Single Parenting and the effects on socialization of children

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Abstract

Single Parenting families were examined to determine if there were any differences in how single mother and father households socialized their children in the family and the community. Single parent mothers are among the poorest of Americans and along with single father's they may not be able to provide adequate quality child care for their children. Single mothers and fathers may also have difficulty providing medical and dental care for their families along. Single parent families run the risk of not have familiar daily routines or lack a positive male or female role model for their children. Several agencies where researched that give single parents options for help that allow the family to feel empowered in the household, school and community. Positive and negative outcomes and influences were examined to see how families are affected.
to be more confident, less-fearful, more outgoing and also more self-confident” (Berns, 2013, pg.165) The child is also getting the opportunity to learn and to grow to be competent and contributing members of the community as they become adults.. Single mothers and fathers are less worried about their child’s safety if they are enrolled in a quality program versus one that may have high staff turn-over and issues with staff ignoring or not treating the children in desirable socially acceptable ways. Also quality programs are less likely to be understaffed which would put the children’s safety at risk.

There are also immediate negative effects on the child concerning their socialization in the family and the community. One negative effect is that children spend more hours in child-care during the work week than they do with their parent. When some children of single parents are picked up form child-care, the parent may not have time to spend with them at home because of doing household chores, so the child is not getting quality interaction with the parent. If the child is not in a quality child-care program and is not receiving quality time with the parent at home, that can have negative social effects such as poor social skills with peers resulting in such undesirable behavior as hitting, kicking, biting and so on with other children. The child may throw temper tantrums or act out in order to get some attention from an adult. “Adverse effects occur when poor-quality day care coincides with such risky conditions as insensitive and unresponsive maternal behavior (NICHD, 1997) (Berns, 2013. pg165). If children are receiving quality child-care but not receiving quality care at home then they still have the chance to be socialized and learn the desirable behaviors that is needed to become a member of society instead of exhibiting anti-social behaviors.
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One agency that can be a great help for low-income single mothers and fathers with quality care is Early Head Start and Head Start. This program not only gives the child the advantage of attending a program that is federally funded but they also work with the family and has resources available that can help with the needs of the family. This statement from the County of San Bernardino Preschool Department shows the range of disadvantaged children they serve: “Our program primarily serves low income and disadvantaged families with children from the ages of 0 to 5. This population also includes children in foster care, those who are homeless and children with special needs and or disabilities. Many of these children would have no access to preschool without our program.” (Preschool Services Department a division of HS, 2010). Head Start is a program that emphasizes the family, their interactions within the family unit supporting positive parent and child relationships, and in the community.

Single parent mother and single parent father families may also face difficulties providing medical and dental care for their children. In single parent father homes, the male heads of the household typically have larger incomes than single mothers and they may have medical and dental insurance for their children. For single parent mother and father households that do have medical insurance and can afford to take their children to the doctor and dentist have positive immediate effects that affect the socialization of the child in the family and in the community. One of the positive effects would be that children will have the advantage of getting the well baby check-ups, vaccinations, and receive medical attention when they are ill. This means that children are not going to child-care or out in public and exposing the community to communicable diseases. The child has the advantage of having a healthy start when the mother has the insurance or
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funds to take care of herself and receive proper nutrition when she is pregnant. Also when it comes to dental care, young children who routinely receive dental check-ups have a better chance to have healthy adult teeth. Children who have healthy teeth and gums are learning the socially desirable behavior of brushing their teeth and healthy eating habits.

A long term positive effect on the child, family and community of proper medical and dental care would be children are learning to take care of themselves; they are gaining self-help skills that are needed to become confident, competent adults who will possibly have children of their own and teach them the importance of proper medical and dental care. Children learn the value of and importance of keeping their teeth healthy. If they do not take care of their teeth, they may rot and fall out which potentially allows them to be made fun of by their peers which may affect their mental health. Another long term affect of proper medical and dental health is the child having a role model in the family that they look up to and trust to meet their needs. Children learn through modeling and learn by doing so if parents and child-care providers model the correct way to take care of their health and teeth it is socializing the child in a positive way.

According to our textbook, learn by doing is an operant method of socialization that also includes reinforcement, extinction, punishment, and feedback. Role modeling is an observation method of socializing children in the family, and community (Berns, 2013, pg.52-53).

