murder(WHO, 2005). Ten of the women involved in this research assert that they have experienced domestic violence frequently in their homes. They all have been physically and psychologically (emotionally) abused in the hands of their husbands. They are beaten by their husband to the point where they are bruised or get a broken bone. They get slapped around, kicked and beaten so hard that they end up needing medical care. Almost all of them have been insulted, called names that are very disrespectful and told they are worthless by their husbands.

Meriam when asked if her husband ever hit her answered *“Off course he does, one day I came home late from work since I could not get a taxi. He was ironing his cloth the minute I got home he threw the iron at me without saying a single word to me. I did not even Duke I just froze but thank God the iron he threw only scratched my leg. Most of the time he hits me with his hand and slaps me around a lot but when he gets angry he throws things that are around him”* (Meriam, 2017). She talks about it like it is a normal behavior because she experiences it every day of her life. Meriam says that he is violent towards her when there is no one around and the reason behind his violent act is her in which she says *“he always says that I should raise my daughter like other women rather than going out and doing nothing important. I did not know having a paying job was unimportant until I married him. On the other hand I think he feels inferior because I have a stable job and income”* (Meriam, 2017).

Kalkidan states; *“Most of the time he slaps and punches me. Sometimes he throws broom, drinking glass, knife and anything he can find especially when we are in a hot argument. One day some man who had a wrong number called my phone then when my husband answered he hanged up, and then he started arguing by claiming the caller was my lover. I said to him , for*

starters I don't know the number and I don't even know the man who called so how could you say he is my lover. He started calling me very disrespectful names I got angry and said so what he is my lover. He picked up a bamboo chair and started hitting me with it for hours. I screamed till my lungs gave in but no one heard me and his cousin the one who lives with us was out to buy something. Finally he was tired so he left me and after a while his cousin came and called the neighbors and they took me to the hospital. I was very injured that one of my rib was broken and my arm was fractured so I was treated and came back home. He always hits me when we are in the house and if he drinks which is usually he gets angry easily and violent towards me" (Kalkidan, 2017). The physical violence these women face can be as severe as stated above after they get treated they always return to their homes. Kalkidan says "he gets violent at any moment but the main issue is that she can't have a child at least that's what their arguments begin and end with" (Kalkidan, 2017).

On the other hand Hawii says her husband is one of the smart ones because *"Most of the time he uses his hands to slap me or hit me but once in a while he bits me with a belt. He always hits me in the house he never lets anyone see it even my children. And when he hits me he does it so that it can't be seen by others he never hits me on the face"* (Hawii, 2017). These kinds of abusers are very dangerous because they know what they are doing and they know how to hide their abuse so the women won't tell or report them to police. If she does get the courage to tell she wouldn't be able to provide evidence it's her words against his. Hawii also says *"the reason behind his violence is that he is a very jealous man and thinks she cheats on him plus since he is very older than her the age gap makes him think she will leave him for another man"* (Hawii, 2017).

Though ten of these women face physical abuse they also face psychological (emotional) abuse which includes a behavior that is meant to intimidate and bully the victim. This form of abuse

takes the form of treats of abandonment or abuse, breaking objects in the house, forbidding the victim from associating with others, insulting and degrading the victim and treats towards the children. Betty say“s her husband uses degrading words to insult her especially after she had her baby girl she has gained some weight this has fueled his insults towards her. *“He uses every insulting word he can come up with like he calls me a fat big, hippopotamus, ugly witch, useless and a bad mother”* (Betty, 2017). This makes me feel so worthless I always cry myself to bed when we have fights. The verbal abuse women face are as hurtful as the physical ones because words heart. And when a woman always gets criticized and insulted by the person she trusts most (her husband) she may get depressed and lose her confidence and self-worth in some instances women may get suicidal. Rita claims that she has tried to kill herself because of the emotional abuse she endured from her husband *“When he gets mad most of the time he insults me this is because he gets jealous he always reminds me that he is the one who sent me to college and am who I am because of him. He always says I would be nothing without him. “He calls me retarded, stupid, prostitute, dog, corpse, deaf... etc., and some more that I can’t repeat because it is so embarrassing. What’s worse is that he does it in front of people this makes me feel so ashamed and sad”* (Rita, 2017).

