

THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL MAKE – UP OF SOLO PARENTS’ DEPENDENTS IN REGIONS 2 AND 3 IN THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Single parenting is a crucial challenge to all who lost their loved ones because of various accidents, separations, or any other means. This research focuses on the two sub-sections of the law that give emphasized of the whole picture of a solo parent dependents regarding their psycho-social behavior, experiences, challenges and aspirations. To be familiar with the challenges, coping mechanism, aspirations. Qualitative type of research through a case study approach was utilized. Samples were came from the provinces of Regions 2 and 3 such as Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, Zambales, Tarlac, and Aurora. Interviews, observations and checklists were the instruments used. It deduced that the samples possessed individual differences on their social makeup, lifestyles, psycho social aspects on their emotional conditions, behaviors, attitudes and academic performance that include positive and even traumatic experiences. The challenges on personal problems were brought out, behavior pattern, social and emotional and other problems were tackled .The coping mechanism and aspirations for their future were presented. The samples differs on their profile such as gender, age, course enrolled, years in college, civil status of parents, occupation of their parents, monthly take home pay, educational attainment of parent, number of years as single parents, causes of separation of parents, ordinal position of birth of the respondent and their descriptions.

Keywords: Sociology, Qualitative, Case Study, Cabanatuan City, Philippines.

INTRODUCTION:

A solo parent is any individual who falls under either one of the categories here, “*a parent who was left alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse*” (paragraph 2 (a) Section 3, RA 8972) and “*parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least one year,*” (paragraph 7 (a) Section 3, RA 8972). Republic Act No. 8972 an act providing for benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children, appropriating funds therefore and for other purposes. Approved on November 07 2000 during the Eleventh Congress Third regular session in year 2000.

Parenting behaviors are known to have major impact on children. But it has proven difficult to isolate the specific mechanism of influence (Johnson, et. al., 2012). In this case, parenting lifestyle impact so much on the behavior of their children, especially, if these parents singlehandedly raise their children. The idea of single parenting is a very sensitive issue in family system. It brings risk factor for emotional and behavioral problems in children and adolescents. Family may be defined as “*A family comprising of a single mother or father having their own dependent children*”. The single parent family is created in a number of ways, may be death of one parent, divorce, separation due to job or service condition of the spouse (Inatay, Lifestyle Domains of Single Parents, 2013). Thus, if the dominant care giver is the parent in which the children have residency with majority of the time. If the parents are separated or divorced children live with their custodial parent and have visitation with their noncustodial parents, a child will end up with the primary caregiver, usually the mother, and a secondary caregiver, usually the father (Sahu, 2013). Today, one-third of American children – a total of 15 million – are being raised without a father. Nearly more than five million children live without a mother (Andersen, 2013).

This research focused on the two sections of the law that give emphasis on the whole picture of a solo parent dependent who is innocent of the cause among their parents parted ways, “*a parent who was left alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse*” (paragraph 2 (a) Section 3, RA 8972) and “*parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least one year,*” (paragraph 7 (a) Section 3, RA 8972). These dependents are pondering why their parent abandoned them. Solo parenting is often a result of annulment of marriages as decreed by a court or by a church as long as she/he is entrusted with the custody of the children, or the spouse is in jail or is serving sentence for a criminal conviction for at least one year, or due to physical and or mental incapacity of spouse as certified by a public medical practitioner; legal separation or any family member who assumes the responsibility of head of family as a result of the death, abandonment, disappearance or prolonged absence of the parents or solo parents (Sec 3, RA 8972).

This research was then conducted due to the stated premises that solo parent dependents are looking and longing for both care and strong parental love.

OBJECTIVES:

To identify the lifestyles, experiences, challenges, psycho-social behavior, coping mechanism and aspirations of the solo parents dependents.

To be familiar with the challenges, coping mechanism and their aspirations in life.

