

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**THE IMPACT OF LARGE CHILDREN SIZE ON FAMILY LIFE: THE CASE
OF AWAN KEBELE IN CHEHA WOREDA, GURAGE ZONE SNNP
REGIONAL STATE.**

**A SENIOR ESSAY RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY**

BY:

ID/NO

1. Feyisa Tariku SSHR/ 221/11

2. Eyerusalem GobanaSSHHR/201/11

3. Bekele KebedeSSHHR/073/11

ADVISOR: Miss LIDIYA ADANE

AUGUST, 2013 E.C

WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA

Declaration

Wolkite University

College of Social Science and Humanity

Department of Sociology

The researchers have been conducted a senior essay on *the impact of large children size on family life the case of Awan kebele*. This is our original work and we have collected and analyzed as well as described the data which is obtained from the respondents. The researchers have acknowledged the data that is obtained from secondary sources.

Student Name	Signature	Date
Feyisa Tariku	_____	_____
Bekele Kebede	_____	_____
Eyerusalem Gobana	_____	_____

Approval by Advisor and Examiner

_____	_____	_____
Advisor	signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Examiner	signature	Date

Acknowledgement

Prior to all we would like to thank you our almighty God for providing good opportunity in all aspects regarding for our success. Second we would like to express our heartily grateful thanks to our advisor **Miss Lidiya Adane (MA)** for her effort as early beginning from organization of the paper to the completion of our study in advising without any disappointment and tiredness. Next we would have special thanks to our family for their financial support in the form of money to print out the paper and ensure the effectiveness of our work. Also we have genuine thanks to those people gives us information while we are searching for research problem and participant respondents and informants for sacrifice their golden time in giving information. Finally we have grateful thanks to our friends for helping us in technical assistance while we are writing this paper.

Title	Table of Contents	page
Declaration.....		II
Acknowledgement		II
List of table		VI
List of figure		VI
Acronymy		VII
Abstract.....		VIII
CHAPTER ONE:Introduction		1
1.1 Background of the study		1
1.2 Statement of the problem		2
1.3. Objectives of the study.....		3
1.3.1 General objectives of the study		3
1.3.2 Specific objectives of the study.....		3
1.4 Research questions		3
1.5 Significance of the study		3
1.6 Scope of the study		4
1.7 Limitation of the study		4
1.8 Operational definition of the term.....		4
1.9 Organization of the Study		5
CHAPTER TWO:Literature Review.....		6
2.1 Introduction		6
2.2 General Child bearing status in Ethiopian family		6
2.3 Children size and its impact on family economy.		7
2.3.1 The impacts children size on famliy consumption.....		8
2.3.2 The impacts of children sizeon family level of saving.....		8
2.4 The impacts of large children size on family healthy life style		9
2.4.1The impacts of large children on family wellbeing		10
2.5 Size of children and family living standard		10
2.5.1 Family poverty		11
2.6 The impacts of large children size on family social relation.....		12

2.7 Theoretical frame work	13
2.7.1 Conflict theory.....	13
2.7.2 Symbolic interaction ism.....	13
2.8. Conceptual frame work.....	15
CHAPTER THREE: Research Methodology	16
3.1 Description of study area.....	16
3.2 Research design.....	16
3.3 Research approach.....	17
3.4 Target Population	17
3.5 Source of data	17
3.6 Methods of data collection	17
3.7 Sampling size and sampling technique	18
3.8 Tools of data collection	18
3.9 Methods of data analysis	19
3.10 Data quality control mechanism.....	19
3.11 Ethical consideration	19
CHAPTER FOUR: Data Analysis and Interpretation.....	20
4.1 Personal background of the respondent	20
4.2 Impact of large children size on family economy	23
4.3 Impact of large children on family living standard	25
4.4 Impact of large children size on family health	27
4.5 Impact of large children size on family social relation	29
CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion and recommendation:	32
5.1 Conclusion.....	32
5.2 Recommendation.....	33
References.....	34
Appendix I	37
Appendix II.....	40

List of the table	page
Table 1. Sex variability-----	20
Table 2: age distribution pattern of the respondent-----	20
Table 3: religious aspect of respondent-----	21
Table 4: children size in family -----	21
Table 5: profession of the respondent-----	22
Table 6: family incomes per month-----	22
Table 7: how large children size affect family income-----	23
Table 8: how large children size can impact family level of saving-----	24
Table 9: how large children size affect family living condition-----	25
Table 10: how large children lead to family poverty-----	26
Table 11: how large children impact family healthy-----	27
Table 12: do you believe that large children cause family stress-----	28
Table 13: to what extent family social relation affected by family size-----	29
Table 14: how much large children size impact family social participation-----	30
Table 15: how large children size leads to anti-social behavior-----	31

List of figure	page
Figure 2.1 conceptual frame work -----	15

Acronomy

SNNP –South nation nationalities and peoples

Abstract

The study was conducted on the impact of large children size on family life, the case of Awan kebele, Cheha woreda, Gurage zone, SNNP regional state. The approach of research method applied to the study was both qualitative and quantitative approach; the objective of the study was to investigate the impact of large children on family life and the discussion point the study incorporates were family economic condition, general living standard, healthy behavior and their social life under the large number of children. The purpose of the study was as a source of information for those who are interested to conduct a research on a problem related to this study. Sample was selected by judgmental sampling method and researchers were selected 50 samples purposively from target population. Data was collected through direct interview and questionnaire. Source of data was obtained from first-hand person and published materials. The method of data analysis used in the study was statistical tabulation and frequency table. The finding of the study was large children have an impact on family health, economic life condition and family social relation. The major conclusion of the study was from the result obtained the study imply that large number of children have an adverse impact on family economic life hood by increasing consumption, family wellbeing ,healthy life style and family social life's. And finally the recommendation of the study was to overcome the problem of producing large number of children, it is the responsibility of different stockholders and the responsibility of all citizen of the country to reduce the extreme problem and build a good economic and healthy family.

Key words; large children, economy, health, social relation

CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Throughout the world unplanned child bearing and traditional perception of having large number of children was a matter of great importance not only for a particular nation rather than worldwide phenomenon. World child bearing pattern have been changed dramatically over the last few decades and global child rate has reached unprecedented low level but differences persist in child bearing pattern across countries. But the fact that child rate was declined across the world but remain high in among sub Saharan families (world fertility patter, 2015).

In Ethiopia, the increasing rate of children size was different from urban to rural family because of different implication. In Addis Ababa there was a great change in children size among families of residences due to disproportionate relationship between family size and urban expense of living (kinfu, 2000).

Family children size increasingly impact the economic development and also drives inequality among different families. It changes the investment patterns of family to child rearing and changes the opportunities available to children and family as a whole (Corak, 2013).

The economic productivity of the family is affected by their number of children in primary life of family, where by income flow from single direction that is from father and mother as children are only consumers and nothing to do with income generation, and some evidence suggested that there was a negative association between large number of sibling and family economic growth (Head and lodge, 2009).