As we can see from the above discussions the women face a very severe form of abuse physically and psychologically (emotionally) in a place they call home. Out of fifteen women interviewed ten of them have claimed they get beaten by their husbands and get insulted on a daily base. What is astonishing is that out of the ten women who are domestically abused five of them stated that their husbands abuse them in front of people. These women face domestic violence in their marriage despite the fact that they are educated and employed. Though the degree of violence they face varies they all have one thing in common which is they suffer a

grave violence at the hands of their spouses. As a result they end up with scares, broken bones and emotional stress. This hinders them from performing at their full potential either in their work place or at home. The women are so use to the abuse they endure they talk about it as a common phenomenon that occurs in there day to day lives. The women usually lie about the abuse they endure to their families and friends as a result they get little or no help.

4.4. Factors Hindering Women from Leaving an Abusive Marriage

Women face pressures internally and externally when it comes to leaving an abusive marriage. The common reason the ten women gave for staying in an abusive marriage is their children. It is not that they are unable to raise their children on their own but the fact that the society's view towards children from a broken home, especially when raised by a women. This children are called "ye seat lij" (የሴትልጅ) which creates an emotional effect on them. In addition to this they do not want their children to grow up in a broken home or without their father plus they are afraid that their husband may decide to take their children away, the fear of losing their children cripples them from making any kind of decision to leave their abusive husbands. The other reason is that the fear of what people might say if they leave their marriage they are afraid they would be seen as a failure by people around them. Religion also plays a great role in hindering women from leaving an abusive marriage. Most religions forbid divorce unless one of the spouses die or is unfaithful, divorce is considered a sin by most religions. As a result it is very difficult for the women to abandon their marriage as a result of their husband's violence towards them. Rita states *"I don't want to break up my marriage what would people say and my children love their father very much. If I divorce him I am afraid he would take my children he has money and knows a lot of people. And I would rather die than leave without my children plus he is not that bad when he is not angry he is actually a good father"* (Rita, 2017). The fear of what other

people may say and lose of her children has made Rita endure the violence that occurs throughout the years.

On the other hand Hana states *“My husband has a friend who was abusive and his wife applied for divorce after a while he paid some people to stab her and she died. The police have not found him to this day. So I am afraid if I applied for divorce my husband will do the same thing to me. I don't want to make my daughter an orphan”* (Hana, 2017). The fear of what their husbands may do to them after they leave there marriage is crippling to this women as in the case of Hana. Most abusive husbands are released on bail till they go to trial and they go right back to their wives. The fact that she reported them may anger them more and they will get more aggressive and violent towards their wives who are feeling helpless in these situations. Ruth explains that *“My first reason is that I got married in church so asking for divorce is like denying my faith. The second reason is that everyone like family, elders and friends tell you to have patience and not to destroy a marriage And also my daughter loves her father a lot she does not see what I see if I take her away from him she will be heartbroken so I stay even though it breaks me inside”* (Ruth, 2017). Though there is no religion that says abuse your wife it can't be a ground for divorce unless he cheats or dies. So the women are bound to their abuser until death do them part they are left with choices like either going against their faith or living with a husband that abuses them every chance he gets. Children also play a great role in making women stay in an abusive marriage because women dread raising a child from a broken home and without the love of a father so they choose to stay.

The society has created husbands that feel dominant towards their wives for the mere fact that they are women. They are always portrayed as the bread winners, protectors and even discipliners of the family which further down the road may be a reason for violence against

women. Our society believes that a husband is entitled to punish his wife when he thinks she is misbehaving or not obeying him in his requests, this makes women endure violence in their homes and if they dare to tell people about the abuse they are told that“s how a husband behaves and to try to be a better wife so he won“t get violent.

4.5. The Role of Legal Institutions on Preventing Domestic Violence

The women who come to report the violence are treated very politely by the investigators inspector Dawit Gebeyew states *“first we give them first Aid or take them to the nearby clinic if they have gone through physical violence. Afterwards we take their statements and arrest the abuser and make sure he gets to court before he is eligible for bail. Though the law does not allow as doing so we do it because we know if he is released on bail he would retaliate and hurt his wife again plus he may be able to destroy evidence that is essential for his conviction”*(Gebeyew , 2017).

When it comes to reporting the abuse to the police stations the women are reluctant. The implementation of the legal frame works is weak as a result the women have little or no faith on the legal organs. The police view the violence as a common assault that happens between two people but the fact that they are married and live under the same roof makes her an easy prey. Inspector Teshome Abera states *“the criminal code does not allow us to treat domestic violence as a special case as a result we treat the case as any other case that comes to the station and the accused men are released on bail because that is their constitutional right though we want to help these women the things we can do are limited by the boundaries of the law”* (Abera, 2017). One of the women when asked if she ever reported the abuse to the police said *“Tell me what’s the point of arresting my husband after he kills me, the law only gets to be applied after the fact so rather than getting him angry and letting him take me away from my daughter I decide to stay*

till he gets bored and move to the next women” (Hawii, 2017). This shows that even with the laws and regulations as a result of lack of applicability the women do not feel confident with the legal form of the country. But this does not mean that it is only the short coming of the police stations that hinder abusers from being legally liable.

