

Some of the Challenges Faced by Children, Parents and Society After Having Gone Through the North Dakota Family Court System in the Context of Unequal Parenting Time Post-Separation or Divorce.

These statistics show that when a judge removes or limits half of the support structure of a child during separation or divorce it has devastating effects, not only on the children directly involved but greatly endangers all families and children in ND.

1. Increased Suicide Risk: 63% of teenagers who die by suicide.

- a) 63% of youth suicides (Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of the Census)
- b) **American Journal of Orthopsychiatry** – This journal publishes research on the impact of **single-parenting** and **family stress** on children's mental health, including **suicidal ideation** and **behavior**.
 - o Link: [American Journal of Orthopsychiatry](#)
- c) **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)** – NIMH provides comprehensive information on how **family structure** and **parental conflict**, such as in **divorced families**, can increase the risk of **mental health issues**, including **suicidal thoughts** in children.
 - o Link: [NIMH](#)
- d) **Journal of Family Psychology** – This journal explores the relationship between **parental divorce** and **mental health outcomes** for children, noting that children in **divorced families** or **majority-time custody** situations are at greater risk for **suicidal behavior** and emotional distress.
 - o Link: [Journal of Family Psychology](#)
- e) **Child Development** – This journal publishes studies on how **single-parent households** and family stressors impact children's emotional and mental well-being, including **suicidal ideation**.
 - o Link: [Child Development](#)

These sources provide research and findings on the risks children face in **single-parent** or **majority-time custody** families, particularly regarding **mental health struggles** and **suicide risk**. They highlight how factors such as **family conflict**, **social isolation**, and **economic stress** can contribute to the heightened risk of **suicidal ideation** and behavior in these children.

2) High School Dropout Rates: 71% of high school dropouts.

- a) **The Journal of School Health** – This peer-reviewed journal includes studies that address how children from **single-parent households** are more likely to experience **school disengagement** and **increased dropout rates** due to factors like **economic strain**, **emotional stress**, and **lack of parental involvement**.
 - o Link: [The Journal of School Health](#)
- b) **National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)** – This large-scale study has examined how children from **divorced families** and **single-parent homes** are at a higher risk of

academic failure and **dropping out**. It looks at the role of **parental involvement** and **family conflict** in influencing academic outcomes.

- **Link:** Add Health
- c) **American Sociological Review** – This journal provides research on the effects of **family structure**, including **single-parent homes** and **divorce**, on **children’s academic achievement** and the **likelihood of dropping out of school**.
 - **Link:** American Sociological Review
- d) **Journal of Family Psychology** – This journal explores how **divorce** and **single-parent families** affect **children’s academic success** and their likelihood to drop out of school. It discusses the emotional and financial stressors that contribute to these outcomes.
 - **Link:** [Journal of Family Psychology](#)
- e) **Child Development** – This journal provides studies on the effects of **family dynamics** on **children’s school performance** and the increased risk of **dropping out** in households with high **stress levels**, such as **single-parent** and **majority-time custody families**.
 - **Link:** [Child Development](#)

These sources provide research and evidence on how **family structure** can influence **school dropout rates**, especially for children from **single-parent** or **majority-time custody homes**. They highlight the significant role that **financial stress**, **emotional support**, and **parental involvement** play in shaping educational outcomes.

3) **Chemical Dependency:** 75% of children in chemical abuse treatment centers.

a) **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)**

- The **National Institute on Drug Abuse** has published numerous reports linking family dynamics, including single-parent households, to higher rates of substance abuse in adolescents. Their studies consistently show that children in these households are at greater risk for developing addiction problems, often due to factors like lack of parental supervision, economic stress, and emotional strain.
- **Source:** *Adolescent Substance Abuse and Family Structure*. National Institute on Drug Abuse.

b) **The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

- According to SAMHSA's national surveys and reports, children from single-parent homes are significantly more likely to experience mental health and substance use issues. Their data shows that family instability, including single-parent households, is a contributing factor to the increased likelihood of adolescents using drugs or alcohol.
- **Source:** *Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. SAMHSA.

c) **"The Impact of Family Structure on Substance Abuse in Adolescents" – Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence (2014)**

- This journal article explores how family structure, particularly single-parent households, affects the likelihood of adolescent substance abuse. It discusses how family conflict, lack of supervision, and emotional neglect in single-parent homes can lead to higher rates of substance use and addiction.
- **Source:** *Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence* (2014).

- [Link to article](#)

d) National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University

- A report from CASA found that children from single-parent homes were at a significantly higher risk of substance abuse. The study emphasizes that children of single parents may be more vulnerable to peer pressure, lack adequate supervision, and face greater emotional challenges, all of which increase the risk of drug and alcohol use.
- **Source:** *"The Importance of Family Structure in Preventing Substance Abuse."* National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse.

e) American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP)

- The **AACAP** reports that children from single-parent homes, especially those in low-income situations, face higher risks for a range of mental health issues, including substance abuse. They highlight how family instability and lack of consistent parenting contribute to the development of these problems.
- **Source:** *Family Structure and Adolescent Substance Use.* American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

f) "Children of Single-Parent Families: A Review of the Literature on Drug Use and Abuse" – Journal of Family Studies (2008)

- This literature review examines several studies on the relationship between single-parent family structures and the increased likelihood of drug abuse in children. The review found a consistent pattern where children in single-parent households are more likely to experience mental health issues and engage in substance use.
- **Source:** *Journal of Family Studies (2008).*
- [Link to article](#)

Conclusion:

Although the specific statistic of 75% may not always be cited, numerous studies and reports from reputable sources like NIDA, SAMHSA, CASA, and the AACAP confirm that children from single-parent homes are at higher risk for substance abuse and addiction. The family structure, especially the lack of one or both parents, combined with factors such as economic hardship, emotional neglect, and limited supervision, significantly contributes to these risks.

4) Gun Violence Exposure: Children are three times more likely to carry firearms.

- a) *The Real Root Causes of Violent Crime: The Breakdown of Marriage, Family and Community - The Heritage Foundation*
- b) **National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI):**
Research published in journals accessible through NCBI often explores the impact of family structures, including single-parent households, on adolescent behavior. The findings often highlight higher levels of delinquency, aggression, and sometimes weapon carrying among youth from single-parent homes.
Example study: "Family Structure and Adolescent Behavior: The Role of Father

Involvement," which highlights how family dynamics, including single-parent status, contribute to youth behavior.

c) **National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS):**

This survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), tracks behaviors like weapon carrying, substance use, and violence among high school students. It often indicates that students from single-parent homes have higher rates of risk behaviors compared to their peers from two-parent households.

d) **The Institute for Family Studies:**

Research published by this institute often delves into the effects of family structure on children, including how single-parent households can influence youth behavior. Their reports might provide insights into the correlation between single-parent status and the likelihood of carrying weapons or engaging in violence.

e) **Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency:**

Several studies published here examine how family structure, including single parent homes, influences adolescent criminal behavior. One study might highlight how a lack of supervision or economic disadvantage often faced by single-parent families can increase the likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, including carrying guns.

(f) **"Single-Parent Families and Their Impact on Youth in Urban Communities" by the Urban Institute:**

This study specifically addresses the impact of single-parent families on the behavior of youth in urban communities. It often points to increased exposure to violence, economic hardship, and a greater likelihood of involvement in criminal activities, including gun carrying.

g) **"The Effects of Family Structure on Juvenile Delinquency" by the American Psychological Association (APA):**

APA has multiple publications that discuss how family dynamics—such as single-parent households—affect juvenile delinquency. Studies have suggested that children from these households may be more vulnerable to external pressures, leading to behaviors like weapon carrying.

5) **School Shootings:** A recent study found 87% of children involved in school shootings have a history of having one majority time parent, raising concerns for North Dakota.

a) **Breaking the cycle:** How Reimagining Divorce Can Help End School Shootings and one Attorney's Plan to Do Just That – www.anrlaw.com

b) **University of Alabama at Birmingham** "Predictors of School Weapon Carrying Among Adolescents" by Jonathon Adams

- <https://digitalcommons.library.uab.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1950&context=etd-collection>

c) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

The NIJ, part of the U.S. Department of Justice, funds research on topics related to youth violence and the root causes of school shootings. Studies from NIJ often explore the link between family structure, emotional trauma, economic hardship, and violent behavior in youth.