LOCALE OF THE STUDY:

This study was conducted at Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology, Cabanatuan City, Philippines.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

The study was focused on the solo parent dependents, their lifestyles, experiences, psycho-social behavior and academic performance. The study was conducted during the first semester of academic year 2012 - 2013. Only those respondents that qualified for the provisions of paragraph 2(a) and paragraph 7(a), RA 8972 were included.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

Qualitative research gives “*people who are often studied but seldom heard*” a voice in the scientific community (Ferguson, Ferguson, and Taylor, 1992). A qualitative framework that focuses on individual’s subjective experiences and cognition is interpretative phenomenological analysis or IPA (Smith and Eatough, 2007). Interpretative phenomenology explores in detail how participants interpret and make sense of the personal and social world (Giorgi and Giorgi), 2003. IPA involves a two-stage interpretation process or a double hermeneutic

(Palmer, 1969). The participant is trying to make sense of his/her world whereas the researcher is trying to make meaning of how the participant is trying to make sense of his or her experiences. IPA states that “*access in both dependent on, and complicated by, the researchers own conceptions which are required in order to make sense of that other personal world through a process of interpretative activity*”(Smith,1996).

This study took an interpretative phenomenological aspect to discover the whole picture of their social world.

METHODS:

The researcher adopted the qualitative research using a case study approach. It made use of interviews, naturalistic observation, personal documents and focused groups. The researcher used purposive sampling.

DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENT:

Unstructured interviews were conducted with people whom the researcher believed to be adequate sources of information. The researcher used these data gathering techniques based on his belief that he would get the truth and authentic opinions from them.

The researcher, being a faculty member of the university, also made his personal experiences and objective observations to help him organize this research.

THE RESPONDENTS:

There were thirty two (32) recommended samples; however only 10 samples were qualified based on the criteria set by the researcher. The following are the criteria: solo parent dependents – were separated parents due to death of spouse and abandonment of spouse for at least one year. The respondents were composed of five (5) are male single parent dependents, and five (5) female single parent dependents. Three (3) were abandoned by their mother, two (2) died due to illness, one (1) mother died because of an accident, one (1) father died due to illness, one (1) father died in an accident and one (1) was abandoned by her father.

PROCEDURE:

The respondents were initially surveyed by the researcher whom they verbally accepted that they were solo parent dependents. Before the actual survey they were asked if they would like to be a part of the study. Most of them granted the researcher’s request to participate in the open particularly during the interview, answering questionnaire and other valuable information gathering. However, the researcher selected ten among the thirty two prospective respondents; the researcher selected the extreme cases of their status. Aside from them, the researcher was able to talk personally their parents and guardians, for their consent and approval before the final and formal research work.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

THE PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Age:

Five (5) or 50 percent of the respondents were 19 years old, two (2) or 20 percent were 18, two (2) or 20 percent were 20 and 10 percent or one (1) was 17. The majority of the respondents were 19 years old.

Course Enrolled:

The respondents were enrolled in: BS in Criminology, BS in Civil Engineering, BS in Electrical Engineering, BS in Architecture, BS in Hotel and Restaurant Management, BS in Business Administration, BS in Industrial Technology, BS in Education, BS in Industrial Technology and BS in Nursing. They were studying in these courses because of their own choice.

Years in College:

Six (6) or 60 percent were on their 4th year, three (3) or 30 percent were on their 3rd year and one (1) or 10 percent was in 2nd year. The majority of the respondents were on their 4th year of studying and were about to graduate.

Dependents’ Gender:

Five (5) or 50 percent were male and five (5) or 50 percent were female. The respondents were the same as to the distribution in gender.

Civil Status of Parents:

Six (6) or 60 percent were separated and four (4) or 40 percent were widow/widower. The majority of the

parents of the respondents were separated.

Occupation of Parents:

Five (5) or 50 percent were store owner, two (2) or 20 percent were on “buy and sale” business, one (1) or 10 percent was a tricycle driver, one (1) or 10 percent was a government employee and one (1) or 10 percent was a farmer. The majority of the parents of the respondents were in business.