Some immediate negative effects on the child whose single mother or father cannot afford to take the child to the doctor or the dentist include children not getting proper well baby check-ups and vaccinations. Children who are sick expose other
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children and adults in the community and in their family to illnesses. This can lead to other families that have to take sick leave to care for their children resulting in a lost day or days of work. It can also create a social outbreak of diseases such as whooping cough. Children who do not receive proper dental care and their single father or mother allow the child as an infant to sleep with a bottle full of a sugary drink are exposing their child to baby bottle tooth decay. According to the American Dental association, “Tooth decay in infants and toddlers is often referred to as Baby Bottle Tooth Decay, or Early Childhood Caries. Children need strong, healthy teeth to chew their food, speak and have a good-looking smile. Their first teeth also help make sure their adult teeth come in correctly. It’s important to start infants off with good oral care to help protect their teeth for decades to come” (American Dental Association, 2013). Children who have black and rotting teeth are more susceptible to teasing from peers affecting their socialization in the community.

Long term negative effects on the child are the possibility that the children will end up with a life long disease such as asthma or diabetes. Children who are also not getting a proper diet and are obese run the risk of being made fun of by their peers, not being able to participate in games or other outdoor type activities such as running, jumping and climbing with their peers. This sets up the child to act out negatively if they are teased, they may strike out at children who are making fun of the child for being “fat.” In the article Food Security, Dietary Choices and Television-Viewing Choices of Preschool—Children Living in Single-Parent and Two-Parent Households, the authors discuss that single-parent households may have less money to buy healthier food and also may not have enough food, that combined with children watching too much television is creating a more sedentary lifestyle contributing to the rise of childhood obesity.
Single Parenting and the effects on socialization of children (Bowman, PhD, Harris, PhD, 2003). Childhood obesity and the increased intake of sugar also can lead to dental problems, more cavities; teeth rot if no dental or improper dental health care is received. All of these factors put children at risk to be potentially bullied, and made fun of by their peers. It can have a negative impact on the community by contributing to the rising cost of medical care in the United States. In the family the negative effects range from higher expense costs due to medications. This may even cause the parent to harbor some ill feelings for the child and the new financial burden that the medical and medication costs are affecting the family living situation.

There are programs that single-parent low income mothers and fathers can utilize to ensure that they are providing their children the advantages of proper medical and dental care. One agency that can help the single mother or father obtain some form of medical and dental insurance or payment assistance is the San Bernardino Department of Health and Human Services. Within the Health and Human Services low-income families can apply for the California Medicaid program. Also for those families whose children are in the Head Start programs they have the advantage of receiving hearing and vision testing as well as dental health screenings.

Within the family structure, there are usually typical family routines such as family mealtimes, bedtime routines, family activities and more. For single parent families, the parent who has to play both mom and dad may not have the time to offer their children these familiar routines. The single mother and fathers who make the effort to have familiar routines within their family unit provide the children with immediate positive effects on their socialization. Children who have familiar routines such as predictable mealtimes, bedtimes and who have parents who take the time to read and
interact with their children are reinforcing positive behaviors in their children. These children will adapt to a child-care setting routine easier because they are already used to familiar routines. Also children who are in families that provide familiar routines are more commonly teaching their children that certain behaviors such as tantrums at bedtime are not desirable and may reinforce this skill by having the child lose a privilege such as bedtime story or riding their bike the next day. This way the child is learning the consequences of their undesirable behavior. Children like having routines and knowing what comes next especially children who are of slow-to-warm-up and difficult temperaments. Berns writes, “How caregivers respond to their children’s temperaments influence the socialization process. If there is a “goodness of fit” between the child’s temperament and his or her caregivers, then socialization is likely to proceed smoothly (Chess & Thomas, 1996). For example if a child does not adapt easily to new situations (is a “slow-to-warm-up child), and the caregiver understand this and are patient (not pushing the child, yet encouraging him or her to get used to new things slowly), then socialization is likely to be smooth” (Berns, 2013, pg. 10). Knowing your child’s temperament and keeping routines familiar the “battle of wills” between parent and child become much less frequent.