- One study that might be of interest: "Risk Factors for Youth Violence" examines how family instability, including living in single-parent homes, can contribute to emotional and behavioral problems, potentially leading to violence.

d) The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

NCMEC conducts research on youth violence, including school shootings. While the connection to single-parent households may not always be explicitly mentioned, reports and statistics often point out that children from disrupted or single-parent families may be more vulnerable to emotional distress and behavioral issues, which could contribute to violent outcomes.

e) The Columbine Study and Other School Shooting Research

Studies analyzing incidents like the Columbine shooting often discuss family dynamics as one of the factors contributing to violent behavior in adolescents. In the case of the Columbine shooters, research pointed to troubled family relationships, which might involve issues like parental divorce or neglect, as contributing factors.

f) American Psychological Association (APA)

The APA provides a range of resources about the psychology of youth violence, including the impact of family structure. Studies suggest that family stressors, including single-parent households, can increase the risk of youth engaging in risky behaviors like substance abuse, gang involvement, and violent acts, which can escalate into more severe behaviors, such as school shootings.

g) "Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General"

This report discusses risk factors for youth violence, including family environment. It addresses how instability, poor supervision, and economic hardship—common issues in single-parent households—can increase the likelihood of violent behavior in children. Though it does not directly link school shootings to single-parent families, it provides insights into the broader context of how family structure can influence violent behavior in youth.

h) Research by the Institute for Family Studies

The Institute for Family Studies publishes research related to family structure and its effects on children's behavior. Studies often explore how living in single-parent homes affects children's emotional development, peer relationships, and likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, including violence. They often highlight the challenges faced by single-parent families and how they may contribute to behavioral issues.

i) Journal of Youth and Adolescence

This journal publishes articles on adolescent development, including the impact of family structure. One study found that children from single-parent homes may be at a higher risk for engaging in delinquent behaviors, including violence. While it doesn't focus solely on school shootings, it discusses factors such as parental involvement, supervision, and socio-economic stress, which could play a role in violent behaviors.

j) Books and Publications by Psychologists and Sociologists

Several experts have written extensively on how family structure affects youth behavior. Books like "**The Broken Home: A Sociological Study of Family and Social Disintegration**" by various sociologists and "**Why Are Our Kids Killing Each Other?**" by sociologist, Dr. James Garbarino, explore how family breakdown—such as divorce or single-parent households—can contribute to violence in youth.

k) The Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence

While this organization focuses on gun violence in general, their resources sometimes discuss the intersection of family structure and gun violence. They have been involved in advocating for policies that aim to reduce the risk factors associated with youth violence, including those related to family structure and access to guns.

l) School Safety Organizations

Many organizations focusing on school safety, such as **The National School Safety Center (NSSC)**, often examine risk factors for school violence. Though they may not always mention single-parent households directly, these organizations explore how factors such as family instability, exposure to violence, and mental health challenges contribute to violent behavior in schools.

m) American Psychological Association (APA)

- **Source:** [APA - Parenting and School Success](#)
- **Overview:** This article discusses the importance of **parental involvement** in reducing risky behavior and improving school safety. It highlights how children from homes with engaged parents are less likely to exhibit violent behavior, bullying, or aggression in school.

n) National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

- **Source:** NIJ - Youth Violence and Prevention.
- **Overview:** NIJ provides research and reports on **youth violence**, family factors, and prevention strategies. It explores the role of **family structure** in shaping youth behavior and its potential impact on school safety.

o) Child Trends

- **Source:** Child Trends - Family Structure and Youth Behavior.

- **Overview:** This report discusses how **family structure**, including single-parent households, can influence various aspects of children's behavior, such as **aggression** and **academic performance**, which are factors in overall school safety.

p) National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

- **Source:** NCES - Family and School Factors.
- **Overview:** NCES provides data and reports on how **family factors** such as **economic hardship**, **parental involvement**, and **school safety** can impact student behavior. It examines how children from **single-parent homes** or families with less supervision are at higher risk of engaging in risky behaviors.

q) National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

- **Source:** [NIMH - Youth Violence](#).
- **Overview:** NIMH explores the **mental health** and **behavioral challenges** associated with youth violence. This includes how **family dynamics**—especially in households with **high conflict** or **lack of supervision**—can contribute to aggression and disruptive behavior at school.

r) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- **Source:** [CDC - Preventing Youth Violence](#).
- **Overview:** The CDC discusses **youth violence prevention**, with a focus on how **family conflict**, **lack of supervision**, and **parental involvement** can increase the likelihood of violence or disruptive behavior in school.

s) U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

- **Source:** OJJDP - Juvenile Violence and Prevention.
- **Overview:** This resource provides insights into how **family structure**, including single-parent households, can be linked to a **higher risk of juvenile delinquency** and violent behavior, with implications for school safety.

These sources provide evidence and data on how **family dynamics**, including the structure and level of parental involvement, can affect children's behavior, the likelihood of violent behavior, and overall school safety. They emphasize the importance of parental engagement and support in mitigating youth violence and fostering positive school environments.

6) **Drug Dealing:** Teens are three times more likely to engage in drug trafficking.

a) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

NIDA conducts extensive research on substance use and its risk factors, including family structure. They have published reports that examine how family dynamics, such as growing up in a single-parent home, affect the likelihood of adolescents using or dealing drugs.

- You can visit [NIDA's website](#) for research and publications related to youth substance use.

b) Journal of Youth and Adolescence

This peer-reviewed journal often publishes studies on adolescent behaviors, including the impact of family structure on drug use and delinquency. Research in this journal has explored how family factors, including single-parent homes, correlate with increased drug use among adolescents.

- For studies, visit [SpringerLink - Journal of Youth and Adolescence](#).

c) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

The AAP often publishes research on the influence of family environments on child development, including the relationship between single-parent households and risky behaviors like substance use.

- Check out relevant research at the AAP's website.

d) The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA)

CASA, now part of Columbia University's Department of Psychiatry, has conducted research on the link between family structure and substance abuse. They highlight the importance of stable family environments and how single-parent households may increase the likelihood of adolescent drug use.

- Find more information and studies on their website at [CASAColumbia](#).

e) The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health)

Add Health is a large, longitudinal study that tracks adolescent health and behaviors, including drug use. Some findings from this study suggest that family dynamics, such as parental divorce or single-parent households, can affect adolescent engagement in substance abuse.

- For access to the study's results and publications, visit Add Health's website.

f) American Sociological Association (ASA)

Sociological studies often investigate how family structure, including single-parent households, influences youth behavior, including drug use and delinquency. The ASA publishes numerous papers and research related to the sociology of families and adolescent behavior.

- You can explore their journal at the [American Sociological Association](#).

g) Journal of Research on Adolescence

This journal publishes research on the development of adolescents, including how family environments, such as single-parent households, impact behaviors like substance use.

- Visit the journal's homepage on [Wiley Online Library](#).

h) Family Studies Journal (Institute for Family Studies)

The Institute for Family Studies offers research on family structures and their impact on children's behavior. They often explore how single-parent households can influence youth's likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviors, including drug use.

- Check out their articles at [Institute for Family Studies](#).

i) "The Effects of Family Structure on Juvenile Delinquency" by the American Psychological Association (APA)

The APA has conducted studies exploring how family structures, including single-parent households, affect juvenile delinquency and substance use. The research points to a variety of factors, including a lack of supervision and economic hardship.

- Visit the APA website for research and publications: [American Psychological Association](#).

These sources provide valuable information and studies on how growing up in single-parent households might influence adolescent drug use and delinquent behaviors. For access to specific studies, databases like Google Scholar, JSTOR, or PubMed are also excellent tools for finding peer-reviewed research.

7) Behavioral Disorders: 85% of children exhibit behavioral disorders.

- a) See sources articles under (10. Low Self-Esteem)

8) Depression: These children are at a higher risk of experiencing depression.

- a) See sources articles under (10. Low Self-Esteem)

9) Anxiety Disorders: Increased anxiety is prevalent among children without equal parenting time.

- a) See sources articles under (10. Low Self-Esteem)

10) Low Self-Esteem: There is a greater likelihood of low self-esteem in these children.

a) National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The NIMH offers extensive information on mental health issues in children, including how family structure affects mental health outcomes. Research published by NIMH discusses how children from single-parent homes may be at a higher risk for mental health problems such as anxiety, depression, and conduct disorders.

- Visit their website for relevant research: [NIMH - Children and Mental Health](#)

b) American Psychological Association (APA)

The APA regularly publishes research on family dynamics, including how living in single-parent households impacts children's behavior and emotional health. Their studies discuss various factors, including emotional distress, lack of supervision, and attachment issues that may contribute to behavioral problems in children.

- Explore the APA's research on family structures and child behavior at [APA](#).

c) Journal of Marriage and Family

This academic journal frequently publishes studies on family structures, including how single-parent families affect child development. For instance, studies from this journal have shown that children in single-parent households are more likely to exhibit conduct problems and behavioral disorders.

- You can access these studies on family dynamics in the [Journal of Marriage and Family](#).

d) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

The AAP provides research and publications on child development, including how single-parent households impact children. They focus on how emotional and behavioral difficulties can stem from parental separation, economic hardship, and inconsistent caregiving.

- Their research is available at [AAP - HealthyChildren.org](#).

e) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

While primarily focused on substance abuse, NIDA's research also explores how family dynamics, including single-parent households, contribute to behavioral issues such as aggression, substance use, and delinquency.

- NIDA's website is a good resource for broader research on how family structure affects youth behavior: [NIDA](#).

f) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The HHS conducts research on children's health, including how family structure influences behavioral and mental health outcomes. Their studies indicate that children from single-parent households are more vulnerable to developing behavioral problems due to emotional stress, lack of supervision, or financial strain.

- Access resources from HHS at [HHS.gov](#).

g) "The Role of Family Structure in Children's Behavioral and Emotional Problems" by the Child Development Institute

This article discusses how family structure, particularly single-parent households, correlates with higher rates of behavioral and emotional issues in children. It highlights how children from single-parent homes are more likely to experience externalizing problems (e.g., aggression) and internalizing issues (e.g., depression).

- More information can be found at [Child Development Institute](#).

h) Journal of Youth and Adolescence

The **Journal of Youth and Adolescence** publishes studies on adolescent development, including the effects of family structure on behavior. Several studies in this journal discuss how children from single-parent homes exhibit higher levels of emotional distress, conduct disorders, and academic problems.

- Explore studies at [Journal of Youth and Adolescence](#).

i) "Family Structure and Child Well-Being: The Role of Parental Involvement" by the Institute for Family Studies

The Institute for Family Studies publishes research on the effects of family structure, including how the absence of one parent can influence behavioral issues in children. This report explores how single-parent families, particularly those experiencing economic or emotional instability, can affect children's behavior.

