

EFFECTS OF SINGLE PARENTHOOD IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN:

A CASE STUDY OF KASEMENI DIVISION, KINANGO DISTRICT,

KWALE COUNTY

BY

MWAKA MUNGUNI TUKU

BED/30911/102/DF

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, OPEN
AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
PRIMARY EDUCATION OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

APRIL 2013

DECLARATION

I Mwaka Munguni Tuku, affirm that the work contained in this research is by my hard work, it has never been submitted for any award here in or any other institution of higher education.


Sign: Mwaka Munguni Tuku

Mwaka Munguni Tuku (Student)

Date: 30th APRIL 2013

APPROVAL

This piece of work has been under my supervision and now it is ready to be submitted for examination.

Sign:  _____

Mr. Oketcho Pius (Supervisor)

Date: 2/05/2013

DEDICATION

I take this glorious opportunity to dedicate this piece of work to the following who enabled me to accomplish this work: my dear husband Mr. Leonard Kai, my mother, Mupa Jane and my children Lucky Kai and Hope Kai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to acknowledge my staff members for the support they gave me when carrying out my research. Specifically I wish to acknowledge all the respondents in various schools for their positive attitude and contributions towards filling my questionnaires.

I cannot forget my supervisor, Mr. Oketcho Pius who always created time and guided me through this work at all stages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ACRONYMS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Background to the Study	1
1.1 Statement Problem	3
1.2 Objectives of the Study	3
1.2.1 General Objective	3
1.2.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Scope of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
CHAPTER TWO	6
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Causes of single Parenthood	6
2.2 Effects of Single Parent hood on Children Performance	8
2.3 Advantages of Single Parenthood	11
2.4 Disadvantage of Single Parenthood	12

CHAPTER THREE	14
METHODOLOGY	14
3.0 Introduction.....	14
3.1 Research design	14
3.2 The Area and Population of Study.....	14
3.4 Sample framework	14
3.4.1 Sample Size	14
3.4.2 Sampling technique and Procedure	14
3.5 Methods.....	15
3.5.1 Instruments Used for Data Collection.....	15
3.5.2 Sources of data	16
3.6 Data Analysis	16
3.7 Ethical Consideration	16
3.8 Limitations	17
3.9 Delimitations.....	17
CHAPTER FOUR	18
PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	18
4.0 Introduction.....	18
4.1 Demographic Background of the Respondents.....	18
4.1.1 Sex	18
4.1.2 Age.....	19
4.1.3 Marital Status	19
4.1.4 Education Background	20
4.1.5 Occupation	20
4.2 Causes of Single Parenthood.....	21
4.3 Effects of single parenthood on performance of children	21
4.4 Disadvantages.....	22
CHAPTER FIVE	23
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	23
5.0 Introduction.....	23
5.1 Discussion	23

5.1.1 Causes of single parenthood.....	23
5.1.2 Effects of single parenthood on performance	24
5.1.3 Disadvantages.....	24
5.2 Conclusion.....	24
5.3 Recommendations	24
REFERENCES.....	26
APPENDICES.....	28
APPENDIX A: WORK PLAN	28
APPENDIX B: BUDGET	29
APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRES.....	30

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Sex of the Respondents	18
Table 2: Age of the Respondents	19
Table 3: The Respondent's Martial status	19
Table 4: Education background of the Respondents.....	20
Table 5: The respondent's occupation profession	20
Table 6: Causes of Single Parenthood	21
Table 7: Effects of Single Parenthood	21
Table 8: Disadvantages.....	22

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Sex of the respondents	18
--	----

ACRONYMS

- CDC : Centre for Disease Control
- SNE : Special Needs Education
- CODL : College of Open and Distance Learning

ABSTRACT

The recent rapid increase in divorce, along with its distinctive cultural and welfare environments for single-parent families, makes Kenya an interesting case for examining effects of single parenthood on children's education. Using data from the questionnaires distributed I compared the levels of educational aspiration and student disengagement between students with two parents and those with a single parent, distinguishing divorced single fathers, widowed single fathers, divorced single mothers, and widowed single mothers.

