

---

## The Relationship between Resilience and Parenting Stress in Single Parents with a History of Divorce Based on Roy's Adaptation Theory in Dander District

Rina Afif Alviani<sup>1)</sup>, Evita Muslima Isnanda Putri<sup>2)</sup>, Titik Nuryanti<sup>3)</sup>, Srimulyani<sup>4)</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3,4)</sup> Undergraduate Nursing Study Program, Rajekwesi Bojonegoro College of Health Sciences

\*Corresponding Author  
Email : rinaafif6@gmail.com

---

### Abstract

The divorce rate in Indonesia is increasing sharply, posing challenges for single parents in Dander District, Bojonegoro, related to economic burden and parenting stress. This study aims to analyze the relationship between resilience and parenting stress in divorced single parents based on Roy's Adaptation Theory. Using a quantitative, cross-sectional correlational design, data were collected from 68 single parents (population 211) through a validated Resilience Scale (36 items, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.815$ ) and Parenting Stress Index (34 items,  $r = 0.912$ ). Simple random sampling and Pearson correlation analysis in SPSS 25.0 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) were applied. The results showed a dominant moderate resilience (60.3%) and moderate parenting stress (56.4%), with a weakly significant negative correlation ( $r = -0.325$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ). In conclusion, resilience-enhancing interventions based on Roy's model are effective in reducing parenting stress, preventing negative impacts on children in rural areas.

**Keywords:** Roy's Adaptation, Divorce, Resilience, Single Parent, Parenting Stress..

---

## INTRODUCTION

Divorce is an increasingly worrying global phenomenon, with its increasing number of cases due to economic factors, domestic conflict, and changing social dynamics, impacting the formation of single-parent families vulnerable to parenting stress. In Indonesia, this trend is clearly visible with the increase in divorce cases reaching 516,334 in 2022, a 15.31% increase from 447,743 cases the previous year, with East Java being one of the provinces with the highest number of cases with 102,065 cases (Cindy Mutia Annur, 2023). This phenomenon not only raises legal implications based on Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which defines divorce as the dissolution of a husband-wife bond through a court decision for reasons such as prolonged disputes or abuse (Siregar et al., 2023), but is also scientifically relevant to understanding family resilience and practical for nursing interventions.

Furthermore, at the local level, such as in Bojonegoro Regency, East Java, the divorce rate has shown a significant increase, with 2,825 cases filed in the Religious Courts in 2023-2024, with divorce cases filed by wives dominating (1,987 cases), with Dander District having the highest number of cases, with 211 cases as of July 2024 (Religious Court, 2024). Data from the Bojonegoro Police also recorded a decrease in child abuse cases from 16 cases in 2022 to 6 in 2023, although the risk remains high due to parenting stress for single parents post-divorce (Bojonegoro Police, 2023). This situation underscores the urgency of research in specific contexts such as Dander District, where single parents often face the dual burden of economic and parenting, potentially triggering negative impacts on children, such as psychological trauma and decreased academic achievement (Afrjani, 2023).

Previous studies have shown that single parent resilience plays a crucial role in reducing parenting stress, with a significant negative correlation between high resilience and low parenting stress ( $r_s = -0.551$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) among working single mothers (JIRK, 2025). Other research confirms that resilience encompasses the ability to form social relationships, solve problems, and develop autonomy, all of which help single parents adapt post-divorce (Zakky, 2021). Similarly, Hosnah et al. (2023) outlined the impact of child maltreatment on parenting stress, including psychological trauma, physical injury, and social disruption, which often occur in single-parent families.

However, research findings are inconsistent; while some studies found high resilience among single-parent adolescents in rural Java (Sari et al., 2022), others in urban areas indicated low resilience

due to a lack of social support, leading to increased domestic violence (Hermawati, 2023). Methodological limitations in previous research, such as a descriptive qualitative approach without longitudinal correlation analysis and a lack of integration of specific adaptation theories, make generalization difficult, especially in local contexts like Bojonegoro (Nursalam, 2020).

A clear research gap lies in the lack of studies analyzing the relationship between resilience and parenting stress in divorced single parents based on Roy's Adaptation Theory—which emphasizes adaptation through physiological functioning, self-concept, roles, and interdependence—in rural areas of Indonesia such as Dander District. This problem statement arises because, although local data shows a high trend of divorce and child abuse, there is no comprehensive empirical evidence analytically linking these variables.