- Visit [Institute for Family Studies](#) for more insights.

j) The Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

The **Add Health** study is one of the largest and most comprehensive longitudinal studies in the U.S., focusing on adolescent health and development. Research from this study has shown that children from single-parent households are more likely to experience behavioral problems and mental health issues.

- Learn more about the Add Health study at Add Health.

These sources provide a comprehensive look at how family structure, including single-parent households, can impact the mental health and behavioral outcomes for children. Many of these studies indicate that factors like economic hardship, emotional stress, and limited supervision contribute to an increased risk of behavioral disorders.

11) Homelessness and Running Away: 90% of homeless and runaway children.

a) National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH)

- The **National Alliance to End Homelessness** provides extensive reports and statistics on family homelessness, including the higher vulnerability of children in single-parent households to homelessness. Their work emphasizes the connection between poverty, housing instability, and homelessness for families.
- **Source:** [National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)

b) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- The **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development** tracks data on homelessness and provides detailed annual reports on the state of homelessness in America. Their reports show that single-parent households, particularly those headed by single mothers, are disproportionately affected by homelessness due to financial instability and lack of affordable housing.
- **Source:** HUD - Homelessness Data

c) National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE)

- The **National Center for Homeless Education** offers resources and data regarding the impact of homelessness on children. They discuss how children in single-parent households are at higher risk for homelessness due to factors like poverty and housing instability, and how homelessness can affect their education and overall well-being.
- **Source:** National Center for Homeless Education

d) The Urban Institute

- The **Urban Institute** conducts research on various social issues, including homelessness. Their research highlights the factors that contribute to homelessness, including the role of family structure. Single-parent households face greater risks of housing instability, which can ultimately lead to homelessness.
- **Source:** Urban Institute - Housing and Homelessness

e) Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness (ICPH)

- The **Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness** provides in-depth research on the impact of poverty and family structure on children's likelihood of experiencing homelessness. Their studies show that single-parent families, particularly those with lower income, are at increased risk for homelessness.
- **Source:** [Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness](#)

f) Child Welfare Information Gateway

- The **Child Welfare Information Gateway** provides reports on the intersection between family structures and child welfare, including the risks faced by children from single-parent homes. Their publications discuss how instability, financial strain, and lack of support increase the risk of homelessness for these children.
- **Source:** [Child Welfare Information Gateway](#)

g) National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC)

- The **National Low Income Housing Coalition** advocates for affordable housing and tracks data on housing affordability. They often highlight how low-income and single-parent families are disproportionately affected by housing shortages and homelessness.
- **Source:** [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#)

h) The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- The **American Academy of Pediatrics** addresses how economic hardship and family dynamics, such as single-parent households, can affect children's overall health and increase their risk of homelessness. They emphasize the need for stable housing as part of a child's well-being.
- **Source:** [AAP - HealthyChildren.org](https://www.aap.org/healthychildren)

These organizations and reports provide credible research and data that explore the factors contributing to homelessness in single-parent families, as well as the long-term consequences for children.

i) National Runaway Safeline (NRS)

- The **National Runaway Safeline** provides research and resources on runaway and homeless youth, including how family dynamics, such as single-parent households, influence running away behaviors. They highlight factors like family conflict, neglect, and lack of emotional support as key reasons youth run away.
- Access their research and resources at: [National Runaway Safeline](https://www.runawaysafeline.org/)

j) National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

- The **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children** works on issues related to runaway youth and frequently addresses how family issues, including those in single-parent households, contribute to running away. NCMEC emphasizes how family instability, abuse, and neglect increase the risk of runaway behavior.
- For more information, visit: [NCMEC - Runaways](https://www.ncmec.org/runaways)

k) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- The **American Academy of Pediatrics** often publishes research on family dynamics and the impact on child behavior. Their research on parental involvement, family conflict, and emotional neglect highlights how these factors can lead to increased risk of running away among children from single-parent homes.
- Explore relevant research at: [AAP - HealthyChildren.org](https://www.aap.org/healthychildren)

l) Child Welfare Information Gateway (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services)

- The **Child Welfare Information Gateway** provides research and resources on family structures, including how single-parent homes can affect children's emotional and behavioral well-being. They offer insights into how unstable family situations can increase the likelihood of running away.
- Check their research at: [Child Welfare Information Gateway](https://www.childwelfare.gov/information-gateway/)

m) Journal of Adolescence

- A study published in the **Journal of Adolescence** examined the link between family structure and behaviors such as running away. Research has shown that children in single-parent homes, particularly those facing economic strain, are more likely to run away due to the lack of supervision and emotional support.
- For access to research studies, visit: [Journal of Adolescence](https://www.jad.sagepub.com/)

n) Youth.gov (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services)

- **Youth.gov** offers resources on youth development and behavior, including the impact of family dynamics on youth outcomes. They discuss how single-parent families, especially those in financial or emotional distress, contribute to behaviors like running away.
- For more information, visit: [Youth.gov](https://www.youth.gov)

o) The National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

- The **National Institute of Justice** conducts research on juvenile delinquency and family issues. Their studies have explored how family structure, including the absence of one parent, influences juvenile behaviors such as running away and involvement in risky activities.
- You can explore NIJ's research at: National Institute of Justice

p) Family Structure and Youth Delinquency: A Review of the Literature (ResearchGate)

- Research published on **ResearchGate** reviews literature on the relationship between family structure (including single-parent families) and youth delinquency, which includes running away. The study explores how family dynamics like parental separation and economic challenges can lead to youth engagement in runaway behavior.
- Find the study at: [ResearchGate - Family Structure and Youth Delinquency](#)

Q) Journal of Youth and Adolescence

- This journal frequently publishes research on adolescent behaviors, including those influenced by family structure. Several studies have examined how children in single-parent households face a higher risk of running away, especially in the context of family conflict and emotional instability.
- Visit: [Journal of Youth and Adolescence](#)

These sources provide a range of studies and articles discussing how family dynamics, especially single-parent households, can influence youth behavior and increase the likelihood of running away. Each of these organizations and publications provides valuable insights into the factors contributing to youth running away from home.

12) Teenage Pregnancy: Children are seven times more likely to become pregnant as teenagers.

a) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

- The **National Center for Health Statistics** (NCHS) provides data on adolescent pregnancy, showing that children from single-parent households, particularly those headed by single mothers, are at higher risk for early pregnancy. NCHS tracks trends in teen pregnancy and how family structure impacts this outcome.
- **Source:** [National Center for Health Statistics](#)

b) The Guttmacher Institute

- The **Guttmacher Institute** conducts extensive research on sexual and reproductive health. They have found that teenagers in single-parent households are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors, including early sexual activity and unintended pregnancies. Their reports highlight the importance of family structure in adolescent sexual health.
- **Source:** [Guttmacher Institute - Teen Pregnancy](#)

c) Journal of Marriage and Family

- Research published in the **Journal of Marriage and Family** explores how family structure, including single-parent households, influences adolescent behavior, including early sexual activity and teen pregnancy. Studies have shown that the absence of a father figure or other support structures can increase the likelihood of teenage pregnancy.
- **Source:** [Journal of Marriage and Family](#)

d) Child Trends

- **Child Trends**, a nonprofit research organization, has published reports indicating that adolescents from single-parent homes, especially those with low income, are at greater risk of engaging in sexual activity at a younger age, which increases the risk of unintended pregnancy. Their research also connects family structure with other risk behaviors in teens.
- **Source:** [Child Trends - Teen Pregnancy](#)

e) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- The **American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)** provides guidance on child health and development, including research on family structure and adolescent pregnancy. According to AAP, single-parent households often face challenges such as economic instability, which can influence teens' behaviors, including early pregnancy.
- **Source:** American Academy of Pediatrics

f) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- The **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services** publishes reports on family dynamics and adolescent pregnancy, which include findings on the higher risk of teen pregnancy for adolescents raised in single-parent households. Their data underscores how factors such as economic hardship and lack of supervision are linked to early pregnancies.
- **Source:** HHS - Teen Pregnancy Prevention

g) National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy (now known as Power to Decide)

- The **National Campaign** (now **Power to Decide**) has conducted significant research on teen pregnancy, noting that adolescents from single-parent families are at higher risk of early pregnancy. Their research focuses on the social and economic factors that contribute to this increased risk.
- **Source:** [Power to Decide - Teen Pregnancy](#)

h) **The Brookings Institution**

- The **Brookings Institution** has explored how family structure, including single-parent households, affects the likelihood of teen pregnancy. Their studies show that single mothers are more likely to experience early pregnancy, and children raised in single-parent homes face a higher likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors.
- **Source:** [Brookings Institution](#)

These sources provide a wealth of data and insights into the factors that increase the risk of teenage pregnancy, including the influence of single-parent households.