Inspector Yetagesu Teshome states “most *married women fail to report the domestic abuse they endure until it is too late and those who report refuse to come and testify when asked to do so. As a result it is very difficult to get a conviction against the abuser with no tangible evidence*” (Teshome I. Y., 2017). According to the investigators interviewed from the different sub city’s more than half the women who came to the station to report domestic violence are women with no jobs or their salaries are minor in addition to this they have not attained higher educations. But there are also women who are educated and have stable jobs which come to report domestic violence rendered towards them by their spouse. Though there are some technical difficulties and short comings the interviewed police officers believe that they are doing their best in order to bring abusers to court.

Table 1.3 Addis Ababa police commission women and children 2009, nine month report on violence committed towards women

Physical violence	Sexual violence	Cases presented to courts	Cases not presented to courts	Total number of report on violence against women
15	123	59	57	136

Table 1.4 Number of domestically abused educated married women in five sub city police stations

Number of married women who report domestic violence in 2009									
Ledeta sub city	N ^o	Kolfay sub city	N ^o	Addis ketema sub city	N ^o	Arada subcity	N ^o	Gulelay subcity	N ^o
Balcha police station	15	Lekwanda Police station	20	Efoyta Police station	10	Ras Desta Police station	12	Pastor Police station	10
Torehiloch police station	10	Ayertana Police station	15	Mesalemia Police station	8	Piyassa Police station	15	Addisu Gebiya Police station	20
Tekur Anbessa Police station	14	Wereda 8 Police station	18	Kewasmaida Police station 3	12	6kilo Police station	14	Menen Police station	12
Total number of women	39	Total number of women	53	Total number of women	30	Total number of women	41	Total number of women	42

The above research has seen that though women may be educated and employed they can still be victims of domestic violence. The fact that women earn money that is sufficient to support them and their family does not always empower them in their household. In fact the fact that they are working may be one of the reasons behind the abuse they face from their husbands. Since our culture presumes a woman's place is in the house when they go out to work their husbands feel that they are not performing their wifely duties like cooking, cleaning or taking care of the children as a result they act out by being abusive so the women can stay home (Esplen, 2007).

Educating women and giving her well-paying job empowers women economically by helping her depend on no one else but herself. But this does not mean that it shields her from violence that every woman suffers on a daily basis like domestic violence. As it can be seen above the

when woman go out to work can be a triggering factor for a husband to be abusive towards his wife. The interviewed women all say that they earn enough to support their family and have a full time job but they always feel the need to check with their spouse before making any kind of decisions not because they want their spouse to be involved in the decision making processes but they know the final say depends on their husbands approval otherwise the consequences they face are grave.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

Domestic violence has been a common occurrence all over the world throughout the years. This is as a result of the society's belief that men are the head of the house so they can do whatever they wish to their wives. When times changed and laws were enacted that protect women the views of the society started to shift. They saw that a woman is capable of performing any act if given the chance to do so. Women were being educated and getting jobs as men and being productive in the society as a result the societies view started to change step by step. Though the society has come a long way through the year's domestic violence is still a problem for women in the 21st century.

When we see married women who are educated and have a well-paying job they are presumed empowered economically. Meaning they are without a doubt able to fulfill their personal and family needs on their own, they do not expect a handout from any other person because they can stand on their own two feet. The fact that a woman is educated and have a stable job does not shield her from enduring domestic violence in some cases it may be the core reason behind the abuse she sustains (Esplen, 2007). The reason behind a women enduring domestic violence is the societies portray of women as dependent, weak and in need of someone to discipline them. The society we live in has raised men that are aggressive, biased and feel entitled for the mere fact that there are men (Mulatu, 2007). As a result they always feel the need to show their strength which makes them hostile towards women. On the other hand the women are raised to be quite modest, shy and one who settles for whatever the society portrays her to be. And when her

husband abuses her, a wife accepts it as a normal incidence because the society has groomed her to believe that men are dominant and women should submit to their husbands.