Logistic regression analysis show that students with a divorced single parent, regardless of gender of the parent, are much less likely to aspire to four-year university education and more likely to be disengaged than their counterparts with two parents. The effects of widowhood disappear once control variables are held constant. Lower household income among single-parent families explains in part the poorer educational outcomes of their children. Parent-child interaction is another important mediating factor for the effect of single fatherhood but not for single motherhood. The relevance of the extended family system and distinctive features of post-divorce living arrangements in Kenya is discussed to understand the effects of single parenthood.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background to the Study

Single-parents (also lone parent, solo parent and sole parent) is a parent who cares for one or more children without the physical assistance of the other biological parent in the home. "Single Parenthood" may vary according to the local laws of different nations or regions.

Single parenthood may occur for a variety of reasons. A few possible scenarios are by choice, as in, divorce, adoption, artificial insemination, surrogate motherhood, while others are the result of an unforeseeable occurrence, such as a death, child abuse, child neglect, or abandonment by one of the biological parents, or an unmarried woman or teenage girl becoming pregnant by a short relationship.

The living and parenting arrangements for single parents are diverse. Some single parents live in households with family, other adults or alone in home, apartments, condos or government assisted housing. When parents separate, one party, usually the primary parent, has the children the majority of the time however, non-custodian, secondary or 'non-resident' parents continue to share some type of parenting time and responsibility, to some extent, with their child.

Along with substantial prevalence of single parenthood, researchers in the United States and Western Europe have extensively examined consequences of growing up with a single parent for children's education (e.g., Scott, 2004; Ermisch & Francesconi, 2001; McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Although single parenthood is negatively associated with children's educational outcomes in most Western countries, recently comparative studies show that the strength & the negative

relationship varies significantly across countries (Hampden Thompson & Pong, 2005). Even some studies of non-Western developing societies have found no apparently negative effects of single parenthood. Lloyd and Blanc (1996) found that in sub-Saharan Africa countries, children in female-headed households tended to have greater educational opportunities in terms of school enrollments and attainment relative to children in male-headed households.

Compared to the large number of studies on single parenthood in Western industrial countries and even in some developing countries, little research has addressed the issue in societies that have recently experienced dramatic changes in family structure, especially the rapid increase in divorce in East Asia. In particular, Korea, along with Japan, has long been recognized with its very low level of divorce and low incidence of births outside of marriage linked with strong family ties (Park & Cho, 1995; Kumagai, 1995). During the recent decade, however, Korea has experienced a rapid increase in divorce, which makes no longer peripheral the question of single parenthood and its impacts on children's education and well-being (see Raymo, Iwasawa, & Bumpass, 2004).

This study examines how children of single-parent families fare in their educational outcomes in Korea. The distinctive family and public welfare systems in Korea, which will be described later in detail, provide an interesting comparison to the large body of research in the United States and other Western societies. Comparing family ties in the Western world, Reher (1998) illustrates that Southern European countries with strong family ties have been actually more successful in dealing with vulnerable social groups such as homelessness, unemployment, or single parenthood than countries with weak families such as the United Kingdom and the United States. In

other words, the relationship between single parenthood and children's education may vary across societies, depending on broad family and other social structures surrounding single parenthood. Examining relationships between family structure and children's education in Korea, one of "strong-family" countries in which the share of single parent families has recently risen, may contribute to the extended understanding of the implications of rapid family change for children's well-being in a context where the welfare of family members has primarily relied on family ties.

1.1 Statement Problem

According to the World Bank, there has been tremendous growth in the provision of free primary education in Sub-Saharan Africa in the last fifteen years. Enrolment in primary schools in the region has increased greatly (Heneveid & Hellen, 1996). This expansion has put pressure on the quality of education as the number of learners continues to rock high levels.