Monthly Take Home Pay:

Seven (7) or 70 percent of the respondents' parents had a monthly take home pay of 15,000-20,000, two (2) or 20 percent had a monthly take home pay of 20,000-25,000 and one (1) or 10 percent's had a monthly take home pay of 10,000-15,000 pesos. The majority of the parent respondents had a monthly take home pay of 15,000-20,000 pesos.

Educational Attainment of Parents:

Six (6) or 60 percent were college undergraduates, two (2) or 20 percent were high school graduates, one (1) or 10 percent was a college graduate and one (1) or 10 percent was a high school undergraduate. The majority of the respondents' parents were college undergraduates.

Number of Years as Single Parent:

Four (4) or 40 percent had been single parents for 10 years, two (2) or 20 percent had been widowed/widower for 5 years, one (1) or 10 percent had been a widower for 8 years, one (1) or 10 percent had been widowed for 4 years and one (1) or 10 percent had been a widower for 3 years and one (1) or 10 had been percent was widowed for 4 years.

Cause of Separation of Single Parent:

Three (3) or 30 percent were abandoned by their mother, three (3) or 30 percent were abandoned by their father, three (3) or 30 percent were separated from their father due to death and one (1) or 10 percent was separated due to car accidents. The respondent's parents had diverse cause of separation from their parents.

Ordinal Position of Birth of the Respondent:

Nine (9) or 90 percent were the eldest among the siblings, one (1) or 10 percent was the youngest. The majority of the respondents were the eldest among the siblings.

Provinces and Regions 3and 2:

Two (2) or 20 percent were from Pampanga, and one (1) or 10 percent each came from the provinces of Bataan, Tarlac, Zambales, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Aurora, Nueva Vizcaya, and Isabela all were from Regions 3 and 2.

DESCRIPTION:

The respondents were having the description: a tomboy (lesbian), a loner, beauty queen, dancer, athlete, joker, gay, playboy, introvert and happy go lucky individuals.

Lifestyles and Experiences:

Behavior problems are common during early childhood, and while many children will outgrow them, others will continue to have substantial difficulties. Unfortunately, too little is known about which children will exhibit continued difficulties, making it difficult to intervene before maladaptive behavior becomes entrenched. A number of parenting and parent characteristics, including ineffective discipline, maternal depression, parenting stress, and limited social support have consistently been found to be associated with externalizing problems in young children. While these variables are concurrently related to behavior problems, we know very little about whether or not they predict change in externalizing behaviors over time (Tichovolsky, 2011)

Lifestyles and Experiences During Leisure Times:

The respondents who preferred sports that do not need much physical effort like chess has a weighted mean of 4.6 and interpreted as strongly agree. Preferred to read books rather than to socialize with friends has a weighted mean of 4.5 and verbally described as strongly agree. Preferred in house games like Play Station Portable (PSP) and video games has a weighted mean of 4.8 and verbally described as strongly agree to play typical games together with friends has a weighted mean of 4.9 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they preferred sports that do not need physical exertion like chess, and reading books rather than socializing with friends, playing in-house games like PSP, video games, and playing typical games together with their friends.

Lifestyles and Experiences with their Parents:

Close relationship with parents has a weighted mean of 5.0 and was interpreted as strongly agree, feeling not

stranger with parents has a weighted mean of 1.0 and was interpreted as strongly disagree. The gap is not established has a weighted mean of 1.0 and interpreted as strongly disagreed. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they had a close relationship with their parents, had no feeling as strangers and having no gap with their parents.

Lifestyles and Experiences with their Cousins:

Normal relationship with cousins has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, has no feeling of separation from parents has a weighted mean of 4.8 and verbally described as strongly agree, and having close relationship with selected cousins has a weighted mean of 4.7 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they had normal relationship with their cousins, had no feeling of separation from parents, and having close relationship with selected cousins.

