

Global Initiative for Boys & Men

Report on:



The Status of Boys & Men in Washington State



Supporting boys and men and the
women who love them



Our Mission

To educate the families, policy makers, and leaders of Washington and the nation on the outcomes of boys and men in 6 key areas. The state legislature and the nation should be informed on the status of boys and men in a number of measurable areas with the intention of directing policy actions toward positive outcomes. Annual reports on the status of boys and men is essential in this effort. This report is the first of its kind for Washington.

Our Values

Our values are rooted in verifiable and reliable data. Given the rising challenges boys and men face in a number of measurable areas over the past several decades, the time has come to produce an annual report that compiles, measures, analyzes, and shares essential data on the status of boys and men in Washington. In doing so, Washington will have the data it needs to make the informed policy decisions that lead to successful outcomes.

A Bipartisan Issue

The boys and men of Washington face challenges that need to be brought to the attention of Washingtonians and the nation, so our sons can contribute to society according to their full potential. Mothers, fathers, grandparents, educators, mental health care workers, social workers, law-enforcement, policy makers, and so many others are increasingly concerned regarding the state and future of our nation's sons.

Washington saw fit to create a Women's Commission that does important work to educate the state legislature. No such commission exists for boys and men despite the overwhelming data that the educational outcomes, diseases of despair (suicide, drugs, and alcohol), mental health, incarceration, and other areas of concern are often unreported to the legislature as it attempts to find solutions that help all Washingtonians.



Our Vision

Every boy and man is healthy, safe, prosperous, and encouraged to achieve his full potential.

Prepared for Washington by the Global Initiative for Boys and Men: gibm.us

Critical Issues Facing Boys and Men in Washington State

A Washington Commission on Boys and Men must be recognized to address the challenges boys and men face.

The past few years have been particularly difficult for boys and men, as the pandemic has exacerbated areas where boys and men have already fallen behind and are experiencing lifetime hardships. Boys and men have been disproportionately impacted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in a number of areas and the pandemic has certainly worsened the long neglected status of boys and men. Washingtonians have seen disparate outcomes for boys and men in six key areas over several decades.



**Physical and Mental
Health**



Education



**Jobs, Careers, and
Financial Health**



**Fatherhood, Family,
and Relationships**



**Criminal Justice
System and Court
Systems**



**Male Narrative in the
Public Discourse**

Physical and Mental Health

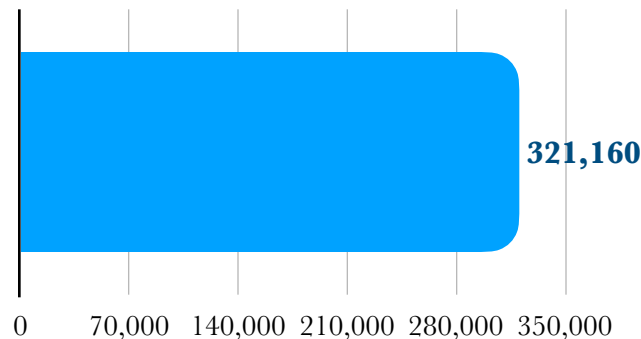
Local, state, and national government need concentrated efforts to regularly report on the status of boys and men to ensure healthier lives for all of Washington State's boys and men and the women who love them by addressing growing disparities. Data on healthcare access, affordability, and quality of care in WA and nationally shows boys and men are further behind. And the COVID pandemic has only created new challenges.

64%

WA Uninsured

- Males make up the majority of Washington's uninsured non-elderly adults.
- Males accounted for 64% of the uninsured population in WA in 2021, up 4% from 2020.
- In 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2021: 10.2, 10.5, 12.8, and 12.7% of WA men were uninsured compared to 6.1, 6.6, 8.6, and 7.2% of women.

Male Cancer Deaths in U.S. 2020



Males are 53% of estimated cancer deaths, including 33,330 deaths from **prostate cancer** in 2020 in the U.S., according to the American Cancer Society.



Almost **3 in 4** men in the U.S. (73.3%) are considered overweight or obese.



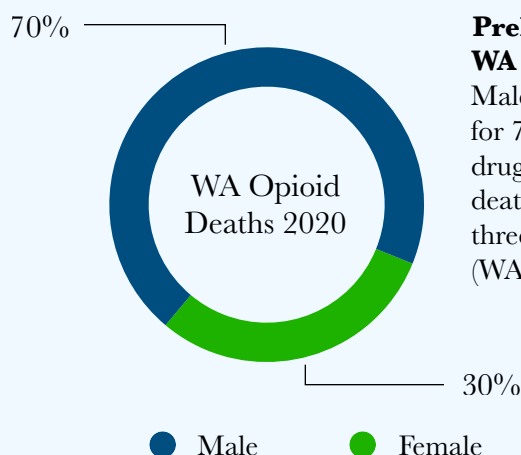
Males (18 to 64 years of age) **are 64.3%** of WA Covid Deaths

77%

Suicide & WA

- **Males** accounted for 77% of suicide deaths in WA from 2010 to 2019 according to the WA Dept. of Health.
- **Male Youth** accounted for 80% of youth suicides.
- **Males** are the majority of suicide deaths in all age groups, ranging from 10-14 to 85+.

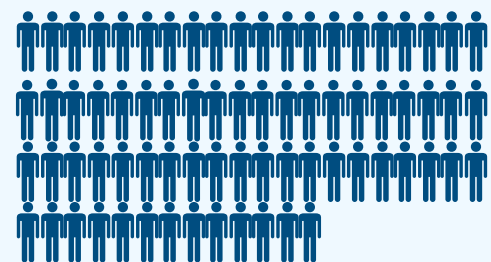
Male Opioid Deaths in WA increased 53% from 2019 to 2020. A 10-year analysis of WA opioid deaths from the National Center of Health Statistics **identified opioid deaths as a serious male problem**. Males accounted for 70.2% of opioid deaths in 2020, an increase from 2010 when males accounted for 59% of opioid deaths. Boys and men's challenges are compounded due to lack of services, poorer educational outcomes, and lack of father involvement. **From 2018 to 2021, there has been a 100% male increase in all drug overdose deaths.**



Preliminary WA Data 2022
Males account for 74% of all drug overdose deaths for first three quarters (WA DOH).

