

FATHERHOOD AND CRIME

May 25, 2023



Fatherless children are more likely to suffer from psychosocial development issues, live in poverty, drop out of school, engage in school violence, abuse substances, and enter the juvenile justice system.

- ★ Father absence as a predictor of violence is robust for both male and female violence.
- ★ <u>70% of juveniles</u> in state-operated institutions come from single-parent homes
- ★ Individuals from father-absent homes are <u>279%</u> <u>more likely</u> to carry guns and deal drugs than their peers
- ★ Most adolescents who enter the justice system have suffered from parental abandonment, substance abuse, or a dysfunctional household. In a <u>study</u> of 75 juvenile delinquents, 66% experienced fatherlessness, 20% had never lived with their father, and 25% had an alcoholic father.
- ★ It has been <u>reported</u> that fatherless children are anywhere from 3 to 20 times more likely to be incarcerated than children raised in dual-parent households
- ★ <u>71% of teachers and 90% of law enforcement</u> <u>officials</u> state that the lack of parental supervision at home is a major factor that contributes to violence in schools.

- ★ In a study of 56 school shootings, <u>only 10 of the</u> <u>shooters (18%)</u> were raised in a stable home with both biological parents. 82% grew up in either an unstable family environment or grew up without both biological parents together.
- ★ Some data suggests <u>72 percent of adolescent</u> <u>murderers</u> and 70 percent of long-term prison inmates come from fatherless homes
- ★ Children who feel closeness to their father are 80% less likely to spend time in jail
- ★ <u>75% percent of adolescent patients</u> in substance abuse centers are from fatherless homes.
- ★ Of America's roughly 2 million prisoners, over 800,000 are parents—and <u>92 percent of those</u> are fathers.
- Around <u>2.7 million children</u> have at least one parent in prison

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