There are also positive long term effects on the socialization of the child in the family and in the community. One long term positive effect would be that children with familiar routines in their family life as a young child will have a better chance of adapting to the routines of school because they are already used to things such as lunch or dinner coming at a predictable time. Also according to A study on single mother and everyday familiar routines, “children and adolescence who regularly have dinner with other family
members tend to consume healthier foods and less likely to be overweight (Lee, Murry, Brody & Parker, 2002; Rollins, Francis, & BeLue, 2007; Videon & Manning, 2003) (Koulouglioti, Cole, Moskow, 2011). Single father's may find it harder to adjust to the role of being both daddy and mommy to the children in the house but one study by John P. Pichitino where he looked at the different profiles of singles fathers writes, “these researchers also noted that those single fathers who adjust more easily to their new living situation were characterized by having been actively involved in child-rearing and discipline, took more responsibility in household tasks, and had a nurturing and supportive interaction with their children” (Pichitino, 1983, pg.298). In these families the father was more involved in the child’s life before taking on the role of single father, so familiar routines would have a better chance of staying in place and that allows less dramatic change on the child in the family home as well as their possible routine of going to child-care. The child is less likely to strike out in negative behavioral ways such as tantrums in public maybe while grocery shopping, church or any other community type outing the family is involved in. Children tend to be happier if they have the familiar routines.

Families, who do not have the familiar routines within the family home and structure of the family, have immediate effects on the socialization of the child. The children in these families may act out more and because their single mother or father is preoccupied with going about their chores that they are not interacting with their children. Children learn that acting out can get them attention even if it is negative attention. According to one study that was done on single mothers some of the things that interfered with daily routines such as a consistent meal-time and bedtime, were the parent being
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tired, television competing with consistent meal-times and bedtimes, also children who
group will not sit still at mealtimes and refuse to go to bed, lack of time on the parents part, and
the inconsistencies of the children going between two households (Koulouglioti, Cole, Moskow, 2011). This can lead children to push boundaries, act out in child-care the next
day because they are tired from not getting enough sleep the night before. They may
show more aggressive undesirable behaviors leading to them being pick on by their peers.
These children may be the ones who throw the temper tantrum in the store when they do
not get what they want. They may have trouble self-regulating their behavior. Also the
parent may be so frustrated with the child’s behavior that they use physical punishment.

**Long term immediate effects on the child who does not have familiar routines can**
be serious health issues. Children who do not have routine mealtimes tend to eat more
unhealthy food, also these children tend to lead more sedentary lifestyles and are not as
active as other children leading to the risk of becoming obese. “The absence of such
health-promoting routines places children at risk for a host of physical problems. For
example lack of bedtime and mealtime routines places children at greater risk for sleep
problems (Morgenthler et. al., 2006), poor quality of food consumption (Gillman et. al.,
2000), overweight and associated diseases like hypertension and diabetes (Mellin,
Neumark-Sztainer, Patterson, & Sockalosky, 2004; Patrick & Nicklas, 2005) and
unintentional injuries (Koulouglioti, Cole & Kitzman, 2009) (Koulouglioti, Cole,
Moskow, 2011). This contributes to the high cost of medical and if the child needs
medications to manage health issues it taxes the family finances and puts more stress to
the single parent. When the child is in child-care or school, the facility needs to make
sure that the child is receiving the medicine at the proper time. Children who have
medical issues also run the risk of being outcasts by their peers because they are different.

For single parents who might need help providing for their family, one group that can be a great resource for single mothers is WIC (Women, Infants & Children). This agency provides such things as formula and baby food for infants and other healthy foods that help empower families to choose better healthy foods for a lasting lifetime of healthy eating. Wic’s mission statement is: “We will provide to all women, infants and children healthy food, and the knowledge and opportunity to make healthy choices in an atmosphere of dignity and respect, thus enhancing the potential for all Californians to enjoy a higher quality of life” (San Bernardino Department of Public Health, 2013). Another local agency that parents can utilize is the Victor Valley College parenting classes. The website that young women can check out is http://moseshouse.org/services-education. This also helps empower mother’s to create a more cohesive and less stressful family environment for the child, mother and others who are involved in the child’s life.