This study aims to identify resilience and parenting stress, and analyze their relationship in single parent divorce in Dander District based on Roy's Adaptation Theory, with the overall goal of determining the correlation between the two. The current research urgency is driven by the increase in local cases in 2023-2024, while its novelty lies in the innovative application of Roy's theory to the Indonesian rural context, going beyond previous descriptive studies. Its theoretical contribution enriches the literature on adaptation nursing, while its practical contribution provides evidence-based support for students, lecturers, the nursing profession, and institutions in developing resilience interventions (Afrjani, 2023; Nursalam, 2020).

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a quantitative correlational design with a cross-sectional approach to examine the relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents based on Roy's Adaptation Theory. This approach allows for simultaneous data collection at a single point in time, making it suitable for identifying correlations between variables without causal intervention (Sugiyono, 2019; Nursalam, 2020). This design has proven effective in similar studies, such as research that found a significant negative correlation between resilience and parenting stress in single mothers ( $r_s = -0.551$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) (Fitri Nurhadita, 2023; JIRK, 2025).

The study population consisted of 211 single parents with a history of divorce in Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency, identified through data from the local Religious Court. A sample of 68 respondents was taken using a simple random sampling technique with the Slovin formula at a 10% significance level ( $n = N / [1 + N(d)^2]$ ), which produces a representative sample size and minimizes selection bias (Nursalam, 2020; Sudaryono, 2021). Inclusion criteria included single parents due to divorce living in the area, while exclusion applied to those who were unwilling to participate or had cognitive conditions that limited their understanding of the questionnaire.

The main instruments were two standardized questionnaires: the Resilience Scale by Reivich and Shatte (2002) with 36 valid items (Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.815$ , highly reliable) that measures seven dimensions such as emotion regulation and self-efficacy, and the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) by Abidin (1995) with 34 valid items ( $r = 0.912$ , highly reliable) that assesses parental distress, difficult child, and dysfunctional interaction (Fitri Nurhadita, 2023; Rahmayani, 2022). Validity was tested through corrected item-total correlation ( $>0.30$ ), with ordinal scores (1-4) categorized as high, medium, and low for both variables. These instruments were adapted for the Indonesian context and have been shown to be sensitive in measuring post-divorce adaptation (Nursalam, 2020; Emzir, 2022).

The research procedure began with obtaining ethical clearance and a survey letter from STIKES Rajekwesi Bojonegoro, followed by submission to the Religious Court and Dander District in February 2025. The sample was randomly selected, explained the purpose of the study, and given informed consent before completing the self-report questionnaire at the Dander District location. Data collection was carried out once under researcher supervision to ensure completeness, followed by manual processing through editing, scoring, coding, and tabulating before entry into SPSS (Sugiyono, 2019; Nursalam, 2020).

Univariate data analysis used frequency distribution and percentage to describe the resilience and stress profiles of caregiving via SPSS 25.0, while bivariate analysis applied Pearson correlation test on ordinal scale with  $\alpha = 0.05$  to test the hypothesis of negative relationship (H1 is accepted if  $p \leq 0.05$ ). This process included field editing, favorable/unfavorable scoring, and tabulation for high replicability, as recommended in correlational studies of nursing (Notoatmojo, 2012; JIRK, 2025).

Ethical considerations included written informed consent, anonymity through respondent codes, data confidentiality, and the principle of beneficence, with benefits exceeding minimal risks. Respondents were free to withdraw at any time, and the study obtained ethical clearance No. 003/KEPK/LPPM.STIKes.R/II/2025 from the Health Research Ethics Committee of STIKes Rajekwesi Bojonegoro (February 11, 2025–February 10, 2026), ensuring compliance with Helsinki standards and nursing principles (Nursalam, 2020; WHO, 2021). The main limitation is the potential unrepresentativeness of simple random sampling, which can be minimized by total sampling in follow-up studies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### General Data