The healthy condition of the family may be or may not be influenced by the size of family. It is believed that there was an irrelevant relationship between large number of family and their health status (Irwin, 2003).

The London school of health and tropical medicine contended that four plus children may have adverse effect arises from family stress, socioeconomic disadvantage, bad life style and even out weighting social benefit of family hood (Irwin, 2003).

In the past history having large number of children are somewhat important, that they believed that having a lot of sibling in the history of the past societies gives mother was glorified than that of mother who didn't bear many children in her productive period (Muller et al, 1999)

1.2 Statement of the problem

Increasing number of children lead to large children size which results in family to faces diversified problem in their life course. Among the problem family experienced during large children size were economic problem, health, social and generally they experience poor living condition mostly during the time when children are not enough to help their family at primary period of family stage. Economic scholars suggested that there is a negative relationship between large number of siblings and family economic sustainability, family shift their economic investment to expenditure on child rearing, high family consumption, low saving and high educational cost (Barro, 1997).

It is suggested that the quality of relation between family healthy life condition and extended number of children appear to have an influence on family healthy life style. As a number of siblings increase in family, they face different problem like stress, anxiety, depression and other psychological problem (Yuan, 2009).

The intention of this study was to identify impact of large children size on family economy, general living aspect, social impacts of children, and their healthy consequence on family life.

To clearly demarcate the current study from the previous one, most of the previous study was depends up on one dimension to investigate the issue of large children, that is (Barro, 1997) examined the issue of large sibling from economic point of view and other researchers like (Marteleto and souza, 2012) studied the issue of large children from the points of healthy problem. In Ethiopia many research have been under taken on the assessing the impact of family size on the reliance of family while other researchers focused on assessing the impact of family size only on economic aspect of large family (Girma Kassa, 2004). So, the existing gap of knowledge between the previous studies and the present was, the current study added the social issue of family under large children size. Another unique feature of this study from previous

one was it applied mixed approach in order to overcome the weak side of one approach by another one.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The overall objective of the study was to assess impact of large children size on family life, the case of Awan Kebele.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specifically this was aimed:

- ▶ To investigate the impact of large children size on family economy.
- ▶ To examine the waves of large children size on family healthy life style
- ▶ To indicate the impact of large children size on family living standard
- ▶ To find out the impact of large children size on family social life

1.4 Research questions

- ▶ What is the impact of large children size on family economy
- ▶ What is the impact of large children size on family healthy life style
- ▶ To what extent large children size can impact family living standard?
- ▶ How large children size can impact family social life

1.5 Significance of the study

The study serves for different purpose; the first importance of the study was as a source of information for those who are interested to conduct a research on a problem related to this study. The second importance of the study was it gives a concept for kebele residence about to what extent large children are difficult for the life of family. It also gives information for Awan Kebele administration to take an action to tackle the problem according to the result obtained. It again used as a source of information for government and non-governmental organization to identify more suffered group by the problem and provide them special support and finally it helps the government

to know the prevalence of the problem and formulate policy control to overcome the problem.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was geographically delimited to Gurage zone Cheha woreda particularly Awan Kebele. The study was thematically delimited on the impact of large children size on family economic issue, health issues, their living standard and social life. Methodologically delimited on both qualitative and quantitative methods and theoretically delimited to conflict theory and symbolic interactionism. The study lacks to incorporate other surround area due to complexity of population and time constraints and resources.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The study was limited, because of different challenges against the quality of the study. One was the shortage of time, the second was the efficiency of budget and the other was the reluctance of the respondent to give more information about the problem, due to this factor the study was limited. The study lacks to cover other life events of family like education, political and also religious life under large children size, due to efficiency of budget and shortage of time to complete the study with its fixed time.

1.8 Operational definition of the term

Large children size: a number of children that family produced above unexpected number

Living standard: a measure of living from the point of healthy, basic needs, shelter and economy

Quality of life: it is measure of life in terms of fulfillment or scarcity of basic needs

Family poverty: a condition of life where family experiences poverty for long period of time

1.9 Organization of the Study

This study paper contains five chapters. The first chapter explains introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study both general and specific, scope of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter is review of related literatures. The third chapter deals with research methodology and the fourth chapter is data analysis and interpretation, and the last chapter is recommendation and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The problem of large children size can be observed as a worldwide phenomenon. But the distribution of the problem varies from country to country, it depends up on the country development perspective in terms of level of illiteracy, educational change, economic variation social change and other related issue can best describe the prevalence of the problem from nation to nation.

2.2 General Child bearing status in Ethiopian family

Ethiopia is one of the highest levels of national child birth rate in Africa and one of the poorest countries in the world. But currently the rate of high child birth per family is declining in Sub Saharan African (Cohen 1998; Kirk and Pilet, 1998).

Although the level and the pace of the problem decline variously across country, all survey finds lower rate of children in urban compared to rural area. This is due to the same condition of social and economic changes that have encouraged women to delay marriage and have also been responsible for eroding traditional form of control which restricts women to specific role (Pilet, 1998).

As different literature shows that many different problems can family faces or suffer from during, they experience large number of children in their life. Among the problem family faces during this time is slow change in family economic mobility, social benefit, and poor healthy life style are the most predominant problem of large children in family. The rate of children size may or may not be increases or decreases economic well-being of family and the condition for reallocating resource (Foster, 2002).

Most of Ethiopia family experienced traditional way of child rearing without few decades that the government struggling to reduce a number of children per family in providing free services of controlling unplanned child bearing though any method of controlling unwanted birth as family planning program, government promoted healthy worker or rural extension in every rural sides of the country whose work is responsible for providing awareness and concepts about family child methods.

2.3 Children size and its impact on family economy.

Economic production, consumption, saving and level of expenditure depends up on the sizes of family; it means that when family bears many children their economic consumption and expenditure is directly associated. In other way when family bears small number of children their economic production and level of saving is directly proportionated. A number of siblings have previously been found to adversely affect earned income of family (Elina and Katarina N, 2009).

Other argued that there is a negative relationship between children size in family and their economic growth. Throughout the development of children until their productive age family passes a different challenge which arises from the influence of their children on the economic production. In the first-generation family child development, the productive member of the family was only father and mother and children below the productive age are economically inactive (Hodge, 2009).

The degree of affection by poverty among black family and white family are quite different. Because of the capacity for economic production and the number of consumer from family to family, as study reported that the children born to black family experiences a poverty rate of 33%` reported in 2004, whereas children born to white family experiences the poverty rate of 10% this is due to economic variation (USDHHS,2005).

Theory of the demand for children predicts that the number of children in a family depend on family income and the cost of rearing and training children. Incomes plays a role in determining family size because with higher incomes are more able to afford additional children. In terms of the cost of rearing children, direct cost associated with having children include, among others, food, clothing, and health care expenses. In addition to these direct costs, there is an also relative cost .family size is also noted for its influences on variables like poverty, literacy, health, education among others .These results are also based on environment, economic, cultural, and social factors (Berger, 1980).