In single parent mother and father household’s children are missing a role model. It is difficult for mothers to raise their son’s to have a positive attitude towards males and it is also hard for single fathers to raise their daughters in a motherless home and create a positive attitude of women to their daughters. Single mothers and fathers have to make an effort to raise their children in socially acceptable ways that include healthy attitudes towards men and women. Children who live in families that work to create positive male and female role models for their children will have an immediate positive outlook when it comes to the missing role model in their life whether it is their father or their mother. An immediate
positive effect in single mother homes for boys whose mother make the conscious effort to find positive male role models for their sons, would be that the son would not have a negative outlook on his father. The way the mother talks about the child’s father or the father talks about the mother can model how the child feels about men or women. In one study done on single mothers, they discuss male-positive attitudes which they define as the belief that men are good and that they can be trusted (Doherty, PhD., Craft, PhD., 2011, pg.64). The positive effect on the child who has a positive attitude to males or females is that they show more socially acceptable behavior to the opposite gender within and outside the family home in the community. They do not ostracize or degrade the opposite sex and can see that males or females are to be respected and treated according to the golden rule.

A positive long term effect of mother’s who expose their son’s positive role models and father’s who expose their daughter’s to positive female role models would be that the children have better attitudes to the opposite sex so when out in the community such as child-care, school or other social community places, they will show respect and will not have a distrust that would keep them from interacting in a group setting. Single mother’s feel more confident talking to their son’s about activities that boys would traditionally do with their father’s and father’s would feel more comfortable with their daughter’s and the changes they go through during puberty. The children would be better equipped to talk to their parent’s about men or women without having to fear that parent going off on a negative rant. These children are able to exhibit socially acceptable attitudes and interactions with the opposite sex. Also as a long term positive effect on the socialization of the child in
the family and community is that as the child grows, they are comfortable in settings where the opposite sex is present, there is no resentment and as children reach adolescence, they are more likely to hold positive attitudes about dating and are willing to go out on dates.

Children in single mother and father homes that do not have positive role models in their life have immediate negative effects. Children without positive male role models may have negative feelings and exhibit negative behavior towards other boys and men. Children who witness their mother or father always putting down or belittling the opposite sex more often will do the same thing to other children of the opposite sex. Boys whose mothers are always saying men are worthless, cheap, and have no emotions are modeling to their children especially their son’s but daughters as well the wrong attitude. Boys may go to child-care, school, sporting events or other community functions where they may bully other boys physically. For girls they may become pick on other girls that are smaller or less intimidating than them, calling them names and being critical. If the mother or father decides later to date that may confuse the child and the child may treat the parent’s new friend with disrespect. Parent’s may not realize that they are having negative effects on their child’s socialization and setting them up to possibly have socially unacceptable attitudes and behaviors to the opposite sex.

The long term negative effects on the lack of a positive male or female role model in the child’s life are such things as mistrust and disloyalty to the other parental figure. Tedder, Libbee, Scherman write, “children of divorce are often confused with the new structure of the family and need to understand how the family
is functioning in its new format” (Tedder, Libbee, Scherman, 1981). If a mother/father is telling her/his children that their father/mother does not love them because they chose to leave the family, the child is faced with a negative view of the parent that left. When the children go to that parent’s house to visit, they are confused as to why they are there if they have been told that parent does not love them or is not a nice person. The child then may have been predisposed to have a negative attitude to this parent and may show poor behavior such as talking back, tantrums, not listening to that parent and making their visit difficult. Children may perceive the missing parent and that males or females in general are bad in general and as they grow they continue to mistreat that sex. Talking bad about males or females will have lasting life long effects on the child. The study done on mom raising children with male-positive attitudes talks about children who are told that their father or mother is bad, but are also told they are like that parent get confusing messages that they themselves are bad (Doherty, PhD., Craft, PhD., 2011, pg.68). If the father/mother is bad and the child is bad the child may begin to act bad because that is the way their parent they live with makes it seem. This can cause negative socialization effects for the child in the school or child care setting with the child acting out and needing disciplinary measures at school, children arguing with their peers and becoming outcasts.

The effects of the missing father or mother figure in a child’s life do not need to have a negative impact on the socialization of the child within the home and the community. There are different organizations that parents can utilize to help raise children with positive male and female attitudes. One such organization is the Boy
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Scouts of America. Boys will have the chance to make friends and gain positive male role models. Troop 157 of Apple Valley, California is a local boy scout group. The Girl Scouts of America is a great way for girls to become actively involved in the community and to receive positive attitudes about females and gain female role models. There is a local troop in Victorville and parents can call to enroll their daughters. Another great organization that will help foster healthy socialization of children in the family and community is the Big Brothers and Big Sisters organization of San Bernardino.