Poor learning outcomes have been experienced in Kasemeni district over the last one decade. It is against this background that this research study was set to determine factors and the effects of single parenthood in the education children have.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This research was guided by two sets of objectives

1.2.1 General Objective

To assess the effects of single parenthood on children's education in Kasemeni district.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify the causes of single parenthood in Kasemeni division, Kasemeni district.
- ii. To provide a comprehensive and extensive description of differences in educational aspiration and student disengagement between children from two parent families and those from each type of single-parent family.
- iii. To explain how the disadvantages associated with single parenthood.

1.3 Research Questions

- i. What are the causes of single parenthood?
- ii. What is the comprehensive and extensive description of difference in educational aspiration and student disengagement between children from two parent families and those from each type of single parent family?
- iii. What are the disadvantages associated with single parenthood?

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study is about the effects of single parenthood on children's performance in Kasemeni district. It was carried between October 2012 and March 2013.

1.5 Significance of the Study

- i. Be a guide to the government in establishing strategies for monitoring quality education in inclusive setting in public primary schools.
- ii. Make recommendation that would stimulate the government effort to find solutions to problems facing inclusive education.
- iii. Serves as a reference guide among other divisions within the district in terms of provision of instructional materials in our inclusive education setting in primary schools.

- iv. The teachers would be in-serviced on proper methods of handling children with disabilities. Teachers would be encouraged to develop positive attitudes towards SNE learners. Apart from being a role model, teachers would also find joy in their teaching career and accept any learner as unique individual with varied abilities.
- v. The parents who are the key players in education will be well informed and be educated on the current issues related to child rights and their access to education. They will also be responsible for providing basic needs. Above all, they would start to treat learners with disabilities as equal with the rest of the children as the saying goes “disability is not inability”.
- vi. Raise in issues that will require further research by other scholars of the curriculum implementation.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

The general purpose of this review is to provide an overview of the effects of single parenthood on children education in primary schools as established from previous studies.

2.1 Causes of single Parenthood

Divorce: This is the final termination of a marital union, canceling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the parties. In most countries divorce requires the sanction of a court or other authority in a legal process. The legal process for divorce may also involve issues of spousal support, child custody, child support, distribution of property and division of debt.

Adoption: This is a process whereby a person assumes the parenting for another and, in so doing, permanently transfers all rights and responsibilities from the original parent or parents. Unlike guardianship or other systems designed for the care of the young, adoption is intended to effect a permanent change in status and as such requires societal recognition, either through legal or religious sanction. Historically some societies have enacted specific laws governing adoption whereas others have endeavored to achieve adoption through less formal means, notably via contracts that specified inheritance rights and parental responsibilities. Modern systems of adoption, arising in the 20th Century, tend to be governed by comprehensive statutes and regulations.

Artificial insemination: This is the process by which sperm is placed into the reproductive tract of a female for the purpose of impregnating the female by using means other than sexual intercourse or natural insemination. In humans, it is used as assisted reproductive technology, using either sperm from the woman's male partner or sperm from a sperm donor (donor sperm) in cases where the male partner produces no sperm or the woman has no male partner (i.e., single women, lesbians). In cases where donor sperm is used the woman is the gestational and genetic mother of the child produced, and the sperm donor is the genetic or biological father of the child.

Surrogacy is an arrangement in which a woman carries and delivers a child for another couple or person. This woman may be the child's genetic mother (called traditional surrogacy), or she may carry the pregnancy to delivery after having an embryo, to which she has no genetic relationship, transferred to her uterus (called gestational surrogacy). If the pregnant woman received compensation for carrying and delivering the child (besides medical and other reasonable expenses) the arrangement is called a commercial surrogacy, otherwise the arrangement is sometimes referred to as an altruistic surrogacy.

Death is the termination of the biological functions that sustain a living organism. The word refers both to the particular processes of life's cessation as well as to the condition or state of a formerly living body. Phenomena which commonly bring about death include predation, malnutrition, accidents resulting in terminal injury, and disease.

Child abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional mistreatment, or neglect of children. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) define

evidence of the relative advantages of children in Malaysia living with a widowed mother over those living with a divorced mother.

