

The study of challenges confronting female single parents and how the challenges are managed

By

Zisiwe Alicia Nduna(9964266)

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of MCUR degree.

University of Fort Hare

Faculty of Science and Agriculture



May 2010

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Supervisor: Mrs N.I. Magadla

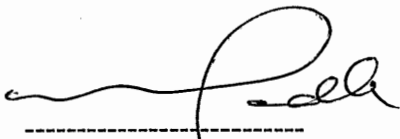
Co-Supervisor: Dr. N. Tshotsho

I. Declaration

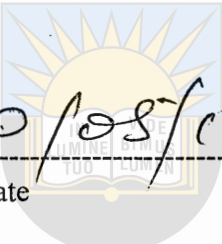
I, Zisiwe Alicia Nduna declare that I have met the formal university requirement and that the work of this Study has been done by me.

Zisiwe Alicia Nduna

Date



NIN Magadla


10/08/20

Date

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

II. Abstract

Quite a number of mothers are observed to be holding the status of single parenthood and most single parents are raising their children without any help or support from their partners. What motivated the researcher to conduct this study is observing a massive increase in the number of female single parents as depicted by divorce, death of spouse and quite a number of unmarried teenage mothers. Due to the above mentioned statement, the challenges confronting single mothers are on the increase.

The aim of the study is to identify the challenges that confront female single parents and how these challenges are managed. Moreover, the study seeks to investigate and establish strategies to manage such challenges.

The target population for this study are female single parents from the age group of 18 years and above within the Frances Baard district at Kimberley. Four local clinics and one social development centre were used to select participants. The researcher used a quantitative approach and random sampling to collect the data.

The researcher selected seven participants from each of the four local clinics as well as in one social development centre thus reaching 20% sample size. The names of the arrivals at the clinic were given numbers and put in a bowl from where selection of the number/name was done. The arrivals that were seen per day amounted to 35 from which 20% (7) was drawn as the sample and this was done as a once off exercise.

The data were collected using questionnaires and the analysis thereof was done using the statistical programmes such as tables and graphs.

III. Acknowledgements

- The Researcher would like to take the glory back to God the almighty, who made everything possible and to convey her sincere gratitude to all those who participated in this study.
- The advice, comments, criticism and contribution from various stakeholders including professional societies, expert committees and individuals thus producing an improvement in the standard of research.
- Without the willingness to participate in this consultative process this study would not have been possible. Therefore, in particular, the researcher would like to thank the following:
- Mrs N.I. Magadla my Supervisor, and Dr N. Tshotsho Co-Supervisor, for their loyalty, continued commitment, tireless support and guidance.
- The University OF Fort Hare including members of ethics committee for sacrificing their time, dedication and willingness to share and learn.
- MEC of Health, M. S. Sokhatsha for giving consent for the research to take place and further for his advice, support and encouragement. God bless you.
- Pastor F. Dhlamini, fellow brethren, friends and my family for their prayers, encouragement, support and contributions.
- Mr Peter Jackals, thanks “broer” for your support.
- My script reader, Mr. Chris Phiri, I appreciate your input and corrective measures applied in this research.
- Last but not the least, to the participants, all blessings to you.

Table of Contents

Declaration	-I-
Abstract	-II-
Acknowledgements	-III-
Table of contents	-IV-

<u>Content</u>	<u>Page</u>
Chapter One: Orientation to the study	1
1.1 Introduction and background	1
1.2 Motivation for the study	2
1.3 Statement of the problem	2
1.4 Purpose of the study	2
1.5 Objectives of the study	2
1.6 Research questions	3
1.7 Significance of the study	3
Chapter Two: Literature Review	
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Description of the areas of concern	6
2.2.1 Parents needs	6
2.2.2 Parental roles	6
2.2.3 Challenges facing single Mothers	7
2.2.4 Economic Impact on single parent family	9
2.2.5 Psychosocial factors	10
2.2.6 Comprehensive solutions to manage the challenges	11
Chapter Three: Research Methodology	
3.1 Approach	12
3.2 Design	12
3.3 Setting	12
3.4 Target Population	12
3.5 Sampling and sampling size	12
3.6 Inclusion criteria	12
3.7 Exclusion Criteria	13
3.8 Measurement Tool	13
3.9 Ethical Considerations	13
3.10 Informed Consent	13
Chapter FOUR: Data Collection method	15
4.1 Introduction	15
4.2 Sampling	15
4.3 Consent	15
4.4 Collecting process	15
4.5 Conclusion	15
Chapter Five Data Analysis	16
5.1 Introduction	16
5.2 Demographics data	16
5.3 Cleaning data	16



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5.3.1 Table for data cleaning	16
5.4 Types of data	18
5.4.1 Numerical Variables	19
5.4.1.1 Ages of participants	19
5.4.1.2 The range	19
5.4.1.3 Mean	19
5.4.1.4 Median	19
5.4.1.5 The Mode	19
5.4.1.6 Frequency distribution	20
5.4.1.7 Graph for frequency distribution	20
5.4.1.8 Age distribution graph	21
5.4.1.9 Categorical Variables	21
5.4.1.10 table of distribution of partnership	22
5.5 The bi variate analysis	22
5.5.1 Compared impressions	22
5.5.2 Compared employment and unemployment challenges	23
5.5.2.3 Table of comparison of employment/ unemployment	23
5.6 Experiences in child rearing	23
5.7 Finances	23
5.7.1 Table of finances	23
5.8 Companionship	24
5.9 Self developments	24
5.10 Wellness and self esteem	24
5.10.1 Table of chores	25
5.11 Domestic Chores	25
5.12 Challenges that are shared by single mothers	25
5.13 Discussions	25
5.14 Conclusion	25
CHAPTER 6	28
6.1 Conclusion & recommendations	29
6.2 Bibliography	29
6.3 Appendices	



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Clearance certificate

Letter of permission of permission the Department of Health

Questionnaires

Chapter One: Orientation to the study

1.1 Introduction and background

Quite a number of mothers, people are becoming single parents as a result of death of a spouse, divorce or separation.

Many a times, single parents are raising their children without any help or support from their partners. It has been found that single parents display a higher level of parenting stress, leading them to being less responsive and sensitive in interactions with their children. As a result, they provide a low quality of stimulation in taking care of home environment and other duties.

Single parents are confronted with many challenges in raising their children. All the responsibilities like meeting physiological needs, supporting and developing their children add up to excessive load on the single parents.

The latter experience stress, fear of not being able to provide and thus result in severe anxiety which narrows their perceptual field causing distortion in what they hear and understand.

The researcher believes that a support system should be established to help single parents develop better social skills and self- assessment skills so that they can cope well with their problems (Smith M. and Goodman J. 1982, pp18).

The researcher has done a pre-research by observing and listening to the female single parents in the local clinic at Frances Baard District who are confronted with challenges. One single parent commented about the problems such as, being unemployed, having three children and being pregnant with the fourth one. She cannot perform tubal ligation due to cultural beliefs. ***"I am depending on the grant of these three children for surviving and I am confronted with financial challenges to meet the needs of my children"***.

The other granny commented about being a foster of her grand children living on her pension grant, their mother was the victim of HIV/AIDS.

"I am in a process of applying for a foster grant; the current problem I am facing is that the children do not have birth certificates. The social development centre is sending me from pillar to post instead of assisting me; I am struggling to raise my children".

1.2 Motivation for the Study.

What motivated the researcher to conduct this study is observing quite an increase in the number of female single parents as caused by divorce, death of spouse and quite a number of teenage unmarried mothers, and these come along with a number of challenges that confront the single mothers.