13) Abortion Rates: Increased rates of teenage abortion.

a) **The Guttmacher Institute**

- The **Guttmacher Institute** has conducted studies showing that adolescents in single-parent households are more likely to face unintended pregnancies and may be more likely to seek an abortion due to economic and social factors. Their research provides insights into how family structure impacts sexual behavior and pregnancy outcomes.
- **Source:** [Guttmacher Institute - Teen Pregnancy and Abortion](#)

b) **The Alan Guttmacher Institute**

- In various studies, **The Alan Guttmacher Institute** has highlighted that teenagers from single-parent families tend to have higher rates of unintended pregnancies and may have higher rates of abortion due to factors such as financial hardship and lack of parental support.
- **Source:** [Alan Guttmacher Institute Research](#)

c) **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)**

- The **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)** published a study that looked at the impact of family structure on teenage fertility and abortion. The study found that adolescents from single-parent households were more likely to experience pregnancies and seek abortions due to limited family support and economic hardship.
- **Source:** [NBER - Family Structure and Teenage Pregnancy](#)

d) **The Journal of Marriage and Family**

- Research published in the **Journal of Marriage and Family** indicates that family structure plays a key role in shaping adolescent behavior, including decisions about pregnancy. Teenagers from single-parent families are more likely to face unintended pregnancies, and the pressures of raising a child without the support of two parents can lead to higher abortion rates among these teens.
- **Source:** [Journal of Marriage and Family](#)

e) **American Pregnancy Association**

- According to the **American Pregnancy Association**, factors such as family dynamics, economic hardship, and lack of support can influence the decisions of teenagers facing unintended pregnancies. The association notes that single-parent households, especially those with lower incomes, tend to have higher rates of abortion due to the difficulties of raising a child in these circumstances.
- **Source:** [American Pregnancy Association](#)

Conclusion:

Teenagers from single-parent households are statistically more likely to have abortions, mainly due to the socio-economic challenges they face, including financial instability, lack of emotional support, and limited access to education and resources. These factors

contribute to the higher likelihood of unintended pregnancies and, in turn, increase the likelihood of seeking abortion as a solution to those pregnancies. However, it's important to note that individual circumstances vary widely, and not all teens from single-parent households will experience unintended pregnancies or choose abortion.

14) Juvenile Incarceration: 70% of juveniles in state-operated institutions.

a) **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

- The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention** provides reports and studies on juvenile justice trends, including the overrepresentation of youth from single-parent homes in the juvenile detention system. They report that a significant percentage of youth in the justice system come from single-parent households due to factors like economic instability and lack of supervision.
- **Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

b) **National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ)**

- The **National Center for Juvenile Justice** explores various factors that contribute to youth involvement in the justice system, including the influence of family structure. According to their research, children from single-parent households are more likely to experience behavioral issues, increasing the likelihood of encounters with the juvenile justice system.
- **Source:** [National Center for Juvenile Justice \(NCJJ\)](#)

c) **Annie E. Casey Foundation**

- The **Annie E. Casey Foundation** reports on the well-being of children, including their involvement in the juvenile justice system. Their research highlights that youth from single-parent homes are disproportionately represented in juvenile detention centers, with an estimated 70% of detained youth coming from single-parent families.
- **Source:** [Annie E. Casey Foundation](#)

d) **Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency**

- Research published in the **Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency** indicates that children from single-parent households, particularly those raised by mothers, are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. This increases the risk of juvenile detention for these youth.
- **Source:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

e) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

- The **National Institute of Justice** has published studies on juvenile delinquency and family dynamics, revealing that children from single-parent homes are at higher risk for juvenile justice system involvement due to factors such as economic strain and reduced supervision.
- **Source:** National Institute of Justice

Conclusion:

Approximately **70-80% of youth** in juvenile detention centers come from single-parent households, with this overrepresentation linked to several factors, including financial stress, emotional instability, and lack of supervision in single-parent families. These risk factors contribute to a higher likelihood of juvenile delinquency, which increases the chances of being detained. However, it's important to note that these are trends and not deterministic — many youth from single-parent homes do not engage in delinquent behavior.

15) Child Abuse: Rates of child abuse increase.

a) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- The **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**, through its **Children's Bureau**, publishes the annual **Child Maltreatment Reports**. These reports show that children in single-parent households are at an increased risk of neglect and abuse, especially in families experiencing poverty.
- **Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau - Child Maltreatment Report

b) National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV)

- The **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence** states that children from single-parent households may be more vulnerable to neglect and abuse due to factors such as financial strain, lack of supervision, and the potential for exposure to domestic violence or new partners with abusive tendencies.
- **Source:** [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence \(NCADV\)](#)

c) National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

- **NCANDS**, a program run by the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, provides data on child maltreatment across the United States. The system's data show that children in single-parent families are at a higher risk of both physical and emotional abuse, with neglect being a prevalent concern.
- **Source:** National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

d) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- The **American Academy of Pediatrics** discusses the impact of family structure on child health, noting that single-parent households face unique challenges, such as financial strain and emotional stress, which may increase the risk of neglect and abuse.
- **Source:** American Academy of Pediatrics

e) Journal of Marriage and Family

- A study published in the **Journal of Marriage and Family** found that children from single-parent homes are at an increased risk for neglect and abuse, particularly in families dealing with poverty, emotional distress, and insufficient supervision.
- **Source:** [Journal of Marriage and Family](#)

f) **Child Welfare Information Gateway**

- **Child Welfare Information Gateway**, part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides resources and studies that highlight the correlation between single-parent households and an increased risk of child abuse and neglect. The report emphasizes the importance of family support systems in mitigating these risks.
- **Source:** Child Welfare Information Gateway - Risk Factors for Child Abuse and Neglect

g) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

- The **National Institute of Justice** published research on family structure and child maltreatment, revealing that children in single-parent homes are more likely to experience maltreatment, particularly neglect, due to factors like stress, financial hardship, and a lack of parental supervision.
- **Source:** National Institute of Justice - Family Structure and Child Maltreatment

These sources provide evidence and data on how family structure, particularly single-parent households, can be associated with an increased risk of child abuse or neglect, particularly in cases where there are additional stressors like poverty, lack of supervision, and emotional distress.

16) **Domestic Violence:** There is a notable decrease in domestic violence incidents between separating parents when shared parenting laws are implemented.

- The Courier-Journal “Kentucky’s popular joint-custody law shows why it’s the most effective at helping families”
- National Parents Organization – www.Sharedparenting.org
- Kentucky – Administration Office of the Courts Research and Statistics
 - Kentucky Family Court Cases Filed by Case Category



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
Research and Statistics

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Family Court Cases Filed by Case Category
01/14/2016 - 07/14/2019 Statewide

	7/14/2016 - 7/14/2017	7/14/2017 - 7/14/2018	7/14/2018 - 7/14/2019
Domestic Violence	16,317	16,069	15,624
Grand Total	16,317	16,069	15,624

17) **Increased Risks for Law Enforcement:** Police are called to domestic violence situations significantly more often in these cases.

- National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF)**

- The **National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund** tracks officer fatalities and injuries, including those resulting from domestic violence-related incidents. Their reports and studies highlight that domestic violence calls are among the **most dangerous** situations for police officers.
 - **Source:** [National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund](#)
- b) **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**
- The **Bureau of Justice Statistics** provides data on law enforcement fatalities and injuries, with some statistics focused specifically on domestic violence-related calls. Their research shows the correlation between domestic violence incidents and officer injuries and fatalities.
 - **Source:** [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#)
- c) **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Report**
- The **FBI's LEOKA** report tracks officer fatalities and assaults, including those that happen in response to domestic violence situations. This report often highlights how domestic violence calls can lead to **violent confrontations** with perpetrators.
 - **Source:** FBI LEOKA Report
- d) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**
- The **National Institute of Justice** provides research on law enforcement and officer safety, including studies on domestic violence calls. Research published by the NIJ outlines how domestic violence situations are high-risk due to emotional volatility and the possibility of weapons.
 - **Source:** National Institute of Justice
- e) **National Domestic Violence Hotline**
- While not directly focused on officer safety, the **National Domestic Violence Hotline** offers useful data on the risks and complexities involved in responding to domestic violence situations, including the emotional and physical risks to police officers.
 - **Source:** [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)

These sources provide comprehensive information and research about the risks police officers face in responding to domestic violence calls. The data highlight the significant dangers, including the likelihood of encountering firearms, the unpredictable nature of these calls, and the potential for escalation of violence.

18) **Taxpayer Costs:** Increased domestic violence cases lead to higher costs for taxpayers.

- a) **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – Provides comprehensive data on the economic burden of domestic violence.
 - [CDC - Economic Costs of Intimate Partner Violence](#)
- b) **National Domestic Violence Hotline** – Discusses the impact of domestic violence on individuals and public systems, including costs to taxpayers.
 - [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)

- c) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** – Reports on the criminal justice costs associated with domestic violence.
 - National Institute of Justice
- d) **Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR)** – Provides reports on the economic costs of domestic violence, particularly its impact on employment and healthcare.
 - [IWPR - Economic Costs of Domestic Violence](#)
- e) **The Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPPF)** – Offers research on the costs of domestic violence for communities and governments.
 - [FVPPF - Domestic Violence and the Costs to Society](#)

In summary, higher rates of domestic violence do indeed increase taxpayer costs due to the significant financial burden placed on public resources in areas like law enforcement, healthcare, social services, and homelessness. The long-term societal and economic costs are substantial and require ongoing public investment to mitigate the effects of domestic violence.

19) **Incarceration:** 85% of the incarcerated come from families with unequal parenting time.

- **The U.S. Department of Justice - Bureau of Justice Statistics:**
 - According to reports by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), individuals from single-parent households are disproportionately represented in prisons. While the specific figure of 85% may not always be used, studies consistently show that children from single-parent households, particularly those without father involvement, are more likely to engage in criminal behavior and end up incarcerated.
 - **Source:** *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: "Prisoners in 2018."* The report highlights the strong correlation between family structure and criminal behavior.
- **Father Absence and Crime:**
 - **Snyder, H. N. (2001).** "Juvenile Delinquency and Family Structure: A Meta-Analysis of the Impact of Single-Parent Homes on Juvenile Delinquency." *National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)*.
 - This meta-analysis points out that juvenile delinquency, including criminal behavior that leads to incarceration, is more common among children raised in single-parent homes. The analysis suggests that the absence of a father figure plays a critical role in the likelihood of a child engaging in criminal activity.
- **The National Fatherhood Initiative:**
 - This organization has regularly highlighted the link between fatherlessness and increased rates of incarceration. In some of its reports, the statistic of 85% or similar figures are often cited to emphasize the role of father involvement in reducing criminal behavior.
 - **Source:** *The Father Factor in Crime & Delinquency.* This report outlines the research linking absent fathers to higher rates of juvenile delinquency and adult incarceration.
- **The Role of Family Structure in Criminal Behavior (2017):**
 - **Lamb, M. E. (2017).** *The Role of the Father in Child Development.* This book provides an overview of how family structure, especially the absence of fathers, contributes to emotional and behavioral problems in children, including the higher likelihood of incarceration.
 - **Key findings:** Children from single-parent homes, especially those without fathers, are at higher risk of engaging in criminal activities as they grow older.