U.S. Suicide & Opioid Deaths

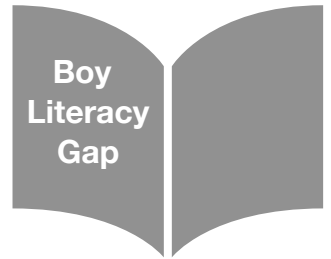
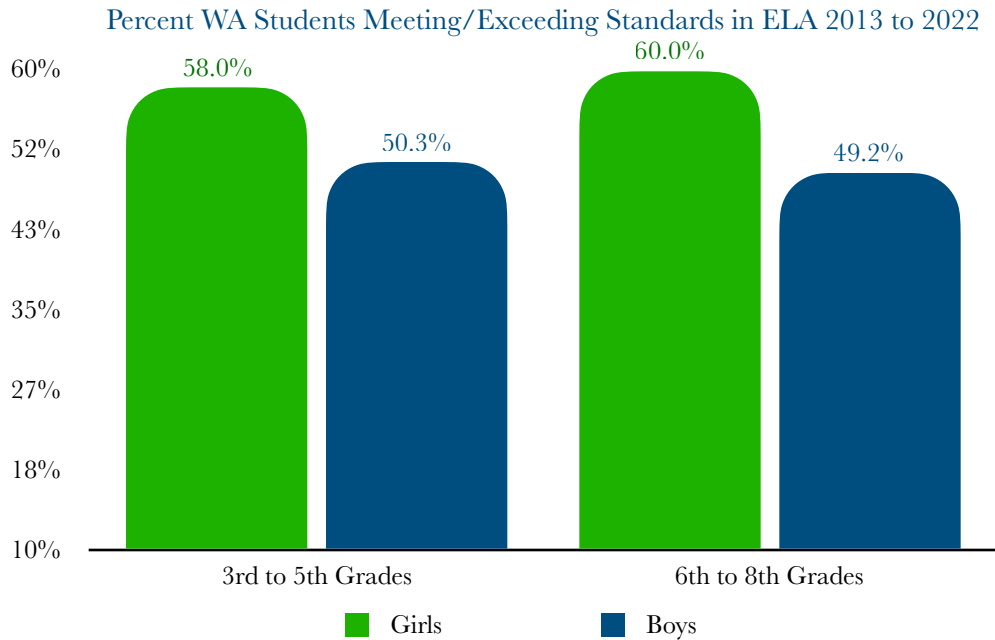
73%



Nearly 700,00 (692,392) boys and men in the U.S. have lost their lives to suicide and opioid deaths from 2009 to 2020. Opioid deaths increased 41% from 2019 to 2020.

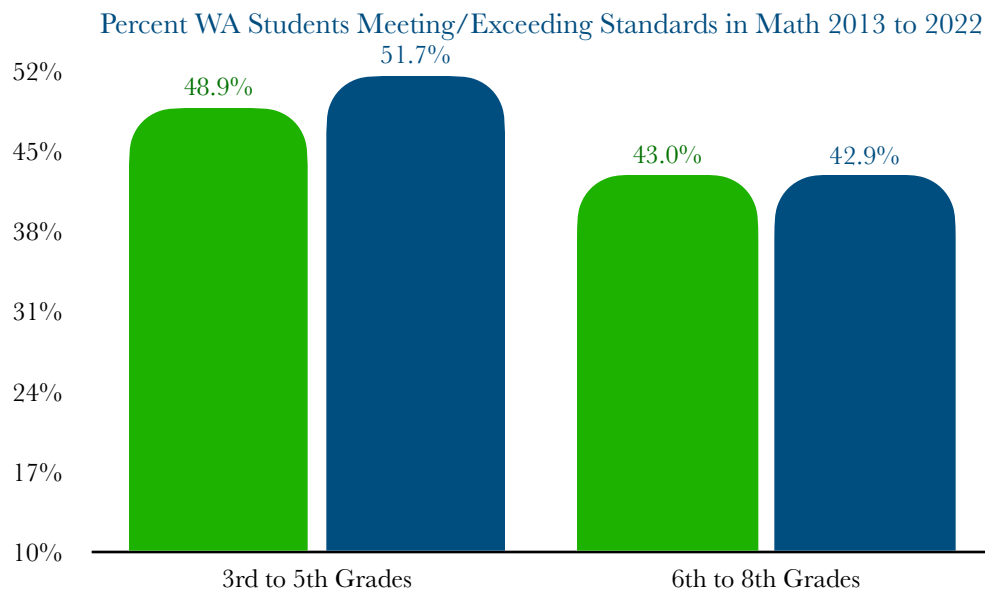
K-12 and Higher Education

Washington State Department of Education Testing reveals a widening Boy Gender-Gap in reading, students taking AP Courses, and graduation rates. All contribute to the Male College-Enrollment-Gap and lack of essential skills necessary for successful careers.



Boy Literacy-Gap remains constant

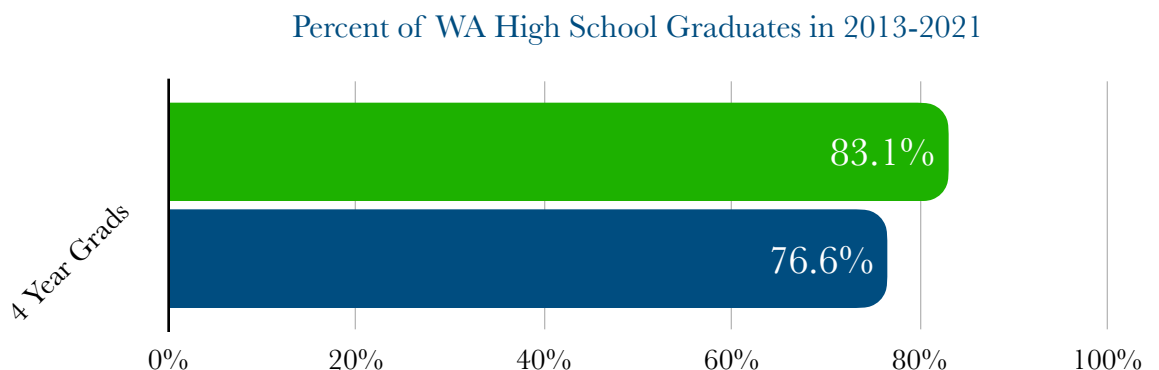
After reviewing nearly 3.2 million SBAC state tests from 2014 to 2022, data shows boys are increasingly behind in meeting and exceeding proficiency standards in English/ Language Arts at all grade levels and less likely to score advanced at all grade levels.



After reviewing approximately 3.2 million SBAC state tests from 2014 to 2022, data shows boys and girls are statistically similar in Math.

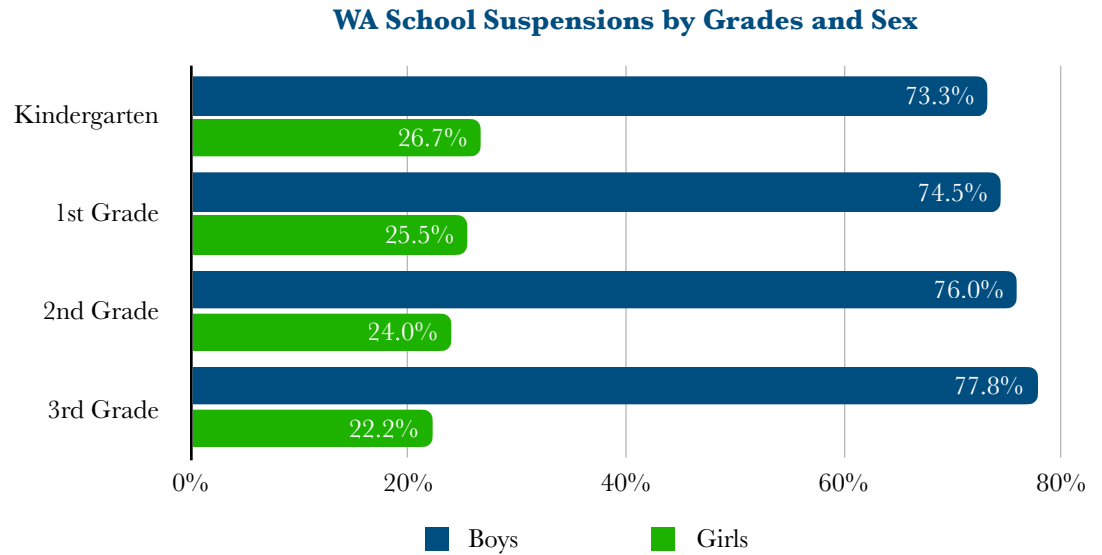
ADHD NOTE: Nearly 70% of children (13 to 17) diagnosed with ADHD are boys. Millions receive prescriptions. Are there other options?