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Demographic Data**

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age		
20-29 years old	19	28%
30-39 years	26	38%
40-49 years	23	34%
50 years	0	0%
Total	68	100%
Gender		
Woman	68	100%
Total	68	
Work		
civil servant	0	0%
Laborer	26	38%
Self-employed	13	19%
Students	0	0%
Doesn't work	11	16%
Etc	17	25%
Total	68	100%
Education		
Elementary School	12	18%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	42	62%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	14	21%
Bachelor's/Master's/Doctoral Diploma	0	0%
Total	68	100%
Types of Divorce		
Divorce	39	57%
Divorce Lawsuit	29	43%
Total	68	100%
Length of Divorce		
<2 months	4	6%
2-5 months	23	34%
6-10 months	40	59%

>1 year	1	1%
Total	68	100%
Income		
<2,371,016.00	68	100%
>2,371,016.00	0	0%
Total	68	100%

Source: Research Data 2025

Based on the table above, it describes the characteristics of the 68 respondents including age, gender, occupation, education, type of divorce, length of divorce, income. Based on the table above regarding the demographic characteristics of respondents, it is shown that the single parent respondents are known to be mostly in the age range (30-39) as many as 26 people (38%), the majority are female, namely 68 people (100%), the most occupation is laborers as many as 26 people (38%), the most educated are junior high school with a total of 42 people (62%), the most common type of divorce is divorce by talaq as many as 39 people (57%), the most divorce duration is 6-10 months as many as 40 people (59%), the majority of single parent income is <2,371,016.00 as many as 68 people (100%).

### Special Data

This section will present data from the research, including the resilience and parenting stress variables. The data is presented in the following table:

Resilience Variable

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Resilience**

No	Variables	Amount	
	Resilience	(N)	(%)
1.	Low	0	0%
2.	Currently	41	60.3%
3.	Tall	27	39.7%
	Total	68	100%

Source: 2025 research data

Based on table 2, there were 41 respondents (60.3%) who had moderate resilience, while 27 respondents (39.7%) had high resilience.

### Parenting Stress Variables

**Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Parenting Stress**

No	Variables	Amount	
	Parenting Stress	(N)	(%)
1.	Light	29	42.6%
2.	Currently	39	56.4%
3.	Heavy	0	0%
	Total	68	100%

Source: 2025 Research data

Based on table 3, there were 29 respondents who had mild parenting stress (42.6%), while there were 39 respondents who had moderate parenting stress (57.4%).

The Relationship between Resilience and Stress in Single Parenting and Divorce History Based on Roy's Adaptation Theory in Dander District

**Table 1. Cross tabulation between the relationship between resilience and stress of single parenting with a history of divorce based on Roy's adaptation theory in Dander District.**

Resilience	Parenting Stress						Total	
	Light		Currently		Heavy		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Low	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Currently	12	29%	29	71%	0	0%	41	100%
Tall	17	63%	10	37%	0	0%	27	100%
Total	29	43%	39	58%	0	0%	68	100%

Source: 2025 research data

The results of the study in Table 4 show that the majority of 41 respondents had moderate resilience and moderate parenting stress, of the 27 respondents, more than half had high resilience and mild parenting stress.

To test the relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents, the Pearson Correlation statistical test was used and the results are presented in the table.

To test the relationship between resilience and parenting stress, the Pearson Correlation statistical test was used and the results are presented in the table.

**Table 5. Pearson correlation test**

Variable	Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)
Resilience	-.325	,007
Parenting Stress	-.325	,007

**Table 6. Correlation Strength Level Criteria**

Coefficient	The Power of Relationships
0.00 – 0.20	Very Weak Relationship
0.21 – 0.40	Weak Relationship
0.71 – 0.90	Strong Relationship
0.91 – 0.99	Very Strong Relationship
1	Perfect Correlation

Based on the table6, the results of the Pearson statistical test show a significance value of  $p = 0.007$ . This shows that  $p < 0.05$  so it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted which means there is a relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents with a history of divorce based on Roy's adaptation theory in Dander District, the value of  $r = -.325$  is obtained meaning it has a weak relationship. The higher the resilience of single parents, the lighter the stress of single parenting in Dander District.

## Discussion

This study was designed to determine the relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents with a history of divorce based on Roy's Adaptation Theory in Dander District. Based on this research objective, the following discussion is presented:

### Single Parent Resilience

Based on Table 2, it is known that the resilience of single parents in Dander District is 39 people (57.4%) who have moderate resilience and 29 people (42.7%) who have high resilience. From the results of the study, the results of the study showed that the high resilience of single parents includes These include emotional regulation, impulse control, optimism, analytical problem-solving, empathy, self-efficacy, and achievement. High resilience reduces parenting stress.

