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Psychosocial Predictors of the Sense of Coherence in Adolescents and Young Adults Raised by Single Fathers

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Abstract

Objective/Aim: The aim of the study was to diagnose the sense of coherence in adolescents and young adults raised by single fathers in the context of their personal resources. *Background:* Sense of coherence is important in the realisation of developmental tasks, especially in the case of adolescents raised by single fathers because of the specificity of being raised in a single-parent family. *Method:* The diagnostic survey method was used in the study. The following tools were used: A. Antonovsky's Orientation to Life Questionnaire (SOC-29); W.H. Fitts's Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS); the Needs and Aspirations Test (Stein's Self-Portrait); J.S. Norbeck's Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ). The research was conducted in Poland. *Results:* The predictor of the sense of coherence with the greatest extent and strength among the surveyed adolescents raised by single fathers was the self-esteem index related to personal self, which had a negative predictive contribution in all components of the sense of coherence and the global score. The response variable was also significantly

inhibited by the groups of needs for support and entertainment, as well as the ancillary social support index, whereas the self-esteem index related to family self and needs for affiliation were the strongest enhancers. *Conclusion:* The research confirmed a significant correlation between the sense of coherence and self-esteem, support and needs. It revealed that adolescents raised in a single-father family may develop different attitudes, characteristics and needs than adolescents raised in a two-parent or single-mother family. *Implications:* Single fathers should do more to encourage their children to undertake coping measures with a view to their future life.

Keywords: adolescents, sense of coherence, self-esteem, single fatherhood, social support.

Introduction

Sense of coherence (SOC) is a global orientation that expresses the extent to which one has a feeling of confidence that the stimuli in the course of living are structured, predictable, explicable, and worthy of investment and engagement, in order to meet the demands posed by these stimuli (Antonovsky, 1987). Specific components of the sense of coherence are separable, however they remain interrelated. Sense of meaningfulness is the most important component. When it is strong, the remaining components, that is the sense of comprehensibility and manageability present an upward trend, whereas when it is low, the two tend to decrease as well. Therefore, the sense of meaningfulness to a large extent determines the quality of coping with a difficult situation, strengthening one's motivation to take actions in order to overcome the adversities (Linca-Ćwikła, 2018). Thus, vast majority of research on the sense of coherence investigate issues related to health and high quality of life (Eriksson & Lindström, 2006).

Children raised by only one parent due to the breakdown of the family display higher emotional and behavioural problems than children from two-parent families (Kleszczewska-Albińska & Mandla, 2020). Other studies, e.g. by Riggio (2004) have shown negative outcomes of divorce on the quality of the parent-child relationship, perceived social support and anxiety in interpersonal relationships. Parental divorce also involves poorer quality of the father-child relationship. Polish but also international studies have devoted particularly little attention to the situation of children raised by single fathers, due to the fact that in many countries courts make child custody de-

cisions after divorce with determination of child's place of residence in favour of mothers (Demuth & Brown, 2004). In Poland, only about 9% of fathers are entrusted with this type of custody, although recently an increasingly promoted form has been joint physical custody.

Research on the situation of fathers following a divorce has been mainly focused on showing negative outcomes of father's absence in child's life, manifested in child's proneness to engage in criminal behaviour, learning difficulties (Amato & Cheadle, 2008), but also indicating his irreplaceable role in the process of upbringing as the source of assistance and moral support. Little attention has also been paid to the question of the quality of functioning of a child raised by a single father and a situation in which the father is the only caregiver of the child. Only few studies have shown that fathers are well-off, well-educated, raising a small number of usually adolescent children, although when compared to single mothers, children often find them to be worse parents as they are insufficiently affectionate and provide them with a lower sense of security (Kaniok, 2019). This image complies with a traditional paradigm of manhood, although it has recently moved towards treating father's relationship with a child as a success in life (Dudak & Klimkowska, 2017).

A study by Al-Yagon (2010) among children with learning difficulties showed that attachment to both parents is very important for the development of the sense of coherence. Such children actively approach everyday events and are more willing to take up challenges than children who have developed safe attachment to only one parent or no parent at all (Linca-Ćwikła, 2018). Also, a study by Feldt et al. (2005) provides knowledge about development of the sense of coherence depending on parenting style employed in a family. Importance of the relationship with parents, assets of the family and receiving support from significant others for the development of a strong sense of coherence in children and adolescents (Worsztynowicz, 2003) has also been confirmed. It has also been shown that the sense of coherence in adolescents from two-parent families is higher when compared to children residing in single-parent families (Mattila et al., 2011).