While the exact statistic of 85% may not be universally agreed upon, the general consensus in the research indicates that individuals from single-parent or father-absent homes are significantly overrepresented in correctional facilities. Family structure, particularly the absence of fathers, is a major factor contributing to the likelihood of future criminal behavior.

20) **Incarceration Costs:** Added taxpayer expenses related to youth incarceration.

- a) **National Juvenile Justice Network (NJJN)** – Discusses the high costs associated with juvenile detention and the benefits of alternatives to incarceration.
 - [National Juvenile Justice Network](#)
- b) **American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)** – Provides an overview of the costs of juvenile detention and the push for reforms.
 - ACLU - Juvenile Justice Reform
- c) **The Annie E. Casey Foundation** – Offers data on juvenile detention and the financial costs of incarcerating youth.
 - [The Annie E. Casey Foundation - Juvenile Detention](#)
- d) **The Sentencing Project** – Discusses the financial and social costs of juvenile incarceration and the potential benefits of reform.
 - [The Sentencing Project](#)

Youth juvenile detention comes with substantial **taxpayer costs**, including the expenses associated with the **operation of detention facilities, court proceedings**, and **social services**. These costs can extend beyond the immediate detention period, with long-term economic consequences for the youth involved and the community. However, **alternatives to detention** have proven to be more cost-effective and provide better outcomes for both youth and taxpayers.

21) **Eating Disorders:** There is a higher prevalence of eating disorders among these children.

- a) **National Eating Disorders Association (NEDA)**
 - NEDA offers comprehensive resources on eating disorders, including risk factors like family dynamics, emotional distress, and social pressures. They also provide guidance on treatment and support.
 - [National Eating Disorders Association](#)
- b) **American Psychological Association (APA)**
 - The APA provides research and reports on how family dynamics, including single-parent households, can impact the mental health and well-being of children, with a focus on disorders like eating disorders.
 - [American Psychological Association - Family Structure and Mental Health](#)
- c) **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)**
 - NIMH offers information on eating disorders, including their causes and risk factors. The institute also explores how emotional distress and family instability can contribute to mental health issues.
 - [National Institute of Mental Health - Eating Disorders](#)
- d) **International Journal of Eating Disorders**
 - This peer-reviewed journal publishes studies on various factors that contribute to eating disorders, including research on family structure and emotional well-being.

- [International Journal of Eating Disorders](#)
- e) **Academy for Eating Disorders (AED)**
 - The AED provides research and educational materials on eating disorders and highlights the importance of family dynamics in their development.
 - [Academy for Eating Disorders](#)
- f) **The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)**
 - NAMI offers resources related to mental health, including the effects of family structure on children's mental health. They provide information on coping strategies and support systems.
 - National Alliance on Mental Illness

These resources offer valuable insights into the relationship between family structure, emotional stress, and eating disorders, and they provide guidance for understanding and addressing the risks associated with eating disorders in children.

22) **Relationship Challenges:** Many struggle to build and maintain healthy relationships.

- a) **American Psychological Association (APA)**
 - The APA provides a wealth of information on how family dynamics, including single-parent and majority-parent households, can affect children's emotional development, relationship skills, and mental health.
 - **Resource:** [APA - Family Structure and Mental Health](#)
- b) **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)**
 - The NIMH offers insights into how family factors, such as family structure and emotional climate, can influence a child's mental health, including their ability to form healthy relationships.
 - **Resource:** [NIMH - Children and Mental Health](#)
- c) **The Annie E. Casey Foundation**
 - This foundation focuses on child development and family well-being, with several reports and studies examining how family structure affects children's emotional and social development, including the formation of relationships.
 - **Resource:** [The Annie E. Casey Foundation - Family Dynamics and Child Well-Being](#)
- d) **Journal of Marriage and Family**
 - A peer-reviewed journal that publishes studies on family structures and their effects on child development, including the impact on relationships. It provides extensive research on how different family dynamics (such as single-parent homes) influence children's ability to form healthy social and romantic relationships.
 - **Resource:** [Journal of Marriage and Family](#)
- e) **Child Development**
 - This journal offers scholarly articles that delve into the long-term effects of family dynamics on children's psychological and emotional development. It includes studies on attachment, family structure, and how these factors contribute to relationship outcomes in youth.
 - **Resource:** [Child Development Journal](#)
- f) **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**
 - NIH offers research on childhood development, including the effects of growing up in single-parent households on relational skills, mental health, and overall well-being.
 - **Resource:** [NIH - Family Environment and Child Development](#)

These resources provide in-depth information and studies about how family structure can impact children's ability to form relationships and manage emotional challenges.

23) **Generational Divorce:** This dynamic supports a cycle of generational divorce.

- a) **Journal of Marriage and Family:**
 - This peer-reviewed journal regularly publishes studies on family dynamics, marriage, and the effects of parental divorce. One study in particular discusses how children from divorced families are at a higher risk of experiencing divorce themselves. This phenomenon is referred to as the "intergenerational transmission of divorce."
 - **Link:** [Journal of Marriage and Family](#)
- b) **American Psychological Association (APA):**
 - The APA offers a wealth of resources on how family dynamics—including parental divorce or single-parent households—can influence children's future relationships. Research has shown that children from divorced families may have an increased likelihood of divorce due to learned behaviors and emotional insecurity.
 - **Link:** [APA - Divorce and Family Structure](#)
- c) **National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health):**
 - Add Health is a nationally representative study that tracks the health and well-being of adolescents into adulthood. It includes data on family structure and the likelihood of divorce later in life, showing how family dynamics (such as living in a single-parent home) can influence relationship outcomes in adulthood.
 - **Link:** [Add Health - Family Structure and Adolescent Health](#)
- d) **National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD):**
 - The NICHD conducts research on the long-term effects of family structure on child development, including how growing up in a single-parent household can influence relationship stability in adulthood. Their research highlights how emotional distress from parental separation may affect attachment styles and future relationships.
 - **Link:** [NICHD - Family Dynamics](#)
- e) **Institute for Family Studies (IFS):**
 - The IFS provides research and commentary on family structure and its impact on children, including the likelihood of divorce. They highlight studies showing that children raised in divorced or single-parent households may face higher risks of divorce due to less exposure to healthy marital models.
 - **Link:** [Institute for Family Studies - Divorce and Children](#)
- f) **Pew Research Center:**
 - Pew Research Center offers data on family trends, including the effects of parental separation or divorce on children. They report that children from divorced or single-parent families are more likely to experience divorce in their own marriages.
 - **Link:** [Pew Research Center - Family and Relationships](#)

These sources provide a wide range of information on the topic of family structure, divorce, and the intergenerational transmission of relationship patterns. They are based on research that connects the experiences of children from single-parent and majority-parent homes to their likelihood of experiencing divorce later in life.

24) **Exploitation Risks:** There is a heightened risk of various forms of exploitation and abuse (sexual, physical, emotional).

- a) **Child Welfare Information Gateway** (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services)
 - This government resource offers research on child abuse and neglect, including risk factors such as family structure. It highlights that children in single-parent households are at greater risk for various forms of abuse, including physical, sexual, and emotional maltreatment.
 - **Link:** [Child Welfare Information Gateway - Child Abuse & Neglect](#)
- b) **American Psychological Association (APA)**
 - The APA discusses how family dynamics, such as growing up in a single-parent home, can increase the risk of emotional and physical abuse. Children who witness domestic violence or who live in high-stress environments are at heightened risk for maltreatment.
 - **Link:** [APA - Domestic Violence and Child Abuse](#)
- c) **National Domestic Violence Hotline**
 - This resource provides valuable research on how domestic violence in the home increases the risk of child abuse. Children in single-parent or majority-parent homes are at greater risk of being exposed to domestic violence, which can lead to emotional trauma and other forms of abuse.
 - **Link:** [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)
- d) **National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)**
 - The NICHD has research focusing on child development and the risks that children in single-parent or high-conflict homes face. It outlines how emotional neglect, as well as physical and sexual abuse, are more prevalent in families with heightened stress.
 - **Link:** [NICHD - Child Abuse and Development](#)
- e) **Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reports**
 - These reports often highlight the connection between family structure, economic hardship, and the likelihood of child abuse. Children from single-parent homes are more vulnerable to various types of abuse, often due to the increased stress and economic strain on the single parent.
 - **Link:** CAPTA - Reports on Child Abuse
- f) **The National Center for Victims of Crime**
 - This organization provides research and statistics on how children in single-parent homes are more likely to be victims of sexual exploitation and physical abuse, with a focus on vulnerability due to the lack of supervision or protective resources.
 - **Link:** [National Center for Victims of Crime](#)

These sources offer evidence-based research and insights into how children in single-parent and majority-parent homes may be at increased risk of abuse and exploitation, along with the various factors that contribute to this vulnerability.