The distinction between father-absence and mother-absence families is another important dimension to be considered. In the Netherlands, a study found better educational outcomes of children from single father families than children from single-mother families (Borgers et al 1996). In the United States, although some studies showed lower educational attainment of children from single-father families than children from single-mother families (Biblarz & Raftery, 1999), the general consensus is that children from single-mother and single-father families do not show significant differences in educational outcomes (Downey, Ainsworth Darnell, & Dufur 1998; Amato 1993). Because most previous literature on single-parent families in non-Western societies has focused only on father absence, very little is known about the consequences of mother absence in these societies.

The Education website indicates that both the education level of the mother and her marital status affect a child's readiness for kindergarten. Children whose mothers had lower levels of education and children from single-parent homes tended to score lower on early readiness tests. A study by the National Center for Education and Statistics followed the academic progress of children who were classified as "at-risk" for academic failure, including children from single-parent households, children whose mothers had not completed high school, and children whose mothers were on public assistance. These children consistently had lower test scores in math, reading and science.

Another limitation of previous research on single-parent families in non-Western societies is its lack of attention to the mechanisms through which family structure

child maltreatment as any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child. Most child abuse occurs in a child's home, with a smaller amount occurring in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with.

Child neglect is defined as “the failure of a person responsible for a child's care and upbringing to safeguard the child's emotional and physical health and general well-being”. Like acts of commission, harm to a child may or may not be the intended consequence.

2.2 Effects of Single Parent hood on Children Performance

In examining the relationship between single parenthood and children's education, this study distinguishes single-parent families by the causes of single parenthood (i.e., whether through the death of a parent or marital disruption) and also by sex of single parents (i.e. whether it is the father or the mother who is absent). Literature in Western countries has highlighted substantial heterogeneity in the effect of single parenthood among different types of single-parent families. In the United States, evidence suggests that children from single mother families due to the death of the father show similar levels of educational and occupational attainment compared to those from two parent families, which are significantly higher than the levels of those from divorced single-mother families (Biblarz & Gottainer, 2000; Amato & Keith, 1991a). A few studies in Europe have also found the more negative effects of divorce than the death of a parent, especially among single-mother families (Borgers, Dronkers, & Van Praag, 1996; Kiernan, 1992; Bosman & Louwes, 1988). A study by Pong (1996), which is a rare study conducted in non-Western context that made a distinction between divorced and widowed single mothers, also provides

affects children's outcomes. Numerous studies in Western countries have pointed out the importance of poverty and economic insecurity for explaining lower educational achievement of children from single-parent families (McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Single-parent families tend to be poorer than are two-parent families. Given that family economic status is an important determinant of children's education, it is evident that differences in economic standing between children from the two different family types explain some of the educational differences between them.

However, studies have also demonstrated that income or other economic background does not explain all of the disadvantages associated with single parenthood (Mulkey, Cram, & Harrington, 1992). Compared to married couples, single parents tend to have the lower level of involvement in children's education as indicated by less supervision and monitoring of the child's school work (Astone & McLanahan, 1991). Given the positive influence of parental involvement on children's educational outcomes (Scott, 2004; Kim 2002), the lower level of parental involvement among single-parent families is considered to be another major reason for poorer educational outcomes of children with a single parent (McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Not only parental involvement in education but also the overall relationship between a parent and his or her child likely affects psychological well-being and thus ultimately educational outcomes of the child. Inter parental conflict resulting in divorce tends to deteriorate parent- child relationship as well (Amato & Keith, 1991b), which will negatively affect the child's educational achievement.

In short, the social relationship between a child and his or her parent is another important mechanism through which the disadvantages associated with single

parenthood occur. Compared to economic factors, very little attention has been paid to the role of parent-child interaction in non-Western societies, which is in part attributable to limited data. Detailed measures of parenting behaviors and involvement in children's school and other activities are usually not found in data available for studying family and education in non-Western countries.

2.3 Advantages of Single Parenthood

Greater Control: An obvious advantage is having far greater control over the child's routines, discipline, nutrition and habits than may be the case when living with the father. There are sometimes conflicts over how to discipline the child and that just leads to confusion and insecurity.