Research on self-esteem in such adolescents has shown that divorce and separation of the parents lower the quality of their lives, making it harder for them to maintain social relationships (Amato & Cheadle, 2008). They more often display antisocial behaviour. They complain more often and they use

their caregivers as the source of emotional support less frequently (Fransson et al., 2018). Kleszczewska-Albińska & Mandla (2020) also stated that they present quite a low sense of safety and moderate self-esteem. Adolescents from two-parent families on the other hand, are present a moderate sense of safety and moderate self-esteem. Yet a study by Hetherington (2003) has shown that children of parents who divorced and re-married manifested higher levels of depression and anxiety, as well as lower self-esteem, and these findings confirm findings obtained in the study by Elfhag et al. (2010).

Psychological needs on the other hand, which when satisfied determine effective functioning, promote maintenance of mental health (Ryan & Deci, 2017). This was confirmed by the study by Li et al. (2016), as well as by earlier research by Joussemet et al. (2008), however the study by Costa et al. (2019), proved that adolescents perceiving their parents as neglectful and controlling, were frustrated more often. Maintaining the bond with both parents after they have divorced is, therefore, a significant need displayed by children and adolescents, and it is linked to the sense of belonging and acceptance by the mother and father, to the need of being loved and cared for (Öbergs, 2002).

Sense of coherence is additionally attested by social support, a special buffer for the negative outcomes carried by stressful events. For, directly or indirectly, it strengthens the mental and physical health, and through interactions with other resources, it allows to maintain optimum well-being (Patton et al., 2018). The higher the social support perceived by the parents, the lower their stress related with raising a child. It is also strongly linked to self-esteem, better well-being, which on the other hand strengthens family cohesion and good functioning. In case of adolescents and young adults who have experienced parental divorce, social support is a significant resource allowing them to cope with this adverse situation. A study by Riggio (2004) showed that young adults from highly conflicted families reported smaller access to social support and higher anxiety in personal relationships compared to persons from two-parent families. Other studies have been mainly focused on relationships between social support and depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts among adolescents (Scardera et al., 2020), and between mental health and the quality of life (Kumsağiz & Şahin, 2017). They showed that family support is highly important for and improves the quality of well-being in adolescents (Leme et al., 2015).

Problems addressed by the presented study fill in the gap in the scientific literature with respect to functioning of adolescents raised by single fathers. This is of particular importance in the context of changes occurring in a family, divorce rate and the growing engagement of fathers in the family roles. The basic research problem is, therefore, a question: *Are there any relationships between personal resources and the sense of coherence in adolescents and young adults raised by single fathers, and if so, what are they?* Thus, the main aim of the study was to assess the relationships between presented variables, and the grounds for formulation of the general hypothesis has been the analysis of evidence-based facts, therefore: *interdependencies between the level of the sense of coherence in adolescents and young adults, and their subjective dispositions are different for specific components of the sense of coherence and its global score. The higher the level of subjective dispositions, the higher the sense of coherence, in particular with regard to the sense of meaningfulness and the global score.*

Method

Specific questions refer to the determination of the sign and strength of the relationships between the sense of coherence, determined using the Orientation to Life Questionnaire (SOC-29) by A. Antonovsky, and personal resources: self-esteem and self-perception measured using the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) by W.H. Fitts, psychological needs in terms of aspects included in the *Needs and Aspirations* test also known as the *Stein's Self-Portrait*, in the Polish adaptation by M. Choynowski, and the level of social support with regard to aspects of the Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ) by J.S. Norbeck in the study group of adolescents and young adults raised by single fathers.