The aim of the study is to find out how female single parents overcome and manage the problems they are confronted with.

1.3 Statement of the Problem.

The work and responsibilities of single parents cause emotional load to some single parents. A female single parent often feels guilty when raising a boy child because among others the child has no father to identify with. The parent may feel that it is her fault. Although some research has indicated that the absence of one parent does not necessarily endanger the child's identity, the viewpoint still remains that two parents are better than one (Poestch, Ludcke and Fischer, 2006 p98).

Multiple demands, limited resources, and loneliness often cause depression in single parents, which affects their functioning and this may make their children feel insecure, guilty and fearful. Support system should be established to help single parents to develop better social skills, and self-esteem so that they can cope well with their problems.

The hypothesis for this study is that female single parents have challenges in rearing their children.

1.4 Purpose of the Study.

The aim of the study is to identify the challenges that confront the single parents and to find strategies to overcome the challenges.

1.5 objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are to:

- 1.5.1 Elicit the needs of single parents.
- 1.5.2 Identify the coping strategies of single parents.
- 1.5.3 Identify the source of support for single parents.
- 1.5.4 Determine the problems of single parents.

1.6 Research Questions.

Based on research problem and the study objectives, the study will answer the following questions:

- 1.5.4 What problems are single parents confronted with in raising their children?
- 1.5.5 How do single parents overcome the challenges of parenting?
- 1.5.6 What are the needs of single parents?
- 1.5.7 Where do single parents get support?

1.7 Significance of the Study.

The researcher feels that it is important to conduct this study, in order to find out, how these female single parents manage their challenges and how they cope therefore.

From 1970 to 1977, the percentage of children living with a female parent increased from 11-16 percent. The largest percentages of increase were among children living with divorced or never-married mothers.

The percentage of children living with a father or with neither father nor mother increased only marginally (U.S Bureau of the Census 1977, pp20).

Though there is an increasing number of a divorced father, an indication that fathers are increasingly becoming heads of single parent's families, there is some prejudice against fathers gaining custody of their children after a divorce, because men are viewed as lacking in nurturing skills. This creates high expectations for a single female parent who might not be having means to maintain the child or children.

This attitude may result in a child being put in the custody of the mother even when he or she (the child) would be happier and better off with the father (U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1977, p5).

Historically, women have been viewed as better able to care for children, and the court still adheres to this idea.

Some fathers adapt readily. One father commented that the home and the children were easier to manage since his wife left.

He said that he and the children could make decision without having to consider another adults opinion (U. S. Bereau of the Census. 1977, p5).

Studies on single men as parents are being conducted in major universities and National centre for child custody, information that will address itself to the extensive problems of custody, including the acceptability of fathers as single parents is being planned by those studies.

The courts will need to develop better criteria for deciding which parent should be awarded custody (Burnside I and Eberside P. 1979, p61).



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Chapter Two: Literature Study

2.1 Introduction

The researcher considers reading about the challenges confronting female single parents and how to overcome them.

In the Frances Baard District in the Northern Cape Province in South Africa, no research of this kind has been conducted. Several studies of the topic have been conducted around the world, as this is a global concern.

Some single parents adopt children. From 1970 to this decade, there has been an increase in percentage of single parenthood as shown in the following that is 1970 to 1977 the children living with female parents increased from 11% to 16% (Gillham, Tanner and Cheyne 1998 p79 - 90).

The largest percentage of increase was amongst children living with a divorced parent or a never married-mother. There has been no significant difference in the number of children living with either mother or father (U S Bureau of Census, 1977).

The problems of a one parent family living in a two parent orientated society poses overload of responsibilities as single parents become burdened with work while two parents can share responsibilities. With two parents, the load becomes easier to handle (Horowitz and Perdue (1979 p61).

The load becomes easier (Horowitz and Perdue 1979, p61).

The research will further undertake to find mechanisms to be implemented towards addressing these challenges.

In South African context and among other countries in the world, challenges that are confronting female single parents are complicated by the lack of support as well as isolation of single mothers by the community at large. Cultural beliefs and customs may lead to stressful experience for the single mothers for an example cultural circumcision functions where a single mother who is having boys cannot be involved in the process, meaning that she must look for a father who will be handling the function (Manyedi, Koen and Greef 2003, p69)

Various aspects that affect single parents and their children were addressed.

The researcher considered the following areas of concern:

- Parents needs like companionship which is another aspect of basic needs.
- Parental role by the father.
- Challenges facing single mothers like inability to fulfil the requirements of the family.
- Economic impact on single parented family which is compounded by non employment.
- Psycho-Social factors like being victims for crime.
- Finding alternatives to manage the challenges

2.2 Description of the areas of concern.

2.2.1 Parents' needs

Parents are often blamed for physical, mental, spiritual and psychosocial dysfunction of their children. Society expects parents to be efficient in rearing children.

Whenever children turn to be dysfunctional, parents are therefore blamed. Society in general seems to ignore other crucial factors that affect the rearing and development of children, namely the influences of an environment in which children grow.

What children become is only the influence and role of parents but the environment as well, has a contribution (Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children 1979, 58, 71, 72). It is usually better if this need is shared in companionship with the father.

For efficient and productive parenting to be realised, amongst other factors, parents play a fundamental role. It is important to note that the above mentioned expectations are fulfilled when the parents' needs are met.

University of Fort Hare

So, it is pivotal that parents' needs are met and fulfilled. It is an understandable fact that satisfied parents are effective parents. Such parents will have their basic needs fulfilled.

Parents also need affirmation, emotional & comprehensive support as they confront the responsibilities of parenting (Mc Brude 1979, 58).

Over burdened parents raise dysfunctional children due to pressure of multitasking, like home chores, work, financial stress and demands of providing a conducive environment for their children (Mc Brude, Bronfein, Brenner 1977, 58).

2.2.2 Parental Role

The role of parents in rearing, developing and nurturing children is of outmost importance. The basic and natural traditional parents consist of mother and father. (Lamb 1973,p 17).

The role of mother in a child's development emphasises that mothers play different roles in children development. Traditionally, mother's role has been that of a caregiver, spending more time at home and feeding their children. Mothers have been known to be courageous in household chores as they determine the direction, which the family should take. Children often feel secure because of the mother's role. Traditionally mothers were more domesticated, as they were the ones who were directly involved practically in taking care of children. Mothers are also known to have strong emotional bond with children. However, the difference in capabilities that mothers pose is significant as compared to fathers, in the development of children. Women are

increasingly seeking roles that were traditionally male, like going to work and being more at work and spending less time at home. This has affected development of children as the absence of mothers at home leaves a void. Traditionally, mothers used to teach home chores to their children. That is no longer applicable especially where there is no father figure. Role theory suggests that the maintenance of multiple roles across work and family institutions is a source of strain, for example work requirements often impinges on the ability of the individuals to fulfil their responsibilities as single parents (Thiagaran, Ponder Leug, Worthy Taylor 2009 p208). Certain scholars have found out that single mothers have a challenge in being involved in school activities of their children due to the load they are confronted with. A single mother may have a low level of attendance in school activities because of her work schedule and other child rearing responsibilities. In spite of the workload, the single mother continues to assist her child/ren with homework.

Similarly, a less educated single parent may feel comfortable attending school activities though unable to assist with homework. A risk factor such as maternal depression may lead to less parent involvement across all dominions because of its negative effects on interpersonal relationships with child(ren)(Kohl , Liliana, Robert, 2000 p 501) .