Lifestyles and Experiences with their Friends:

Socializing with friends has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, being extrovert has a weighted mean of 4.7 and verbally described as strongly agree, having many friends has a weighted mean of 4.8 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they socialized with their friends, extrovert, and had many friends.

Lifestyles and Experiences with their Friends during Socials:

Being able to establish relationship with opposite sex has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree, going home after the class and having limited socialization has a weighted mean of 4.2 and verbally described as strongly agree, not party-goers has a weighted mean of 4.0 and verbally described as agree, like to play games at home has a weighted mean of 4.2 and verbally described as strongly agree, mingle with selective friends has a weighted mean of 4.6 and verbally described as strongly agree, like to be happy has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, like many friends has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, going to parties has a weighted mean of 3.8 and verbally described as agree, attending parties are expensive has a weighted mean of 3.7 and verbally described as agree, prefer to be with friends has a weighted mean of 4.7 and verbally described as strongly agree, wanting to talk with people has a weighted mean of 4.4 and verbally described as strongly agree, being alone most of the time has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as moderately agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they were able to establish relationship with opposite sex, to go home after the class and limit socialization, likes to play games at home, mingle with selected friends, likes to be happy, like many friends, prefer to with friends and wants to talk with people.

Lifestyles and Experiences on Spiritual Side of Life:

Maintaining close relationship with God has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, attending mass every Sunday has a weighted mean of 4.7 and verbally described as strongly agree, showing good Samaritan behavior has a weighted mean of 5.0 and verbally described as strongly agree, attending Bible study has a weighted mean of 4.6 and verbally described as strongly agree, attend other religious activities has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they were maintaining a close relationship with God, attending Mass every Sunday, showing the Good Samaritan behavior, attending bible study, and other religious activities.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECTS:

Emotional Conditions:

Being silent type has a weighted mean of 4.5 and verbally described as strongly agree, wanting to mingle with others has a weighted mean of 4.7 and verbally described as strongly agree, showing of anxiety and stress has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree, irritable had a weighted mean of 4.2 and verbally described as strongly agree, normal as typical students have a weighted mean of 4.0 and verbally described as agree. Irritable has a weighted mean of 4.4 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they were silent typed, wanting to mingle with others, showing of anxiety, stress and irritability.

On Behavior:

Being easily upset has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree, always having a high voice when dealing with friend has a weighted mean of 3.0 and verbally described as moderately agree, trustful to his/her friends and others has a weighted mean of 4.2 and verbally described as strongly agree, good conversationalist with their peers and people has a weighted mean of 3.4 and verbally described as agree, being alone always has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as agree. The majority of the respondents was strongly agreed that they easily upset, and trustful to their friends and other people.

On Attitude:

Avoiding long conversation with others has a weighted mean of 4.2 and verbally described as strongly agree, hot tempered has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree, soft spoken has a weighted mean of 4.9 and verbally described as strongly agree, humble has a weighted mean of 4.4 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they avoid long conversation with others, humble, hot tempered, and soft spoken.

Academic Performance:

Being able to participate in class discussion has a weighted mean of 4.3 and verbally described as strongly agree, always in the other side has a weighted mean of 3.3 and verbally described as agree, absenteeism has a weighted mean of 2.5 and verbally described as disagree, doing project and activities to be submitted on time has a weighted mean of 4.4 and verbally described as strongly agree, expressing themselves in a class discussion has a weighted mean of 4.5 and verbally described as strongly agree, attending class is worthwhile has a weighted mean of 4.6 and verbally described as strongly agree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that attending classes is worthwhile, doing projects and activities to be submitted on time, participating in the class discussion, and expressing they in class discussion were equally important.