The Orientation to Life Questionnaire (SOC-29) by A. Antonovsky is a 29 item measure using a semantic scale of 1 point to 7 points. The questionnaire measures the three components of the sense of coherence: comprehensibility (SC), manageability (SMan) and meaningfulness (SMean). Summed scores from all items make the total score for the sense of coherence (Cohsum). Reliability of SOC-29 in the study groups was significant (Cronbach's alpha: 0.66–0.82). The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) by W.H. Fitts on the other hand, is a self-report measure with responses related

to the self-concept and self-esteem. This is done at three levels: identity, self-satisfaction and behaviour and in five columns: physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self and social self. Cronbach's alpha indicators for the study groups were satisfactory (0.74–0.85). The *Needs and Aspirations* test on the other hand, also referred to as *Stein's Self-Portrait* measures 25 psychological needs. Due to a large number of these needs, factor analysis was applied using Varimax rotation, intended to reduce the number of variables, therefore names given to each of the seven groups of needs make its derivatives. Cronbach's alpha for the study groups ranged from: 0.61–0.82. The Norbeck Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ) on the other hand, consists of three parts. Part one reports on significant others and about the nature of relationships between the respondent and each of these persons. Part two contains eight questions related to persons specified in part one. In part three, the subjects respond to an alternative question related to a loss of significant others. In the authors' own study, part two was used, examining the level of general support and three detailed aspects: Affect, Affirmation and Aid. Reliability of the scale in the study groups was satisfactory (Cronbach's alpha: 0.67–0.75). Sociodemographic data were collected using an interview questionnaire.

Current reliability and validity results for the measure, such as: SOC-29, TSCS, *Needs and Aspirations* test and NSSQ are good enough to be used, as they were verified in the course of this study.

Results

The study group consisted of 152 persons, including 90 girls (59.21%) and 62 boys (40.79%) raised by single fathers across Poland. Age of responding adolescents ranged from 14 to 26 years, with mean age of 18.93 years, which was similar for girls (18.98) and for boys (19.00). The group was non-homogeneous in terms of age of the respondents and causes of being raised by the father in a single-parent family. This entailed difficulties with reaching such a specific study group. Adolescents and young people were recruited for the study by contacting institutions, associations and foundations in south-eastern Poland and they were identified using snowball sampling (Rubin & Babbie, 2010). All ethical standards in place for conducting scientific research have been complied with. Detailed sociodemographic data are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Sociodemographic data of responding adolescents

Variable	Class	Girls		Boys		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age groups	< 18	45	50.00	31	50.00	76	50.00
	> 18 < 22	7	7.78	14	22.58	21	13.82
	> 21	38	42.22	17	27.42	55	36.18
Marital status	Single	80	88.89	61	98.36	151	92.76
	Married	10	11.11	1	1.64	11	7.24
Education	Higher	14	15.56	0	0	14	9.21
	Secondary	68	75.55	55	88.70	123	81.21
	Vocational	0	0	7	11.30	7	4.60
	Primary	8	8.99	0	0	8	5.26
Place of residence	City	62	68.89	34	54.84	96	63.16
	Rural area	28	31.11	28	45.16	56	36.84
Current occupation	Student	75	83.33	55	88.71	130	85.53
	Employed	9	10.00	5	8.06	14	9.21
	Unemployed	6	6.67	2	3.23	8	5.26
Single parenthood groups	< 5	26	28.89	12	19.35	38	25.00
	> 5 < 11	32	35.56	29	46.77	61	40.13
	> 10	32	35.56	21	33.87	52	34.87
Causes of single parenthood	A	48	53.33	25	40.32	73	48.03
	B	16	17.78	22	35.48	38	25.00
	C	26	28.89	15	24.20	41	26.97

Note: A – parental divorce; B – mother's departure for work purposes; C – death of child's mother.

Source: Own elaboration.

In order to determine psychosocial predictors of the sense of coherence in adolescents and young adults raised by single fathers for the independent variables: psychological needs, self-esteem and social support, a multiple step-wise regression analysis was run in relation to the three components of the sense of coherence: comprehensibility, manageability and meaningfulness, and their global score, in order to, in the next stage of the analysis using structural modelling techniques, determine which of the obtained predictors are powerful enough to explain the level of the dependent variable. Considering that distributions of the variables significantly departed from

normal distribution, the asymptotically distribution free method was used in the analyses. For nearly all path models, high model fit indices were obtained, that is: chi square/df below 2, GFI and AGFI above 0.9 and RMSEA 0.8 or lower. Detailed data are presented in diagrams 1 to 4. Earlier however, using Pearson's r test, the correlation matrix was created (Table 2).