In modern society other parent roles need to undergo comprehensive transformation to be efficient in understanding a child's development and care. The role of mothers has also taken drastic change as more mothers flood the market place (Bernard 1979, p59,304).

It is however crucial for mothers to play the role in the children s' development as this becomes significant in children in a sound and profound manner (Bernard 1979, p59, 304). (Mead 1953,p 59). (Mead 1970, p59). (Park 1981, p17).

2.2.3 Challenges facing single Mothers.

Statistics of fathers who become single parents are increasing, due to divorce, death of the mother or the mother rejecting the child. Globally, fathers are not granted custody of children after divorce, meaning that the mother is essential in child rearing.

The legal system still believes that children belong to the mother more than they belong to the other parent. This has a negative impact on children because the disregarded parent may be better than the chosen one. Family structure has long been considered as important determinant of the life opportunities of children. Growing up in single mother families are often disadvantageous if compared to those growing up in two parent households.

Living with a single mother increases children's probability of living in poverty, thus engaging in early sexual activity so as to gain money and become single parents as adults. This decreases children's educational attainment. These disadvantages also can be cumulative, as children of single mothers experience lower occupational attainment than their counterparts from intact families (Mellott and Sassler, 2003 p73).

Winkler (1979, p61) conducted a research and discovered that single divorced parents that had full custody of children undertook fundamental responsibilities in children care and maintenance.

Arguing on the aspect of child rearing, McFadden (1979, p61) discovered that single fathers also possessed profound flexibility in many areas of their lives. Like single mothers, being a single father, means that fathers should have to develop nurturing skills that are essential for proper children rearing and development.

Raising children as a single parent happens by intention or accidentally, sometimes due to divorce and having children outside wedlock .

Women also regard single parenting as a form of asserting their independence, while other single women become single parents with a desire to nurture children. Children raised by single mothers engage early in premarital relationships. There are factors that influence sexuality and constantly reshaped by cultural, economic, familial and political conditions. These factors can influence sexuality positively or negatively. Peers see sexuality as a human right. Poverty contributes to financial material gain as seen in adults buying these girls. The child support grant also influences young girls to get children

At the same time peers can be used as peer educators for sexual health talks or life skills in order to influence their peer's decisions and help in providing accurate information and skills which can be used to make responsible sexual decisions. Premature sexual activities can lead to unwanted pregnancies or increase the rate of teenage mothers (single mothers). The negative information on television can be converted to health skills that are going to influence the youth to make right decisions (Maluleke, 2007 p11-12).

It was indicated in the focus groups that single parents contribute a great deal to the sexuality of the youth. Some mothers are looked at as role models. In the case where a mother accuses the child to be with boys, whereas the child was not, the child will be pushed to boys and be sexual active so that can be punished for something that she has done.

The above comments indicate a deficiency in the parent – child relationship which mainly affects girls and have negative consequences resulting in early pregnancy (Single parenthood) (Maluleke, 2007 p11-12).

One of the cases of single parenting among women is a father who denies his responsibility thereby forcing the woman to become a single mother.

Whatever the reason is, single mothers are often confronted with challenges such as financial strain and playing both mother and father to children.

Single mothers often undergoes emotional pressure, because of too many responsibilities that go with single parenting.

Baumann (2007) gives a story of a lady who was deserted by her husband. She then adopted a single parent status. Financial constraints made it impossible for to contact her mother. It is alleged that when her four year child manifested behavioural disorder, she did not take action though she verbalised that the child never spoke to her. She was still contemplating on taking the child to the clinic (Baumann,2007 p247).

The above mentioned statements demonstrate the negative effects of single parenthood namely financial constraints and insensitivity of the mother to the child's needs, to name a few.

It should be appreciated that consequences of single parenthood do not affect parents only but may directly affect children. To follow up on this, major depression has been reported to occur to children whose fathers died before they were thirteen years old as compared to those who were their controls. This means when a father dies the child stays with a female single parent (Uys, Middleton 2004 p556).

Earlier on it was mentioned that death of a loved one and divorce are significant to cause single parenthood. Some experts have indicated that, the above mentioned are socio cultural factors that can result in depression (Kneisl, C.R. Tigoboff, E 2007 2nd ed. p416).

Whatever the perspective, it is important that children benefit from both parents wherever possible (Klein 1979, p63).

2.2.4 Economic Impact on female single parents

Single parents find themselves not coping with meeting parental responsibilities with regards to maintaining children, particularly in Frances Baard District. The researcher has observed and is informed about the views of female single parents struggling to raise their children. This results from the fact that district economic viability is largely depending on mining (De Beers Diamond Mines), in terms of jobs.

So, in the period around 2000-2008, lots of mine workers were retrenched. A malignant challenge was then born, as many single parents could not manage to meet daily needs of their children.

In cases where there are two parents, the financial load is therefore shared between parents but in many cases where single parents are retrenched, children suffer, because there is no source of income.

This leads to many children particularly those of single parents becoming criminals and most girls engaging in prostitution. The current emphasis on family structure tends to downplay two important factors also shaping life outcomes. The first is the economic status of the families in question. General interview conducted on various scholars, suggested that the negative influence of single motherhood in child outcomes has more to do with economic hardship associated with this family type than with family structure as generally said. Secondly, the nature of resource allocation within families and societies is frequently allocated according to gender (L. M Mellott et al, 2003 p74).

Immigration commission (1999) found that only 5% of the total household income of working – class families was generated by wives' wages. Nonetheless, substantial proportions of women, particularly the young, unmarried and poor, were gainfully employed (US Census Bureau (1999) p74).

Drugs and alcohol have become the norm and lifestyle as it is; even in the year 2009, economic shut down broke the morale of the family, and it affected the lifestyle of single parents and their

children. This is also a global phenomenon; whenever the economy collapses the families suffer and this poses a serious challenge to single parents and their children. Single parents cannot provide education for their children and poverty affects them severely, so their children cannot have same opportunity as those of both parents (US Census Bureau 1999, p74).

2.2.5 Psycho – Social Factors

Society considers and regards families of both parents as ideal; therefore, children of these parents have a better regard and better socialization in communities.

The study conducted at University of Toronto, Canada has found out that high rate of mental health services used among single parent mothers is due to greater need, psychopathology like anxieties and other factors for an example lack of employment and support. These findings suggest both that the treatment of psychiatric disorders amongst single mothers, in general is equitable to needs and the higher rate of use of mental health services by single mothers appears appropriate given their rate of psychiatric illness (M H. Boyle, J Coiney, EL. Lipman, Y Racime, 2004, p2543).

Research indicates that children who grow up in a single – parented households are at risk for delinquency especially if they live in an area with high levels of family disruption. Although there is a substantial amount of research on both the individual and aggregate relationships, examining delinquency at either of these two levels alone is not appropriate (AL Anderson, 2002, p575).

For a proper rearing, sons need father figure to mentor them and lead them into proper manhood. Most sons of single mothers without father figures usually end up in prison due to engagement in crime.

Girls raised by single parents are vulnerable in terms of security.

Girl child needs a father figure especially to be loved and protected.

It cannot be denied that single mothers play a pivotal role in rearing children but there would be better comprehensive input of both.

Both parents play a unique and necessary role in raising children. So, it is necessary for members of society to play a complementary role in assisting single parents in raising children, in order to fill the void of a father (Mead 1993, p58).

It is also evident that social support to children protects children from negative effects on their mentality when they are exposed to pressures of various kinds. Family support is obviously important, but also the support of a child given by friends and other adults will help to increase self confidence (M A Samuelson 1997, p114).