In Ethiopia where large children was experienced in the long history, the economic standard and the size of children per family were indirectly proportionated, one argued that large number of sibling in family has negative influence on family

productive output, reflecting economic expenditure on child rearing, rather than production of goods and services, it indicates an antagonistic relationship between family economic growth and large number of sibling (Barro, 1991).

Other economic scholar suggested that those family with large number of children may earns low income and those family who have small number of siblings earns more income, it is that family level of economic production influenced by size of children (Kantaevic and Mechoulan, 2006).

Generally, an increase in family size may also contribute to a reduction in family income through a reduction in the amount of time devotes to earning income. The effects of large children size on asset accumulation, asset composition, consumption, family income and savings. (J. Smith and M.P. Ward, 1980).

2.3.1 The impacts of large children size on family consumption.

Most of the study is of the view that family size affects both saving and consumption expense of individual and family. It is that as family number increasing through the time in the life of family, the size has an adverse effect on family level of consumption (Bending et al, 2009)

In addition to that other evidence claiming that an extended number of family size with respect to the number of siblings in family result in incremental burden on the current income level of the house hold which leads to the diversion of income toward consumption. Indeed that, as per the size of family increase the consumption pattern of the family also increases (Dornbusch et al, 2004).

2.3.2 The impacts of large children size on family level of saving

Many different economic scholars regarded that the economic production, consumption and level of saving depends up on the sizes of family who produced and who are consumed, but they are distinctly point out that family passes different stages, that means in the primary stage of family the economic production is only flow from father and mother, while children are economically unproductive. Within increasing number of family size the income is directed to consumption expense of additional family member, where by resulting in significant decline in saving rate (Gonzalez and Ozcan, 2008).

Some other economists pointed that the mean saving of small member of family being significantly more than that of large member of family. It indicates that savings on an average follows a down ward trends within increasing family size. They asserted that the level of family consumption and saving rate is influenced by the size of its member (Lozyza and Shankar, 2000).

On the multiple factors determining saving and subsequent consumption pattern of the individual, the family or house hold size assumes crucial importance. When family size is small and economically manageable their saving rate increased and vice versa (Brownig and Lusardi 1996; Orbeta, 2006).

2.4 The impacts of large children size on family healthy life style

The evidence supports that there is a negative relationship between family size and their psychological healthy condition. It is argued that positive psychological out comes such as optimism, self-esteem, and higher level of self-control linked within family level of living standard (De Carlo, wads wort, stump,2011).Most of the medical experts used to diagnose or examined the individual healthy behavior or healthy problem from different perspective though oral questioning, asking their environment where the client came from, their social background and also ethnic group to which the patient belongs to, because of some disease are not biological rather than a problem arise from socioeconomic background of the client. The evidence suggested that large number of siblings in family is a question for family depression, stress, anxiety, attempt to suicide, cigarette dependency, higher alcoholic behavior (Newachek, Hung, park,Brindis, and Irwin, 2003).

In households with a large number of children the parent may find it difficult to devote sufficient attention to monitoring their children's activities which may result in injuries (Hjern, Ring back - weitoft, and Anderson, 2001). Parents play a key role in helping their children develop and maintain healthy eating and physical activity habits that can prevent them from becoming overweight or obese in adolescence and beyond (Pearson, Biddle and Gorely, 2009; Lindsay et al, 2006).Yet parent who are responsible for a large number of offspring may lack the financial resource and the time needed to insure that their children eat health food. Thus the nutritional status of children in a large family may be lower than the average.

2.4.1 The impacts of large children on family wellbeing

As important evidence indicate that the living condition of the family is negatively or positively impacts family stability among parent and children, including parenting practice and developmental outcome of children. They again confirmed that marriage become happy within the arrival of baby. However, children only brought happiness to couples were married, if a pair was simply living together the birth of children tended to bring discontent, the Gasgos University study. Someone pointed that the commitment of the marriage brings within it the readiness to have children, that parenthood brings the most benefit when condition right (Trickett, Aber, Carlson, and Cicchetti, 1991).

One other medical expert revealed that a married couple's happiness increases within the birth of children, but becoming decline the family happiness as the number of children increasing. It is that the birth of child brought happiness for family as soon as the new member of family comes and consequently family becoming hopeless as the number of children increases (DrAngells, 2000).

2.5 Size of children and family living standard

A large number of children have an adverse effect on family living standard in terms of economic condition, health behavior, educational status, and social life of family. The important evidence suggested that the link between large number of children and lower family satisfaction of life (Khodarahimi and Ogletree, 2011).

Other evidence promoted that the risk of sibling size may increase or decrease as family reduce children size. According to develop mentalist they suggest that sibling relation are important for social and emotional support and learning (Barfoot, 2004). Although another study revealed that in a small number of children the degree of life satisfaction and parental admiration were positively associated (Schwar, 2012).

The living standard of family with large sibling can be characterized by poor economic standard, poor healthy life condition, poor educational quality and also poor healthy social relation, in opposite to that family with small number of children is believed to be have a good economic standard of living, better healthy life condition, good quality of education and benefited from all social support. It is to be suggested that large number of siblings needs high investment and less number of siblings

reduce the amount of investment in children, when investment depends up on family resource. That is the investment pattern of the family shift from economic growth to child rearing (Becker, 1991).

When Becker's treatise was published social norms regulating family practice and perhaps also the economic role of the family had been in the state of rapid change in the western world for decades (Lee, 2015). The first sign emerged during the 1950s; child bearing becoming increasingly separated, divorce and non-marital cohabitation increased, this all things was done for the change of living condition of people. During 1970s where the problem of large family taken in to an account there was a change in education and occupation for the changes living standard of families (Haveman et al, 2004 and McLanahan, 2004).

As the economic theorist regarded that family life course paradigm rooted primary in the process of modernization, the development of working life, and family life that took place mainly during the 1960s is a perspective emerged during great depression from social and demographic change occurred after the world second (Elder 1994; Espng and Billari, 2015).

One of the most straightforward ways that children influences family living standard is through their effects on the level and pattern of household expenditures. Families spend more for current consumption as the number of children increases. It also interest to examine how family spending on individual categories of consumption is related to variation in numbers of children. That the proportion of total consumption expanded on food varies with family size is of special importance because this proportion is one of the most commonly used measures of family's standard of living: an increase in the proportion is assumed to mean a decrease in material wellbeing, and vice versa (T.J. Espenshade, 1976)

2.5.1 Family poverty

It is a condition where by family becomes a victim of poverty for long period of time due to several factors. Social scientist had a long-standing interest in examining family related issue for at least three major reasons. First, there has been a concern regarding the role that family plays in the inter-generational transition of poverty. Second, the importance of family structure as a causal factor leading to poverty and

finally research have been concerned about the detrimental effect that causes family poverty and disable family well-being. Research indicates that households were typically impoverished for one or two years and managed to get above the poverty line, perhaps experiencing an additional spell of poverty at some later point in their lives. This work should a much more fluid and dynamic picture of family poverty than frequently assumed, yet at the same time, recent evidence has demonstrated that strong correlation between family and children over all socioeconomic status (Rank, M.R, 2001).