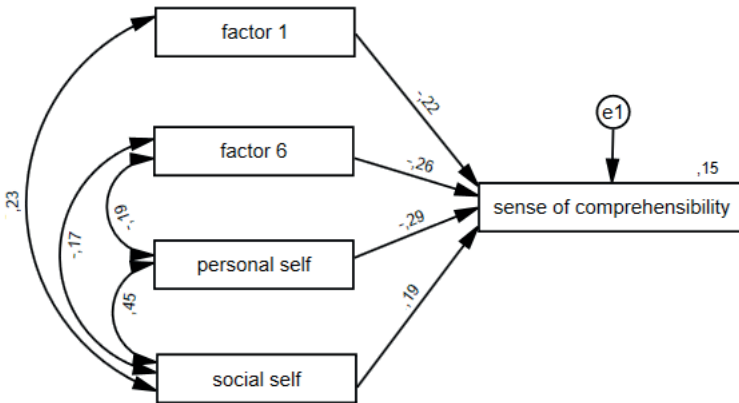


Figure 1. Path model for the predictors of the Sense of comprehensibility (SC)

Note: $\chi^2/df = 0.02$; $GFI = -$; $AGFI = -$; $RMSEA = 0.00$.

Source: Own elaboration.

The regression model for the *sense of comprehensibility* variable included four indicators: two for psychological needs and two for self-esteem, respectively. An increase in the value of this disposition is, therefore, determined by reflection of the sense of adequacy of one's self-esteem manifested in interactions with other people. However, it is opposed by personal self-esteem and assessment of one's personality in separation from their body and attitudes towards others, as well as the need for support, care and dependency, in particular avoidance of hurt inflicted by other people, guilt, including the reverse, that is ridiculing and criticising them. These predictors also appear in the path model (Figure 1) in which the strongest predictive significance is presented by personal self and need for dependency indicators, that significantly diminish the *sense of comprehensibility* variable. The only factor strengthening this variable, social self, is only at $p = 0.05$, that is statistically insignificant.

Table 2. Correlation matrix

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. SC	–																			
2. SMan	0.35*	–																		
3. P _s	0.16	0.64*	–																	
4. Cohsum	0.65*	0.87*	0.78*	–																
5. Factor 1*	-0.18*	-0.22*	-0.31*	-0.31*	–															
6. Factor 2*	-0.16*	-0.26*	-0.32*	-0.32*	0.23*	–														
7. Factor 3*	-0.13	-0.21*	-0.09	-0.18*	0.37*	0.10	–													
8. Factor 4*	-0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.31*	-0.00	–												
9. Factor 5*	-0.03	-0.03	0.09	0.01	0.40*	-0.06	0.35*	0.21*	–											
10. Factor 6*	-0.23*	-0.11	-0.07	-0.18*	0.03	0.06	-0.02	0.06	-0.01	–										
11. Factor 7*	0.02	0.03	0.17*	0.09	0.42*	0.27*	0.25*	0.18*	0.29*	-0.00	–									
12. Physical self	-0.15	-0.19*	-0.19*	-0.23*	0.07	0.05	0.10	-0.00	0.13	-0.08	0.09	–								
13. Moral-ethical self	-0.08	-0.21*	-0.12	-0.18*	-0.02	-0.12	0.01	-0.29*	-0.08	0.02	-0.29*	0.18*	–							
14. Personal self	-0.16*	-0.22*	-0.20*	-0.25*	-0.01	0.10	-0.12	0.08	0.15	-0.17*	-0.20*	0.34*	0.43*	–						
15. Family self	0.03	0.11	0.26*	0.17*	-0.14	-0.17*	-0.16	-0.10	0.02	-0.23*	-0.13	0.07	0.50*	0.44*	–					
16. Social self	0.05	-0.22*	-0.15	-0.14	0.22*	0.16	0.03	-0.12	0.12	-0.16*	0.05	0.25*	0.46*	0.45*	0.42*	–				

Table 2 (continued)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17. EMOTIONS	0.04	-0.13	-0.06	-0.07	-0.15	-0.14	-0.16	0.17*	-0.19*	-0.06	-0.27*	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.11	-0.11	–	–	–	–
18. AFFIRMATION	0.01	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.12	-0.13	0.18*	-0.21*	-0.08	-0.23*	-0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.20*	0.91*	–	–	–
19. AID	-0.03	-0.14	-0.06	-0.10	-0.11	-0.14	-0.12	0.22*	-0.13	-0.06	-0.21*	-0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.19*	0.88*	0.95*	–	–
20. FUNCSUM	0.01	-0.14	-0.07	-0.09	-0.12	-0.14	-0.14	0.20*	-0.18*	-0.07	-0.24*	-0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07	-0.17*	0.96*	0.98*	0.97*	–

Note: $p < 0.05$ – *; factor 1* – need for Support; factor 2* – need for Entertainment; factor 3* – need for Affirmation; factor 4* – need for Activity; factor 5* – need for Sense of support; factor 6* – need for Dependence; factor 7* – need for Affiliation.