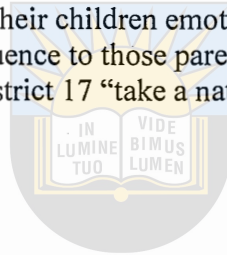
2.2.6 Comprehensive Solutions to manage the challenges

Challenges facing single parents require comprehensive, integrative solution. Various stakeholders in the society must contribute towards strengthening single parent families. To name a few, the government, non governmental organisations, businesses and churches can play a role.

The government and private sector must create job opportunities to focus greatly on single parents with a view of alleviating poverty and financial strain.

The government must further provide grants and educational bursaries to deserving children of single parents.

Churches must support single parents and their children emotionally. Fathers and mothers in the community must extend their role and influence to those parents who are single and their children as the saying in Frances Baard District 17 “take a nation to raise children” (MA Samuelson 1997, p115).



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

3.1 Approach

The researcher used a quantitative approach. The quantitative approach has been chosen so as to get the quantity of variables associated with single parenthood. .

3.2 Design.

The research was conducted in the Frances Baard District in the Northern Cape Province in South Africa.

It was conducted at clinics around Kimberley namely, Betty Gaetsewe Primary Health Care, Masekhane Primary Health Care, Mapule Matsepane primary Health care, City Clinic and Tlhokomelo social development centre.

The researcher has concentrated on those departments namely social development centre, Masakhane Clinic, Mapule Matsepane Clinic, Betty Gaetsewe Clinic and City Clinic that deal with problems and challenges faced by female single parents within the district. The participants were single female parents of ages ranging from 18 years and above

3.3 Setting

Francis Baard District is in Kimberly in the Northern Cape Province. With a taxi drive, residents take 20 -30 minutes from their homes to the clinics.

3.4 Target Population

Target population are the female single parents from the age range of 18 years and above. The population comprises mothers who visit the above mentioned clinics as well as one social development centre.

The other groups that are outside the child bearing age are seen at the assessment clinic where they were elicited from the registers. The other target area was the social development and social grant centre. All races formed the population. The population on one day basis was 175 clients, as total for all the clinics.

3.5 Sampling and Sampling size

According to Brink (1999), a sample is a group that represents conditions and situations that are encountered by the population, (of single parents in the case of the study). The total sample size was thirty five (35) participants.

The researcher has selected seven participants from each of the four clinics as well as in one social development centre. A simple random sampling was used to select the participants. The names of arrivals at the clinic were given numbers and put in a bowl from which selection of the number/ name was done. The 20% of 35 clients is seven meaning that the total for all the centres is 35.

3.6 Inclusion criteria

Female single mothers with age range of 18 years and above qualified for inclusion. The single parents who were outside the age range, and who did not attend the assessment and

child care clinics but who attended the social grant centre were also included in the sampling.

3.7 Exclusion criteria

Males were excluded from the study. Parents who were not single parents were excluded.

3.8 Measurement tool

The researcher has administered a questionnaire to female single parents of ages ranging from 18 years and above.

Four clinics as well as one development centre were used. Seven participants from each clinic or centre were used.

The questions in the tool were based on the needs, problems, challenges and how the challenges were overcome.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

When humans are used as study participants, great care must be exercised to ensure that the right of those human beings are protected.

The researcher has applied for permission and approval from the ethics research committee, in the University of Fort Hare, to conduct a research project.

The research committee has granted a written consent to the researcher after writing a request / permission for clearance to conduct a research. Permission was also secured from Frances Baard Municipal and Social Development Department to conduct research as well as from the participants.

Participants were assured of confidentiality.

It will be the responsibility of the researcher to make sure that participants get results. The following institutions will be informed about results namely:

University of Fort Hare, Department of Health, Public libraries, clinics and hospitals, sponsors, participants and non governmental organisations.

3.10 Informed Consent

The researcher secured permission from the Department of Health, University of Fort Hare to conduct the study and did not force any participants to participate without obtaining their permission.

The nature of the research was made known to the participants.

An explicit explanation was given to the participants about the significance of participation in the research, and how this will help in transforming the plight of single parents and their children.

The participants were informed about their rights to withdraw should they feel uneasy or disturbed.

The right to privacy and confidentiality was given. Privacy was afforded by conducting data collection in a private environment. Confidentiality was ensured by using codes instead of names.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Chapter Four: Data Collection Method

4.1 Introduction

The data were collected using questionnaires. The simple random sampling was used. The target population group was female single parents with age ranging from 18 years and above. The researcher has concentrated on those departments who deal with challenges confronting female single parents within the District that is child related centres.

4.2 Sampling

The names of arrivals at the clinic were given numbers and put in a bowl from which selection of the number/name was done. The participants selected were given questionnaires together with a consent form and explanation was given to them. The participants, who wanted to be given a chance to go through the questionnaire at home were granted that opportunity. The pilot study was also done by the researcher.

The researcher gave out five questionnaires to those mothers who were on the queue. This helped to determine the reliability of the questionnaire.

4.3 Consent.

Participants were given a chance to complete the form and to sign that they were giving consent.

4.4 Data collection process.

Data were collected by reading the questionnaire to the participants (to those who could not read). Questionnaires were given to those who could read and write. Thirty minutes time was allowed to respond to questionnaires. To those who took the form home, a taxi fare was given to bring the form back. (Of course, such opportunity was given to those who stay close to the clinic).

4.5 Conclusion

Five questionnaires from the pilot study were returned fully completed. Participants who were allowed to take questionnaires home (25) returned them. Those who could not write, returned the complete questionnaires (5) the researcher assisted them by reading the questions and recording the response. The other (5) participants completed the questionnaires while they were still in the clinic and submitted them.

Chapter Five : Data analysis

5.1 Introduction

Descriptive statistics were used for describing the data and included techniques whereby data were cleaned, arranged and categorized into grouped variables. There are two types of variables, namely numerical and categorical variables, which were used to categorize the data.

Analysis of data determines if the hypothesis is to be supported or not (Eitle,2006 p727).

Information will be projected by thinking epidemiologically namely:

Who is affected?	Female single parents.
What?	Is about challenges of single mothers.
When?	Is a continuous process not seasonal.
Where?	At Frances Baard District, Northern Cape.
Why?	Due to single parenthood.
How?	How they cope(Heywood A. Rohde J 1997 p81).

Tables and graphs were used to present the data. Data collected indicated that female single parents in Frances Baard District are confronted with challenges and they need support system or mechanisms to alleviate those problems that they are faced with.

5.2 Demographic data

Data were collected in Frances Baard District, Northern Cape, around four local clinics and one social development centre. Participants were female single parents within the age range 18 years and above. They are confronted with challenges. The data are presented below.

5.3 Cleaning data

This is a summarized data of respondents in quantitative data approach.

All participants are female: Variables that were looked into are:

See table below.

Table 5.3.1.