From 2013-2021, 88,000 males in WA who entered high school did not graduate in four years. 49,000 males dropped out of high school within 4 years as well. In 2020-21, nearly 5,000 males dropped out of high school.

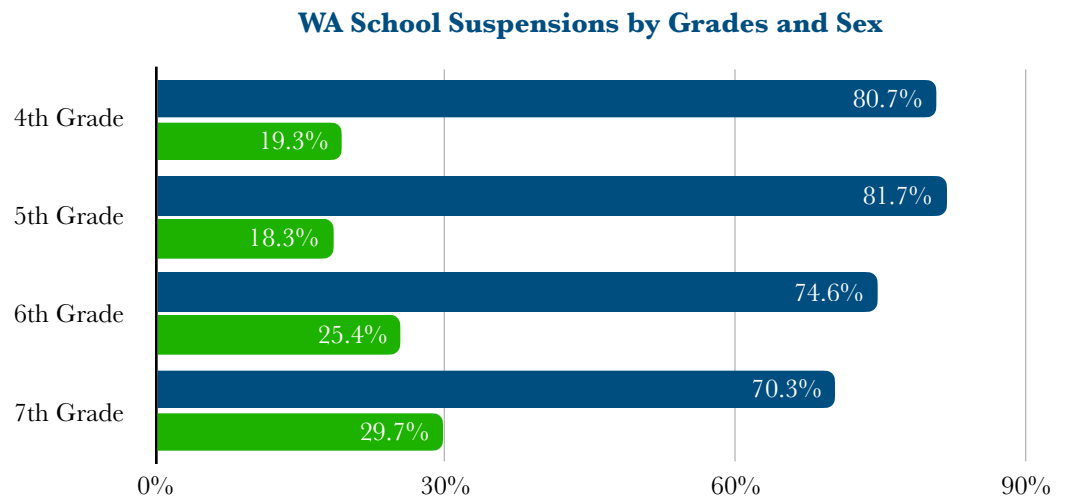


Boys are far more likely to be suspended in Washington schools. Data from *DA.WA.gov* reveals boys are disciplined at all grade levels by significantly higher margins. The K-6 Boy Gender-Gap may be even worse than indicated because suppressed data on girl discipline means calculating the percentage of disciplinary actions against girls at a potentially higher rate than intended.

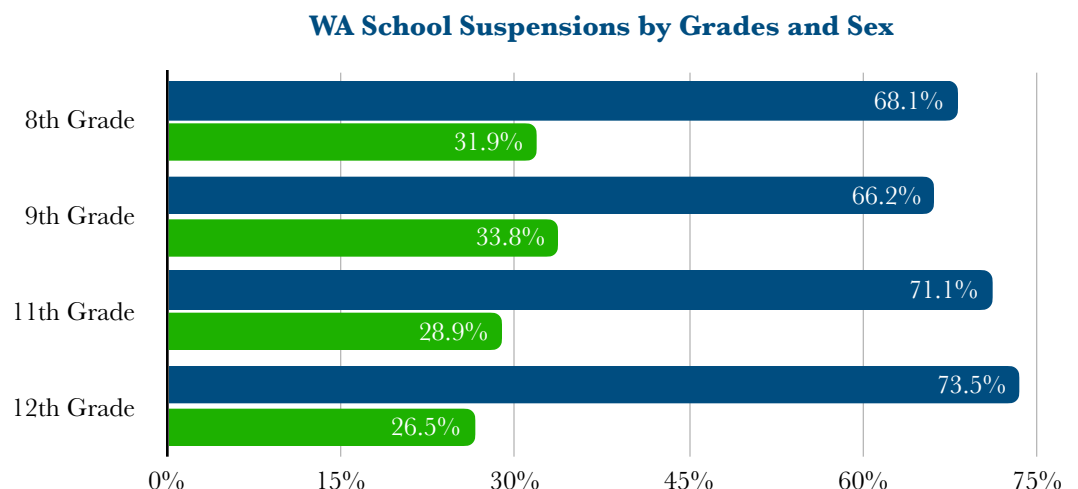
- After reviewing four years of suspensions, data revealed boys in Kindergarten through 3rd grade received a significantly higher percentage of suspensions.



- After reviewing four years of suspensions, data revealed boys in 4th through 7th grade received a significantly higher percentage of suspensions.

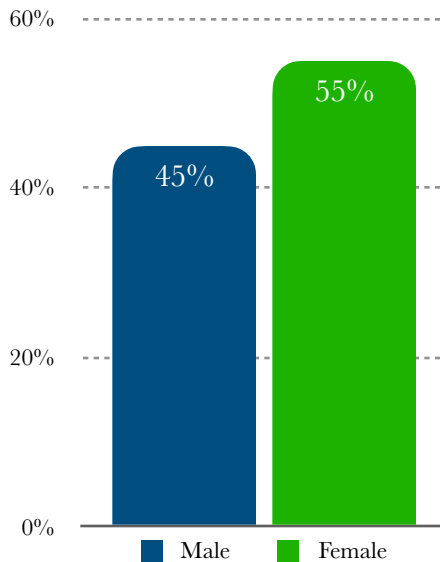


- After reviewing four years of suspensions, data revealed boys in 8th through 12th grade received a significantly higher percentage of suspensions.
- Boys accounted for 68.3% of 10th grade suspensions.
- Overall, boys in all grades accounted for 74% of suspensions.