As per the finding of the research the men play a vital role when it comes to domestic violence. This does not mean that they are naturally violent towards women aside from the society's influence they may grow up in an abusive family which results in them being violent husbands when they grow up (UNICEF, 2006). The other cause for men to be violent towards women is mental illness or having psychological problems. Though they may not be clinically presumed as mentally ill there are men who are really violent towards other people thus if not treated they may hurt people around them specially their spouse's (DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND.COM, 2016). Being employed may also be another reason for husband's violence towards their spouses. According to the women interviewed they face challenges as a result of their employment from their spouse and the work load they endure in the household and at their work place. Women are praised for their ability to multi task in the society but sometimes if they are not given the support they deserve it can be problematic. Women working eight hours or more a day will come to a house which needs cleaning, cooking and taking care of children. In addition to this when the husband is abusive and not helpful in any way the women may break down due to the stressful situation she is facing. As a result she may be depressed, suicidal or may lack the motive to work her full potential (DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND.COM, 2016).

The women in this study face domestic violence like any other women despite the fact that they are educated and have a well-paying job. They face both physical and psychological abuse from their husbands and the fact that the societies believe it is okay to hit your wife if she misbehaves does not help the women. Some of the women have been beaten by their husbands so severely

that they were admitted to hospitals, broken bones , Jaws and bruises all over their bodies are a common incident that occurs in the women's life. The reason behind the abuse they face is that the mere fact that they have defied societies rule that a woman's place is at home. The more empowered this married women get the more emasculated their husband's fill which makes them react in an abusive manner.

People think that it is unlikely for a woman to stay in an abusive relationship if she is economically empowered but they have their own reasons when staying in the marriage. The most common reason is for the sake of their children. They are either scared of losing their kids after a divorce especially if their husband is powerful or breaking up a family in which they will end up raising their children as a single parent. The other reason is that these women have endured years of domestic violence so they have developed a sense of fear towards their husband and if they leave they are scared of the repercussion they face. Since his violence knows no boundaries they fear that he may abuse them more even kill them if he wishes to do so. And the most crippling reason for women to stay in an abusive marriage is religion and what others may say or think. Women are scared to live their marriages on the fear that people will label them as a divorced woman who couldn't keep her marriage together and bring shame on their family. On the other hand women get married in church through a religious ceremony which forbids divorce unless one of them are found to be unfaithful or dies. Since a husband abusive behavior is not a ground for divorce a women is left with two choices defy her faith and leave the man or stay in an abusive relationship the women interviewed chose the latter. As we can see the women have real and authentic reasons for choosing to stay in an abusive marriage but the power to live is also in their hands if they could get help from the society and family members they will have the courage to live the marriage.

In conclusion the research has shown that employment can be a triggering factor for domestic violence. Meaning the husband may be one of the people who perceive women as a mother and a person who stays home and take care of the household. When the women goes to work this may anger him and arguments may arise which result in him abusing the women. On the other hand it can also empower women economically and give them the self-confidence they need to thrive in the society. It will help them provide for their family without having to ask for help from anybody else. It also creates a confident self- reliant and strong woman that is exemplary to little girls growing up in the society. Domestic violence can happen to any women regardless of their age, educational background, monthly earnings and the statue they have in the society it only takes to be a women with an abusive husband to endure domestic violence.

5.2. Recommendation

- The major influential party when it comes to domestic violence is the society it can be the solution for eliminating domestic violence by changing its perspective on women and how they should be treated. As a result work should be done on children specially boys and men. Boys need to be thought in schools, religious places and in their homes that it is never okay to lay a hand on women. They need to be strongly influenced by the society teaching them that it is never acceptable to be violent towards women or any other person. Parents should teach their children not to be violent towards their peers and it is a disgraceful behavior. Girls should be thought to be strong and stand their ground plus it is never right when a man hits her and she can always walk away and not tolerate the violence. And give lessons on domestic violence to men all over the country through schools, work places and Medias. This should be a mandatory requirement by the government towards the society in order to create a safe place for women.
- Holding abusers which committee domestic violence criminally liable is the main solution given by government. It is believed that when this abusers are detained they will be punished and learn from their mistakes. But domestic violence is still a problem that has not shown any decrease through the years. Since arresting the men is failing to deter them from performing the act it is recommended that they see a court ordered therapist because not everybody is born violent there is a reason that made this men the way they are so helping them overcome their issues may be the answer we need to eliminate violence against women. The perpetrators (husbands) are the main cause for the suffering that women face so by fixing the cause we can eliminate the problem. We have seen that arresting them for a little while makes them even more violent and they hold grudges

towards the women who reported them so hand in hand with incarcerating them they should get treated mentally.