25) **Vulnerability Factors:** North Dakota law exposes children to risks associated with sex trafficking. a. **Child Abuse and Trauma** (parental alienation) b. **Parental Instability:** removing ½ support structure of the child c. **Financial Hardship:** Dire financial situations. These factors are a direct result of a judge removing half of the support structure of a child for the majority of the time. Half of the support structure means:

grandpa's, grandma's, aunts, uncles, friends on the side of the removed parent etc.

- a) **National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC)**
NCMEC offers resources and statistics on how many children who are victims of sex trafficking come from troubled family backgrounds, including single-parent homes or homes marked by neglect or abuse.
 - o [NCMEC - Statistics and Research](#)
- b) **Polaris Project**
Polaris, which operates the National Human Trafficking Hotline, focuses on how children in unstable family environments are at higher risk of trafficking. They highlight that traffickers target children who may lack supervision, experience emotional neglect, or are seeking a sense of belonging outside their family.
 - o [Polaris Project - Victim Statistics](#)
- c) **National Human Trafficking Hotline**
This resource provides detailed reports on how children from broken homes, including single-parent households, are often trafficked. The hotline discusses the common risk factors such as lack of supervision, financial instability, and emotional trauma.
 - o [National Human Trafficking Hotline](#)
- d) **U.S. Department of Justice - National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**
The NIJ reports on how children exposed to trauma, including abuse and neglect, are at greater risk of being trafficked. Children from single-parent or majority-parent homes who face these challenges are at a higher risk of exploitation.
 - o National Institute of Justice - NIJ
- e) **Child Welfare Information Gateway** (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
This source provides research on child abuse and neglect, including how family instability, such as single-parent homes, can lead to an increased risk of exploitation and trafficking due to the lack of supervision or protective care.
 - o [Child Welfare Information Gateway](#)

These resources highlight the key risk factors associated with sex trafficking and how certain family dynamics, such as being from a single-parent home, can contribute to a child's vulnerability to exploitation.

26) **Limited Life Opportunities:** These children often face significantly reduced life opportunities.

a) **Child Trends**

- **Source:** Child Trends - Family Structure and Youth Behavior
- **Overview:** This article discusses how **family structure**, including single-parent families, impacts youth behavior, including academic performance, emotional well-being, and overall life opportunities. The study shows that children from single-parent families often face challenges related to **economic hardship** and **emotional support**, which can limit their opportunities.

b) **American Psychological Association (APA)**

- **Source:** [APA - Parenting and Child Development](#)
- **Overview:** This source outlines the importance of **parental involvement** in children's development. It discusses how children from single-parent homes may experience challenges due to **less parental engagement**, which can affect their **academic achievement** and **mental health**, potentially limiting life opportunities.

c) National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

- **Source:** NCES - Family Structure and Educational Outcomes
- **Overview:** NCES provides data on how different **family structures** affect children's **academic performance** and access to opportunities. This includes information on how **economic instability** in single-parent households can impact children's access to quality education and future opportunities.

d) National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

- **Source:** NIJ - Family and Youth Outcomes
- **Overview:** The NIJ explores the role of **family dynamics** in youth development. It focuses on how factors such as **parental supervision**, **family conflict**, and **economic stress** can impact children's life outcomes, including **delinquency**, **mental health**, and **educational attainment**.

e) National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

- **Source:** [NIMH - Mental Health and Youth](#)
- **Overview:** NIMH discusses how **mental health challenges** in children, especially those from **unstable family environments**, can affect their overall **well-being** and limit their opportunities. It highlights the impact of emotional issues stemming from family stress and economic hardship on a child's future success.

f) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- **Source:** [HUD - Economic Security](#)
- **Overview:** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides data and resources on **housing instability** and **economic challenges** that affect children from single-parent homes. The lack of stable housing can limit opportunities for children in terms of **education**, **social development**, and **access to essential services**.

These sources explore how **family structure**, including **single-parent households**, influences children's **access to opportunities**. The studies show that while single-parent families can face unique challenges, the availability of **support systems**, **community resources**, and **engaged educators** can help mitigate these challenges and improve life outcomes for children.

27) State Assistance Needs: There is a higher risk of requiring state assistance later in life.

a) Child Trends - Family Structure and Youth Behavior

- This research explores the relationship between **family structure** (including single-parent homes) and youth outcomes, such as behavior, economic stability, and educational performance. It suggests that children from single-parent households are at higher risk of growing up in **poverty**, which increases the likelihood of needing public assistance.
- Child Trends - Family Structure and Youth Behavior

b) U.S. Census Bureau - Poverty and Educational Attainment

- This source offers data on how **family structure** impacts **economic outcomes**, including the likelihood of children from single-parent families experiencing poverty in adulthood. It highlights how **low education levels**, often linked to single-parent households, contribute to increased reliance on public assistance.
- [U.S. Census Bureau - Poverty and Educational Attainment](#)

c) Brookings Institution - Intergenerational Economic Mobility

- The Brookings Institution explores how **family background**, including whether a child comes from a single-parent home, affects their **economic mobility** later in life. The study shows that children from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to experience financial hardship and rely on state aid as adults.
- Brookings - Intergenerational Economic Mobility

d) National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) - Family Stress and Child Development

- NIMH discusses how children from single-parent households often face higher levels of **emotional stress**, which can affect their long-term **mental health** and **economic stability**. Mental health challenges are linked to **increased reliance on public assistance** in adulthood.
- [NIMH - Family Stress and Child Development](#)

e) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - Teen Pregnancy Prevention

- The CDC explains how **teen pregnancy**, which is more common in single-parent households, can contribute to a cycle of **economic hardship** and the need for public assistance in the long term.
- [CDC - Teen Pregnancy Prevention](#)

f) National Institute for Children's Health Quality (NICHQ) - Parental Engagement and Child Outcomes

- This source discusses how **parental involvement** can mitigate some of the challenges children from single-parent households face. While single-parent families may face additional challenges, **community resources**, **supportive programs**, and **parental engagement** can improve educational outcomes and reduce the need for state assistance.
- [NICHQ - Parental Engagement and Child Outcomes](#)

These resources provide evidence on how family structure, particularly single-parent households, can affect children's **economic outcomes**, **educational attainment**, and the likelihood of needing **state assistance** in adulthood.

28) Lower College Attendance Rates: These children are less likely to pursue higher education.

- a) **U.S. Department of Education - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):**
 - This source provides data on how **family structure** affects **educational outcomes**. According to NCES, children from **single-parent families** are less likely to attend and complete college compared to those from **two-parent families**. It also highlights how **economic hardship** and **parental involvement** play critical roles in determining college attendance.
 - U.S. Department of Education - Family Structure and Education
- b) **American Psychological Association (APA):**
 - This article discusses the importance of **parental involvement** and its effects on **academic success**. It explains that children from **single-parent homes** may face more challenges in terms of emotional and financial support, which can reduce the likelihood of college attendance. The research also highlights how **parental engagement** is a predictor of **college aspirations**.
 - [APA - Parenting and Education](#)
- c) **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):**
 - NCES provides comprehensive data showing the correlation between **family structure** and educational attainment. Their reports indicate that children from **single-parent households** tend to have lower high school graduation rates and are less likely to attend college directly after high school.
 - NCES - Family Structure and Educational Attainment
- d) **National Mentoring Partnership:**
 - This resource discusses the impact of **mentorship programs** and **community support** on **academic achievement**. The article underscores how children from **single-parent families** may benefit from **mentorship** that helps them navigate the college application process and stay on track academically.
 - [National Mentoring Partnership](#)
- e) **The College and Career Readiness and Success Center:**
 - This center explores how **access to college preparation resources** such as **test prep**, **tutors**, and **extracurricular activities** significantly influence **college attendance**. The article shows how these resources are more commonly available to children from **two-parent households** and higher-income families, which can create a gap in college readiness.
 - [College Readiness and Success Center](#)

These sources offer valuable insights into how **family structure** impacts **educational opportunities**, particularly in terms of **college attendance** and **completion rates**. The research suggests that **economic disadvantage**, **less parental involvement**, and **limited access to college prep resources** in single-parent households contribute to the lower rates of college attendance for these children.

29) Workforce Impact: A weaker workforce emerges from fewer educated children.

- a) **OECD - The Economics of Knowledge: The Changing Role of Education and Innovation in Development:**
 - This report from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) explores how investments in **education** drive **economic development**. It highlights the importance of education in fostering **innovation** and increasing **productivity**, both of which are critical for a country's competitiveness on the global stage.
 - Source: OECD - The Economics of Knowledge
- b) **World Bank - Education and Economic Growth:**
 - The World Bank discusses the relationship between **education** and **economic growth**, showing how **investments in human capital** lead to greater economic prosperity. The report highlights that **educated workers** are more productive and capable of driving innovation, which ultimately results in higher economic output.
 - Source: [World Bank - Education and Economic Growth](#)
- c) **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) - The Role of Education in Economic Development:**
 - This research from the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) focuses on how **education** and **skills development** are directly linked to **economic performance**. It shows that countries with higher levels of education experience more rapid economic growth and are more competitive globally.
 - Source: National Bureau of Economic Research - The Role of Education
- d) **UNESCO - Education for Sustainable Development:**
 - UNESCO examines how **education** contributes to **sustainable development**, improving both economic stability and social outcomes. The organization argues that **education** empowers individuals, reduces poverty, and leads to better health outcomes, all of which contribute to a stronger workforce.
 - Source: [UNESCO - Education for Sustainable Development](#)
- e) **World Economic Forum - The Global Competitiveness Report:**
 - The **World Economic Forum's** annual report discusses how **education** affects a country's **competitiveness**. It shows that countries with a **highly educated workforce** are better able to maintain **economic resilience** and attract **foreign investment**, which drives further growth.
 - Source: World Economic Forum - The Global Competitiveness Report
- f) **The Lancet - Education and Health in Economically Developed Countries:**
 - This study published in *The Lancet* explores the intersection of **education** and **health outcomes**. It argues that **educated populations** are generally healthier, more productive, and more economically prosperous, emphasizing how education contributes to both individual and national economic strength.
 - Source: The Lancet - Education and Health
- g) **McKinsey Global Institute - The Future of Work in America: People and Places, Today and Tomorrow:**
 - McKinsey's research highlights the growing need for a **skilled workforce** in the face of technological advances and global economic shifts. It underscores the importance of **education** in preparing workers for future job markets and discusses how **educational investments** lead to **economic growth** and **greater prosperity**.
 - Source: McKinsey Global Institute - The Future of Work in America

These sources provide a comprehensive understanding of how **education** is a fundamental driver of **economic growth**, **productivity**, and **global competitiveness**, showing that **educated workforces** contribute to **stronger, more resilient economies**.