Evidence supports that the effect of family demographic factor in causing family poverty and its effect on family living condition, family wellbeing and function as well, large children have been shown to exert profoundly negative influence up on the healthy and development of family living standard. For instance, children from poor family living standard are likely to have far lower level of physical and mental growth than non-poor counterpart. Family demographer suggested that an increasing size of family with respect to large children puts the living standard of family under the condition of adverse poverty (Bianchi, S.M and Casper L.M, 2000).

2.6 The impacts of large children size on family social relation

The importance of appropriate social relation or social benefits can be seen as crucial component of social competence since it encompasses the aspect of social responsibilities and concerning for one another. According to the idea of some scholar's social relation involves social responsibilities and benefit gained in the relation with other in the forms of moral, psychological, emotional, economical and other important benefits will obtained from the relation. It holds different elements in the relation for the common benefit of interest by sharing ideas, helping each other during uncertainty and working together for common benefit (Eisenberg, Fabes, and Spinard, 2006).

Whenever the size of family increases the relationship between parent and children is becoming decline and this is also cause for family involvement in to social participation. This is happened because of family low control over their children that they have no time to stay with their children, family are always busy in searching needs for their children and they have little time to enjoy with their neighborhood and far from social relation and benefit. As family size increase less commitment to one

another they experience antisocial behavior like alcohol, drug addiction and also conflict. The relationship between family, children and societies can be influenced by the size of siblings (Ward, Spitzer, and Deane, 2009).

Blake (1989) as cited in Weeks (1999) makes mention of a “dilution factor”. That is, the more children there is in a family, the more diluted is the amount of attention that each child will receive from parents. He further adds that the lower level of adult interaction seems to affect verbal performance, in particular, which in its turn is related to student achievements and ultimately to educational attainment.

Due to the fact that parents in large families cannot interact as closely with their children as those in smaller families, there is less opportunity for over protection, infantile constant harassing, or close supervision of children. The results of this relationship are reflected in the greater independence, anti-social behavior and delinquency, but lower self-esteem and academic achievement of children from large families (Blake, 1989; Wagner et. at, 1985).

According to the sociological theories, parental time, attention, and material support are crucial components of child development (Blake 1981; Downey, 2001). When parents have additional children to rise, the material and non-material resources the family can allocate to each child are reduced. Thus, growing up large family is associated with lower levels of economic status, healthy and other life changes. According to economic theories parents may be expected to make rational decisions regarding both the number of children they have and the investment they make in the human capital of their children, with health representing one of the crucial dimensions of human capital (Becker, 2007).

2.7 Theoretical frame work

2.7.1 Conflict theory

According to the concepts of conflict theory family contributes to social inequality by reinforcing economic inequality and by reinforcing patriarchal ideology. They also asserted that family is a source of conflict, including physical violence and emotional

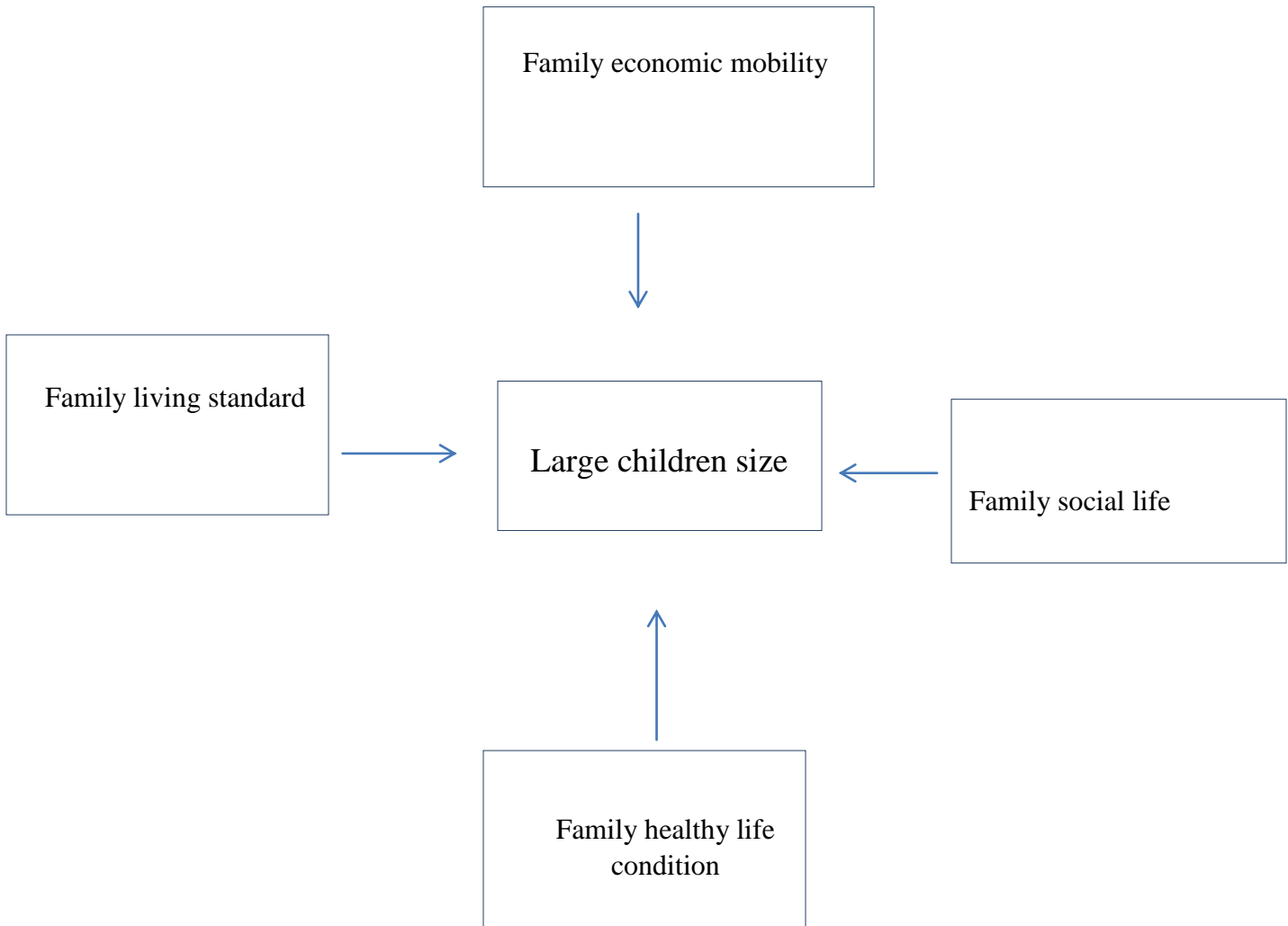
cruelty for its own member arises from economic scarcity of family resource (Eitzen and Zinn, 2004).