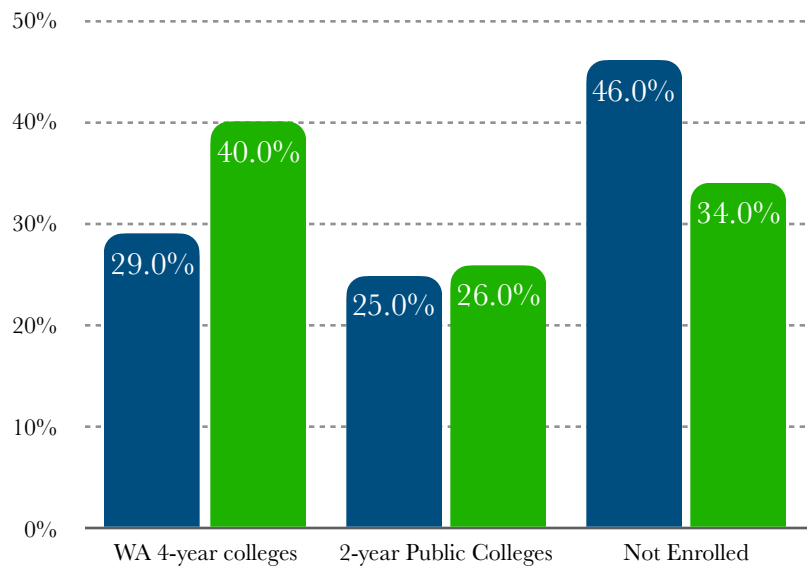


There is a systemic Male Gender-Gap that begins early for Washington's sons and continues into post-secondary education, exasperated by the struggles of K-12 schools to address boy differences and readiness in learning. Since 2005, female first year college enrollment of WA high school students increased 7% by 2019. The number of males increased 2%. However, the number of "not enrolled" males increased 4% while the number of "not enrolled" females decreased 1%, even furthering the male gender-gap. 2021 and 2022 data show an even greater male gender-gap in college enrollment in the U.S.

Percent of AP Exam takers in WA by Sex 2017-2018

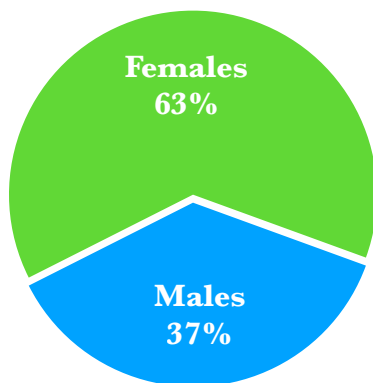


WA high school graduates and college matriculation 2019



- Washington's sons graduate high school with greater skill deficits.
- Having the skills to attend college and choosing not to attend college are outcomes predicated on skill acquisition in K-12 education.

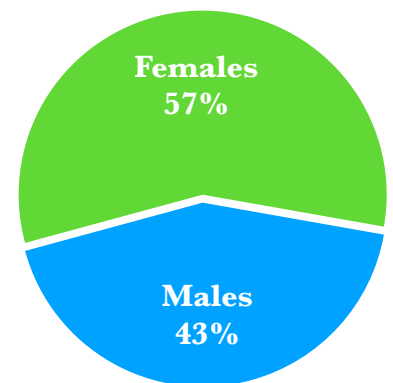
U.S. Pell Grant Funding by Sex for Years 2003-04 and 2015-16



College Male Gender-Gap

- Males are underfunded in Pell Grants (free aid from Fed. Govt.) by \$6.4 billion annually.
- Males are underrepresented in undergraduate programs by more than 2 million every year and have been since 2003.
- Male were underrepresented in undergraduate programs by 1 to 2 million every year from 1988 to 2003.
- In 2021, college is 60% female and 40% male.

U.S. Bachelor Degrees Conferred by Postsecondary Institutions 2006 to 2017



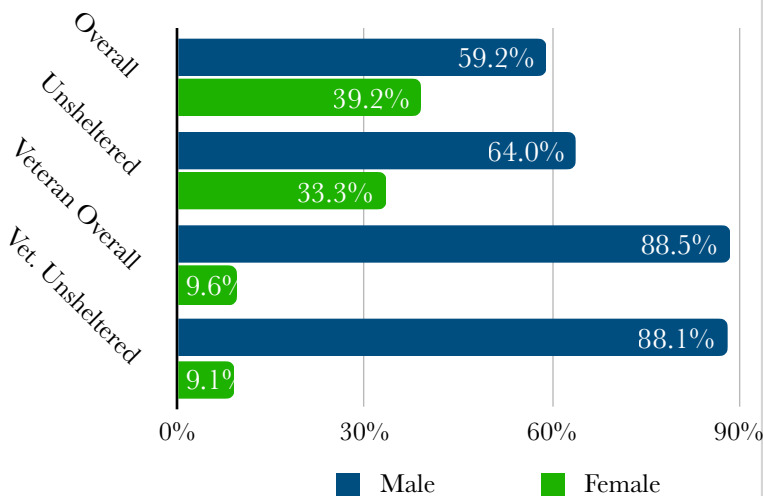
Jobs, Careers, and Financial Health

Jobs, Careers, and Financial Health addresses outcomes of Washington's sons and the nation. Encouraging boys and men to pursue professions where males are under-represented while addressing outcomes for boys, men, and families is essential. Unemployment impacts men, women, and families.

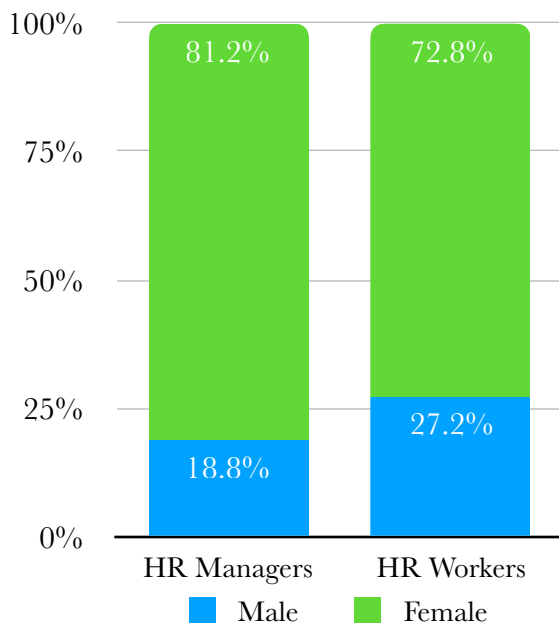


- **Male Unemployment in Washington:** Male unemployment is 4.6% and female unemployment is 4.4% of 20-64 year-olds, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates
- **Male Unemployment in the U.S.** for those 20 and over rose to more than 2.3 million from January 2020 to January 2021 during COVID.