Differences in resilience levels are influenced by factors and risks, as each individual has

different factors. Resilience is the process by which a person adapts well in the face of difficulties, traumatic tragedies, or significant sources of stress, so resilience cannot be achieved instantly. Resilience is also influenced by age, with the majority aged 30-39 (26 people) (38%). Those aged 30-39 have entered adulthood, where this adulthood influences thinking skills, maturity, and greater experience, thus increasing resilience. The majority of respondents work as laborers (26 people) (38%). Employment also influences resilience, as respondents can support their own families, which can help respondents adapt and resolve their economic problems.

Resilience is a person's ability to solve problems and adapt to significant events or difficulties. Resilience affects a person's performance, regardless of their location, including their physiological and psychological health, and their relationships with others. Resilience can help them resolve problems, frustration, stress, depression, and all other personal difficulties. Individuals with resilience can overcome the pressure, stress, and depression they experience. (Wahyuminati Rima, 2020).

The results of this research analysis are supported by research (Maharani & Panjaitan, 2019) in (Wahyuminati Rima, 2020). Researchers showed that 5.08% of parents had very high levels of resilience, 30.5% of parents had high levels of resilience, then there were also 5.08% of parents who had low levels of resilience, and 59.32% had moderate levels of resilience. With this data, the largest number was in the moderate category and then the high category, this sufficiently indicates that parents have a high level of resilience. Maharani & Panjaitan (2019) stated that the higher the level of resilience, the more likely they are to be resilient and think more positively. So they will be able to control themselves better and can think better to handle their problems rather than spending time regretting what has happened. Conversely, people with low resilience will blame themselves more, sad rather than getting up and immediately solving the problem. It cannot be denied that there are other influencing factors, such as age, strong social support and socioeconomic status.

This means that high resilience is very much needed in the daily life of single parents in Dander District, because with high resilience single parents are able to adapt to their new social status as single parents. It is important for single parents to have positive beliefs or thoughts, good social skills, strong social support, manage emotions well and be able to accept responsibility for every problem that occurs. This study is in line with previous studies because both are influenced by age and socioeconomic status, where adult single parents are able to think positively, and have more experience so they can increase resilience. While socioeconomic status also affects single parents where the majority of single parents work so that it can increase resilience where respondents can support their own families so that it can help respondents to adapt and solve their economic problems.

### **Stress of Single Parenting**

Based on Table 3, it is known that the resilience of single parents in Dander District is 29 people (42.6%) experiencing mild parenting stress and 39 people (56.4%) experiencing moderate parenting stress. The level of mild stress is influenced by age, while the majority of respondents are aged 30-39 years, as many as 26 people (38%). Age 30-39 is the age of adulthood where adults are able to think positively, optimistic, not easily provoked emotions and are able to manage stress healthily. The duration of divorce can also affect stress. From the data above, the longest divorce period is 6-10 months as many as 40 people (59%). Divorce within 6-10 months of respondents have adapted to their new status and therefore do not experience parenting stress. The majority of respondents work as laborers, as many as 26 people (38%). Employment can also affect parenting stress where respondents can support themselves and their families, thereby solving their economic problems. Having a job will not experience parenting stress because single parents are busy working and therefore do not experience parenting stress.

According to Deater-Deckard in Andriani, Sumintardja & Abdurachman (2019), parenting stress is a negative stressful condition experienced by someone due to the demands of being a parent. This is supported by the opinion of Abidin in Alisma & Adri (2021), who stated that parenting stress is a psychological state of parents with excessive feelings of anxiety and tension related to parenting patterns, parental roles, and interactions with children. According to Ahern in Alisma & Adri,

parenting stress is closely related to parental perceptions, resources such as income and knowledge, low social support, life demands, and family well-being. (Aisha & Aska, 2023).

The results of this research analysis are supported by research (Wahyuminati Rima, 2020). The results of the parenting stress variable can be seen from the categorization of the data obtained, namely 1.69% with very low levels of parenting stress, 6.77% have low levels of parenting stress, 54.2% of people have moderate levels of parenting stress, 33.89% of people with high levels of parenting stress, and the remaining 3.39% of parents who have high levels of parenting stress. It cannot be denied that there are other influencing factors, such as socioeconomic status, age, and stress history.