The conflict perspective emphasizes that many of the problem we seen in today's family stem from economic inequality. The problem that may family experience reflect the fact that they live in poverty or near poverty, money does not always give or brings happiness, but dire lack of money produces stress and other difficulties that impair family functioning and relationship. Indeed, that as family size increase economic consumption increase and low resource allocation for every member of the family; this is a root cause for family conflict. Therefore, it is to be argued that family is an arena of conflict for diverse interest of their large member (Eitzen and Zinn, 2004).

2.7.2 Symbolic interactionism

According to symbolic interactionism, family problem often stems from the different understanding, perception and expectation that spouse have of their marriage and of their family. Family interaction and family strong relationship is a base for family life and family child interaction is a fundamental importance of family child relationship in shaping and reshaping their children behavior not against for important social culture and norms. Whenever family commitment become failing or disagree, spousal conflict and possible divorce may occur. According to symbolic interactionism family relation was affected by their sizes, the more the family size large less interaction takes place and the more the family size small the more family interaction takes place and strong family child relation was more emphasized (Kaufman and Taniguchi, 2006).

2.8. Conceptual frame work



Source; own (2021)

Figure 2.1 conceptual framework of the study

The above figure describes about the impact of large children on family economy, living standard, healthy life condition and also on family social life.

CHAPTER THREE: Research Methodology

3.1 Description of the study area

The study area is located in SNNP regional state, Gurage zone, in Ethiopia. Cheha woreda is one woreda found in Gurage zone. Cheha woreda is located 175 km south west of Addis Ababa ,and 17 km away from zonal town which is known as Wolkite on the road to Hossania .Part of the Gurage zone, Cheha is bordered on the south by EnemorinaEaner ,on the west by the Oromia region ,on the north by Wabe river which separates it from Abeshge and Kebena ,on the east by Ezha,and on the south east by Gumer and Geta. The administrative center four cheha is Endibr; other towns include Gubre. Because of time and budget insufficient we cannot include all kebeles in Cheha woreda; due to this we can select only one kebele which means Awankebele.

Based on the 2007 census conducted by the CSA, this woreda has a total population of 115,951, of whom 56,851 are men and 59,100 women 8,992 or 7.76% of its population are urban dwellers. The plurality of the inhabitant were reported as Muslims, with 42.98% of the population reporting that beliefs, while 36.31% practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity,12.87% were protestant, and 7.73% were Roman Catholics.

3.2 Research design

The study was applied cross-sectional study design in order to collect data at one time that enables researchers to use effectively their time, effort and resources. It is a descriptive survey quantitative approach in one side and qualitative in another side.

3.3 Research Approach

The study applied both qualitative and quantitative approach. Data was collected through direct interview and questionnaire. Methods used for data analysis was percentage and frequency table. The importance of using mixed approach was it helps the investigators to overcome the weak side of one approach by other. This method was selected because it helps to complement the weakness of one method by another method. Researchers' employed this method because this method provides a more complete and comprehensive understanding of research problem than either qualitative or quantitative method. And provide an approach for developing better, more context specific instrument also help to explain findings or how casual process work. Mixed

method strengths that offset the weaknesses of both qualitative and quantitative research these and related advantages motivate to use mixed approaches.

3.4 Target Population

Target populations of this study was households who are affected by the large children size, lived in Cheha woreda Awan kebele, and the researchers was drawn sample from them and collected data from them.

3.5. Source of data

Under this study the investigators have utilized both primary and secondary source of data. Primary data was obtained from first hand person information gathered through varieties of data collection methods and secondary data was obtained from both published and unpublished documents, reference books and other journals.

3.6. Methods of data collection

In this study the researchers used questionnaires and in-depth interview to know about large children size condition of the area under study.

A. Questionnaires: it is an instrument that was used to educated workers to obtain facts about current issues and intended to make was inquiries concerning information. The questionnaire has five major parts to gather data based on research objectives. The first part contains background information of the respondents. Section two was questions economic aspect of family. The third section was questions related with the general living condition of family. The fourth questions related with family healthy life style and the last part of the question related with social aspects of family life. The questionnaire was prepared in English. The questionnaires administered with 40 persons. The questionnaire contains both close-ended and some open-ended questions. Additionally, the questionnaire was self-administering type of questionnaire. All questionnaires not filled by the respondents because might be not all of respondents are literate. So some questions might filled by the researchers but the answer was got from respondents. Open ended questionnaires help to get rich information resulting from respondent's explanation about issues by their own words which close ended questionnaires was used to get information's from the question choice was limited by the researchers.

B. In depth Interviews: a process of communication in the subjects or interviews given the needed information verbally in face to face situation attitudes and option. So, this method allows the researchers to collect valuable data from informants about the impact of large children size. The researchers were to have in depth interviews with those peoples who live in study kebele and they have many children. The researchers were taken an appointment with the interested interviewees and conduct our interview. The interview guiding questions was prepared for each of them regarding the coping strategies and future aspiration of the impact of large children size in study area. Interview was conducted with 10 households and the interview was conducted by in Amharic language in order to facilitate for the interviewees to explain their idea in detail. Then, all interviews was translated in to English language after the data collection via interview completed.

3.7. Sampling size and sampling technique

According to Babbie,(2001),purposive sampling used to deal with the situation where it was one of that was selected based on knowledge of a population and purpose of study choose this method because researchers got deep information and data about the study from important person and real information which related with their profession and life experience. As the target population of this study was to have household lived in Awan Kebele residents, purposive sampling technique was appropriating the researchers were selecting purposively samples from the target population of the study based on this technique. Based on this sample, the researchers were selected 50 samples purposively forming them. Researchers chose this sampling from the others because judgmental sampling consumes minimum time for execution and quick pool or survey can conduct with the sample using judgmental sampling since the member of sample was possessed appropriate knowledge and understanding of the subject. In addition to this our study area was remote and rural the educational status of the people low and most of them are illiterate due to this reason in order to achieve the study objective researchers' employed judgmental sampling.

3.8. Tools of data collection

As the study employed mixed approach, the researchers were used different tools of data collection. Under qualitative approach the researchers were used direct interview using

structured interview which was logically ordered and enabled the researchers in asking question and have an adequate space in writing the response of informants. Under quantitative approach the researchers were employed questionnaire and collected a mass of data from sample of representative by using close ended questionnaire.

3.9. Methods of data analysis

From its nature of mixed approaches, the study was applied both methods of data analysis in term of qualitative and quantitative approach. In qualitative approach the investigators employed coding or category according to variables and for quantitative data analysis the researchers were used statistical frequency table and percentage.

3.10. Data quality control mechanism

To enhance the reliability and validity of the data the researchers were taken data quality control mechanism. In order to apply a reliable data, the researchers were taken a cross check the data which was collect not be stored type. And the validity of the method was improved by knowing the actual behavior of the respondents, while the data was collected. This means respondents were asked and interviewed while they are in a good condition. The carefully sampling methods were ensured the representativeness on survey research.

