

Common Schedule Set-up Examples

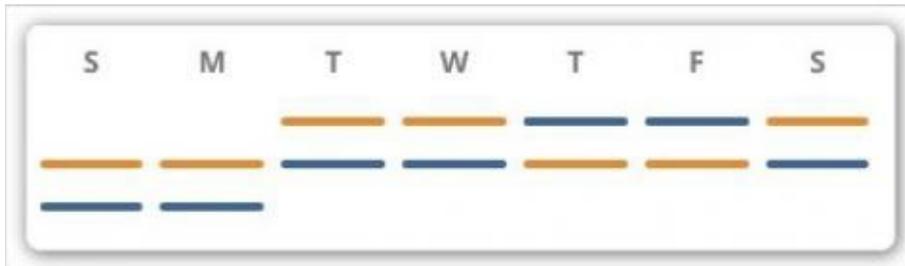
Here are a few examples of common shared parenting schedule rotations other than week on week off which can be too long for the children to be away from the other parent if there are young kids.

2-2-3 Rotation

Two nights with one parent, two nights with the other parent, then parents rotate 3-day weekends. **Schedule Interval:** 2 Week

Pros: Works well for younger children who are not able to spend long times away from either parent.

Cons: A lot of transition for the children, very few full weekends.

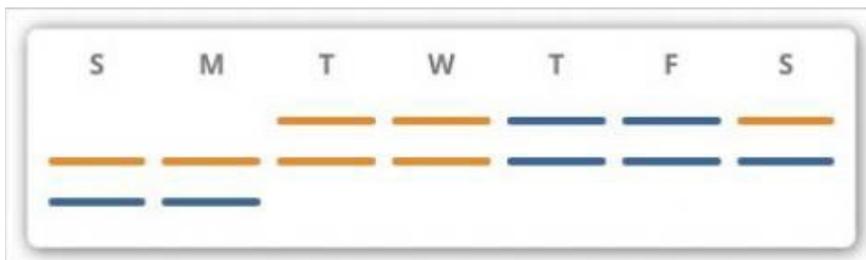


2-2-5-5 Day Rotation

A rotation of two days with one parent, two days with the other parent, five days with one parent, five days with the other parent. **Schedule Interval:** 2 Week

Pros: Kids always know which parent they are with on which night of the week, then alternate full weekends with each parent.

Cons: Can result in a lot of transitions.



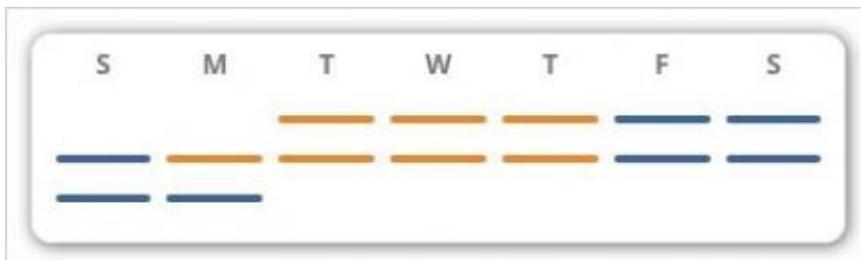
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
D	D	K	K	K	K	K
D	D	K	K	D	D	D

3-3-4-4 Day Rotation

A rotation of three days with one parent, three days with the other parent, four days with one parent, then four days with the other parent. **Schedule Interval:** 2 Weeks

Pros: Two transitions per week.

Cons: One parent ends up with all weekend time.