Total Financial Control: Having total financial control can be a huge relief if you were with a financially irresponsible partner. You may have less income now, but you're now able to choose exactly how it's used.

Less People to Care For: It is often said by mothers that the husband is like another child in the house, in fact my husband jokes about it! Of course some husbands are more helpful and considerate around the house than others. But all husbands make basic demands on their wives' time and energy. For the single mother they need only worry about themselves and the kids.

Leaving the Conflict Behind: Some of the advantages of single parenting arise from a high-conflict divorce situation. The obvious advantage then is that (at least day to day) the conflict is left behind. There is plenty of research to show that it is detrimental for a child to live in a household full of conflict. It is damaging to their self esteem to see abuse take place because they subconsciously blame themselves. It

also distorts their view of relationships and therefore reduces their ability to build relationships with others.

Increased Independence: Children of single parents tend to be more independent. I guess that's because there is only one adult to do everything that needs to be done and therefore the children will need to have it at an earlier age than perhaps otherwise they would.

2.4 Disadvantage of Single Parenthood

There are several disadvantages of single parenting, but there are ways to overcome these with some thought, planning and organisation. The situations of single parents vary greatly: it may be that you are divorced, widowed or never married. Your baby may have been planned or unplanned. Here are some disadvantages that are common to most single parents:

Lack of Support: One of the disadvantages of single parenting is lack of support. Mothers with partners or husbands have support in parenting, even if that's only for part of each day. They have some backup. When you're a single mother you don't have that backup there every day. If you're lucky you'll have family nearby who support you, but if not what do you do? A good source of help can often be your local library; they will likely be able to give you information about statutory provided support for parents, and voluntary organisations. Also you can do an Internet search for "single parent support" looking for sites within your country and I'm sure lots of helpful sites will come up.

Too much Pressure and Stress: Another of the disadvantages of single parenting is pressure and stress. Not having enough support can lead to a feeling of being

under pressure and this will cause you stress. Motherhood is a demanding role and feeling that you have to do it all alone can lead to overload. There are many strategies you can use to deal with stress: among these are relaxation techniques, going for a walk and exercise.

Financial Pressure: Another of the disadvantages of single parenting is financial pressure. In the modern world and the expectations that most of us (at least in the Western world) have about our lifestyle, it is imperative to have two incomes coming into the household. Everything costs so much and the kids have high expectations; wanting this toy and that computer game. This can put incredible pressures on single parents who tend to have severely constrained finances. Children of single parents I guess need to learn to enjoy what they do have and all you can do is try to teach them that attitude. Leading by example is the best way to get this message across. I sincerely believe that being grateful for what you've got is the first step towards getting more.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This is the chapter in which it describes the research design, the study area, and the target population, sample size, sampling procedures; research instruments and methods of data collection and analysis that were used in this study.

3.1 Research design

This study used qualitative methods to investigate the performance of children with hearing impairments. It was basically gender focused where females are to be studied in order to get a clear view on effects among children.

3.2 The Area and Population of Study

Kasemeni District is an administrative District in Kwale county in Kenya. The district has a population of about 140,629. Local people are predominantly of the Kikuyu tribe.

3.3 Sample framework

3.3.1 Sample Size

A total of eighty (80) respondents were interviewed. These were as follows:- 10 Headteachers, 20 teachers, 30 parents and 20 learners.

3.3.2 Sampling technique and Procedure

According to Mutai (2001) in purposive sampling, the researcher handpicks the cases to be included in his sample on the basis of his judgment of their typical in terms of their current enrolments.

It is through this method that would come up with sample that was satisfactory to his research problem.

Systematic sampling was used to select 5 learners from each school by the use of class registers depending on the number of learners in the class register. Every third (forth) learners will be selected for inclusion in the sampling depending in the number of learners in the class. Simple random sampling was used to select 10 class teachers where by 5 teachers were selected from each school.

3.4 Methods

3.4.1 Instruments Used for Data Collection

In order to achieve the objective of this study, the researcher used the following methods of data collection to get information on the effect of single parenthood on the children's performance in Kasemeni District. The methods enabled the researcher to generate enough information so as to make conclusions and draw conclusion appropriately to these issues.