CHALLENGES OF THE SOLO PARENTS DEPENDENTS:

Personality Problems:

Inability to have fun has a weighted mean of 2.2 and verbally described as not serious, self-consciousness has a weighted mean of 3.0 and verbally described as serious, feeling of inferiority has a weighted mean of 2.9 and verbally described as serious, lacking confidence has a weighted mean of 2.8 and verbally described as serious, easily flustered has a weighted mean of 1.9 and verbally described as not serious, lack of interest in doing something has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as serious, irresponsible has a weighted mean of 1.9 and verbally described as not serious, unwholesome fear has a weighted mean of 2.0 and verbally described as not serious. The majority of the respondents perceived that the following are to be considered seriously being self-conscious, lack of confidence, lack of interest in doing something, and feeling of inferiority.

Behavior Pattern:

Restless has a weighted mean of 3.6 and verbally described as very serious, desired to be noticed/ appreciated has a weighted mean of 2.0 and verbally described as not serious, inattentive has a weighted mean of 3.7 and verbally described as very serious, boisterous has a weighted mean of 2.0 and verbally described as not serious, lack of interest has a weighted mean of 3.9 and verbally described as very serious, hyperactive has a weighted mean of 2.0 and verbally described as not serious, uncooperative has a weighted mean of 3.7 and verbally described as very serious . The majority of the respondents was rated as very serious on: restless, inattentive, lack of interest, and uncooperative.

Social and Emotional:

Irritable has a weighted mean of 2.9 and verbally described as serious, hot tempered has a weighted mean of 3.2 and verbally described as serious, jealous has a weighted mean of 3.0 and verbally described as serious, nervous has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as serious, afraid has a weighted mean of 3.0 and verbally described as serious, critical has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as serious. The majority of the respondents rated themselves as serious on: irritable, hot tempered, jealous, nervous, afraid, and critical.

Other Problems:

“My teacher looked down at me” has a weighted mean of 2.4 and verbally described as not serious, “my classmates look down at me” has a weighted mean of 3.4 and verbally described as very serious, lack of financial support to sustain my studies has a weighted mean of 3.2 and verbally described as serious, lack paternal support has a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally described as serious, communication is difficult has a weighted mean of 2.9 and verbally described as serious, activities are limited has a weighted mean of 3.4 and verbally described as serious, my aunt/uncle does not visit me has a weighted mean of 2.9 and verbally described as serious, my grandparents do not visit me has a weighted mean of 3.5 and verbally described as very serious. The majority of the respondents rated themselves as very serious on these problems: their classmates look down at them, activities are limited and their relatives do not visit them.

COPING MECHANISM OF THE SOLO PARENTS DEPENDENTS:

Pray to God has a weighted mean of 2.8 and verbally described as always, try to seek the help of my friends has a weighted mean of 2.5 and verbally described as always, try to seek assistance from my grandparents has a

weighted mean of 2.5 and verbally described as always, always stay at home and help my parent household chores has a weighted mean of 2.5 and verbally described as always, visited my aunt/uncle for assistance and advice has a weighted mean of 2.8 and verbally described as always, keep quiet at home and school has a weighted mean of 2.6 and verbally described as always, mingle with my classmate and group mates has a weighted mean of 2.5 and verbally described as always. The majority of the respondents always pray to God, try to seek help from their friends, try to seek assistance from their grandparents, always stay home and help their parent do household chores, visited their aunt and uncle for assistance and advice, keep quiet at home and school, mingle with their classmate and group mates.

ASPIRATIONS OR FUTURE PLANS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Case A aspires to pass the Criminology board examination, desires to join the Philippine National Police Officers Corps, need to own a house, lot, and a car.

Case B wants to finish his studies, desires become a well-known civil engineer, to have a happy family and wishes to live in a subdivision in Manila.

Case C wants to finish her studies, desires to become rich, to have a spouse with a stable job, and wishes to own a house and lot in Baguio City.

Case D wants to finish her course, needs to put up a food chain (restaurant) in her province Nueva Vizcaya, to have a happy family and wishes to become rich.