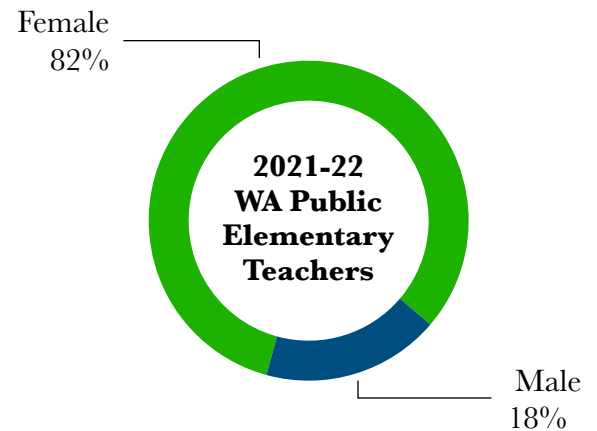
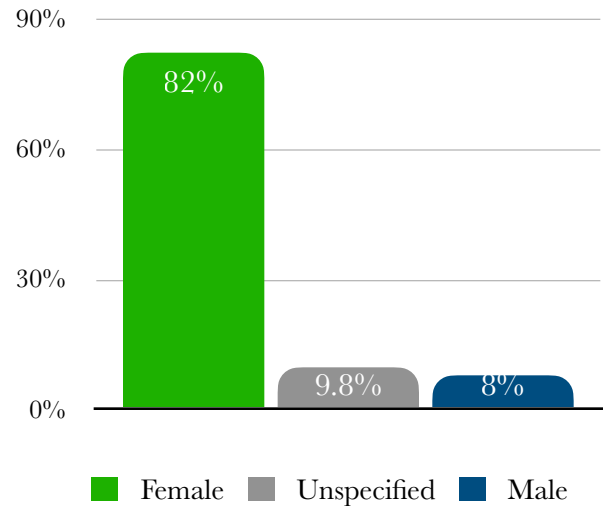
WA Homeless 2015 to 2020



Human Resource Managers and HR Workers in U.S. 2021

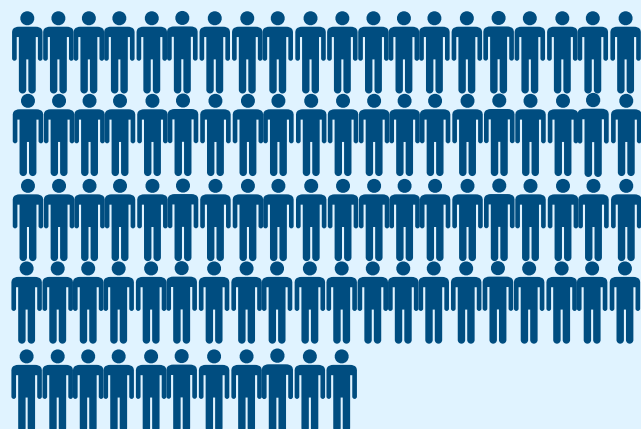


Washington Nursing Profession



91%

WA Fatal Occupational Injuries

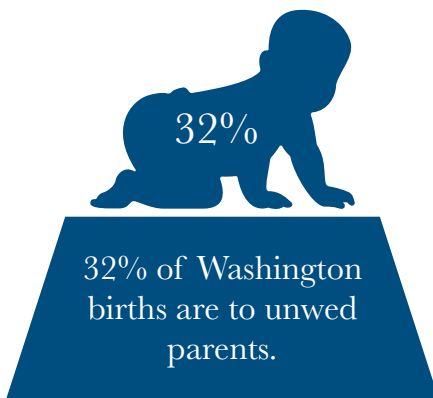
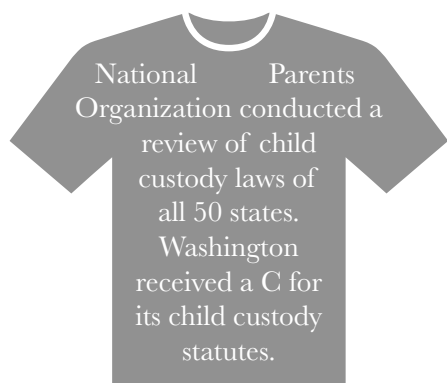
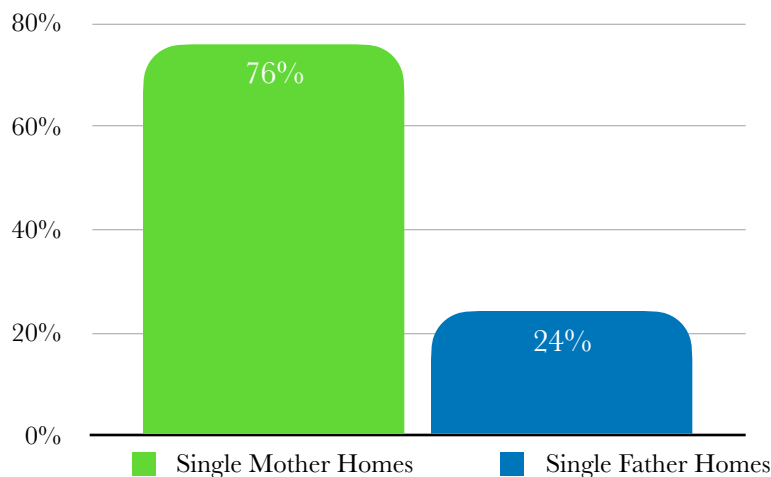


Males were 91% of fatal occupational injuries in WA from 2013 to 2020.

Fatherhood, Family, and Relationships

Fatherhood, family, and relationships address issues that affect children, adults, mothers, fathers, grandparents, and others in a number of measurable areas. An awareness of issues impacting boys and men must look at the significance of parental rights, domestic violence, sexual assault, and other concerns if we hope to find equality for all Washingtonians.

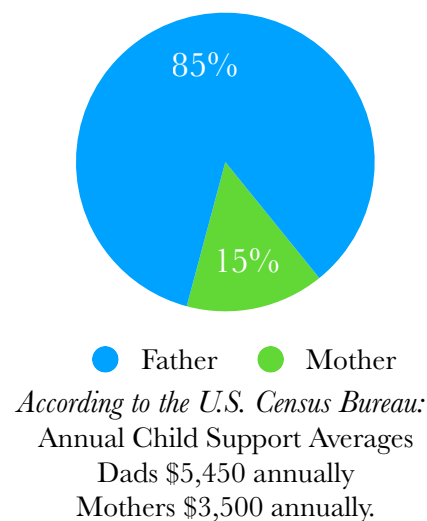
WA Single Parent Family Homes Disaggregated by Sex



Dads Matter

Fathers' involvement in school is associated with higher likelihood of a student getting A's, and lower chance of repeating a grade, as well as many other positive outcomes.

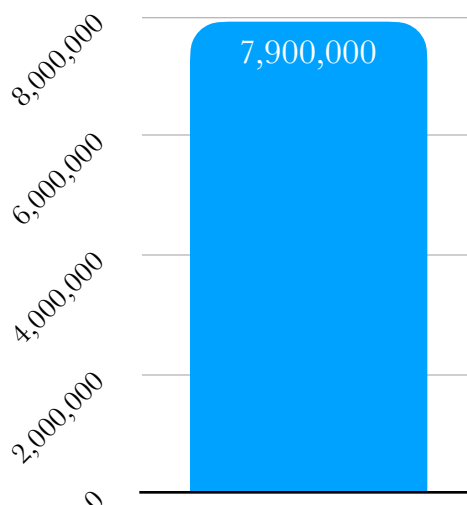
Dads are 85% of Child Support Payers in the U.S.



Survivors of Sexual Violence

"Sexual violence against men and boys is a significant problem.... It is one that has largely been neglected in research. Rape and other forms of sexual coercion directed against men and boys take place in the home, the workplace, schools, on the streets, in the military and during war, as well as in prisons and police custody."
(World Health Organization)

At least 7.9 million boys and men are survivors of sexual violence in U.S.