3.11 Ethical consideration

This is a code of conduct expected from the researchers while carrying out the study. Therefore, the researchers were ethically respecting all legal and moral rights of the respondents. The data was collected in ethical way and all things will complete on the bases of informant consent without any bias, the respondents were interview without the regardless of their difference in terms of language, religion, culture and ethnicity. The researchers told them as they have full right of being agreed and disagreed for response without any force; they filled the paper confidentially according to their free will. At the end the researchers extends his special thanks to the respondents for their cooperation.

CHAPTER FOUR: Data analysis and interpretation

Chapter four emphasizes about the system of data analysis and interpretation which was collected so far by using different methods in both qualitative and quantitative method as the study applied both approaches.

4.1 The socio-demographic background of the respondents

Table 1. Sex variability

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	25	62%
Female	15	38%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey, 2021

From the above Table 1; majority of the respondents were male and less than half of them were women due to the nature of imperfect selection.

Table 2: age distribution pattern of the respondent

Age distribution	Frequency	Percentage
23-28	5	12%
29-34	4	10%
35-40	13	33%
41-46	8	20%
47-52	4	10%
>53	6	15%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the above Table 2; majority of the respondents of 13(33%) were found at the age of 35-40 and 8(20%) of them were found at the age of 41-46 this implies that most of the population of the area are dominated by productive age group and it is predicted that there was high population growth of the area.

Table 3: religious aspect of respondent

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Muslim	22	55%
Orthodox	9	22%
Protestant	6	15%
Catholic	2	5%
Adventist	1	3%
Other	-	-
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 3; above majority of the respondents 22(55%) were from Muslim religious followers, and 9(22%) were from orthodox follower. It is to mean that majority of the residence in Awan Kebele was dominated by Muslim follower and few of other was orthodox and Protestant follower. It could be assumed that there was a relationship between the religion of the area and large number of children according to the report of data.

Table 4: children size in family

Children size	Frequency	Percentage
1-2	3	7%
3-4	6	15%
5-6	11	27%
7-8	13	33%
9-10	4	10%
11-12	2	5%
>12	1	3%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 4; above majority of the respondents of 13(33%) have a number of children size between “7-8 and 11(27%) of them have children size of 5-6” and 6(15%) were followed by

majority and few of them have small number of children. It is to be implied that there was a critical problem of child rearing habit in the area.

Table 5: occupation of the respondent

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servant	4	10%
Private employee	2	5%
Self-employee	3	7%
Farmer	15	38%
Merchant	6	15%
Daily laborer	10	25%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

As presented in the above Table 5; majority of the respondents 15(38%) were farmer and 10(25%) were daily laborer as followed by 6(15%) were merchant and small number of civil servant private employee and self-employee. It implied that farming was the dominant life of the population in the study area. And some of them were small business worker.

Table 6: family incomes per month

Family income	Frequency	Percentage
100-500	2	5%
600-1000	2	5%
1100-1500	5	12%
1600-2000	6	15%
2100-2500	13	33%
2600-3000	8	20%
3100-3500	3	7%
>35000	1	3%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 6; above majority of the respondents income per month was found between the ranges of 2100-2500 followed by 2600-3000 this implies the lively hood of majority of population of the study area was based on agriculture than other advanced business. It is also revealed that there was an opposite relationship between family income of the population and the number of children according to data implication.

4.2 Impact of large children size on family economy

Table 7: how large children size affect family income

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Increase family consumption	18	45%
Rise family expenditure	6	15%
Less contribution to income	15	38%
No effect	1	2%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the above Table 7; information majority of respondents 18(45%) reported that large children have the great impact on family income by increasing rate of consumption,15(38%) agreed that having large number of children have less contribution with income and some of 6(15%) respond that large children reduce income by increasing rate of expenditure. It implies that large children size reduces family income by increasing rate of consumption. Indeed that, when family has a large number of children their economic income become likely to be affected by their number of children. This is that large children have negative relation with family income.

Another data from qualitative analysis supported that “large number of children affects family income because large children needs more consumption”

Majority of them believed that producing large number of children has a negative relationship with income production, raising cost of life, they change consumption pattern of family and the economic productivity rate of family were highly challenged by the number of consumer. They indeed that, when family have large children their income rate they produce and their level of consumption was indirectly proportionated. That is when family aim to maximize their productivity they must reduce the number of children.

Table 8: how large children size can impact family level of saving

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Increase daily expenditure	18	45%
Direct relation to consumption	16	40%
Shift income to child rearing	4	10%
No	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

As presented in the above Table 8; majority of respondents of 18(45%) supported that large children size affects family level of saving by imposing high expenditure, 16(40%) also believe that large children have direct relation with high rate of consumption and 4(10%) responds family income shifts to child rearing and 2(5%) were opposing. It is that as children size increases family will less save the resource or money. This is to mean that family level of saving depends up on their number of children they produced. The more can family save when their member is small and the more they can expend when their member is large.

As data obtained from qualitative supported majority of the informants said; “ that large number of children influences family level of saving due to shift in family income to child rearing and they save little when children was large and save more when children was few.”

From their explanation if the family needs to save more money and resource they should produce small number of children to be more satisfactory in their life. They suggest that family saving condition may or may not be depends up on the number of size, at what level the income were

produced and at what level the income were expended for home services and invested on child development. Therefore it is to be concluded that the saving rate of family were affected by how many children they have.

4.3 Impact of large children on family living standard

Table 9: how large children size affect family living condition

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Weaken economic production	20	50%
It affect family income	10	25%
It affect family saving	8	20%
No effect	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 9; above majority of 20(50%) of respondents answered that large children size impacts family living standard in weakening level of economic production, 10(25%) revealed that they affect family living condition by reducing level of income, 8(20%) believed that large children affect family living condition by minimizing cost of saving. This implies that the livelihood of family living condition depends up on their number of children. As presented in the above table large children size affected family living condition by affecting family level of economic production and growth, less production and high consumption takes place, then family experiences poor living condition of life.

As majority of the informants from qualitative data supported that; “family living condition can be affected by the number of children because large number of children needs high consumption, high cost of healthy expenditure, poor housing and insufficient food.”

The living condition of family according to the information of informants’ having large number of children and small size of children were an implication for goodness and badness of family life. This means that being good in living is the result of capacity to accumulate resources and when family size increase more the living condition of family becoming poor economic standard

because their size against their economy and their economy against the living condition of family. According to data information we conclude that as family size increase they experiences poor health life, poor housing, lack of sufficient basic need was an implication for large children.

Table 10: how large children lead to family poverty

Response	Frequency	Percentage
More consumption	20	50%
Decreasing economic mobility	4	10%
Affect family health	15	38%
None	1	2%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 10; above majority of 20(50%) agreed that having large number of children leads family to get in to the condition of poverty, 15(38%) support that large children affect family well-being for economic production and 4(10%) support that they affects family economic mobility. As shown in the above table large children size resulted in family poverty. According to data information it is to mean that Poverty emerges from large family size; the size of the family was responsible for the level of affection by poverty. As size increases the chance to be affected by the poverty is very high according to this data.