Case E wants to finish his studies, desires to pass the teachers' board examination, aspires to be a school superintendent, and have a happy family.

Case F wants to finish his studies, wishes to join the PNP Officer Corps, wants to marry a businesswoman, and to have a condominium in Manila.

Case G wants to finish his study, need to pass the nursing board examination, wishes to work abroad, and needs to marry a rich foreigner and to have at least 3 children.

Case H wants to finish her studies, wishes to pass the civil service examination, desires to work locally, and wishes to acquire housing and lot in Manila and desires to have a happy family.

Case I wants to finish her studies, longing to pass the electrical engineer board examination, join the Corps of AFP officers, marry a rich foreigner and have a happy family.

Case J wants to finish her studies, desires to pass the architect board exam, wishes join the PNP Officers Corps, aspires to become spouse of a business tycoon and have at least 3 children.

The case study conducted to the solo parent dependents gives an impression to highlight their real experiences of the respondents. The interviews conducted to the respondents and other sources of information also confirm and reaffirm of what the solo dependents were experienced. The questionnaire reflected in this study gives the informant accurate and authentic information to the researcher.

On the part of the five respondents they were aware that their mother or father died due to accident and an illness, however five respondents were unaware why their parents are not living together as a family instead they cannot give justifiable reasons why they were not living together .

CONCLUSION:

The respondents were at their late teens and most of them were about to graduate in their courses. Their parents had been the bread winner for a quite long time and they deemed to be independent and wanting that their siblings would have a good future. They have a close relationship to God, parents, friends, classmates, and their relatives, The respondents meet challenges on personality problems, behavior patterns, social and Emotional problems. The majority of the respondents spent their leisure time by playing chess, read books, and video games with their friends.

The majority of the respondents attended mass every Sunday, bible study, and other religious activities. The majority of the respondents is the silent type, extroverted, ashamed to mingle with others, shows anxiety, stress, and irritable. The majority of the respondents agreed that attending class is worthwhile, projects and school assignments should be submitted on time, and should participate in class discussion and should have good academic performance. The majority of the respondents perceived to have lack self-confidence, lack of interest in doing something, irresponsible and feeling of inferiority. The majority of the respondents seemed to be irritable, hot tempered, jealous, nervous, afraid, and critical. The majority of the respondents lacks financial support to sustain their studies, lack paternal support, activities were limited and their relatives seldom visit them. The majority of the respondents always prayed to God, tried to seek the help from their friends, and

sought assistance from their grandparents, and other relatives. The majority of the respondents will have various aspirations or future plans in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study can be expanded to other provinces and cities in the country with huge population. Further, the economic status, behavior patterns, gender/cultural differences, education and social status needs to be investigated in detail in order to get an overview of what should be done in future to improve their quality of living.

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Figure 1 – Map of Region III, Philippines