	RACE	AGE	NO. OF CHILDREN	MARITAL STATUS	SOURCE OF INCOME / EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AMOUNT
1	Coloured	22	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
2	Black	29	1	Single	Grant / unemployed	R240
3	Black	23	1	Co-habit	Grant / unemployed	R240
4	Black	41	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
5	Black	30	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
6	Black	41	3	Separated	Salary / employed	R480
7	Black	23	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
8	Coloured	34	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
9	Black	34	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
10	Black	30	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
11	Indian	23	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
12	Black	48	6	Widowed	Salary / Self employed	R1800
13	Black	33	2	Co-habit	Grant / unemployed	R480
14	Black	31	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
15	Black	25	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
16	Colored	31	2	Co-habit	Grant / unemployed	R480
17	Black	35	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
18	Black	34	1	Single	Grant / unemployed	R240
19	Black	35	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
20	Indian	29	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
21	Indian	28	2	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
22	Black	34	3	Divorced	Grant / unemployed	R720

23	Black	42	4	Widowed	Salary / Self employed	R2500
24	Black	44	3	Widowed	Salary / Self employed	R1000
25	Black	24	2	Co-habit	Grant / unemployed	R480
26	Colored	30	3	Co-habit	Grant / unemployed	R480
27	Black	45	4	Divorced	Salary / employed	R3500
28	Black	46	3	Divorced	Grant / unemployed	R480
29	Colored	47	5	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
30	Indian	21	1	Single	Grant / unemployed	R240
31	White	26	3	Single	Salary / employed	R1500
32	White	39	3	Single	Grant / unemployed	R480
33	Indian	37	2	Separated	Salary / Self employed	R1700
34	Coloured	38	4	Single	Grant / unemployed	R720
35	Black	36	1	Single	Grant / unemployed	R240

5.4 Types of data

The numerical and categorical variables represent the fundamental focus of all quantitative research. Variables are, after all, supposed to be measures or indicators that are designed to quantify concepts (Melisse Hardy, Alan Bryman, 2004).

5.4.1 Numerical Variables

5.4.1.1 Age of participants

22, 29, 23, 41, 30, 41, 23, 34, 34, 30, 25, 23, 48, 33, 31, 31, 35, 34, 35, 29, 28, 34, 42, 44, 24, 30, 45, 46, 47, 21, 26, 39, 37, 38, 36

5.4.1.2 The range

It is important to determine how many values lie below a certain point of the distribution. The range is from the lowest to the highest value. The range is 21 to 48 years.

5.4.1.3 Mean

It is the average, addition of all the ages of participants and divide them by the number in the sample.

$$1456 \div 35 = 41, 6$$

5.4.1.4 Median

The median is the point on the scale of measurement with scores arranged in order of size above which are exactly half the cases and below which are other halves.

Here are the ages of participants in logical way. 21, 22, 23, 23, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 29, 30, 30, 30, 31, 31, 33, 34, 34, 34, 34, 35, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

The median in this case is 34.

5.4.1.5: The mode

The mode is the most frequently occurring observation. It is 34 years in this case.

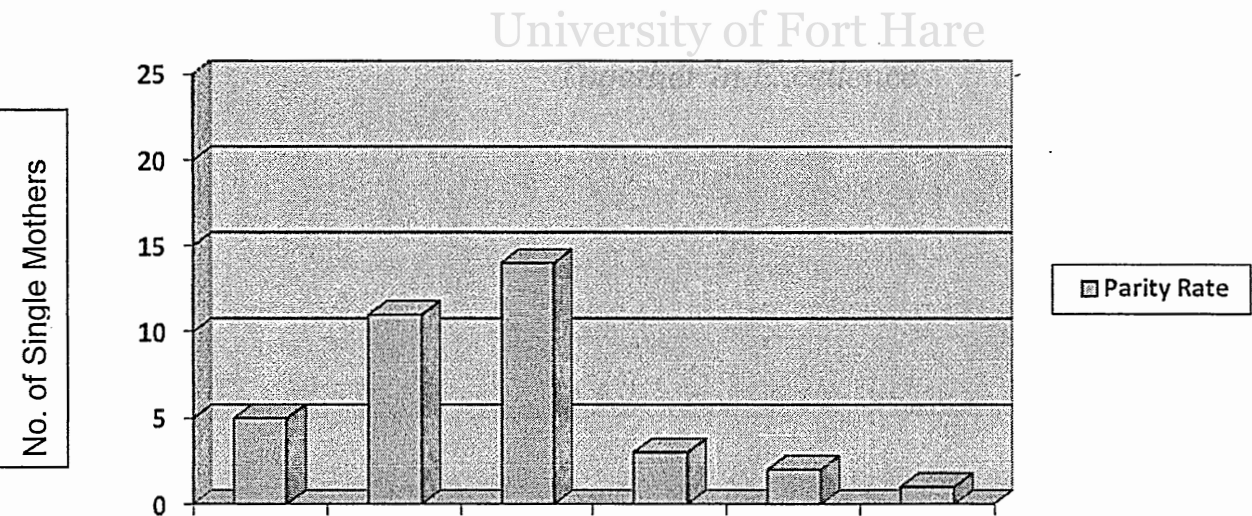
5.4.1.6 Frequency distribution

It is a way of describing data either in a table or in a graph to show the number of events or incidents that occurred. The following is a frequency distribute graph of female single parents parity rate. The graph below represents the distribution of parity.

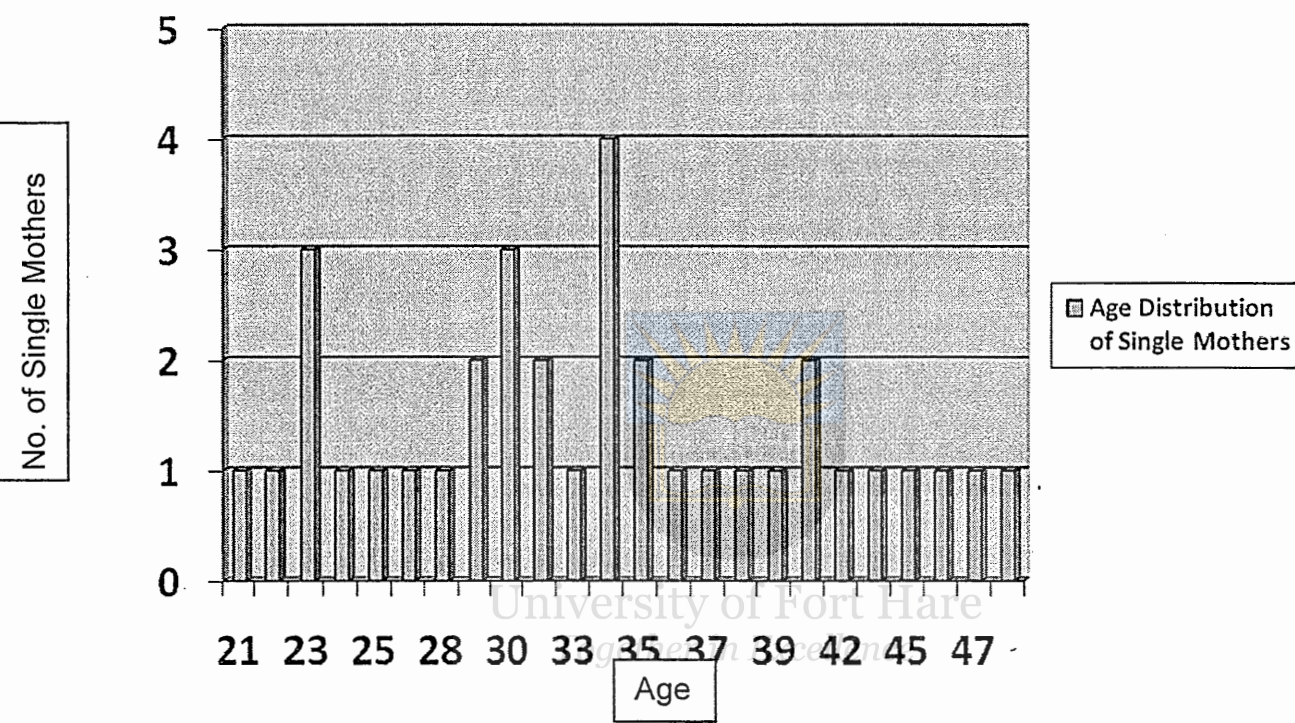
Range is 1 – 6 Children.