Majority of the respondent from qualitative data revealed that; “having large number of children has a high probability to be affected by poverty, it is to mean that large number of children can expose family to poverty.”

They informed that family poverty was an implication of large number of children. This means that as large children has an impact on family economic growth by increasing cost of living the likelihood of family to be suffered from poverty depends up on the size of family. It imply that Family children size was direct relation with family level of poverty, it mean that as size increase

the condition of family poverty also increase and as size small family condition of poverty become moderate.

4.4 Impact of large children size on family health

Table 11: how large children impact family healthy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Cause family stress	21	53%
Depression	12	30%
Causes family tension	4	10%
Transmit disease	3	7%
No impact	-	-
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

As reported Table 11; above majority of 21(53%) respondents suggested that large children cause family stress, 12(30%) supported that large children causes family depression, 4(10%) suggests they increases the chance of Causes family tension the health condition of the family have the indirect relation within the size of family, that means large children was a causes for family healthy problem. As size increase family health status decrease and as family has small number of children their health life status was positive. Therefore, when family have large children they experience poor healthy life style.

The reports from qualitative data supported that; “the quality of family healthy was affected by the size of their member, because as size increases family life stress increased and as size become small good family welling was adopted.”

This data supported that large number of children has a profound effect on family healthy life condition. It is to imply that as the number of children more extended, family healthy was dominated by stress about the future chance of family life, psychological effect, hopelessness, and over depression.

Table 12: do you believe that large children cause family stress

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly believe	21	53%
Believe	15	38%
Not believe	3	7%
Strongly not believe	1	2%
Total	40	100%

Source; Researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 12; above informed that majority of the respondent 21(53%) strongly believed that large number of children have an adverse effect in causing family stress, 15(38%) believed that large children can cause family stress, 3(7%) were not believe that large children causes family stress and 1(2%) were strongly not believe about their influence. It reflects that the degree of exposure to stress was related with a number of children per family. As family size extends more affection of stress become happen and vice versa.

Another data obtained from interviewee supported that; “large number of children resulted in family stress, tension and depression.”

As this data supported that when family have large number of children they face stress, confusion, and psychological instability. They adopt poor healthy life through their life experience.

4.5 Impact of large children size on family social relation

Table 13: To what extent family social relation affected by family size

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly affected	14	35%
Less affected	11	28%
Affected	12	30%
Not affected	3	7%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

From the Table 13; above majority of the respondents 14(35%) answered that the family social relation could be highly affected by their number of children, 12(30%) respond that family social relation was affected by their large number of children, other 11(28%) answered that large number of children have less effect on family social relation and 3(7%) respond the opposite of other. It is that large children sizes are a reflection of weak family social relation.

Qualitative data support that; “large number of children impacted family social relation as family spends their time in searching the basic need of their children and they have no time to interact with their neighborhood.”

From the information of qualitative data supported that the family social relation depends on the size of family. When the size of family extended less family social interaction and participation, it means that family was always busy in searching basic necessity for the survival of their children and little time to enjoy and participate in to social life. Therefore, during this time family losses social support and social benefit.

Table 14: how much large children size impacted family social participation

Response	Frequency	Percentage
High impact	16	40%
Medium impact	10	25%
Impact	12	30%
No impact	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

As the above Table 14; shows that 16(40%) of the respondents respond that large children size could have an adverse impact on family social participation where by family do not have the time to involve social activity because they are seeking for their children’s needs,12(30%) were responded that large number of children have an impact on family social participation, 10(25%) were respond that that large children size have a medium impact on family social participation and 2(5%) were answered large children have no impact on family social participation. It means that level of family social involvement were determined by their number of children, that means when they have more many children they have less time to involve in to social activities and as family size small high involvement of family social participation.

Information from the informants supported that; “large number of children have a profound effect on family social involvement or participation.”

It implies that the family level of involvement and participation in to social affairs depends up on the size of family, the small the family size is the more the participation in to social matters and the large the family size is the low participation and involvement in to social affairs.

Table 15: how large children size leads to anti-social behavior

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Dealing with alcohol	15	38%
Low family control	10	25%
Less socialized	12	30%
Deal with drug addiction	3	7%
Total	40	100%

Source; researchers survey of 2021

The Table 15; above shows that majority of the respondents 15(38%) responded that when family experience large number of children their children developed anti-social behavior like alcohols, 12(30%) respond that they affects socialization aspect of family, 10(25%) of respondents answered that when children size increase it affects the family child supervision, as children size increase family child relation could be weak children deals with drug addiction so alcoholism and low family control leads to anti-social behavior. It is to be claimed that large number of children have direct relation to anti-social behavior, as family size more extended less control of themselves and results in violating social norms and values.

Data from interviewee supported that; “large number of children in family exposed to anti-social behavior and violence.”

They explained that when family extends the number of children they control less over their children and their children went to street and beggar to survive their life. During their street life they were exposed to different anti-social behavior like drug addiction, alcoholism, theft and gambling. Therefore, society blames family due to their children behavior against socially constrained values and norms.

CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

From the result obtained through the investigation the major findings of the study imply that large number of children have an adverse influence on family wellbeing. The finding of the study pointed that as family experienced large number of children in their life course their wellbeing in staying healthy and having comfortable life is challenged by their number of children. As a number of children extend further the quality of family wellbeing become face a serious problem.

The finding also emphasize that as a number of children increases the family stress also increasing because of that family get stressed about the future of their life due to current condition of their living standard.

Another finding shown that large numbers of children are a major threat for causing family poverty, as family has large number of siblings they face a long term poverty experience they live with poverty for long times and adopt poverty as a normal condition.

Although the finding reported that having large children size impacts family economic life hood by increasing family consumption, as size of family increase their level of consumption also increase. Therefore, according to the research finding large number of children have a negative impact on economic consumption, the finding revealed that large children size have a direct relation with large consumption which can over whelming family economic mobility.

And also the findings of the study revealed that large number of children have a minor impact on family social life's as children size extended in family their social relation become decreasing and family loss social benefit and support due to less involvement and their children develops anti-social behavior due low family control over their children.

Generally, large children size has an impact on family healthy, economic and social life condition.

5.2 Recommendation

As the finding of the study revealed that large number of children have an adverse impact on family economic life, increase family stress, family wellbeing, and also the finding of the study revealed that large number of children have a minor impact on family social life. To overcome the problem of producing large number of children, it is a responsibility of different stockholders, it is the responsibility of all citizens of the country to reduce the extreme problem and build a good economic and healthy family. Below the investigators recommended some important assumption according to the result of the study and put direction for the solution for a head.