- The government needs to enact laws that are strong and gives emphasize to the issue of domestic violence. Since it is a special kind of crime it should be treated separately by enacting laws that specifically address domestic violence towards women. It needs to create awareness about the severity of domestic violence throughout the country with the help of medias, schools, public and private organizations. Only the government can make mandatory requirements when it comes to informing the public with regards to domestic violence.
- The women that go through domestic violence are traumatized and need all the support they can get, so keeping them safe should be a priority. These women need a place where they can live without the fear of their abusers. It is recommended that the government should create safe place were victims can stay until the perpetrator is brought to justice because fear of what the assailant may do hinders women from reporting domestic violence. They should see people who can talk to them about domestic violence and inform them on legal measures they can take to protect themselves from assailants.
- The method of Data collection by police stations all around Addis Ababa is very ineffectual when it comes to domestic violence. For starters they tend to put all reports concerning violence against women all over the place while it needs to be in a separate file. It is recommended that this data's be collected in a manner that is appropriate by differentiating the violence, age, marital statues and the working situation of the women. This helps researchers and other organs get the needed information easily. Since there are statistics experts in the police stations it won't be a difficult task to perform. If not it will

be difficult for researchers to show the severity of the problem and exact number of women that have been affected by domestic violence.

Works Cited

Declaration on the elimination of violence against women(DEVAV). (December,1993).

Constitution of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia. (1995). Addis Ababa.

The Revised National Family Code of Ethiopia. (2000). Addis Ababa.

The Criminal Code of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proclamation No.414/2004. (2005). Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Enterprise.

DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND.COM. (2016, April). Retrieved may 12, 2017, from The "double burden" on women of working both inside and outside the home: <http://www.democraticunderground.com/113912276>

Domestic violence and sexual assault fact sheet. (2017, March). Retrieved November 15, 2017, from [www.stopdv.org>index.php>statistics:](http://www.stopdv.org/index.php/statistics) <http://www.stopdv.org/index.php/statistics/.com>

Abera, I. T. (2017, July 06). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)

Asante, D. T. (2015). *Women's approval of domestic physical violence against wives: analysis of the Ghana demographic and health survey*. Ghana.

Barnish, M. (2004). *Domestic violence: A literature review*. London: HM inspectorate of probation.

- Betty. (2017, June 30). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- Bina, A. (1994). *Land right for women:making the case a field of once own gender and land rights in south Asia*. Cambrige Unversity.
- Bina, A. (1994). *Land right for women:making the case a field of once own gender and land rights in south Asia* . Cambrige Unversity.
- Bina, A. (1994). *Land rights for women: making the case a field of ones own, gender and land rights in south asia*. Cambrige Unversity.
- Bisrat. (2017, June 17). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- C.R.Kothari. (2004). *Research methedology methods and techniques*. Newdelhii: New age international (P) limited.
- Comission, A. A. (2009). *Report of women which have exercised violence*. Addis Ababa.
- Creswell, J. w. (2009). *RESEARCH DESIGN, Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. SAGE publications,Inc.
- Dalal, K. (2011). Does economic empowerment protect women from intimate partner violence? 35-44.

Dan Anderberg, H. R. (2013). *Unemployment and domestic violence :Theory and evidence*.
Bonn.

Dan Anderberg, H. R. (2013). *Unemployment and domestic violence: Theory and evidence*.
Bonn.

Darrell Payne, L. W. (2009). Domestic violence and the female victim:The real reason women
stay. *Journal of multicultural , Gender and Minority studies*.

Dr.J. Gangi, D. T. (2009). Domestic violence - A case report. *Journal of Punjab Acadamy of
forensic medicine and toxicology*.

Dugasa, M. (2014, March). "*The Ethiopian legal frame work on Domestic Violence against
Women: a critical perspective*". Retrieved November 14, 2017, from International
Journal of Gender and Women's studies, Vol.2, NO.1, PP.49-60:
http://aripd.org/journals/ijgws/Vol_2_No_1__March_2014/3.pdf

Eden. (2017, June 20). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on
Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu,
Interviewer)

Esplen, E. (2007). *Putting Gender Back in the Picture: Rethinking Womens Economic
Empowerment*. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

Esplen, E. (2007). *Putting Gender Back in the Picture: Rethinking Womens Economic
Empowerment*. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

Fite, M. D. (2014). The ethiopian legal Frame Work on Domestic violence against women: A
critical perspective . *International journal of Gender and Women's studies*, 49-60.