Graph 5.4.1.7



Graph 5.4.1.8 of age distribution.



5.4.1.9 Categorical variables

Categorical variables are summarized by giving the total number of answers to each group and calculating the proportion of each. Marital status of the participants is single females that are single because never married, separated, divorced or widowed. Here is the table below of summarized data S, W, D, C, S.

This is the distribution of marital status/partnership status of respondents.

Table 5.4.1.10

VARIABLE/CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF PARCIPANTS
Single	22	63 %
Widowed	3	9%
Divorced	3	9%
Co-habiting	5	14%
Separated	2	6%
Total	35	100%

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5.5 The Bivariate analysis

5.5.1 Compared Impressions

The bivariate analysis was used to analyze the impressions of these female single parents and their impressions are compared. (HM Uys, A Basson, 1985) See the table below.

Table 5.5.1.2

PARITY (No. Of Children)	COPING (YES)	COPING (NO)	TOTAL
1 – 3	67 % (10)	14,29% (5)	42,86% (15)
4 – 5	25 % (5)	42,86% (15)	57,14% (20)
Total	42,86% (15)	57,14% (20)	100% (35)

5.5.2 Compared employment and unemployment challenges

Comparison of female single parents who are employed (self) and have no financial problems and those who are unemployed and have financial problems. See the table below.

Table 5.5.2.3

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NO FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	TOTAL
Employed	28,57% (10)	14,29% (5)	42,86% (15)
Unemployed	14,29% (5)	42,86% (15)	57,14% (20)
Total	42,86% (15)	57,14% (20)	100% (35)

5.6 Experiences in child rearing

These are the summarized total number of challenges that are confronting female single parents in rearing children. Female single parents of 97 % have experience in child rearing; they raised their children at their own with no help from the father's of the children or family members. Whereas 3 % of female single parents have no experience in child rearing, the mother's relatives for an example grandmother of the child has a contribution in raising their grandchildren.

Categorical variables of support system of the female single parents. Single mothers of 17 % have no support from the fathers of their children, half of the percentage that is 8, 5 % of single mothers are self employed and other half of the 17 % are employed. They raised their children alone.

The 83 % of the single mothers are also not getting any help or support from the fathers of their children. The income that they depend on is the grant income.

5.7 Sufficient finances

The 9 % of single mother have sufficient finances to raise their children with the help of their family members for an example grandmother. Whereas 91 % of single mothers, their finances are insufficient to raised their children. They depend on the grant income which is a small amount to cover everything.

Table 5.7.1

Variables/ Category	Number	Percentage %
School Fees and School Material	12	34 %
Food	10	29 %
Clothes and Shoes	10	29 %
School Transport	3	9 %
TOTAL	35	100 %

Summarized categorical variable of female single parents in fulfilling the needs of the children. See the table below of categorical variable of needs of the children

5.8 Companionship

The 17 % of female single parents are having boyfriend or partners, but they are not the fathers of their children so they are not supporting financial in rearing of children.

The 83 % of single mother has no companionship, they are lonely their partners are not availing themselves to help in child rearing.

5.9 Self development

The 37 % of female single parent's responses were negative, they are not interested to develop themselves due to age, and their ages are 35-48 years. They do believe that it is too late now for development. The 6 % of female single parents are discouraged to further their studies or look for a job. Their parents were willing to help them to develop themselves.

The 57 % of single mothers would like to develop themselves due to circumstances of lacking means that is in vain. They have lost hope.

5.10 Wellness and self-esteem

Single mothers who are physically fit are 91 %. The 91% single mothers have low self-esteem due to discouragement and lost hope. Female single parent who have high self-esteem are 9 %. They are comfortable with their situation, they have accepted it.

Categorical variables of female single parents respondents of negative emotions evoked by challenges of child rearing see summarized responded of negative emotions check table below.

Table 5.10.1

Category	Number	Percentage
Frustrated	20	57 %
Self-anger	5	14 %
Guilt	4	11 %
Embarrassed	6	17 %
TOTAL	35	99 %

5.11. Domestic chores

Female single parents, who are always at home and be able to do domestic chores is 69 %. They are coping a little bit. The only challenges that they are confronted with is when there is no food to put on the table.

The 31 % of female single parents are not coping, 20 % out of the 31 % of female single parents are working or have small business. They have a minimal time for domestic chores.

The 11 % of single mother are unemployed and are always at home but still not coping with domestic chores no food to put on the table, no soap to clean or do washing.

5.12 Challenges that are shared by single mothers

- Lack of self development due to lack of funds
- Lack of support system from the family member, partners/father of the children.
- Psychological problems evoked by challenges of child rearing alone as a single mother.
- Financial problems due to unemployment or earning a small salary.
- Loneliness
- Raising children alone as a single mother.
- Lack of management of their children's problems for example (raising boys being a mother)

5.13 Discussions

This study provides evidence that female single parents are confronted with challenges in rearing their children. The results were interpreted by using statistical program such as tables and graphs. Moreover, the researcher's findings indicate that 57% (n=20) of female single parents are having financial problems, are not coping in raising their children and are unemployed.

Interestingly, the 37% (n=13) of female single parents' responses were negative, they are not interested in developing themselves or looking for jobs due to age, according to them, they do believe that it is too late for them to obtain skills to get jobs. The 6% (n=2) of female single parents are also discouraged or lazy to further their studies although their parents were willing to assist them to further their studies.

The implications of these results are important, meaning that the results have shown that female single parents are faced with problems in raising their children. The 91% (n=32) of female single parents are discouraged and they have negative emotions towards life, meaning that they are frustrated, blaming themselves and full of anger towards the circumstances that they have found themselves in.

The similarity with other results pertaining to other researchers indicates an increase of female single parents which is due to divorce and teenage single mothers. The high levels of parenting stress cause single mothers to be less responsive and less sensitive to interactions with their children. As a result, single parents provide a low quality of stimulation in taking care of their children, home environment and other duties (Smith et al 1982).

5.14 Conclusion

The theory evidence supports the hypothesis that female single parents are faced with challenges in raising children. The following are the challenges elicited during literature study and the questions from the tool namely unemployment resulting in poverty, loneliness, lack of support from a partner and the poor response when applying for child grants.

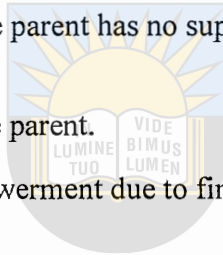
Single parenthood results from death of spouse, divorce and teenage pregnancy. It was learned that some teenagers fall pregnant because they get involved in sexuality for monetary gain. Of course, there are single mothers who are in that status because they chose to be. Some single parents are in that status because they were deserted by partners.

Chapter Six

Conclusion and recommendations

6.1 The results of the study have proven the following:

- Unemployment has an economic impact on Female Single Parent.
- Single parenting evokes negative emotions like fear.
- Lack of parental support.
- Psychological problems like feeling worthless, guilty, angry and unable to make proper judgment.
- Loneliness worsens judgment as the parent has no support and no one to turn to for advice.
- Lack of Management skills as single parent.
- Lack of self development and empowerment due to financial problems and even lack of motivation.
- Not having alternatives towards problem solving.
- Lack of spiritual and wellness support.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6.2 How the female single parents cope.