Source: Own elaboration.

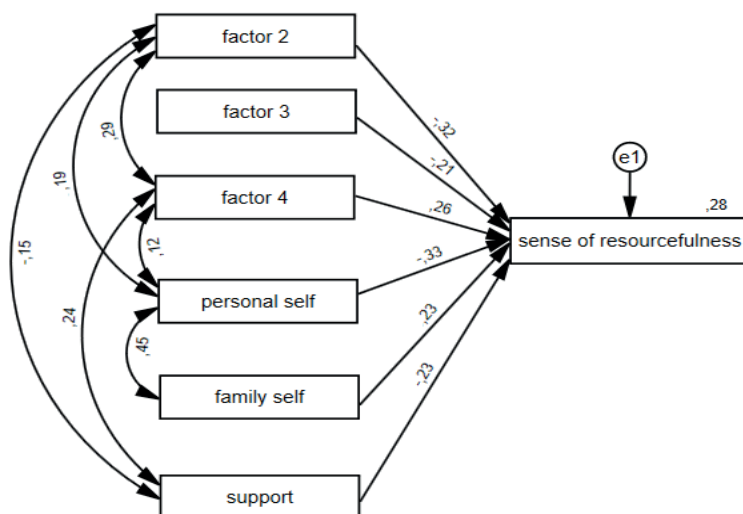


Figure 2. Path model for the predictors of the Sense of manageability

Note: $\chi^2/df = 1.42$; $GFI = 0.98$; $AGFI = 0.95$; $RMSEA = 0.05$.

Source: Own elaboration.

The *sense of manageability* variable is most strongly reinforced by respondent's self-perception as a family member, perception of one's own self, in consideration of the closest ones and the current circle of friends, as well as the needs for activity, for creation and achievement. It is lowered by the personal self-esteem and assessment of one's personality in separation from their body and attitude towards others. The strongest predictive significance in the path model (Figure 2) on the other hand, is not presented by assistance-like support indicator or the needs for entertainment, but by personal self, the low level of which significantly diminishes the sense of manageability in the respondents. Just like the need for activity indicator increases this study variable to the largest extent.

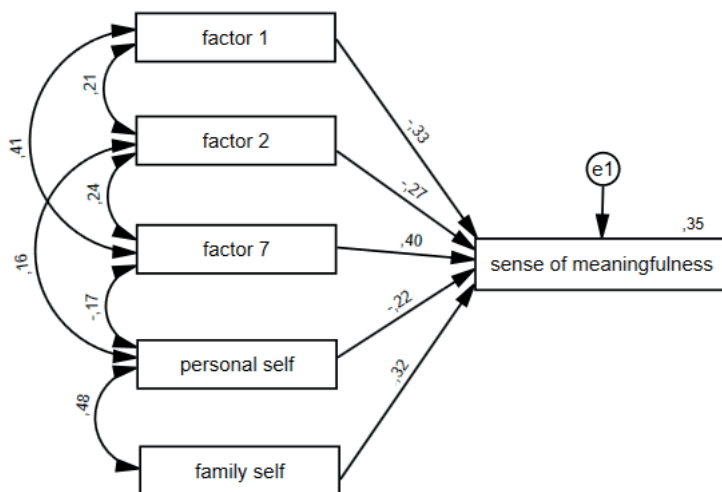


Figure 3. Path model for the predictors of the Sense of meaningfulness

Note: $\chi^2/df = 1.63$; $GFI = 0.99$; $AGFI = 0.93$; $RMSEA = 0.07$.

Source: Own elaboration.