The research shows that single parent mothers are still more common than single parent fathers. Single mother households tend to be low income as well since women still are not paid on the same scale as men. Berns writes, “Regardless of their marital, women do not earn income on the same scale as men. Sometimes a woman who heads a family must turn to her own family of orientation or to the government for economic assistance” (Berns, 2013, pg. 82). Children from these low income families may not be cared for by quality care-givers, they may latch-key children who care for themselves after school from an early age, these children may not have access to medical and dental care and they may not have the quality family together time at meals and bedtime routines. All of this affects the socialization of the children with the community. Children from low income single parent homes are more likely to be involved in more crime and juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, alcohol, school failure, child abuse and neglect, teenage pregnancies, more unhealthy in general, and less likely to become a contributing member of the community as an adult. All of this can lead to extra costs for the community (Berns, 2013, pg. 340-41).
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Single father's face the same concerns as single mother's do such as finding child care, household duties, discipline and quality time with the children. Father's have to balance the same issues that single mother's do. Bern's writes, "Problems for father's raising children are similar to those of mothers. In general, fathers find it difficult to obtain child-care (day care, after-school care, housekeepers. Sometimes day-care centers' hours do not coincide with work hours, and the cost of a housekeeper or a nanny is prohibitive. There is also a role overload in having to work, care for children, and maintain the house. Social life suffers (Berns, 2013, pg. 85). Single father's and mothers have a lot of stress in their life which may lead to depression which also takes a toll on a child's socialization in the family, school and in the community. Children whose parent is so overloaded with responsibility may not be watching what their children are doing; children may be watching too much TV that is inappropriate for their age and using more aggressive behavior. Older children may be involved in more risky behaviors such as sex, drugs, alcohol and even possible gang involvement. This leads to more stress on the single parent, added costs in health care and rehabilitative services in the community and more, how the child is raised at home and socialized affect the community and how the child interacts and lives in the community.

According to the research more families, especially single parent families are falling into poverty. Some of these families are so poor that they have to live out of their car, in motels are homeless. A gap in resources for families who are struggling financially is the income eligibility requirements to receive such assistance as TANF. While TANF provides temporary cash assistance to eligible low income families and also empowers the family to become more self-sufficient by requiring the parent to participate
in a work program, it may not reach some low-income families until it is too late. There needs to be a way where families can receive some help before they become so low-income that they have no alternative but to be homeless, live out of their car or in shelters. One suggestion to improve this gap would be to reevaluate the income guidelines and adjust them accordingly so that more families can be helped before it is too late. Once a family is so poor that they are living in the streets or shelters it becomes hard to empower them as their willpower and mental health have been affected making the parent depressed. All this takes a toll on the child, their health, and behavior, how they learn in school and how they interact with their peers.

Another gap in resources would be resources available to single fathers. Research showed that while WIC is generally for women, infants, and children, single father's may apply for WIC, but do not receive the full benefits that women do. Also in one of the resources, Moses House, they almost exclusively offer services to single mothers. Single fathers may take advantage of their parenting classes and store but Moses house concentrates and is staffed for helping with women's issues so they refer men to other sources if there are any. Also there are many support groups for single mother and while research shows that there are support groups for fathers, they are harder to find. A suggestion for improvement would be to make services more readily available for single fathers in order for them to be empowered to improve the family lifestyle, have support through other peers who are also single fathers. Today's society needs to adapt to the new wave of single fathers and find ways such as support groups in the community, places like Moses House that help single fathers who are struggling financially and
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mentally so that they can raise their children in a home that is positive and allows the child to be socialized to become contributing and competent members of society.

According to Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological theory the child is socialized through four basic structures. These structures of the microsystem, mesosystem, the exosystem and the macrosystem allows for the study of children in their family, childcare/school setting, community and how the systems are influenced by the chronosystem in social change in such things as economics, technology and politics (Berns, 2013, pg. 17). Bronfenbrenner shows how the child’s interactions in such systems affect their socialization. Research shows that when a child in a single parent family is does not have access to proper medical and dental care it can affect the community by contributing to the rising costs of health care, poor school performance and can even contribute to the rise in obesity in children due to improper nutrition. The socialization of the child at home intermingles with the school setting as well as the community and peer settings. There are several ways that a child is socialized and research shows how income and family structure can affect the child’s socialization, their values and morals in positive or negative ways.