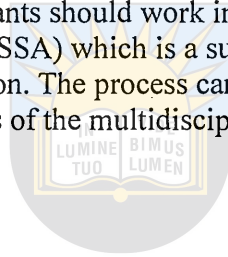
Some single parents, but a few, do cope through the following:

- Personality like being assertive and trying to find out how to go about things.
- Acceptance of the situation and seeking alternatives to solve the problem.
- Undertaking extra jobs so as to augment their income.
- Getting assistance from relatives.

6.3 The researcher wishes to do the following recommendations based on the above.

- Job creation for the unemployed
- Single parents should be given motivators to be optimistic about life.
- Single parents need to come together to build support groups .
- Single mothers should be assisted when they need official documents like birth certificates so as to facilitate grant application.

- Consultation with psychologist can be useful. Members of the multidisciplinary team must refer the single parents when there is need.
- Single parents must be involved in community organizations so as to keep busy, meet and make friends and to get new ideas for survival.
- Getting involved in church groups and other organizations will facilitate coaching and mentoring on how to raise children.
- Bursaries for those who wish to study and develop their career can be easily obtained if the individual is active in the community.
- Be involved in church activities to gain spiritual fulfillment and support from groups.
- The agencies that deal with child grants should work in collaboration with South African Social Security and Assistance (SASSA) which is a subsidiary of the Department of social services and poverty alleviation. The process can be facilitated by holding meetings with SASSA and members of the multidisciplinary team (Baumann 2007 p651).



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bibliography

- Bauman S E 2007 Primary Health Care Psychiatry South Africa Juta.
- Alison W. 1991: Caring for children towards partnership with families. Britain.
- Anderson A. 2002: Journal of Criminal Justice vol. 30 Oswald Tower University, USA.
- Bernard J: 1972. The future of marriage world Tarrytown or Hudson New York.
- Boyle M, Coiney J, Lipman E. 2004 Journal of science Research vol 31 no.4 USA.
- Burnside I, Eberside P. 1979. Psychosocial caring throughout the life Spain New York.
- Brink HI 1999. Fundamental of Research Methodology for Health Professionals South Africa.
- Eitle D. 2006. social Science Research vol.35 no2 University Park, Miami USA.
- Carney J. et al 2004. Social Science and medicine vol. 59 University of Toronto Canada.
- Gillham B. Tanner A. Cheyne U. 1998. Child abuse and Neglect vol. 22 No. 2 University of Strathelyde, Scotland.
- Green M 1976. Fathering a new looks at creative Art of being a father Mc Graw – Hill New York.
- Hardy M. et al: 2004. Hand book of data analysis. London.
- Heywood A Rodhe J, 1997. A Manual for Health workers of South Africa.
- Horowitz J, Perdue C. 1977. single parent families nursing clinics of North America 13(3) 503-11 Joint commission on mental health of children 1970. Crisis in Child Mental Health!
- Challenges for the 1970's New York.
- Join Commission on Mental Health of children 1979 USA.
- Greef H. 1998. Journal of Child and Adolescent psychiatric nursing volume 2, Number 1 January, South Africa.
- Kohl G, Liliana J, Robert J. 2000. Journal of psychology vol. 38 no.6. University of Washington.
- Klein C 1973. The single parent Experience Walker New York.
- Maluleka T. 2007 Health South Africa vol. 12 No. 13. The youth's perceptions of sexuality in the Limpopo Province. SA.

- Manyedi M E, Koen C. 2003 Health South Africa vol. 8 No. 4. Experiences of widowhood and beliefs. North West SA.
- Mellot L M, Sassler L. 2007. Research in social stratification and mobility vol. 25 Ohio State University of Columbus, USA.
- McBride AB 1974. The Growth and Growth Development of Mother Harper a Row New York.
- Mc Brude D, Bronfein B, and Brenner H.1977, Parents needs and psychosocial factors.
- McFadden M 1974. Bachelor Fatherhood, How to raise and Enjoy your children as a single parent. New York.
- Mead M 1993. Male and Female Morrow New York.
- Parker B A 1993. Journal of Psychosocial Nurse. The family as a caregiver: New York.
- Pilot N and Beck M 2004. Nursing Research Principles and Methods New York.
- Poetsch M, Ludcke F. 2006 Forensic Science international vol. 159. Compus Kiel Germany.
- Samuelson M A K.1997, Social Networks vol. 19 Lund Sweden.
- Smith M. Goodman J. 1982. Child and family concepts in Nursing Practice Mc Graw – Hill, New York.
- Thiagarajan P, Leug W, and Taylor B. 2009: Journal of retaining and consumer services vol. 16. Mississippi State, USA.
- US. Census Bureau (1999) Statical abstract of the United States. Washington. DC. U.S Census Bureau.
- Uys H, Basson A. 1985. Research Methodology in nursing. Cape Town.
- Uys L, Middleton L 2004 Mental health nursing a South African perspective 4th edition Juta.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR:
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH
Private Bag X1314, Alice 5700
Tel: 04060 22403
Fax: 0866282944
tsnyders@ufh.ac.za



Application for clearance from the University of Fort Hare's Ethics Committee

Project Title: Report on the study about challenges that confront female single parents and how the Challenges are managed.

Chief Researcher: Zisiwe Alicia Nduna

Supervisor/co-supervisor: Mrs. NIN Magadla/ Dr N. Tshotsho

Date of application: 29 May 2009

Having consulted the Dean of Research, I hereby grant permission to conduct the Research.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. R. Midgley', is located below the text of the application.

Professor J R Midgley
Deputy Vice-Chancellor
Chairperson of the Interim Ethics Committee

6 April 2010



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LEFAPHA LA BOITEKANELO

ISEBE LEZEMPILO

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

Office of the Deputy Director General
Executive Offices
Kimberley Hospital Complex
Private Bag X5049
KIMBERLEY
8300

Enquiries :
Dipatlisiso :
Imibuzo :
Navrae :
Reference :
Tshupelo :
Isalathiso :
Verwysings :
Dr DG Theys
Tel: 053-8302102
Fax: 053-8334394

Date :
Letlha :
Umhla :
Datum :
14 August 2009

Ms ZA Nduna
Betty Gaetsewe Clinic
Fransces Baard District
KIMBERLEY
8301



Dear Ms Nduna

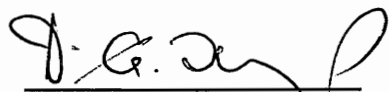
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

**REQUEST TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON CHALLENGES CONFRONTING
FEMALE SINGLE PARENTS & HOW THEY ARE MANAGED**

I refer to your request regarding the abovementioned matter.

Kindly be informed that permission is hereby granted for you to conduct the abovementioned study within the local clinics in the Fransces Baard District.

Yours faithfully


DR DG THEYS
ACATING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH





Eastern Cape Department of Health

Enquiries Zonwabele Merile
Date 21st July 2009
e-mail address zonwabele.merile@impilo.ecprov.gov.za

Tel No 040 608 0830
Fax No 043 642 1409

Dear Ms ZA Nduna

Re: A study on challenges that confront female single parents and how are they managed

The Department of Health would like to inform you that your application for conducting a research on the abovementioned topic has been approved based on the following conditions:

1. During your study, you will follow the submitted protocol with ethical approval and can only deviate from it after having a written approval from the Department of Health in writing.
2. You are advised to ensure observe and respect the rights and culture of your research participants and maintain confidentiality of their identities and shall remove or not collect any information which can be used to link the participants. You will not impose or force individuals or possible research participants to participate in you study. Research participants have a right to withdraw anytime they want to.
3. The Department of Health expects you to provide a progress on your study every 3 months (from date you received this letter) in writing.
4. At the end of your study, you will be expected to send a full written report with your findings and implementable recommendations to the Epidemiological Research & Surveillance Management. You may be invited to the department to come and present your research findings with your implementable recommendations.
5. Your results on the Eastern Cape will not be presented anywhere unless you have shared them with the Department of Health as indicated above.