- Kebele administration should provide awareness program entitled with impact of large children on family life for the family of the residence.
- Government should expand media support in teaching society about the challenges of large children on family.
- The woreda health office should Award family using effective family planning, showing them exemplary model family in practical way Awan kebele families.
- The healthy administration of woreda should providing family based training and giving awareness of family based issue to change the attitudes of the society toward large children size in the area.
- The kebele administration should organize open programs teaches about family and family issue in order to conceptualize the problem of large children for society.
- Government and non-governmental organization should be encouraging charity clubs on family issue as well as developing social based family programs that invite family.
- Government should increase the number of healthy extension workers especially in rural area.
- Family of the residence should promote peer to peer awareness among society themselves.
- The government should empower women in different family program to have an understanding about the consequence behind bearing large number of children.
- Government should narrow the gap of illiteracy by expanding education formally and informally.

- Government should extend the legal age of marriage among women.
- Healthy administration of woreda should donate free services of contraceptive method for family of the area.
- In addition to the government, religious institutes also have to encourage family size control with accordance of their thoughts and traditions. And informal institutions and governmental organization also has to cooperate and integrate to introduce and expand family planning education and services.
- Final solution may be government should establish child policy to control over the prevalence of the problem over the country.

References

- ✓ Aldous, J. and Klein, D. (1991). Sentiment and services; model of inter-generational relationship in midlife; *Journal of marriage and family*
- ✓ Barfoot, J.W. (2004). Marital, parent child; Interconnection among family relationship
- ✓ Baro, R.A., Branscombe, N.R., and byrne, D. (2009) .*Social psychology* (12th Ed) Boston; Pearson education.
- ✓ Becker, G .S. (1999). *A treaties on the family*, Cambridge, mass; Harvard University.
- ✓ Becker, G. S. (2007). Health as human capital: synthesis and extensions. *Oxford Economic Papers* 59 (3), 379 – 410.
- ✓ Becker, G.S. (1974). A theory of marriage; in *economics of family; Marriage; children and human capital*; University of Chicago
- ✓ Berger K.S. (1980).*The developing person through childhood and Adolescence*. Worth publishers Inc., U.S.A.
- ✓ Blake, J. (1989).Number of sibling's educational attainment. *Science*, 245, 32-36
- ✓ Blau, D.M. (1999). The effect family income on child development, *review of economics and statistics*
- ✓ Corak, M. (2013). Income inequality, equality of opportunity and inter-generational mobility *journal of economics perspective*.
- ✓ Eisenberg, N., Fabes, R. A., & Spinard, T. L. (2006). Prosocial develop-ment. In N. Eisenberg, W. Damon, & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), *Hand-book of child psychology, Vol. 3: Social, emotional and personality development* (6th ed., pp. 646–718). New York: Wiley.
- ✓ Eitzen, D. Stanley, and Maxine Baca Zinn, (2004). *In conflict and Order* ,10 th ed; Boston MA: Allyn and Bacon

- ✓ Elder, G.H. (1998). Life course of development theory; Child development.
- ✓ Esping-Anderson, Gosta, and Francesco Billari, (2015). Re-theoring family demographics. Population and development Review 41(1): 1-31
- ✓ J.Blake (1980). Family size and the quality of children, Demography, 18; 421.
- ✓ Kantarevic, Jasmin, and Stéphane Mechoulan. (2006). “Birth Order, Educational Attainment, and Earnings: An Investigation Using the PSID.” Journal of Human Resources, 41(4), 755–777.
- ✓ Kirk, Dudley and Bernard Pillet. (1998). Fertility levels, trends, and differentials in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s and 1990s. Studies in Family Planning 29(1):1-22
- ✓ Khodrahimi, S, and Ogletree. (2011). Birth order family size and positive psychologically construct journal of individual psychology.
- ✓ Lindsay, A.C, Sussner, K.M, J., and Gortmaker, S.L. (2006). The role of parents in preventing childhood obesity. The future of children 16(1); 169-186.
- ✓ Loayza, N. and Shankar, R. (2000). Private saving in India, The World Bank Economics Review, 14(3):571-594.
- ✓ Marteleto, L and souza, L. (2012). The changing impact of family size on adolescent schooling; assessing the exogenous variation in fertility using twins in Brazil
- ✓ Orbeta, A.C. (2006). Children and household savings in the Philippines. Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Discussion Paper, Series No. 2006- 14.
- ✓ Rank, M. R. (2001). The effect of poverty on America's families: Assessing our research knowledge. Journal of Family Issues 22, 882-903.
- ✓ Robert, R. (2010). Parent socioeconomic status and pupil’s educational attainment .case study of stjude primary school in malaba town in New York

- ✓ Yoan, A. S (2009). Sibling relationship and adolescent mental health the inter relationship and quality journal of family issue

Appendix I

Wolkite University

College of social sciences and humanities

Department of Sociology

Dear respondents

This questionnaire is prepared for the sake of studying *impacts of large children on family life in case of Awan Kebele*. It will be conducted for partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Arts (BA) in sociology with the objective of examining the impact of large children size on family life at all. For the purpose of collecting data on the issue your participation is important as a respondent of this questionnaire. so you are kindly requested to give an information about the problem and all your rights will respected and your anonymity will have guaranteed also you are not allowed to write your name while filling the paper, please simply use the symbol “X” to your choice for questions with alternatives in box.

I. Thank you for your cooperation in advance

Personal background of the respondent

1. Sex. Male Female
2. Age. 23-28 29-34 35-40 41-46 47-52 >53
3. Religion. Muslim protestant orthodox catholic
Adventist if any other specify-----
4. Children size. 1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-12 >12
5. Profession. Civil servant private employee self-employee
farmer merchant daily laborer housewives if any other specify -----

6. Family income per month. 100-500 600-1000 1100-1500 1600-2000
 2100-2500 2600-300 3100-3500 >3500

Economic aspect of family

1. How can large children size affect family income?

Increasing family consumption Rising family expenditure
 Less contribution to income No effect at all

2. How large children size can impacts family level of saving

Increase daily expenditure direct relation to high consumption
 shifts income to child rearing No impact

General living standard of family

1. How large children size affects family leaving condition?

It weakens family's economic production It affects family income
 It affects family level of saving Not affect

2. How large children size leads to family poverty?

More consumption Decreasing economic mobility
 Causes health problem in family None

Healthy life style of family

1. How large children size impact family health?

Causing family stress
 Tension Transmitted diseases
 Depression No impact

2. Do you agree that large children size leads to poor health?

Strongly agree Agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

3. Do you believe that large children causes family stress?

Strongly believe

Not believe

Believe

Strongly not believe

Social aspects of family life

1. To what extent family social relation affected by large family size?

Highly affected

Less affected

Affected

Not affected

2. How much large children size impacts social participation?

High impact

Medium impact

Impact

No impact

3. How large size of children leads to anti – social behavior?

Dealing with alcohol

less socialized

Low family control

Deal with drug addiction

Appendix II
Wolkite University

College of social sciences and humanities

Department of Sociology

Interview guide

1. What do you know about the impacts of large children size on family economy?
2. How large children size impacts family living standards?
3. What do you know about the impacts of large children size on family healthy life style?
4. What is your idea about the impacts of large children size on family social relation?