Questionnaire

The questionnaires were administered on some children, parents and teachers in the rural and urban areas so that the researcher could compare and contrast data given on the effect of single parenthood on the children's performance in Kasemeni District. Questionnaires were given to local government and local leaders.

Interview

The researcher conducted face-to-face interviews with some women, girls both illiterates and literates on issues pertaining to the respondents background, the school enrollment. Local government leaders and education officer.

3.4.2 Sources of data

Primary source of data

This was got through the use of self administered questionnaires and interviews.

Secondary data

Text books and other related works of outstanding scholars whether Published, Magazines, Written data sources included published and unpublished documents, agency reports, newspaper articles, Internet sources and so forth was referred to so as to give more light on issues of the effect of single parenthood on the children's performance, Kasemeni District.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data was analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. Different data sets were used in analyzing data collected, i.e. where necessary SPSS package was used. Bar graphs were used to give a clearer outlook about the effect of single parenthood on the children's performance in Kasemeni District and they were done in Microsoft Excel. Recommendations were made using the outcome of the result of the analysis.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

Bearing in mind the ethical issues, the researcher provided the respondents with the necessary information as regards the main purpose of the research, expected duration, procedures followed, and the researcher was in position to keep privacy and not disclose the confidentiality of respondents and researchers responsibility.

3.7 Limitations

The research study was faced by a number of problems and constraints and hence may not adequately meet the intended objectives to the required level.

Financial constraints have limited the researcher from having a thorough research process for instance; undertaking pretexts and piloting studies had to be foregone.

Again data collection and processing was done in bits because the researcher could not raise the required fund in lump sum as he had to find himself.

Problem of distance between the researcher and his supervisor while in the field did impede proper continuous assessment of research, thus research process could only be dictated when it's already late.

The researcher faced a problem of time constraints. The time allocated for the study was not enough for a thorough investigation because the research was conducted with academic urgency in the one year while also the researcher was required to attend to his academic work as well family duties.

3.8 Delimitations

This research which was facilitated by the following favorable factors;

Since the researcher was a resident of the area, he had accommodation hence less expenditure.

The researcher being a resident was familiar to the people from whom he obtained information. The researcher did not find problems in transport because the infrastructure is good.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

In this section, a core of the study is presented. Data collected from the respondents is analysed. The discussion is presented in accordance with research questions and objectives of the study.

4.1 Demographic Background of the Respondents

4.1.1 Sex

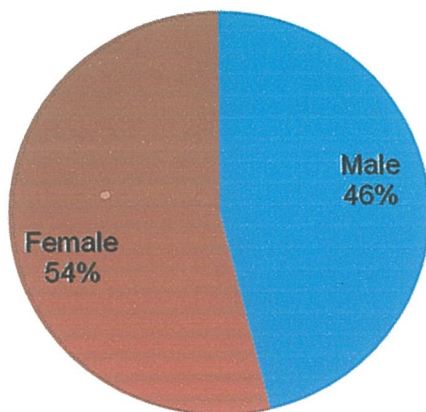
Table 1: The Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	37	46.25
Female	43	53.75
Total	80	100.00

Source: Field 2013

From the table 4.1, results indicate that majority of the respondents were female (53.75%) while only 46.35% were male.

Figure 1: Sex of the respondents



Source: Fieldwork 2013

4.1.2 Age

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

Age brackets	Frequency	Percentage
Below 19	2	02.50
20-24	22	27.50
25-29	28	35.00
30-34	19	23.75
35-39	5	06.25
40 -44	3	03.75
45+	1	01.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2013

From the table 4.2, majority of the respondents fall in the 25-29 age group followed by 20-24, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, below 19 and 45+ with 35.00%, 24.50%, 23.75%, 6.25%, 3.75%, 2.50% and 1.25% respectively.