Maslow’s hierarchy of needs is a pyramid where with five levels that a child needs to go through. The levels are physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem and self-actualization. “Maslow’s hierarchy describes the five levels of need that are required by the developing person in order to grow healthfully and to achieve his or her full potential” (Sorte, Daeschel, Amador, 2012, pg. 452). If a child in a single parent household does not have the basic need such as food and water in the first level, it makes it hard for them to go onto the next levels of needs and have those needs met. Research
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has shown that a child in the family whose physiological needs such as food and shelter, their safety in their environment or health, belongingness, if they do not feel loved or the family life is disruptive or abusive, if their self-esteem is low and they have difficulty achieving in school then they are going to have a hard time reaching the hierarchy of self-actualization where they would not have morals or poor morals, little creativity and problems with critical thinking. The child needs to reach the first levels in order to be socialized in ways that are acceptable in society and not in ways that contribute to delinquent behavior such as truancy, drugs, gangs, alcohol and possibly teen pregnancies.

According to the theorist Erik Erikson, children as they grow into adults go through stages of development. He explains that these stages begin at birth and go through a person’s lifespan. Berns writes, Psychologist Erik Erikson (1963, 1980), has explained the personality development of individuals as the outcome of their interactions in their social environment. He identified eight critical stages of psychosocial development in a human’s life that affects the self-concept: trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. shame and doubt, initiative vs. guilt, industry vs. inferiority, identity vs. identity diffusion, intimacy vs. isolation, generativity vs. self-absorption, and integrity vs. despair (Berns, 2013, pg. 37). If infants do not develop a sense of trust with their primary caregiver and are always in situations where they are not bonding or getting their basic needs met, then they are not going to develop a sense of trust but will develop a sense of mistrust. This in turn will play a part in the child’s socialization in the family, community and child-care setting because children who do not develop a sense of trust which is positive, then they are more likely to go onto the other stages of Erikson’s psychosocial development in the negative ways such as instead of developing autonomy,
children will develop shame and doubt from being disciplined or corrected constantly from their parent. All of this plays a part in the development of the child’s self-esteem. If a child has a negative self-esteem, they may be withdrawn all the time, they may seek negative type attention such as getting into trouble for fighting at school, fighting with siblings, stealing and these are just some of the negative actions that children may have that affect them in the family, their school and in the community. Children that only develop the negative side of the psychosocial development stages are not going to be socialized in the best way to become honest, decent contributing members of society.

Single mothers and fathers have to work twice as hard to make sure that their families, basic needs are met as well as meeting their child’s emotional and physical needs as well. Children living with single mothers tend to be the poorest children. While there are many programs and agencies are available to help families, some of those agencies do not have the capacity to help all the families that need help and that leaves some families to slip in between the cracks. More research needs to be done in order to truly address the dire needs of some single parent families and the way that they are able to socialize their children in the family, school or child-care and in the community.
References


In today's society there are more children living in single parent families. Children may be growing up in single family households for a variety of reasons some of which are: divorce, parents choosing to have children outside of marriage, a death of a spouse or a few other reasons. According to our textbook, there are 26% of the children in the United States that live in single parent households (Berns, 2013, pg. 85). The reason for choosing the topic of single parenting is to examine the socialization processes and how they differ in single parent mother households and single parent father households. With our changing society there are more single fathers than in the past but there are traditionally still more children living in single mother households than single father households.

The topic is relevant to children 0-8 years of age in terms of the disadvantages that some children may have in single parent homes, from access to quality child care, medical and dental health, single parents may need to be on welfare, the family may live in unsafe neighborhoods and other problems that affect how the child is socialized within the different socialization processes. Children from single parent families may not have the familiar family routines such as eating family meals together that children from two parent families may have. Children from single parent homes also lack a role model whether that is a father figure or a mother figure. The single parent has to be both mom and dad to the child and that also affects the socialization of the child. One important question is children living with their fathers have more advantages than children from single mother households and how it affects the socialization of the children. There are many factors that affect the socialization of children 0-8 years old that live in single
parent families and how that socialization takes place in the different systems of socialization.