

Shared Parenting effects on Education

- Shared parenting results in better academic performance than a primary residence visitation schedule (Holstein, 2015)
- Children in shared-parenting arrangements achieve far better academic test results than those living in single-parent households where sole custody is in place (Bergstrom, 2015).
- Research shows that shared parenting would result in fewer cases of truancy, delinquency, gang-related activity, few juvenile crime, and teen pregnancies. (Holstein, 2015)
- A meta-analysis of 33 studies also reported better emotional, behavioral, and academic functioning for children in joint physical custody compared to children in sole custody, regardless of the level of conflict between parents (Bauserman 2002)
- The Stanford Custody Project followed children from 1,100 divorced families over a 4-year period. In sum, shared parenting was linked to better emotional, academic, psychological, and social well-being over the 4 years, as well as to more enduring relationships with their fathers. (Maccoby & Mnookin, 1992)
- Of 1,200 families studied, half had shared parenting plans. Three years after their parents' divorce, the shared parenting children had better relationships with their fathers, and their fathers were more likely (90%) to be involved in school activities than the other fathers (60%). (Melli & Brown, 2008)

Active Fathers effects on Education (5/6 noncustodial parents are fathers)

- Active engagement... and on-going school-related discussions between fathers and their adolescents significantly lowered the probably of school failure when compared to adolescents with less actively engaged fathers (Lamb, M.E. & Kelly, J.B. 2009)
- Higher levels of paternal involvement in their children's schools was associated with better grades, better adjustment, fewer suspensions, and lower dropout rates than were lower levels of involvement (Nord, Brimhall, & West, 1997)
- When a child's father is actively involved in his or her life, the child has better academic results. (Jones & Mosher, 2013)

Fatherless effects on Education (5/6 noncustodial parents are fathers)

- Father loss after divorce is associated with difficulties in children's school-based, social and personal adjustment and diminished self-concept. (Parish 1987)
- There is a decrease in post-divorce academic performance of 30% of the children with absent fathers following divorce. Access to both parents seemed to be the most protective factor in academic performance. (Bisnaire, Firestone and Rynard 1990)
- 70% of all high-school drop outs come from a single-parent home. (Holstein, 2015)

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