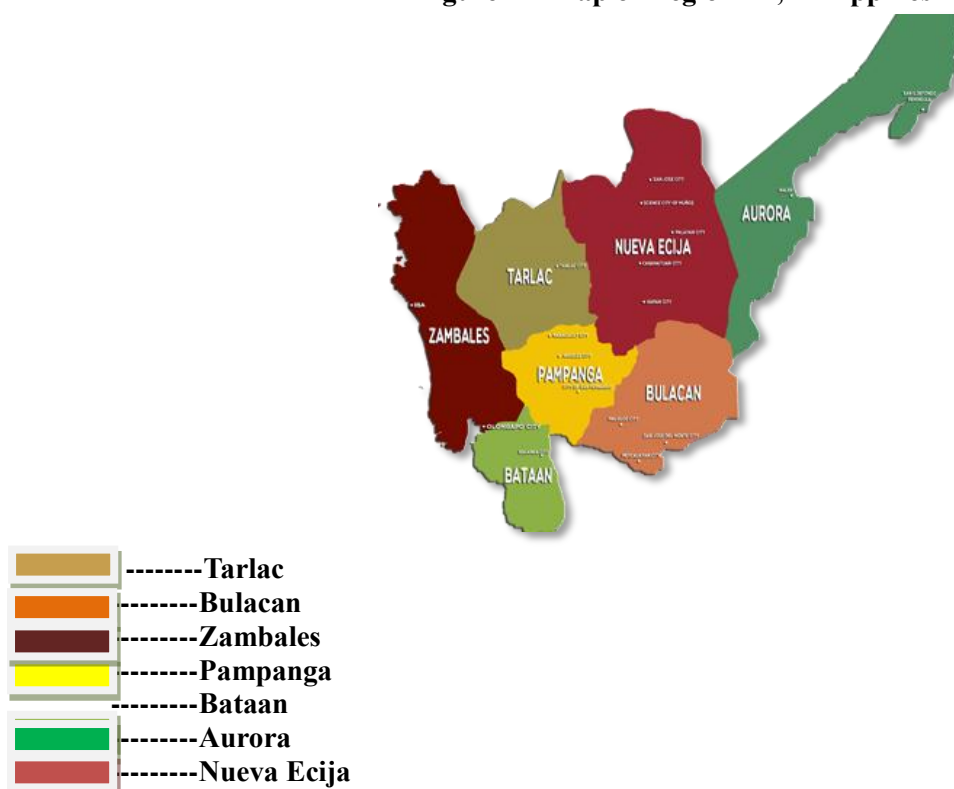


Table 1.0: Profile of the Respondents

	1.1 Civil Status	1.2 Age	1.3 Course Enrolled	1.4 Years in College	1.5 Dependents Gender	1.6 Civil Status of Parents	1.7 Occupation of Parents	1.8 Monthly take home pay of parents	1.9 Educational Attainment of parents
CASE A	Single	19	BS Crim	4 th Year	M	Widower	Sari-Sari Store Owner	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate
CASE B	Single	19	BS CE	4 th Year	M	Widow	Farmer	P20,000-P25,000	High School Graduate
CASE C	Single	19	BSBA	4 th Year	F	Widower	Sari-Sari Store Owner	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate
CASE D	Single	19	BS HRM	4 th Year	F	Widower	Sari-Sari Store Owner	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate
CASE E	Single	20	BSE	4 th Year	M	Widow	Government Employee	P20,000-P25,000	College Graduate
CASE F	Single	20	BS Crim	4 th Year	M	Widower	Buy & Sell Business	P15,000-P20,000	High School Graduate
CASE G	Single	18	BSN	3 rd Year	M	Widow	Sari-Sari Store Owner	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate
CASE H	Single	19	BSIT	3 rd Year	F	Widow	Tricycle Driver	P10,000-P15,000	High School Undergraduate
CASE I	Single	18	BSEE	3 rd Year	F	Widower	Sari-Sari Store Owner	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate
CASE J	Single	17	BSArch	2 nd Year	F	Widower	Buy & Sell Business	P15,000-P20,000	College Undergraduate

	1.10 Number of years as single parent	1.11 Cause of Separation of parents	1.12 Ordinal position of respondents	1.13 Province	1.14 Description
CASE A	10 years	Left by his wife	Eldest	Tarlac	Lesbian
CASE B	4 years	Death	Youngest	Pampanga	Loner
CASE C	10 years	Left by his wife	Eldest	Zambales	Beauty Queen
CASE D	5 years	Left by his wife	Eldest	Bulacan	Dancer
CASE E	10 years	Left by her husband	Eldest	Aurora	Athlete
CASE F	8 years	Death	Eldest	Nueva Ecija	Joker
CASE G	4 years	Left by her husband	Eldest	Pampanga	Gay
CASE H	10 years	Left by her husband	Eldest	Nueva Viscaya	Playboy
CASE I	3 years	Death	Eldest	Isabela	Introvert
CASE J	5 years	Death	Eldest	Bataan	Happy go lucky
