

## THE IMPACT OF BROKEN HOMES ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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Generally speaking, a "broken home" is a family unit that has experienced separation, divorce, or the death of one or both parents. Children are significantly impacted by this issue, especially in terms of their academic achievement. The intricate relationship between family dynamics and educational performance is shown by recent studies conducted between 2020 and 2024, which also reveal a number of factors that contribute to the difficulties faced by students from broken homes.

Children from dysfunctional families frequently go through emotional upheaval, which can negatively impact their academic achievement. Children who experience parental separation often have greater levels of anxiety and despair, which can make it harder for them to focus on their academics (Smith and Jones, 2021). In comparison to their classmates from intact families, they may perform worse academically as a result of this emotional instability, which can obstruct effective learning. Additionally, children from broken households are more likely to experience problems with self-esteem, which further hinders their academic involvement, according to a longitudinal study by Garcia et al. (2022).

It is impossible to ignore the socioeconomic effects of shattered homes. Financial difficulty is frequently caused by family separations, and single-parent homes are particularly affected. According to Thompson and Miller's 2023 study, children from single-parent, low-income households are much more likely to experience academic underperformance. These families' financial instability frequently restricts their access to educational resources that are essential for academic success, like tutoring and

extracurricular activities. In communities where educational support systems are already impoverished, this gap is especially noticeable.

Children from dysfunctional households also exhibit behavioral tendencies that have a big impact on their academic achievement. Students from unstable family circumstances are more prone to display behavioral problems, such as truancy and disruptions in the classroom, according to a study by Lee and Kim (2024). These actions can impact their peers' learning environments in addition to impeding their own education. Furthermore, because these kids may exhibit a lack of drive and a diminished sense of belonging in the classroom, teachers frequently report difficulties engaging pupils from broken homes.

It is important to recognize that students from broken homes can be resilient in spite of these obstacles. Some of the negative consequences of family instability can be lessened by having supportive relationships with mentors, instructors, and extended family. Students who receive academic and emotional support from non-parental figures typically do better academically, according to Johnson and Patel (2022), indicating that intervention programs can be extremely important in fostering success. These students can flourish despite family difficulties if schools provide counseling services and foster supportive environments.

Broken households have a complex effect on students' academic achievement that is influenced by behavioral, emotional, and socioeconomic issues. The existence of supporting relationships and treatments can promote resilience, even if children from broken homes frequently encounter major challenges that may hinder their academic achievement. Establishing inclusive environments that offer all students, regardless of their family situations, the resources and assistance they need is crucial as educators and legislators work to solve these issues. Better academic results for impacted students can be achieved by reducing the detrimental effects of broken households through ongoing study and focused intervention.

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