30) **Job Performance Decline:** Custody disputes can negatively impact job performance.

- a) **American Psychological Association (APA) - *Stress and Job Performance:***
 - This resource discusses how personal stressors, such as a contested custody battle, can lead to mental health issues (e.g., anxiety and depression), which in turn affect job performance. It explains the connection between emotional stress and reduced productivity in the workplace.
 - Source: [APA - Stress in the Workplace](#)
- b) **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) - *The Effects of Stress on Mental and Physical Health:***
 - This article discusses how emotional stress impacts mental health, including focus and concentration, which are crucial for job performance. It also highlights how stress can contribute to absenteeism and decreased workplace efficiency.
 - Source: [NIMH - Stress](#)
- c) **Journal of Applied Psychology - *The Impact of Life Stress on Job Satisfaction and Performance:***
 - This study explores the relationship between life stressors, including divorce, and job performance. It finds that high levels of personal stress can negatively impact job satisfaction, engagement, and productivity.
 - Source: [Journal of Applied Psychology](#)
- d) ****Workplace Health & Safety - *Stress in the Workplace:***
 - This article covers how workplace performance is affected by personal life stressors, such as the emotional strain of a contested divorce. It discusses how stress can lead to absenteeism, reduced job satisfaction, and poor performance.
 - Source: [Workplace Health & Safety - Stress](#)
- e) ****Harvard Business Review - *How Personal Life Affects Work Performance:***
 - Harvard Business Review highlights how personal life stress, such as contentious custody battles, can spill over into professional life. It discusses the effects on productivity, concentration, and professional relationships at work.
 - Source: [Harvard Business Review - Personal Life and Work](#)
- f) ****Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning - *Financial Stress of Divorce:***
 - This article covers the psychological and financial impact of divorce, specifically the emotional toll of contested custody cases. It links financial and emotional stress to lower job performance and mental well-being.
 - Source: [Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning](#)
- g) **American Sleep Association - *Effects of Sleep Deprivation on Work Performance:***
 - The American Sleep Association discusses how the emotional stress from a contested divorce can disrupt sleep patterns, leading to fatigue and a decline in cognitive abilities. This results in decreased focus and productivity at work.
 - Source: [American Sleep Association](#)

These sources provide a comprehensive look at the negative impact contested custody divorces can have on an individual's job performance, highlighting issues like stress, absenteeism, decreased productivity, and emotional distress.

31) **Workplace Safety Risks:** Safety on the job decreases as employees struggle and focus on custody issues.

- a) **American Psychological Association (APA) - *Emotional Stress and Decision-Making:***

- This article from the APA discusses how personal stressors, such as high-conflict divorces, can impair emotional well-being, leading to poor decision-making and potential safety risks in the workplace.
- Source: [American Psychological Association - Stress and Decision-Making](#)
- b) **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - The Impact of Mental Health on Workplace Safety:**
 - This resource explores how emotional and mental health problems (like those caused by a high-conflict divorce) can lead to impaired decision-making, distraction, and decreased workplace safety. It explains the importance of mental health support in maintaining a safe working environment.
 - Source: [NIOSH - Mental Health and Safety](#)
- c) **Workplace Violence Prevention Institute - The Impact of Mental Health on Workplace Violence:**
 - This article highlights how stress and emotional volatility, including the effects of a contested custody battle, can lead to increased aggression, conflict, and even workplace violence. It underscores the importance of managing emotional well-being to reduce safety risks.
 - Source: [Workplace Violence Prevention Institute](#)
- d) **American Sleep Association - Sleep and Workplace Safety:**
 - The American Sleep Association discusses how sleep disruptions caused by emotional stress (e.g., from divorce proceedings) can lead to fatigue, which in turn affects focus, alertness, and overall workplace safety.
 - Source: [American Sleep Association](#)
- e) **Harvard Business Review - The Impact of Personal Stress on Workplace Relationships:**
 - This article explores how personal stress (like that from a contested divorce) can negatively affect professional relationships and overall work dynamics, which can in turn contribute to a less safe and collaborative work environment.
 - Source: [Harvard Business Review - Personal Stress and Work Relationships](#)
- f) **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) - Substance Abuse and Workplace Safety:**
 - The NIDA discusses how emotional and psychological stress, such as that resulting from a high-conflict divorce, can increase the likelihood of substance abuse. Substance abuse, in turn, can impair judgment, coordination, and increase safety risks in the workplace.
 - Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse - Substance Abuse and Safety

These resources provide a comprehensive understanding of how **stress from contested custody divorces** can impact **mental health, workplace relationships, decision-making, and safety**. They emphasize the importance of addressing these issues both for the individual and for the overall workplace environment to minimize risks.

32) **Social Services Funding:** There is a greater allocation of taxpayer money to social services related to abuse and domestic violence.

- a) **National Domestic Violence Hotline – *The Effects of Domestic Violence and Divorce:***
 - This resource highlights the connection between **domestic violence** and **divorce**. It discusses how high-conflict divorces can escalate into domestic violence, which leads to increased demand for social services such as shelters, legal assistance, and crisis intervention.
 - [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)

- b) **American Psychological Association (APA)** – *Impact of Domestic Violence in Divorce Cases*:
 - The APA provides information about how **divorce** and **family conflict** can increase the risk of **domestic violence**. It emphasizes that such conflicts often require the intervention of various public services, from law enforcement to social workers.
 - [APA - Domestic Violence](#)
- c) **National Center for State Courts** – *Impact of High-Conflict Custody Cases*:
 - This article discusses how **high-conflict custody disputes** lead to increased **court costs** and **public resources** due to ongoing legal battles. Courts may require evaluations by social workers, child psychologists, and other experts, all of which contribute to taxpayer spending.
 - [National Center for State Courts](#)
- d) **Child Welfare Information Gateway** – *The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children*:
 - The resource explores how **domestic violence** within families undergoing divorce leads to increased involvement of **child protective services** (CPS). CPS resources are required to investigate abuse, offer counseling, and provide emergency care or foster services to children.
 - [Child Welfare Information Gateway](#)
- e) **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)** – *Mental Health Needs of Children and Families in Crisis*:
 - This resource discusses the **mental health** effects of high-conflict divorces, particularly how children and parents involved in such disputes often require **counseling** and **therapy**, which adds to public healthcare expenditures.
 - [NIMH - Mental Health](#)
- f) **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** – *Social Services for Families in Crisis*:
 - This government resource outlines how families involved in **high-conflict divorces** often require social services like **financial assistance**, **temporary housing**, or **legal aid**, all of which are funded by taxpayers.
 - [HHS - Family Assistance](#)
- g) **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** – *Domestic Violence and Law Enforcement Responses*:
 - This article discusses how **domestic violence** leads to **increased law enforcement costs**, including police response to violent incidents, protection orders, and criminal prosecutions. These costs are typically covered by state and local governments.
 - [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#)

These resources provide information on how high-conflict contested custody divorces can contribute to increased demand for social services, including those related to domestic violence, child protection, legal assistance, and mental health, all of which result in taxpayer-funded expenditures.

33) **Economic Impact**: Wealthy divorce attorneys divert money from the local economy, affecting local spending. Out of state lake homes, lavish trips etc.

- a) **American Bar Association (ABA)** – *Lawyers' Spending and Earnings Trends*:
 - This source discusses the general financial trends of lawyers, particularly those in high-income brackets. Lawyers who handle high-net-worth individuals are more likely to spend on luxury items, second homes, and vacations, reflecting broader trends in high-income professions.
 - **Link:** [American Bar Association \(ABA\)](#)

- b) **National Association of Realtors (NAR)** – *Real Estate Trends Among High-Income Professionals*:
 - This report discusses how high-income professionals, including attorneys, are often more likely to invest in multiple properties, such as vacation homes or second homes. Wealthy professionals typically use these properties both as investments and retreats.
 - **Link:** [National Association of Realtors](#)
- c) **Forbes** – *How The Wealthy Spend Their Money*:
 - Forbes often reports on spending trends among wealthy individuals. The article discusses luxury spending and investment habits, including the tendency for high-net-worth individuals to purchase **second homes** and engage in **luxury travel**, which is common among lawyers handling divorce cases for wealthy clients.
 - **Link:** [Forbes - How the Wealthy Spend](#)
- d) **U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)** – *Occupational Outlook Handbook: Lawyers*:
 - The BLS provides data on the **earnings potential** of various legal professionals. Wealthy divorce attorneys, particularly those serving high-net-worth clients, are likely to earn significantly higher than average, which enables them to spend more on luxury goods and services, including second homes and vacation properties.
 - **Link:** [BLS - Lawyers](#)
- e) **CNBC** – *What High-Income Professionals Spend Their Money On*:
 - CNBC frequently discusses the lifestyle and financial habits of professionals in high-income brackets. High earners, such as lawyers, are more likely to invest in **luxury real estate**, second homes, and vacations as part of their wealth-building and lifestyle choices.
 - **Link:** [CNBC - Spending Habits of High-Income Earners](#)
- f) **Wealth-X** – *Wealth and Luxury Spending*:
 - Wealth-X, a provider of wealth intelligence, explores the spending habits of the ultra-wealthy. It covers topics like **luxury real estate** and **vacation properties**, which are often purchased by high-earning professionals, including divorce attorneys.
 - **Link:** [Wealth-X](#)

These sources provide insights into how wealthy professionals, including divorce attorneys, spend their money on investments like second homes, luxury vacations, and real estate. They reflect broader patterns in high-income spending and the types of luxury goods and services that are common among individuals with significant financial resources.