G.Moges, T. (2009). *Legal response to domestic violence in Ethiopia:A comoarative analysis* .
Central European unversity.

Gebeyew, I. D. (2017, July 07). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on
Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu,
Interviewer)

Gebeyew, I. D. (2017, July 07). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on
Domestic Violence; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu,
Interviewer)

Gebeyew, I. D. (2017, July 07). Though there are some technical difficulties and short comings
the interviewed police officers believe that they are doing their best in order to bring
abusers to court. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)

Getachew, M. (2006). *Coverage of domestic violence by the ethiopian media:The influence
behind Editor's decision* . Addis Ababa.

Hana. (2017, June 16). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on
Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu,
Interviewer)

Hawii. (2017, June 17). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on
Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. ALEMU,
Interviewer)

Heise, L. E. (1999). *Ending violence against women population reports, series L, 11* . Baltimore:
Johns Hopkins University School of Public health.

- Hornby, A. (2000). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. New York: The Universities of Oxford and Lancaster and the British Library.
- Huges, M. B. (2015). *Womens economic empowerment and domestic violence* . OXFAM.
- Huges, M. B. (2015). *Womens economic empowerment and domestic violence* . OXFAM.
- ICF, C. s. (2016). *Ethiopia demographic and health survey,key indicators report*. Addis Ababa and Rockville,Maryland.
- India, D. v. (2011, January). *Selected Works*. Retrieved october 6, 2016, from [http:// works . bepress.com/ nisha_malhotra/14](http://works.bepress.com/nisha_malhotra/14)
- Kalkidan. (2017, June 24). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesment of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- L.Pollet, S. (2011, February). Economic Abuse: The unseen side of domestic violence . *NYSBA Journal*.
- Lesser, R. (2005). *Women's Economic Empowerenment as the "Magic Potion" of developepment*. California: Blumberg.
- Logan, J. E. (2005). Domestic violence and employment : A qualitative study. *Domestic violence and employement*, 15.
- Marsh, J. (2016). *Employment is Empowerement: The impact of domestic violence on women's professionalcgrowth*.

- Mengesha, S. M. (2001). *International Confrence on African development Archives*. Retrieved August 15, 2017, from [http://scholar works.wmich.edu/africancenter_icad_archive/23](http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/africancenter_icad_archive/23)
- Meriam. (2017, July 15). *The Employment of Married Women and Domestic Violence: An assessment of women who are educated and have well-paying jobsin Addis Ababa . (D. Alemu, Interviewer)*
- Ministry of Women, C. a. (2013, November). *A final report on Assesement of condition of violence against woman in Ethiopia .* Retrieved November 14, 2017, from <http://www.moweya.gov.et/document/715111/2235425/Assessment+conditions+of+violence+Against+women+in+Ethiopia/bf8cdf8d-63d3-42c8-ba81-8f03e7930456?version=1.0>
- Mohammed Mokammel, K. T. (2007). *Domestic violence against women, It's determinants and imprications for gender resource allocation.*
- Mulatu, S. (2007). *Domestic violence against women:The case study of Kolfe Keranyo sub-city.* Addis Ababa.
- Mulatu, S. (2007). *Domestic violence against women:The case study of Kolfe Keranyo sub-city.* Addis Ababa.
- Naila Kabeer, S. M. (2011). *Does paid work provide a path way to woman's empowernment? Emperical findings from Bangladesh.* IDS, institute of development studies .
- Organisation(WHO), W. H. (2010). *Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence agains women:taking action and generating evidence.* Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- organization, W. h. (2005). *WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women.* world health organization.

- Pearson, D. E. (2015). 'Nimble Fingers make cheap workers':An Analysis of women's Employment in third world export manufacturing. *Palgrave Macmillan Journals*, 87-107.
- Peter Han Cock, S. M. (2012). Gender, Globalization and Empowerment: A study of women who work in Sri Lank's export processing zones . *Pluto Journals*, 131-146.
- Renzetti, C. M. (2009). *CRVAW Faculty research reports and papers.paper1*. Retrieved October 6, 2017, from Unversity of Kuntuky, Uknowlege: http://UKnowlege.UKy.edu/crvaw_reports/1
- Rita. (2017, June 26). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- Ruth. (2017, June 25). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- Sharp, N. (2008). *"What's yours is mine" the different forms of economic abuse and it's impact on women and children experiancing domestic violence*. Refuge 2008.
- SOROPTIMIST. (2013). Domestic violence as a work place concern. *Examine the ways that domestic violence can affect the work place , And what buisnesses can do to keep their employment safe...*
- Sosina. (2017, June 16). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesement of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- Susan L.Staggs, S. R. (2005). *Effect of intimate partner violence on low income women's health and employment*. American journal of community psychology.

