

Amend HB0171 to make it Favorable

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AMENDMENT

Add

(2) “Restorative approaches” may include:

(x) **STATUS OF FATHERLESSNESS**

Add

(2) FOR ALL DATA MADE PUBLIC UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS 32 SUBSECTION, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL INCLUDE ON THE DEPARTMENT’S WEBSITE 33 DATA, DISAGGREGATED BY GRADE LEVEL, RACE, ETHNICITY, **STATUS OF FATHERLESSNESS**

Psychologically, children without a father in their life are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems including lower self-esteem, higher rates of depression, and lower academic and occupational achievement.



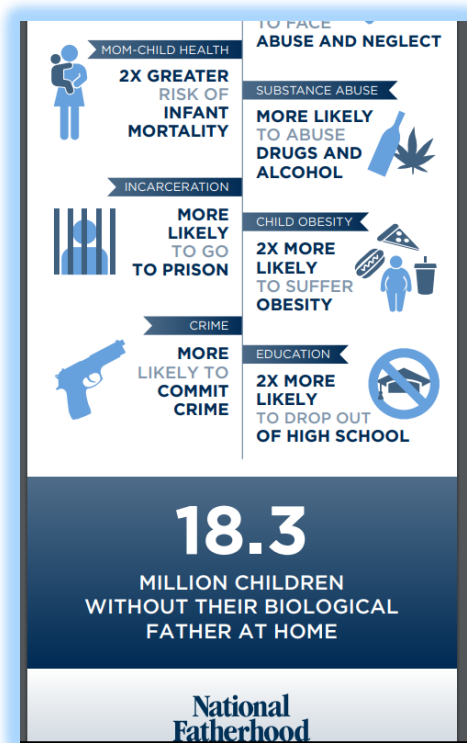
<https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/135704/NFIFatherAbsenceInfoGraphic071118.pdf>

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So, what does science say about the contributions of fathers? Research has found that children who are raised in homes without a father are four times more likely to live in poverty. They are also seven times more likely to become pregnant during their teen years which severely limits their own personal growth. Children raised without fathers are twice as likely to be overweight and twice as likely to drop out of high school without earning their degree....

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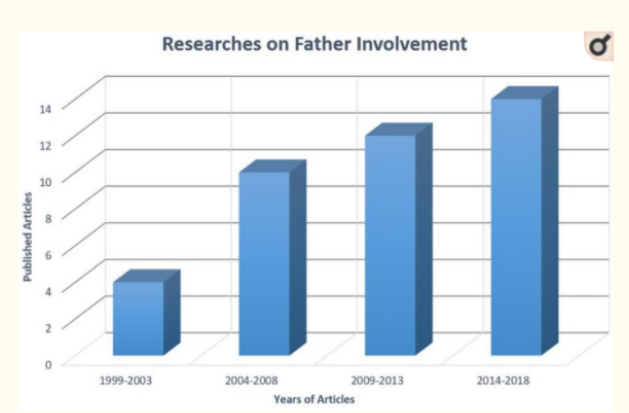
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Front Psychol

Growing Interest in the Role of Father Involvement in Children's Education

This paragraph's main objective is to expand on the state of the literature about father involvement in children's cognitive skills development. One of the more widespread problems was that, in the literature on caregiving and children, fathers' parenting has been studied less than mothers' (Downer et al., 2008).

However, in the 70s and 80s the scholarly interest in fatherhood grew (Lamb, 2004) and, during the 90s, there was an increase in the researches on various fatherhood aspects, developing a large and heterogeneous body of studies that emphasized the unique role of fathers in children's development. For example, Marsiglio et al. (2000), in their review about fatherhood, examined the relationships between the dimensions of the father-child relationship (e.g., time spent with children, emotional support, everyday encouragement, and overseeing children's behaviors) and children outcomes. The increasing trend of the number of articles specifically focused on the construct of "father involvement" in children's education is shown in Figure 2. In the next paragraphs, we will focus on the main sociodemographic characteristics and measurement methods used in this growing literature.



Years of Articles	Published Articles
1999-2003	5
2004-2008	11
2009-2013	13
2014-2018	14

Figure 2

African American fathers in low income, urban families: development, behavior, and home environmen [Child Dev. 1999]

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Patterns and predictors of father-infant engagement across race/ethnic groups. [Early Child Res Q. 2011]

Front Psychol

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6823210/>

Even more, concerning from a societal standpoint are the findings that children without a meaningful relationship to their father are far more likely to develop serious problems with drugs and alcohol. They are also more likely to be arrested and to commit a crime resulting in incarceration. Psychologically, children without a father in their life are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems including lower self-esteem, higher rates of depression, and lower academic and occupational achievement.

On the positive side, studies have shown that children with a positive father relationship show greater overall cognitive and intellectual development, go further in school, have a greater understanding of "cause and effect", and show a greater verbal capacity. They also report higher self-esteem and confidence and have higher educational and occupational achievement.

These findings raise the question as to how dads make such a positive impact on their children. Findings are that fathers in the U.S. are now more involved in direct care of their

<https://www.capitalgazette.com/lifestyles/ac-cn-scott-smith-2020617-20200616-f3p5tefdwngwrhe36cpqoh66fe-story.html>

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