The regression model for the *sense of meaningfulness* variable is manifested to the largest extent by reflection of the feelings of the respondent as a family member with respect to mutual loyalty, values and virtues, as well as needs here referred to as need for affiliation. Yet personal self-esteem, adequacy of one's own self and assessment of one's personality in separation from their body and attitude towards other people, as well as increased needs for support and entertainment, significantly inhibit its growth. The path model (Figure 3) on the other hand, supports this set of indicators of the *sense of meaningfulness*, confirming the belief about predictive significance of the three of them, with the strongest indicator of the need for affiliation and slightly lower family self, the high values of which significantly increase the sense of meaningfulness revealed by the respondents, and negative indicator for the need for support, significantly diminishing the study variable.

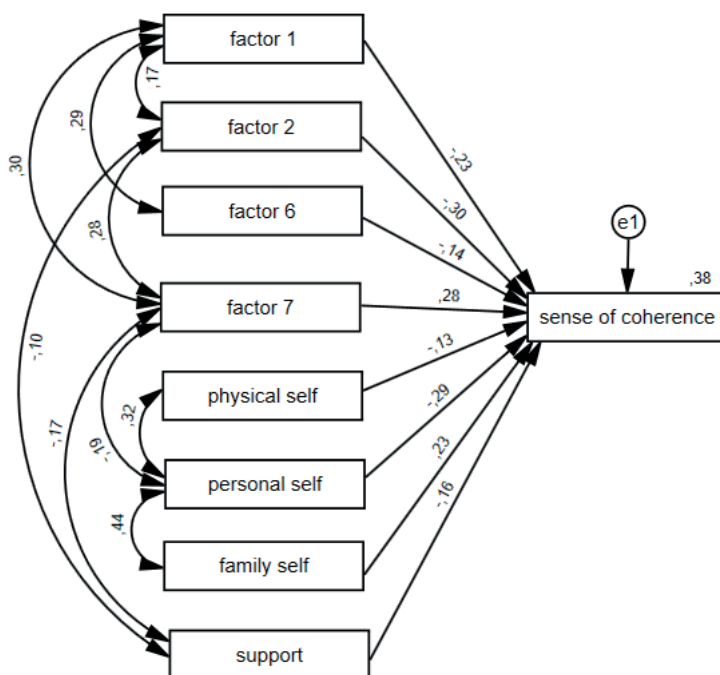


Figure 4. Path model for the predictors of the Sense of coherence (Cohsum)

Note: $\chi^2/df = 1.94$; $GFI = 0.98$; $AGFI = 0.95$; $RMSEA = 0.08$.

Source: Own elaboration.

Variables explaining the model for the *sense of coherence* on the other hand, are determined by respondents' perception of themselves as being family members, in relation to mutual loyalty, values and virtues, as well as the need for association and affiliation, food and care. Yet, they are opposed by the traditional feeling of received assistance-like social support and personal self-esteem and its adequacy in relation to one's own self in separation from their body and attitude towards other people, just like increased needs located in support, entertainment and dependency. All predictors from the regression model were included in the path model (Figure 4), however the strongest predictive significance is presented by diminishing indicators of the need for entertainment and personal self, and the enhancing indicators of the need for affiliation.

Discussion

Obtained study results related to adolescents raised by single fathers generally comply with findings of other scholars pointing to the importance of coping with difficult situations, and more broadly, personal resources, for the development of the sense of coherence, although the literature has revealed scarce evidence in reference to this specific population. For example, according to Skaug et al. (2022), persons experiencing more negative life events are reported to present a lower level of the sense of coherence, and the predictors of the sense of coherence in adolescents, in accordance with a study by Marsh et al. (2007), include: social support, family conflicts and ways of expressing anger. Thus, the relationship between social support and self-esteem, and the sense of coherence was confirmed. The negative predictor of personal self in relation to the total score of the sense of coherence and all its components, which was proved to be significant in this study, did not converge with previous studies, revealing a positive relationship between the sense of coherence and self-esteem in different groups of respondents where adolescents participating in the study raised by single fathers, having high self-esteem engage in activities intended to improve their life situation to a lesser extent, and are also less convinced to cope with tension and prevent the emergence of stress. It may be assumed that the higher the personal self of the responding adolescents raised by single fathers, the lesser their ability to anticipate and objectively assess the reality, cope with difficulties, and the lesser their motivation to engage in and dedicate oneself to activities intended to improve their situation.