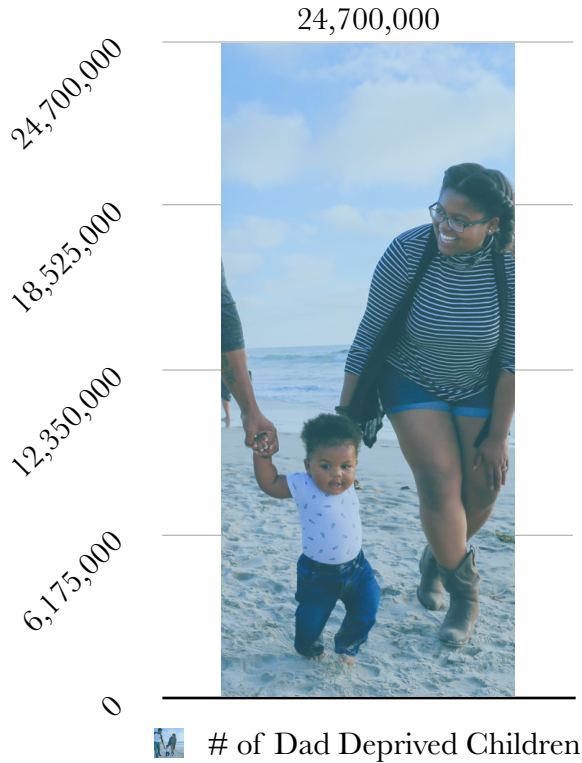


16 million Male Victims of Domestic Violence

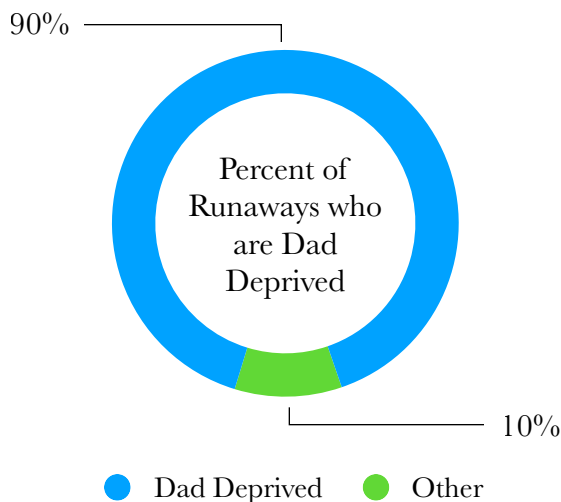


According to the CDC, nearly 16 million U.S. men have been victims of intimate partner violence (IPV).

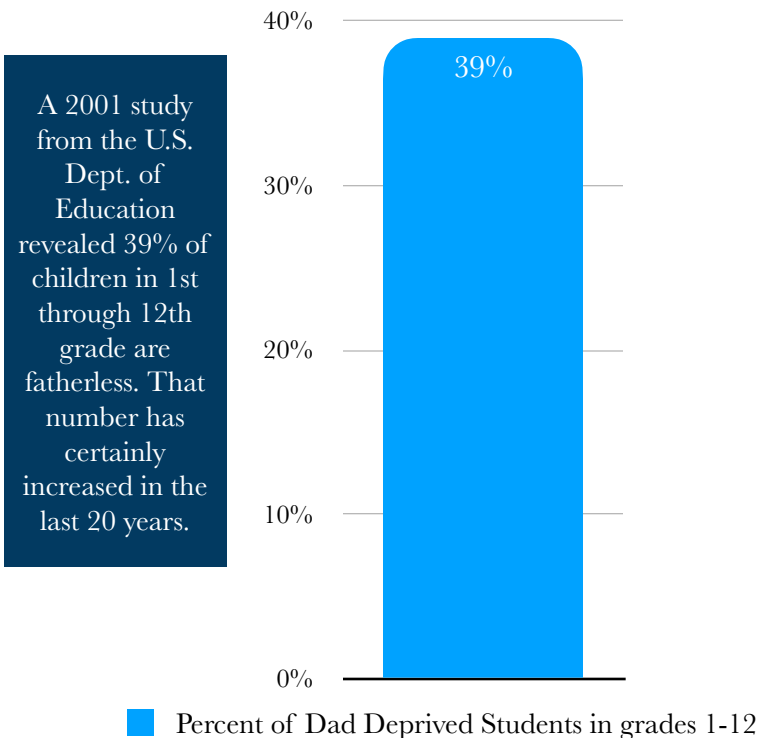
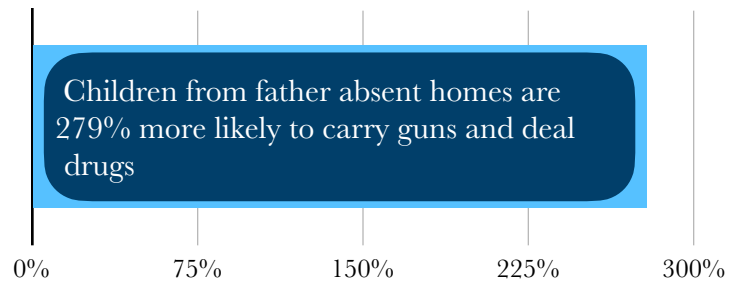
Dad deprived children suffer in a number of measurable areas. Children without fathers are more likely to live in poverty, commit crime, struggle and fail in school, run away from home, and suffer from adverse childhood experiences that lead to drug addiction, suicide, homelessness and other social ills.



- An estimated 24.7 million children live without a biological father.
- 46% poverty rate for children living in female headed families with no spouse present



Guns and Drugs with Dad Deprived Children



Family Court

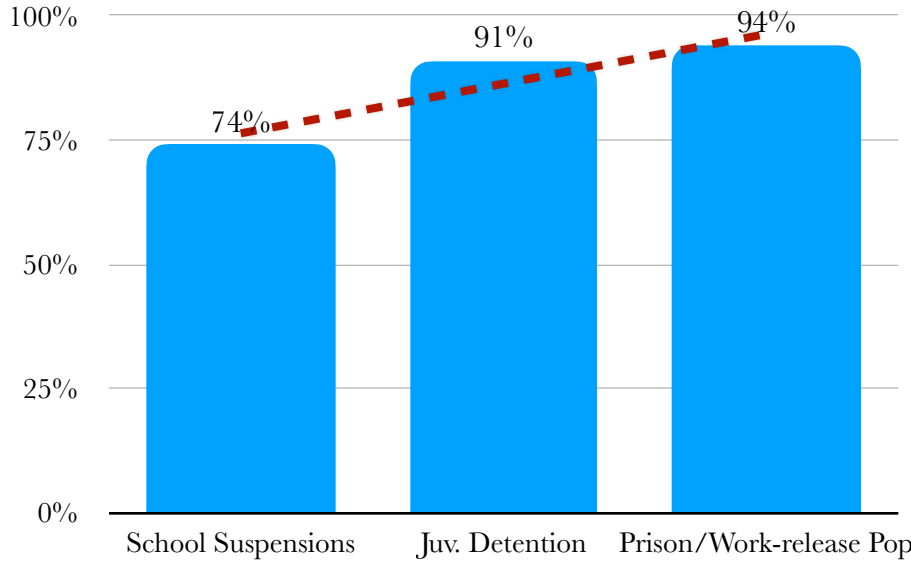


According to an Orange County CA report, 93% of post-divorce payers are male. Half of payers end up in poverty. WA needs a similar report.