4.1.3 Marital Status

Table 3: The Respondent's Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	percentage
Single	35	43.75
Married	25	31.25
Divorced	5	6.25
Never married	15	18.75
Total	80	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2013

Table 4.3 results indicate that majority of the respondents were single followed by married, never married and divorced with 43.75%, 31.25%, 18.75% and 6.25% respectively.

4.1.4 Education Background

Table 4: Education background of the Respondents

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	8	10.00
Secondary	26	32.50
Tertiary	17	21.25
University	29	36.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2013

Table 4.4 shows that most of the respondents were university graduates with 36.25% followed by secondary graduates with 32.50%, tertiary and primary with 21.25% and 10.00% respectively.

4.1.5 Occupation

Table 5: The respondent's occupation profession

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	3	03.75
Others	22	27.50
self employed	10	12.50
Civil servants	45	56.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2013

From table 4.5, it can be established that most of the respondents were civil servants with 56.25% followed by others with 27.50% followed by self employed and farmer with 12.50% and 3.75% respectively.

4.2 Causes of Single Parenthood

Table 6: Causes of Single Parenthood

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Divorce	25	31
Death	15	19
Adoption	10	13
Child abuse	20	25
Child neglect	7	09
Welfare	3	04
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data 2013

From table 6, it can be established that the common characteristic is divorce with 31% followed by child abuse, death, adoption, child neglect and welfare with 25%, 19%, 09% and 04% respectively.

4.3 Effects of single parenthood on performance of children

Table 7: Effects of Single Parenthood

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Substantial heterogeneity	17	21
Low level of involvement	10	13
Lack of attention	30	38
Higher risk of poverty	10	13
Low educational attainment	9	11
Other	4	05
Total	80	100

Source: Fieldwork 2013

From the study it can be established that the most causes of hearing impairments to learners with hearing impairments is lack of attention with 38% followed by

substantial heterogeneity, low level of involvement and higher risk of poverty, low education attainment and others with 21%, 13% and 13%, 11% and 5% respectively.

Through the informal interviews with the respondents it was discovered that teachers use a lot of time in demonstrating how the instructional materials work in order to make the learner achieve or get what he or she is expected to learn.

4.4 Disadvantages

Table 8: Disadvantages

Intervention	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of support	35	43.75
Too much pressure and stress	16	20.00
Financial pressure	18	22.50
Loneliness	7	8.75
Difficulties in balancing children and work	4	5.00
Total	80	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2013

From the study it was established that most of the respondents gave lack of support as the main disadvantage with 43.75% followed by too much pressure and stress, financial pressure, loneliness and difficulties in balancing children and work with 22.50%, 20.00%, 8.75% and 5.00% respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the discussion of the results, conclusion and recommendation in relation to the purpose of the study, objectives and hypothesis of the study.

5.1 Discussion

Through the study majority of the respondents were female (53.75%) while only 46.35% were male and they fell in the 25-29 age group followed by 20-34, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, below 19 and 45+ with 35.00%, 24.50%, 23.75%, 6.25%, 3.75%, 2.50% and 1.25% respectively.

It was also found out that majority of the respondents were single followed by married, never married and divorced with 43.75%, 31.25%, 18.75% and 6.25% respectively. Most of the respondents were university graduates with 36.25% followed by secondary graduates with 32.50%, tertiary and primary with 21.25% and 10.00% respectively.

5.1.1 Causes of single parenthood

Through the study it can be established that the common characteristic is divorce with 31% followed by child abuse, death, adoption, child neglect and welfare with 25%, 19%, 09% and 04% respectively.

5.1.2 Effects of single parenthood on performance

From the study it can be established that the most causes of hearing impairments to learners with hearing impairments is lack of attention with 38% followed by substantial heterogeneity, low level of involvement and higher risk of poverty, low education attainment and others with 21%, 13% and 13%, 11% and 5% respectively.

5.1.3 Disadvantages

From the study it was established that most of the respondents gave lack of support as the main disadvantage with 43.75% followed by too much pressure and stress, financial pressure, loneliness and difficulties in balancing children and work with 21.50%, 20.00%, 8.75% and 5.00% respectively.