- Tadesse, Y. A. (2013). *Human rights Research: A practical Guidebook on Methodology and Methods*. Addis Ababa: AAU printing.
- Tayechalem G, M. (2009). *Legal response to domestic violence in ethiopia: a comparative analysis*. Budapest Hungary: Central European university department of legal studies.
- Teame, G. (2016). *The socio-economic impact of Female Employment on intimate partner violence: A case study on female Employees of Yirgalem Addis Textile factory*. Addis Ababa.
- Teshome, I. Y. (2017, July 08). The Effect of Well-paying Employment of Married Women on Domestic Violence ; An Assesment of Educated Women in Addis Ababa. (D. Alemu, Interviewer)
- Tigbar Yigzaw, A. Y. (2004). *Domestic violence around Gondar in North West Ethiopia*. Gondar: Ethiop.J. Health Development.
- Unicef. (2000). *Domestic violence against women and girls*. Florence: Innocent research center.
- UNICEF. (2000). *Domestic violence against women and girls*. Florence: Innocent research center.
- UNICEF. (2006). *Behind closed doors: The impact of domestic violence on children*. United Kingdom: The Body Shop International plc.
- Union, A. (2003). *Protocol on the African charter on human and peoples rights on the rights of women(PACHPR)*. Maputo: AU.

- Union, A. (2003). *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women* . Maputo: Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union.
- Viljoen, F. (2001). *An introduction to the protocol to the african charter on human and peoples rights on the rights of women in Africa*. Petoria: Unversity of south Petoria ,center for human rights.
- West, S. (2006). *Does employment empower women? An analysis of employment and womens empowerment in India*.
- Weste, K. B. (2011). *Violated: Women's Human Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa*.
- WHO, W. h. (2005). *WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women*. World Health Organisation.
- WIRE. (2014). *Relation ship problems and money: Women talk about financial abuse* . Cameron.

Annex 1: Interview Guide for Married women who have experienced domestic violence

I. Background Information

1. Age
2. Place of birth
3. How long have you lived in Addis Ababa?
4. Religion
5. Your level of education
6. How much do you earn monthly?
 - a. 1000 Birr-4000Birr
 - b. 5000Birr-10,000Birr
 - c. 11,000Birr and above
7. How many years has it been since you got married?
8. What is your profession?
9. Where do you work?
 - a) Government office
 - b) Non-government office
 - c) private/ business
10. What is your position in your office?
11. How many hours do you work per a day?
12. Do you have children?
 - a) If yes how many?

II. The following questions are derived to retrieve general information about the interviewee's husband

13. How old is your husband?

14. What is his level of education?

15. What is his profession?

16. Where does he work?

- a) Government office
- b) Non-government office
- c) private/ business

17. How much does he earn monthly?

- a) 1000 Birr-4000Birr
- b) 5000Birr-10,000Birr
- c) 11,000Birr and above

III. The questions in this section are developed to understand the decision making processes regarding income, family planning, raising children and division of labor within the house hold.

18. When it comes to spending your earnings who decides how or in what way it gets spent?

19. Do both of you contribute to the household equally?

20. When it comes to acquiring any kind of property who makes the decision?

21. When it comes to raising your children do both of you have a say?

- a) If no why?

22. Does your husband help you with the house hold chores?

23. Do you have a person who helps you with the house hold work?

24. What is your husband's contribution to the house hold?

IV. The questions in this section are developed in order to gain information on the impact of the interviewee's employment on their marriage.

25. Do you think your husband appreciates that you are working?

26. Does he respect you more as a result of you having a job?

a) If no why?

27. Does your husband ever complain about your job?

a) If yes, what is his complaint

b) Does his complaint affect you in any way or how does it makes you feel?

28. Do you think you are confident women as a result of earning your own income?

29. Does your husband insult you or make rude comments towards you?

a) If yes, what kind of comments does he make?

b) Does he do it in public places or in your home?

30. Has your husband ever gotten physical with you?

a) If yes what is his weapon of choice?

b) Does he get violent in a public place or in your home?

31. What do you think is the reason behind his violence?

a) The fact that you spend most of your time at work?

b) Not being able to take care of the children and the house as he sees fit?

c) Not being able to take good care of him?