Criminal Justice and Court Systems

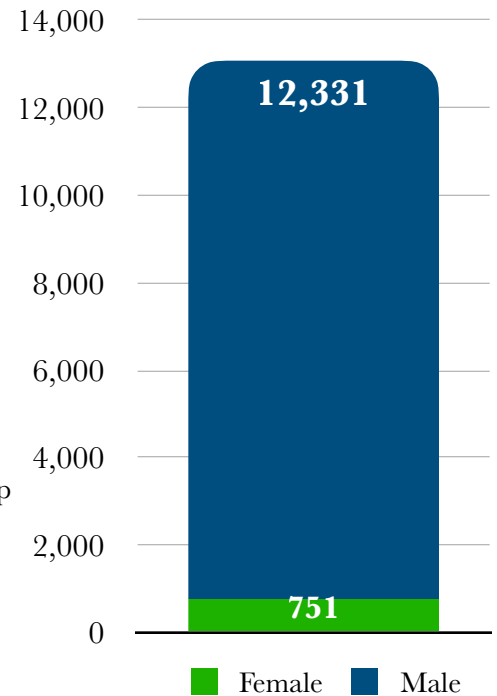
The school to prison pipeline has been a demonstrably male problem at the state and national level. Washington shows a clear linear path in the treatment of boys in K-12 education, juvenile court, and prison populations. The school to prison pipeline is a disturbing trend associated with a poor education; poor employment skills; a history of poverty, abuse, and neglect; an isolation from society; a lack of access to counseling and other services; and a lack of father involvement.

WA School to Prison Pipeline for Boys

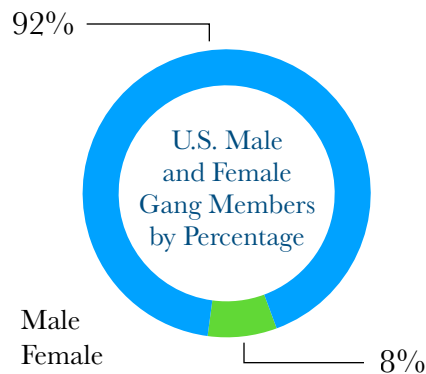
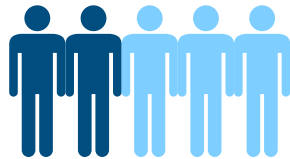


There is a linear path in the way we punish our boys that leads to greater incarceration rates in Washington. Boys account for 74% of school suspensions and 91% of juvenile detentions. Men are 94% of the incarcerated.

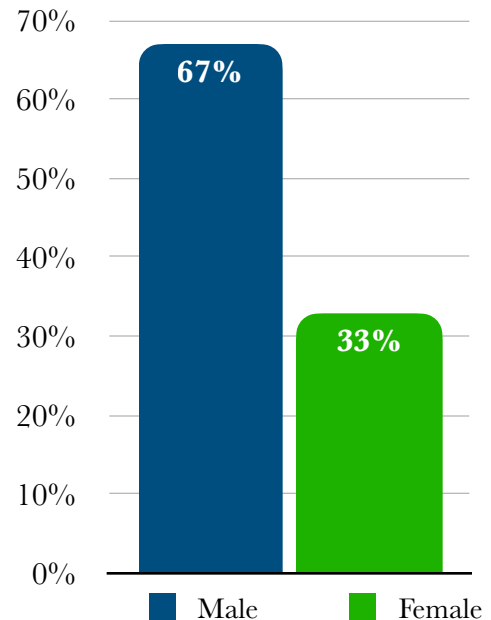
Washington Prison and Work Release Population 2021



2 of 5 gang members are under 18 years of age

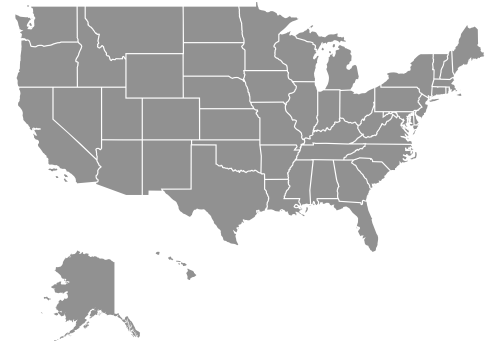
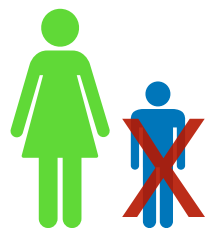


WA Missing Adult Persons by Sex



Male Narrative in the Public Discourse

The status of boys and men is practically absent from Washington policy and the national narrative. There is a growing, downward trend for boys and men who are unable to contribute to society according to their full potential. Much of this happens because data is not regularly shared. A yearly state report on the Status of Boys & Men would help provide the legislature with essential information that drives policy and provides all boys and men with equal opportunities and protections.

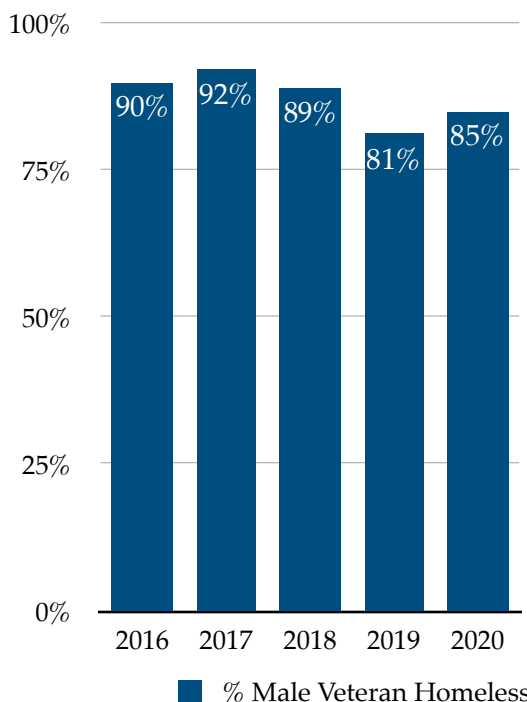


Washington has a Women's Commission dedicated to improving the lives of its girls and women. Washington is trying to establish a Boys and Men's Commission to address the challenges its boys and men face. A bill is being sponsored.