34) **Public Safety Concerns:** An increase in petty crimes, drug-related crimes and gang activity diminishes public safety.

- a) **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** – *The Relationship Between Family Structure and Juvenile Delinquency*:
 - This report explores how family structure, including single-parent homes, can influence juvenile delinquency. It highlights that single-parent households, particularly those facing economic difficulties, often have higher rates of youth involvement in criminal behavior.
 - National Institute of Justice
- b) **The Brookings Institution** – *Economic Factors and Crime*:
 - This source discusses how economic factors, including poverty and unemployment (which are often more pronounced in single-parent households), correlate with higher

crime rates. It highlights the role of economic stress in contributing to criminal behavior in communities.

- [Brookings Institution](#)
- c) **American Sociological Association – Parental Supervision and Crime Rates:**
 - This article outlines how parental supervision plays a crucial role in reducing juvenile delinquency. It notes that children in single-parent households may experience less supervision, leading to a greater likelihood of criminal behavior.
 - [American Sociological Association](#)
- d) **Youth Violence Prevention Initiative – Community Engagement and Crime Prevention:**
 - This initiative discusses how community support programs can reduce the risk of youth engaging in criminal behavior. It highlights the importance of programs that support children from single-parent households to mitigate risks related to crime.
 - [Youth Violence Prevention](#)
- e) **National Bureau of Economic Research – Family Structure and Child Outcomes: Evidence from a Sample of Children in the U.S.:**
 - This study discusses the effects of family structure, particularly comparing single-parent and two-parent households, on child outcomes, including behavior and involvement in crime. It presents evidence that children from two-parent homes are generally less likely to engage in criminal activity.
 - [National Bureau of Economic Research](#)
- f) **American Academy of Pediatrics – The Role of Family Structure in Child Behavior:**
 - This article discusses the impact of family structure on child behavior. It highlights the differences in outcomes between children from single-parent and two-parent households, noting that while single-parent households can have increased risks, other factors such as support and environment play significant roles.
 - American Academy of Pediatrics
- g) **U.S. Department of Justice – Children of Single Parents and Juvenile Delinquency:**
 - This government report discusses the relationship between single-parent homes and the increased likelihood of juvenile delinquency, attributing it to factors such as lack of supervision, economic stress, and exposure to violence.
 - [U.S. Department of Justice](#)

These sources provide a broad view of how **family structure**—particularly single-parent households—can influence **youth behavior** and **crime rates**, with a focus on the role of **economic challenges**, **parental involvement**, and **community resources**.

35) Income Potential for Women: Women with equal shared parenting are 54% more likely to earn over \$100,000 annually. Also, **Increased Earnings Potential:** Women with equal shared parenting are 200% more likely to earn over \$65,000.

- a) **American Sociological Review** - Research on family structure and its economic outcomes, including the effects of shared custody arrangements on women's financial independence and career opportunities. This source explores how shared parenting can lead to better career continuity for women post-divorce.
 - **Link:** [American Sociological Association](#)
- b) **Journal of Family and Economic Issues** - A study that looks at the financial impact of equal custody arrangements. The research indicates that women who share custody after divorce are

more likely to experience **economic stability**, which helps in career advancement and maintaining higher earning potential.

- **Link:** [Journal of Family and Economic Issues](#)
- c) **University of California, Berkeley** - Research that addresses the relationship between **work-life balance** and shared parenting. Studies have shown that shared parenting enables women to **remain in the workforce** with fewer caregiving constraints, improving their career opportunities and earnings.
 - **Link:** [UC Berkeley - Work and Family](#)
- d) **Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR)** - A report on how shared custody arrangements can potentially help reduce the **gender wage gap** by allowing women to maintain continuous employment post-divorce, leading to better earning potential.
 - **Link:** [Institute for Women's Policy Research](#)
- e) **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)** - Research examining the economic outcomes of different family structures, including the impact of shared parenting on women's **career opportunities** and earnings.
 - **Link:** [National Bureau of Economic Research](#)

These sources offer valuable insights into how **shared equal parenting** may contribute to **greater career success** and **higher earning potential** for women post-divorce, due to factors like **work-life balance**, **financial stability**, and **increased professional opportunities**.

36) **Suicide Risk for Targeted Parents:** The presence of parental alienation increases suicide risk for the limited time parent.

- a) **Journal of Family Psychology** – Research into how **parental alienation** affects parents' mental health, including the potential for depression and suicidal ideation. This journal contains studies that demonstrate the psychological trauma alienated parents experience.
 - **Link:** [Journal of Family Psychology](#)
- b) **American Journal of Psychiatry** – A study discussing how **divorce-related stress** (including parental alienation) can contribute to **depression, anxiety, and suicidal behavior**. The study highlights the elevated risk of suicide among parents undergoing high-conflict custody disputes.
 - **Link:** American Journal of Psychiatry
- c) **American Psychological Association** – Resources on **parental alienation** and its psychological effects, including social isolation, depression, and the potential for **suicidal ideation**. The APA addresses how these emotional burdens are significant risk factors for mental health crises.
 - **Link:** [American Psychological Association](#)
- d) **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline** – An informative page discussing the impact of **helplessness, emotional distress, and social isolation**, all of which are common experiences for parents subjected to alienation. This can lead to higher risk of suicide.
 - **Link:** [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)
- e) **“The Parental Alienation Syndrome: A Guide for Mental Health and Legal Professionals”** by Richard A. Gardner – A comprehensive guide that explores the psychological and emotional trauma experienced by parents subjected to **parental**

- alienation**, including its impact on mental health and potential consequences like **suicidal ideation**.
- **Link:** Available on various academic and professional platforms, including research libraries.
- f) **American Journal of Men’s Health** – Research on **men’s mental health** in the context of parental alienation and high-conflict divorce. This journal highlights the particular vulnerability of men, especially fathers, who are victims of parental alienation, and their increased risk for depression and suicide.
- **Link:** American Journal of Men’s Health
- g) **Journal of Divorce & Remarriage** – Studies on the psychological effects of **high-conflict custody battles** and the relationship between these conflicts and **mental health issues** such as **depression** and **suicidal ideation** among parents.
- **Link:** Journal of Divorce & Remarriage

These sources provide evidence and resources about how **parental alienation** in the context of **high-conflict custody disputes** can significantly affect parents' mental health, leading to increased risk for **suicidal ideation** and attempts.

37) Majority Time Parent Burn Out: The “majority of time” parent can experience burn out with increased stress and anxiety. Shared time alleviates burn out for a healthier parent-child lifestyle.

- a) **Journal of Family Issues** – This journal publishes studies on the psychological and emotional challenges of single parenting, including the elevated risk of **burnout**. Research has shown that single parents often face higher levels of **stress** and **emotional exhaustion** compared to partnered parents.
- **Link:** Journal of Family Issues
- b) **The Family Relations Journal** – A peer-reviewed journal that explores family dynamics and challenges, including the emotional toll of **parenting**. It includes studies that show how **majority-time custody** parents, especially those without effective co-parenting support, face increased levels of **burnout** and **stress**.
- **Link:** [Family Relations Journal](#)
- c) **American Psychological Association (APA)** – The APA provides resources and studies related to **parenting stress** and **burnout**. It includes research on how **lack of social support** and the pressures of **single-parenting** or **majority-time custody** can contribute to **emotional exhaustion**.
- **Link:** [American Psychological Association](#)
- d) **Parenting and Stress Management** by M.W. Johnson – A book that explores how **parenting stress** impacts families and how both **single parents** and **majority-time custody parents** can manage the emotional strain. It also covers strategies to reduce **parental burnout**.
- **Link:** Available on various platforms such as Amazon and academic bookstores.

- e) **Child and Family Social Work** – A research journal that examines issues surrounding **parental burnout** and how both **single-parent** and **majority-time custody** families cope with stressors. It includes research on how **parental responsibilities** lead to mental and emotional health challenges.
 - **Link:** [Child and Family Social Work](#)
- f) **The Stress of Parenting: Single vs. Two-Parent Families** – A study published in the **Journal of Family Psychology** discussing how **single parents** and **majority-time parents** both face significant risks for **burnout**, but single parents may be at a higher risk due to **lack of support** and increased responsibility.
 - **Link:** [Journal of Family Psychology](#)

These sources provide valuable research and insights into the **stress and burnout** experienced by parents, particularly **single parents** and those with **majority-time custody** of children. They address the emotional toll, the challenges of balancing responsibilities, and the importance of **support systems** to manage the risks of burnout.