32. When is he more likely to be violent towards you?

a) Drunk

b) Sober

c) Both

33. Does your husband want to control every aspect of your life?

34. Does his violent behavior show towards other people?

35. Do you think you are at fault for the violence you endure from your husband?

36. Do you think that your husband would not be physically violent towards you if you were a housewife?

a) Do you think that your employment status has any role on his violence towards you?

37. In your opinion are married women who are educated and earn middle income less likely to be abused or not? Explain

V. These sections of the questions are developed in order to understand the interviewee's response to domestic violence.

38. What is your response when he gets violent with you?

39. Have you ever told anyone about the violence?

40. Have you made any kind of reports to the authorities concerning the violence?

a) If yes, what was the response you got from the authorities?

b) If no, why not?

41. Have you ever filed for a divorce?

a) If no, why not?

b) What is your reason for staying in the marriage despite the violence?

42. Do you know other women who have been abused by their husbands?

43. Do you think men who physically abuse their wives usually don't face consequences for their actions?

a) If yes, why?

44. In your opinion what do you think should be done to reduce domestic violence?
45. Do you know your husband can be held criminally liable for the violence he renders on you?
46. Would you like to add anything?

Annex 2: Interview Guide for Married women who have not experienced domestic violence.

i. Background information

1. Age?
2. Place of birth?
3. How long have you lived in Addis Ababa?
4. Religion?
5. Your level of education?
6. How much do you earn monthly?
 - a. 1000 Birr-4000Birr
 - b. 5000Birr-10,000Birr
 - c. 11,000Birr and above
7. How many years has it been since you got married?
8. What is your profession?
9. Where do you work?
 - a. Government office
 - b. Non-government office
 - c. Private/business
10. What is your position in your office?
11. Do you have children?
 - a. If yes, how many?
12. How many hours do you work per day?

- ii. The following questions are derived to retrieve general information about the interviewee's husband?
 - 13. How old is your husband?
 - 14. What is his level of education?
 - 15. What is his profession?
 - 16. Where does he work?
 - a. Government office
 - b. Non-government office
 - c. Private/business
 - 17. How much does he earn monthly?
 - a. 1000birr-4000birr
 - b. 5000birr-10000
 - c. 11000birr and above
- iii. The questions in this section are developed to understand the decision making processes regarding income, family planning, raising children and division of labor within the house hold.
 - 18. When it comes to spending your earnings who decides how or in what way it gets spent?
 - 19. Do both of you contribute to the household equally?
 - 20. When it comes to acquiring any kind of property who has the final say?
 - 21. When it comes to raising your children do both of you have a say?
 - 22. Do you have a person who helps you with the house hold work?
 - 23. Does your husband help you with the house hold chores?
 - 24. What is his contribution to the house hold?

- iv. The questions in this section are developed in order to gain information on the impact of the interviewee's employment on their marriage.
25. Do you think your husband appreciates that you are a working women?
26. Does he respect you more as a result of you having a job?
- a. If no, why?
27. Do you think you are confident women as a result of earning your own income?
28. Does your husband ever get physical with you?
29. Does he insult you in any way or form?
30. If you have never experienced abuse from your spouse, what would be your first response if you get abused in the future?
31. Do you know other women who have been abused by their husbands?
32. Do you think men who physically abuse their wives usually don't face consequences for their actions?
- a. If no, why?
33. In your opinion what do you think should be done to reduce domestic violence?
34. Would you like to add anything?

Annex 3: Draft interview question for police officers

1. Name(optional)
2. Level of education?
3. Current working place?
4. What is your position in this station?
5. How long has it been since you started to work in this station?
6. Do you think domestic violence against women is a concern in our current society?
7. Do many women come to this station to report domestic violence?
 - a. If yes how many of them are university graduates and earn middle income?
8. Do you have a collected data that represents the number of women that came seeking for help as a result of domestic violence?
 - a. If yes, do you collect the data regarding level of education and income?
 - b. Can I get the data?
 - c. If no, in your estimation how many women come to your station to report the violence in a week?
9. When these women come to you how severe is their situation?
10. When domestically abused women come to your station is there a special office that sees this case only that you refer these women to or do you just let them talk to any officer on duty?
11. Are the officers that work in this station obliged to help women who come to report domestic violence?
12. What kind of help do you offer for the abused women who seek help from you?
13. In your opinion what should be done in order to reduce domestic violence?
If you have anything to add?