Fatherhood and Crime

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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
- ★ 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
- ★ 71% of teachers and 90% of law enforcement officials 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