Four Parenting Patterns

Isolina Ricci, Ph.D. 2009,

Exclusive One Home*	Parallel Parenting Two Homes	Shared Parenting Two Homes	Cooperative Parenting Two Homes
Sole custody with visitation	Joint legal and physical custody. One parent may have residential custody.	Joint legal and physical custody. One parent may have residential custody.	Joint legal and physical custody. One parent may have residential custody.
0/100 to 15/85 time share	20/80 to 50/50 time share	20/80 to 50/50 time share	20/80 to 50/50 time share
Child focused or adult focused	Adult Focused	Child or Adult focused	Child Focused
Conflict between parents varies	Conflict high. Total separation reduces contact	Conflict is managed most of the time	Conflict Low. Flexibility and mutual support
Schedule for visitation may or may not be flexible.	Schedule is not flexible. Children's requests and needs are secondary. Parenting plan, court order must be followed exactly.	Schedule may or may not be flexible depending on the level of conflict and mutual trust.	Schedule is flexible. Children's requests and needs predominate. Plan is a formality.
Communication may or may not be frequent	Parents only communicate over emergencies or key events.	Communications often open. May use electronics when avoiding conflict.	Communications open, free flowing. In person, phone and electronically.
Information sharing may or may not be frequent	May not share information at all. Each parent must obtain information independently. May use a third party, or a parenting notebook to communicate and avoid voice and in person contact.	Information sharing may vary but agreed to in principle. Electronic communications may be frequent, face to face less so. If issues, then electronics predominate.	Information sharing is the norm and exchanges take any convenient form so that news is transferred smoothly and within an appropriate time frame.
Major decisions are made by one parent although they may be discussed with the other parent.	Major decisions may or may not be "shared", communicated or made without notice.	Major decisions are divided or shared and discussed before action is taken. Decisions may be conflicted.	Major decisions are shared and mutually agreed upon before action taken.
Resident parent resolves issues related to child. May or may not discuss with the other parent.	Households are separate with little or no carryover from one home to the other. Child has to manage differences in households.	Parents may or may not work together to resolve issues. May or may not allow full carryover of discipline, homework, activities.	Parents work together to resolve issues. Discipline, homework, activities carry over between homes despite parenting styles.
Parents may or may not allow the child to discuss activities with each parent.	Parents frequently discourage or prohibit any mention of activities in the other home. Child may be expected to act as if the other home does not exist.	Parents allow the child freedom to discuss activities in their other home.	Parents encourage the child to discuss activities in each home.
Transitions are less frequent than other patterns.	Transitions may be difficult due to frequency and differences between homes	Transitions may be difficult or smooth depending on frequency.	Transitions are smooth and flexible
Parents may or may not support each other.	Parents do not support each other. Each operates separately from the other	Parents support each other at least half of the time with discipline, house rules, homework.	Parents support each other most or all of the time with discipline, house rules, medical appointments, homework, activities

Adapted and revised from Mom's House, Dad's House; Making Shared Custody Work, by Isolina Ricci © 1997 and "Mediation and Joint Custody: A Time To Review and Revise", 1986. Appears in "Co-Parenting Solutions: Practical Ways to Boost Cooperation and Manage Conflict", by Isolina Ricci, (in press) CCPS Publications, 2010.