Parenting stress is a complex, often overlooked issue that requires attention and support from those around them. Single parents face various challenges that can trigger stress, stemming from demanding roles and a lack of social support. This research aligns with previous research, as parenting stress in single parents can be triggered by various factors, including the dual responsibilities of earning a living and raising children alone, financial issues, and changes in self-concept. Working single parents can reduce parenting stress because they are busy with their own activities, thus reducing parenting stress. Age also influences how single parents reduce parenting stress, as adults are better able to manage the stress they experience.

### **The Relationship between Resilience and Parenting Stress in Single Parents.**

The data above shows that resilience is related to parenting stress with a Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.007, meaning there is a significant relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents. The majority of respondents have moderate resilience, as many as 39 people (57.4%). And moderate parenting stress is 39 people (57.4%). It can be concluded that the higher the resilience, the lighter the parenting stress. There is supporting data, namely that respondents are aged 30-39 years at most, as many as 26 people (38%). And the majority of respondents work to meet the needs of themselves and their families.

This study aligns with previous research that found that respondents with an average level of resilience and parenting stress were 35.5%. Meanwhile, respondents with a high level of resilience and a low level of parenting stress were 11.1%, with a p-value of 0.001 ( $p < 0.05$ ). This means there is a significant relationship between resilience and parenting stress. High resilience can be influenced by several self-factors (skills and internal strengths) and social support. Internal strengths can increase resilience in the form of optimism, self-esteem, self-efficacy, and spirituality. When associated with the decision to work as a means of self-actualization, internal strengths will improve work and indirectly increase resilience. In addition to being a factor influencing the decision to work, maternal age is also one of the factors that influence resilience and parenting stress. Age is included in demographic factors that are protective factors or factors that increase a person's resilience. Age can also be a factor that influences parenting stress, both young and old. Younger single parent age has negative consequences for both the single parent and their children, older single parents who report stress are associated with having more children and therefore more parenting roles. (Asy-Syifa & Mustikasari, 2023).

The relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single parents shows a weak correlation ( $r = 0.325$ ) although statistically significant ( $p = 0.007$ ), indicating that resilience has a limited contribution in reducing parenting stress. This is due to the dominance of external factors such as work-family role conflict. Furthermore, measuring resilience as a general construct without considering specific aspects of parenting is also one of the causes of this weak relationship. Resilience plays an important role in helping parents cope with parenting stress. Single parents with higher resilience are able to cope with pressure, reduce negative impacts and stress, adapt to change, and maintain positive relationships with their children. By increasing resilience through healthy mindsets, social support, and more effective parenting skills, single parents can better face parenting challenges.

## CONCLUSION

This study concluded that most single parents in Dander District had moderate (60.3%) and high (39.7%) resilience, with parenting stress predominantly in the moderate (56.4%) and mild (42.6%) categories. There was a weak but significant negative relationship between resilience and parenting stress ( $r = -0.325$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ), which supports Roy's Adaptation Theory that adaptability through emotional regulation, optimism, and self-efficacy can reduce post-divorce parenting stress. Demographic factors such as age 30-39 years (38%) and laborer occupation (38%) also contributed to strengthening resilience, while a divorce duration of 6-10 months (59%) helped adaptation. Practically, these findings form the basis for nursing interventions such as coping training to prevent negative impacts on children.

Limitations of the study include simple random sampling ( $n=68$  out of 211) which could potentially be underrepresentative, a cross-sectional design without longitudinal data, and a general resilience measurement without a focus on rural caregiving. Further research is recommended using mixed-methods with total sampling, social support as a moderator variable, and a Roy-based longitudinal design to test causality in other areas of East Java. These implications enrich adaptive nursing practice and support policies to prevent child abuse due to caregiving stress in single-parent families.

