

FACT SHEET | Center for Opportunity Now FATHERLESSNESS AND CRIME

Jack Brewer | August 25, 2022

An absent father affects all aspects of a child's life, from socio-cognitive and socioemotional development to academic performance. In addition, fatherlessness has a negative influence on criminal or delinquent behavior.

## FATHERLESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES

- \* Approximately 18,395,000 <u>children in the United States</u> live without a biological father, stepfather, or adoptive father present in the home.
- \* 23% of children in the United States are raised by a single parent. This is more than three times the world average (7%) of children <u>raised by a single parent</u>, the highest rate of any country in the world.
- \* 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.
- \* Approximately 41% of children are <u>born to unwed mothers</u>. For women under age 30, the out-of-wedlock rate increases to 53%.
- \* Single fathers are <u>absent from approximately</u> 80% of single-parent homes.

## FATHERLESS CHILDREN AND RISK FACTORS

- \* 63% of youth suicide victims are from <u>fatherless homes</u>.
- \* 90% of all homeless and runaway children come from <u>fatherless homes</u>.
- \* 70% of juveniles in state-operated institutions and 85% of youth in prisons come from <u>fatherless homes</u>.
- \* 80% of rapists come from <u>fatherless homes</u>.
- \* Fatherless children are six times more likely to <u>live in poverty and commit</u> <u>criminal acts</u> than children raised in dual-parent households.
- \* Approximately 85% of children with <u>behavioral disorders</u> have been raised in fatherless homes—20 times the national percentage.

## FATHERLESS CHILDREN AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- Fatherless children are three times more likely to be behind bars by the time they are 30 years old.
- Fatherless children are more likely to suffer from alcohol and substance abuse, participate in school violence, and engage in impulsive and delinquent behavior.
- From 1980 to 2010, the <u>arrest data</u> of fatherless boys ages 10 to 14 increased by CA 50%.
- Most <u>adolescents who enter the justice system</u> have suffered from parental abandonment, substance abuse, or a dysfunctional household. In a study of 75 juvenile delinquents, 66% experienced fatherlessness, 20% had never lived with their father, and 25% had an alcoholic father.
- Minimal parental involvement, unstable family dynamics, and the development of attachment issues—all common consequences of a fatherless

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home—contribute to an increased risk of juvenile delinquency.

\* Fatherless children are 20 times more likely to be incarcerated than children raised in dual-parent households.

## FATHERLESSNESS AND SCHOOL VIOLENCE

- 71% of teachers and 90% of law enforcement officials state that the lack of parental supervision at home is a <u>major factor</u> that <u>contributes to violence in</u> <u>schools</u>.
- In a study of 56 <u>school shootings</u>, only 10 of the shooters (18%) 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.