Week on/Week off Schedule

Pros: Less transitions

Cons: Long time away from both parents (which is harder on young children), sometimes the parent who is not having parenting time will do a mid-week “date” with the children so they do not go so long without seeing the children but the children do not have to change where they are sleeping.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Mom	Mom	Dad	Dad	Dad	Dad	Dad
Mom	Mom	Dad	Dad	Mom	Mom	Mom
Mom	Mom	Dad	Dad	Dad	Dad	Dad
Mom	Mom	Dad	Dad	Mom	Mom	Mom

When creating a parenting plan for young children of separated parents, there are several important considerations to keep in mind to ensure the well-being and best interests of the children are prioritized. These considerations may include:

1. **Age and Developmental Stage of the Children:** The age and developmental stage of the children should be taken into account when creating a parenting plan. Young children have different needs and require age-appropriate care and support. Factors such as their physical, emotional, and cognitive development should be considered when determining custody schedules, visitation arrangements, and decision-making responsibilities.
2. **Parent-Child Bond:** Maintaining and nurturing the parent-child bond is crucial for young children. A parenting plan should prioritize regular and meaningful contact with both parents, taking into consideration factors such as the child's attachment to each parent, their relationship history, and the availability of each parent to meet the child's needs.
3. **Stability and Consistency:** Young children thrive on stability and consistency. A parenting plan should aim to provide a predictable and consistent routine for the children, including regular schedules for visitation, parenting time, and transitions between households. Avoiding frequent changes or disruptions in the child's routine can promote their well-being and sense of security.
4. **Co-Parenting Communication and Cooperation:** Effective communication and cooperation between separated parents are essential for successful co-parenting. A parenting plan should establish guidelines for communication and conflict resolution, including methods of communication, frequency of updates, and decision-making processes. Encouraging respectful and cooperative co-parenting can create a positive environment for young children and minimize conflicts that may negatively impact them.
5. **Child's Best Interest:** The best interest of the child should always be the guiding principle in creating a parenting plan. This includes considering factors such as the child's physical and emotional health, safety, education, socialization, and cultural or religious upbringing. The parenting plan should prioritize the child's well-being and strive to provide for their needs in the best possible manner.
6. **Flexibility and Adjustments:** Parenting plans should be flexible and allow for adjustments over time as the child's needs and circumstances change. Young children grow and develop rapidly, and their needs may evolve over time. The parenting plan should be open to modifications and adjustments to accommodate these changes.
7. **Legal and Practical Considerations:** Lastly, legal and practical considerations, such as legal custody, physical custody, visitation schedules, transportation arrangements, and financial responsibilities, should also be taken into account

when creating a parenting plan for young children. Consulting with legal professionals and mediators can help ensure that the parenting plan meets all legal requirements and is practical and feasible for both parents and the child.

Overall, creating a parenting plan for young children of separated parents requires careful consideration of various factors, including the child's age and developmental stage, parent-child relationship, stability, co-parenting communication, child's best interest, flexibility, and legal and practical considerations. Collaborative and child-centered decision-making can help create a parenting plan that promotes the well-being of young children in a separated parenting arrangement.

Shared parenting schedules, also known as joint custody schedules, are arrangements where both parents share the responsibilities and time with their children after separation or divorce. These schedules can vary depending on the specific needs and circumstances of the family, including the age of the children, work schedules of the parents, and the proximity of their residences. Here are some sample shared parenting schedules:

1. **Week-on, Week-off:** The children spend one week with each parent, alternating weeks. This schedule provides equal time with both parents and can work well for older children who can handle longer periods away from either parent.
2. **2-2-5-5:** The children spend two days with one parent, two days with the other parent, and then alternate five days with each parent. This schedule allows for more frequent exchanges and can work well for younger children who may need more frequent transitions between parents.
3. **3-3-4-4:** The children spend three days with one parent, three days with the other parent, and then alternate four days with each parent. This schedule provides a more balanced time with both parents and can work well for older children who may prefer longer periods of time with each parent.
4. **Alternating weekends:** The children spend weekdays with one parent and weekends with the other parent. This schedule can be suitable for parents who live further apart or have work schedules that prevent them from having equal time during the week.
5. **Customized schedules:** Shared parenting schedules can be customized to meet the unique needs of the family. This may include adjusting the schedule for holidays, vacations, and special occasions, as well as taking into consideration the specific needs and preferences of the children and the parents.

It is important to note that the best shared parenting schedule will depend on the individual circumstances of the family, and it is recommended to work with a family law professional or mediator to develop a schedule that meets the needs of both parents and the children involved. The best interests of the children should always be the primary consideration when developing a shared parenting schedule.