As regards the family self-indicator on the other hand, the study has shown a positive relationship with the sense of coherence for the total score and all its components. Thus, the sense of being a family member in a respondent raised by a single father, in the circle of their closed ones and friends, promotes employment of strategies of coping with difficult situations, engaging in activities and understanding the world around. These results converge with previous studies in which good social support and sense of community during adolescence (Marsh et al., 2007), as well as peer support and adequate expectations (Natvig et al., 2006), proved to be associated with a strong sense of coherence. A study by Mattila et al. (2011) found that a strong sense of coherence in adolescents was linked to higher social competences at school,

fewer social problems, better relationships with their parents and having more siblings and friends.

Responding adolescents raised by single fathers, reporting higher sense of coherence, that is higher abilities to aptly diagnose the reality, have a lower sense of received social support in the form of assistance. These results show discrepancies with findings obtained by other researchers (Toft Würtz et al., 2015) who have rather pointed to a positive relationship between the sense of coherence and social support.

This positive interdependence was observed in this study with reference to the sense of coherence and groups of needs for affiliation, with simultaneous negative correlation with needs for entertainment and support. The need to maintain an emotional bond with the parent, the belief that one is a loved and cared for person in case of young people being raised in single-parent families is particularly demanded due to the fact that being deprived of the contact with one parent evokes the feeling of loneliness and longing (Öbergs, 2002).

Practical implications

A regards psychological and educational practice, a significant task involves improvement of attitudes displayed by fathers acting as single parents. Single fathers should more strongly encourage their children to engage in activities intended to help them cope with difficult life situations. The revealed high self-esteem of the responding adolescents may not favour objective assessment of stressful situations in their adult life and perception of stimuli and information significant from the point of view of social functioning. It is, therefore, important that different types of educational institutions, foundations or aid organisations acting to the benefit of families, fathers in particular, promote their educational activities that could make them gain a broader knowledge about educational interventions and use this knowledge in relationships with their children.

Also, it is important that adolescents raised by single fathers are perceived as individuals for whom satisfaction of the need for affiliation is highly significant for the development of a strong sense of coherence. These adolescents are particularly at risk of experiencing the sense of loneliness and longing for the other, often absent parent. This requires the caregiver's intuition and emotional

engagement and, which is particularly important in case of men, the ability to show feelings. Although today fathers feel less ashamed to show their emotions (Sikorska, 2009), their behaviour must still be supported, and stereotypes having a damaging effect on the fathers and their children should be rejected.

In view of the growing number of fathers granted the rights of custody in judicial proceedings and acting as the primary parent, it is essential to implement solutions intended to provide assistance and support to men and their children. Such activities have been taken by non-governmental organisations, lone fathers associations, yet they have been primarily focused on providing legal aid and counselling to men. It is, therefore, legitimate to expand the counselling offer addressed to children and adolescents, but also young adults raised in single-father families.

Study limitations

Obtained results reveal the complexity of analysed relationships, therefore they should be interpreted in a prudent way. This stems from certain limitations of the study. The respondents were adolescents and young adults representing a relatively broad age group. No control group was included in the study, such as e.g. adolescents and young adults raised by single mothers. Also, type of custody granted to the father following parental divorce, e.g. joint physical custody was not taken into account, just as the relationships with other family members living or regularly being in touch with the responding adolescents, such as e.g. grandparents or siblings.

When designing future studies, it would be useful to consider the variables related to the causes of single fatherhood, including legal status of single fathers and their relationships with the mother of the child. The latter variable in particular is highly significant for adolescents' appraisal of the quality of life after breakdown of the family (Dudak & Klimkowska, 2017). A number of demographic variables could also be taken into account. This would give an even broader picture of the relationships, and at the same time contribute to discovery of a new meaning of these relationships and their more comprehensive use in the educational practice in the context of improving the quality of life of single parents.

Conclusion

The growing divorce rate and an increasing number of single-parent families have been widely discussed in the literature. However, it still lacks findings concerning single fathers raising their offspring, not only in the context of handling the question of a failed marriage, relationships with their former partner or fighting for the right of custody, but also studies investigating children and adolescents raised by single fathers, their resources, expectations and their views on the quality of functioning. Therefore, it appears necessary to conduct further more in-depth explorations of these issues, the results of which could not only help diagnose the needs, but also design proper solutions intended to improve the circumstances of children and adults experiencing divorce and its aftermath.

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