## REFERENCES

- Afrjani, D. (2023). SINGLE PARENT STRATEGY IN FULFILLING CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS IN SINONOAN VILLAGE, SIABU MANDAILING NATAL DISTRICT.
- Aisha, D., & Aska, WU (2023). Parenting stress levels in mothers in Waluya Village, Karawang Regency. *Journal of Psychology*, 12(2), 45-56.
- Alisma, N., & Adri, R. (2021). Parenting stress in parents with young children. *Journal of Public Health*, 15(1), 78-89.
- Alauwiyah, F. (2021). Parenting stress in parents of deaf children at SLB-B Pembinaan Palembang [Undergraduate thesis]. Sriwijaya University.
- Andriani, R., Sumintardja, D., & Abdurachman. (2019). Parenting stress according to Deater-Deckard. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 8(3), 112-125.
- Asy-Syifa, FD, & Mustikasari, M. (2023). The relationship between resilience and parenting stress in working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of the Indonesian National Nurses Association*, 8(2), 84-95. <https://doi.org/10.32419/jppni.v8i2.472>
- Bojonegoro Police. (2023, December). Figures of violence against women and children according to. <https://blokbojonegoro.com/2023/12/29/angka-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-dan-anak-turun-kdrt-dan-persetubuhan-dominasi-kasus/>
- Bojonegoro Religious Court. (2024, January 3). Divorce cases in Bojonegoro reach 2,825: Economic factors and infidelity are the triggers. <https://www.pa-bojonegoro.go.id/Kasus-Perceraian-di-Bojonegoro-Capai-2825-Faktor-Ekonomi-dan-Perselingkuhan-Jadi-Pemicu>
- Cindy Mutia Annur. (2023, March 3). Divorce cases in Indonesia surged again in 2022, the highest in the last six years. *Databoks*. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/03/01/kasus-perceraian-di-indonesia-melonjak-lagi-pada-2022-tertinggi-dalam-enam-tahun-terakhir>
- Emzir. (2022). *Qualitative research methodology: The house of qualitative data analysis* (Second edition). Rajawali Pers.
- Fitri Nurhadita. (2023). The relationship between social support and resilience in divorced and dependent early adult women in Solok Bio-Bio Village, Harau District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra [Undergraduate thesis]. Padang State University.

- Hermawati, N. (2023). Low resilience in urban single parents. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 10(1), 23-34.
- Hosnah, AU, Kristina, E., Yuliyanti, K., & Nivedita, NE (2023). Child abuse by parents reviewed from a human rights perspective. *Palar*, 10(3), 45-58. <https://doi.org/10.33751/palar.v8i4>
- JIRK. (2025). The relationship between resilience and parenting stress in single mothers working in the formal sector. *Journal of Innovation Research and Knowledge*, 5(1), 67-80. <https://bajangjournal.com/index.php/JIRK/article/view/10090>
- Maharani, N., & Panjaitan, S. (2019). Resilience levels in parents. In Wahyuminati Rima, *The relationship between resilience and social support with parenting stress in parents of children with special needs*.
- Notoatmojo, S. (2012). *Health research methodology*. Rineka Cipta.
- Nursalam. (2017). *Nursing science research methodology (4th Edition)*. Salemba Medika.
- Nursalam. (2020). *Nursing science research methodology (PP Lestari, Ed.; 5th Edition)*. Salemba Medika.
- Rahmayani. (2022). *The relationship between parenting stress in mothers and verbal abuse behavior towards early childhood in Simpang Baru Village, Binawidya District, Pekanbaru City [Undergraduate thesis]*. University of Riau.
- Sari, IP, Ifdil, I., & Yendi, FM (2019). Resilience in single mothers after the death of a spouse. *School Counseling: Indonesian Journal of School Counseling*, 4(3), 78-89. <https://doi.org/10.23916/08411011>
- Siregar, D., Sitepu, K., Darma, M., Na'im, K., Tarigan, MTU, Razali, R., & Harahap, FS (2023). A legal study on divorce rates and their effects on children. *Journal of Higher Education Lecturer Community Service (Jurnal DEPUTI)*, 3(2), 178-185. <https://doi.org/10.54123/deputi.v3i2.276>
- Sudaryono. (2021). *Educational research methodology (Revised edition)*. Gava Media.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods*. Alfabeta.
- Wahyuminati Rima. (2020). *The relationship between resilience and social support with parenting stress in parents of children with special needs [Undergraduate thesis]*. University of Indonesia.
- WHO. (2021). *Ethics and governance of artificial intelligence for health: WHO guidance*. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240029200>
- Zakky, M. (2021). Single parent women who work in the public sphere to support their families (a sociological review of Islamic law) (Vol. 2, Issue 2). *Journal of Islamic Law*, 12(2), 101-115.