5.2 Conclusion

Impacts of instructional materials to learners with hearing impairments are closely related to the support inputs into the system in relation to the raw materials (learner) and the finished product outcome of the success and achievement. These include the academic performance, communication, interaction, sign language.

5.3 Recommendations

The government should give out credits to single parents and promote financial institutions giving out small loans to people enabling them to develop the quality of education

They should develop a positive lovely attitude towards the people in Kasemeri District by identifying them as having equal rights and freedom like any other

community member and that is their natural right to enjoy them freely so as to eliminate income inequalities.

Enhance sensitization of parents and communities, through public awareness campaigns and other communication strategies on the value of education, with a view to minimizing the impact of the practices that irritate against it.

Further more the government should set up more loan scheme like HELB (Higher Education Loan Board). This scheme to be both for the learners and school owners. For learners can borrow the money and pay it after the graduation especially at university level at a lower interest rate. While school owners can borrow money and pay it after along period of time, still at a lower interest rate.

Private proprietors should ensure that conducive study environment is catered for learners to perceive whatever has been taught to them. This will be realised when the best structures (classrooms) have been constructed.

REFERENCES

- Amato, P. R. (1993). Children's adjustment to divorce: Theories, hypotheses, and empirical support. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 55:23-38.
- Amato, P. R. and Keith, B. (1991a). Separation from a parent during childhood and adult socio-economic attainment. *Social Forces*, 70:167-206.
- Amato, P. R. and Keith, B. (1991b). Parental divorce and the well-being of children: A meta analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 110:24-46.
- Astone, N. M. and McLanahan, S. (1991). Family structure, parental practices and high school completion. *American Sociological Review*, 56(309-320).
- Biblarz, T. J. and Gottainer, O. (2000). Family structure and children's success: A comparison of widowed and divorced single-mother families. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62:533-548.
- Biblarz, T. J. and Rafferty, A. (1999). Family structure, educational attainment, and socioeconomic success: Rethinking the "pathology of matriarchy". *American Journal of Sociology*, 105:321-365.
- Borgers, N., Dronkers, J., and Van Praag, B. M. S. (1996). The effects of different forms of two- and single-parent families on the well-being of their children in Dutch secondary education. *School Psychology of Education*, 1:147-169.
- Bosman, R. and Louwes, W. (1988). School careers of children from one-parent and two-parent families: An empirical inquiry into the effects of belonging to a one-parent family on the educational attainment of children. *Netherlands' Journal of Sociology*, 24:98-116.

Brinton, M. C., editor (2001). *Women's Working Lives in East Asia*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Byun, H. (1996). *A study of measures for divorced families*. Research report, Korean

Women's Development Institute (in Korean). Chang, H. and Mm, G. (2002). *A study on policies for helping divorced women's parental roles and childrearing*. Research report No. 240-13., Korean Women's Development Institute (in Korean).

Colorado Foundation for Families and Children (2002). *Youth out of school: Linking absence to delinquency*. Educational Policy Paper. Denver, Co.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: WORK PLAN

October 2012	1 st week	Development of proposal
	2 nd week	Approval
	3 rd & 4 th weeks	Collection of data
April 2013	1 st & 2 nd week	Presentation, Analysis of data collected
	3 rd & 4 th weeks	Submission

APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of Kampala International University, I am carrying out a research study on the topic, **“The Effects of single parenthood on children’s Education”**.

The purpose of this study is to collect data on the topic. Your response will be treated with confidentiality and the information obtained is strictly for education purposes.

This section concerns you, please tick the most appropriate boxes of your choice and fill in the space provided

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

1. Sex: (a) Male (b) Female
2. Age of the Respondent:
3. Marital status:
 - (a) Married
 - (b) Single
 - (c) Divorced
 - (d) Never married
4. Education background:
 - (a) Primary level
 - (b) Secondary level
 - (c) Tertiary level
 - (d) University level
5. Occupation of the respondent
 - (a) Civil Servant
 - (b) Farmer
 - (c) Business man/woman
 - (d) Others