Your compliance in this regard will be highly appreciated.


DEPUTY DIRECTOR: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH & SURVEILLANCE MANAGEMENT



Ikanva eliqayumbileyo!

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHALLENGES FACING SINGLE MOTHERS

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

1.1 Marital Status

S	D	W	Separated	Other
---	---	---	-----------	-------

If other state

1.2 Age

1.3 Race

Black	White	Coloured	Indian
-------	-------	----------	--------

1.4 How many children do you have?

1	2	3	4	5+
---	---	---	---	----

1.5 Occupation

Employed	Unemployed	Self-employed
----------	------------	---------------

State

1.6 Income

1.6.1 Grant

< R500	<R1000	<R1500	<R2000	Other
--------	--------	--------	--------	-------

If other or below the stipulated amount in the above, State

.....

1.6.2 Salary

< R1500	<R2000	<R2500	<R3000	<3500	<R4000	Other
---------	--------	--------	--------	-------	--------	-------

1. If other or below the stipulated amount in the above, State

.....

2. EXPERIENCE IN CHILD REARING

2.1 Do you have support in child rearing?

Yes	No
-----	----

2.2 If yes to the above question, State

2.3 Are your finances sufficient for rearing
Child/ren

Yes	No
-----	----

2.4 If No to the above, Explain

3. EXPLAIN THE CHALLENGES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN CONFRONTED WITH AS A SINGLE PARENT WITH REGARDS TO THE FOLLOWING

3.1 Needs of children

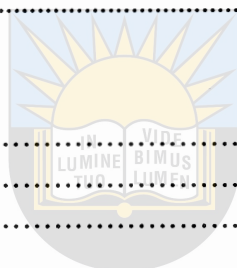
.....
.....
.....

3.2 Companionship

.....
.....
.....

3.3 Self development

.....
.....
.....



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3.4 Your wellness

.....
.....
.....

4. How can you describe your self-esteem?

High	Low
------	-----

5.1 Elaborate on the response given above

.....
.....

5. Do the challenges of child rearing evoke negative emotions to you? Tick the relevant emotion(s)

- Frustration ☐
Self-anger ☐
Guilt ☐
Embarrassed ☐

6. Explain how you cope with everyday challenges of domestic chores?

.....
.....

.....

.....

.....

7. What problems can you share as a single parent? State

.....

.....

.....

.....



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

VRAELYS OOR UITDAGINGS AS ENKELOUER

1. PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE

1.1 Huwelikstatus

Enkel	Getroud	Geskei	Weduwee	Ander
-------	---------	--------	---------	-------

Indien ander:

1.2 Ouderdom

1.3 Ras

Swart	Wit	Bruin	Asier
-------	-----	-------	-------

1.4 Hoeveel kinders het u?

1	2	3	4	5+
---	---	---	---	----

1.5 Beroep

Werkend	Werkloos	Self	Ander
---------	----------	------	-------

Indien ander:

1.6 Inkomste

1.6.1 Vergunning

< R500	<R1000	<R1500	<R2000	Ander
--------	--------	--------	--------	-------

Indien ander:

1.6.2 Salaris

< R1500	<R2000	<R2500	<R3000	<3500	<R4000	Ander
---------	--------	--------	--------	-------	--------	-------

Indien ander:

2. ONDERVINDING MET OPVOEDING VAN KINDERS

2.1 Het u ondersteuning met u kind se opvoeding?

Ja	Nee
----	-----

2.2 As u ja geantwoord het, wie?

2.3 Is u finansies genoeg vir die opvoeding van u kind?

Ja	Nee
----	-----

2.4 As u nee geantwoord het, verduidelik.

3. VERDUIDELIK U UITDAGINGS AS 'N ENKELOUER RONDON DIE VOLGENDE VRAE.

3.1 Die benodighede van u kinders?

.....

.....
.....

3.2 Geselskap / Aandag

.....
.....
.....

3.3 Selfontwikkeling

.....
.....
.....



3.4 U gesondheid

.....
.....
.....

4. Beskryf u selfvertroue?

Hoog	Laag
------	------

4.1 Verduidelik u bogenoemde antwoord.

.....
.....

5. Ondervind u negatiewe emosies met die grootmaak van kinders? Merk die toepaslike emosie/s

Frustrasie	☐
Woede	☐
Skuldgevoel	☐
Verleë	☐

6. Verduidelik hoe u die uitdagings van daaglikste huistake hanteer?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Watter probleme kan u as 'n enkelouer meedeel? Verklaar.

.....

.....

.....

.....



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Title

The study of challenges confronting single parents and how to overcome them in the Frances Baard district Northern Cape.

Consent form

I _____, ID _____

Agree to participate in the research study as explained to me by the researcher under the following aspects. The aim of the study is to identify the challenges that are confronting the single parents, and to assess needs of such people.

During the procedure that will be done in taking part in the study, there will be no risks and discomforts anticipated. Confidentiality will be maintained throughout the interviewing process.

The researcher further explained to me that I am free to withdraw from the study and there will be no consequences when I withdraw because I do not feel comfortable.

Ethical guidelines relating to research were explained to me and if I have any queries, I must feel free to contact the researcher:

Miss A Nduna
University of Fort Hare
Department of Nursing Sciences
45 Commercial Road
Arcadia
East London
5200
Cell no: 072 453 8439

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The researcher further explained that if I feel that my rights have been violated, I should feel free to contact the University Ethics Committee on the following contact number (043) 7047590

I am aware that I will not receive any payment for my participation in this research.

Signature

Date

Witness's signature

Date

Titel

'n Studie van die uitdagings waarmee enkelouers in die Frances Baard distrik in die Noord Kaap te kampe het.

Ingeligte toesteming vir ouers

Ek _____, ID _____
stem in om deel te neem aan die navorsingsstudie, soos aan my verduidelik deur die navorser. Die doel van die studie is om die uitdagings waarmee enkelouers te kampe het te identifiseer en om die behoeftes van sodanige mense vas te stel.

Die prosedures wat van my verwag word om van deel te wees, is o.a. deelname aan 'n 10 - 20 minute onderhoud. Ek aanvaar dat daar geen risiko's vir my voorsien word tydens die proses nie. Ek aanvaar dat die onderhoud streng vertroulik hanteer word.

Die navorser het aan my verduidelik dat ek enige tyd met vrymoedigheid van die studie kan ontrek, en dat daar geen nagevolge sal wees as gevolg van my ontrekking nie.

Etiese riglyne ten opsigte van die navorsing was aan my verduidelik, en indien ek enige vrae het, ek met vrymoedigheid die navorser te kontak by:

Mej. A Nduna
Univiersiteit van Fort Hare
Department of Nursing Sciences
45 Commercial Weg
Arcadia
Oos London
5200
Sel no: 072 453 8439

Die navorser het verder aan my verduidelik dat indien ek voel my regte geskend word, ek vry is om die Universiteit se Hersieningsraad kan kontak.

Ek is bewus daarvan dat ek geen betaling vir my deelname sal ontvang nie.

Handtekening van deelnemer

Datum

Handtekening van getuie

Datum