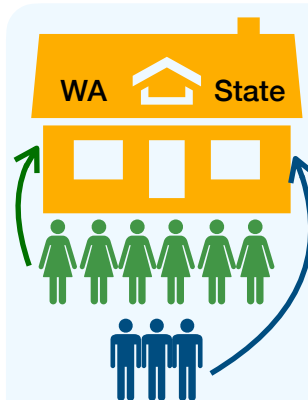
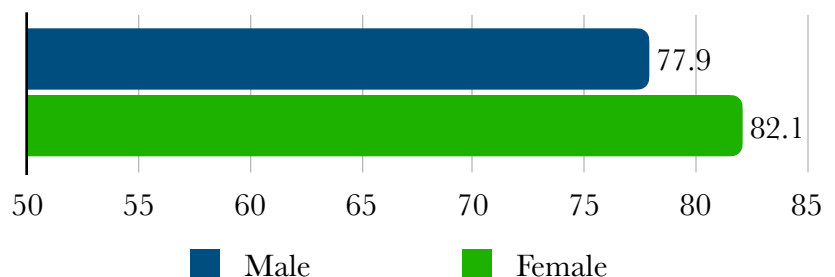
In WA, male infants, boys 1-4, and boys 5-8 account for 63% of external causes of morbidity and mortality in those age groups. Nationwide, boys in those age groups account for 57% of homicide deaths.

89% of Homeless Vets in WA are Male

% WA Homeless Male Veterans by Year



Life Expectancy in WA at Birth by Sex in 2018



There is no menshelters.org, despite the fact that men make up 70% of the unsheltered homeless population in the U.S. In Washington State, males are more likely to be unsheltered.

***Note:** In WA, there are 39 listed Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter Programs and Advocacy Services, not one of them is male specific, and it is unclear how many serve males and females. Domestic Violence Services for males remain largely unsupported. This leaves them in positions to return to violent situations. Returning to violent situations can create greater problems for all parties involved.*

References

Physical and Mental Health

- “State Health Facts: Health Insurance Coverage of Men 19-64 (CPS).” *Kaiser Family Foundation*. Accessed 11 April 2022. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/uninsured-rates-for-nonelderly-adults-by-sex-cps/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedRows=%7B%22states%22:%7B%22washington%22:%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
- “Table 1. Estimated Number* of New Cancer Cases and Deaths by Sex, US, 2020.” *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Accessed 20 July 2021. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2020/estimated-number-of-new-cancer-cases-and-deaths-by-sex-2020.pdf>
- “Overweight and Obesity Statistics.” *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*. Accessed 1 August 2021. <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/health-statistics/overweight-obesity>
- “Provisional COVID-19 Deaths by Sex and Age” accessed 30 September 2022 from <https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Provisional-COVID-19-Deaths-by-Sex-and-Age/9bhg-hcku>
- Xinyao deGrauw. “Suicide in WA 2010-2019.” *Washington State Department of Health*. Accessed August 2022: <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs//140-254-SuicideInWA.pdf>
- “Data table for Figure 2. Suicide rates for females, by age group: United States, 1999–2018.” *NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M)*. Accessed 20 June 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db362-tables-508.pdf#2>
- “Suicide Mortality in the United States, 2000–2020.” *National Center for Health Statistics NCHS Data Brief No. 433, March 2022*. Accessed 20 April 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db433-tables.pdf#1>
- “Opioid Overdose Deaths by Sex.” *Kaiser Family Foundation*. Accessed 30 June 2022. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-sex/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
- “Annual Number of Drug Overdose Deaths.” *Washington State Department of Health*. Data Request Received Nov. 7, 2022. (Note: The dept. is in the process of updating their dashboard.)

Education

- “Report Card Spring Assessment Data from 2014-15 to 2021-22.” *DA.WA.gov*. As of: September 9, 2022. Accessed: November 14, 2022. <https://data.wa.gov/education/Report-Card-Spring-Assessment-Data-from-2014-15-to/292v-tb9r>
- “Report Card Graduation 2014-15 to Most Recent Year.” *Washington Office of Superintendent of Instruction*. <https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>
- Deb Came, Ph.D. “Graduation and Dropout Statistics.” *Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction*. Accessed September 2022. <https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/communications/2019-01-GraduationDropoutStatistics.pdf>

- "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities." *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics*. February 2016. Accessed: July 2021. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_303.70.asp?current=yes
- "Earned Degrees Conferred." *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics*. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_318.10.asp
- "Trends in Pell Grant Receipts and the Characteristics of Pell Grant Recipients: Selected Years 2003-04 to 2015-16." *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics*. September 2019. Accessed July 2021. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019487.pdf>
- "School and Staffing Survey." *National Center for Educational Statistics*. Accessed August 2021. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass/tables/sass1112_2013314_t1s_002.asp
- "Report Card Discipline for 2018-19." *DA.WA.gov*. Accessed: September 2022. <https://data.wa.gov/Education/Report-Card-Discipline-for-2018-19/t29s-ahtk>
- "Report Card Discipline for 2017-18." *DA.WA.gov*. Accessed: September 2022. <https://data.wa.gov/Education/Report-Card-Discipline-for-2017-18/rwqe-ktra>
- "Report Card Discipline for 2016-17." *DA.WA.gov*. Accessed: September 2022. <https://data.wa.gov/Education/Report-Card-Discipline-for-2016-17/u9rf-b5xv>
- "Report Card Discipline for 2015-16." *DA.WA.gov*. Accessed: September 2022. <https://data.wa.gov/Education/Report-Card-Discipline-for-2015-16/eem2-bfzj>
- "High School Graduate Outcomes." *Educational Research and Data Center*. Accessed October 2022. <https://erdc.wa.gov/data-dashboards/high-school-graduate-outcomes>
- "Number and percentage of public school students by race/ethnicity, disability status, and English proficiency, by state: School Year 2017-18." *U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection*. Accessed August 2022: <https://ocrdata.ed.gov/estimations/2017-2018>.
- "Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Accessed. November 10, 2021: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/data.html>

Jobs, Careers, and Financial Health

- S2301 Employment Status 2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables." U.S. Census Bureau. *American Community Survey*. "Accessed August 22, 2022. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Washington%20Unemployment&tid=ACST5Y2020.S2301>
- "Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Accessed October 24, 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea10.htm>
- Kullman, Sean. "Men Lost More Jobs from 2020 to 2021." *Global Initiative for Boys & Men*. February 14, 2021. <https://www.gibm.us/news/men-lost-more-jobs-from-2020-to-2021>
- "Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Accessed: February 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm> "Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by detailed occupation and sex." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Accessed: August 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>
- "Gender Ratio of Nurses Across 50 States." *Becker's Hospital Review*. Accessed: August 2021. <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/hr/gender-ratio-of-nurses-across-50-states.html>
- "Labor Statistics." *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/labor-statistics-blsi>

- “Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Washington State 2019.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/2019_WA_CFOI.pdf
- “Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Washington State 2019.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/2019_WA_CFOI.pdf
- “Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Washington State 2018.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2018CFOIWA.pdf>
- “Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Washington State 2017.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2017CFOIWA.pdf>
- “2016 Washington State Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2016CFOIWA.pdf>
- “2015 Washington State Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2015CFOIWA.pdf>
- “2014 Washington State Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2014CFOIWA.pdf>
- “2013 Washington State Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.” *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*. Accessed September 1, 2022: <https://lni.wa.gov/claims/for-employers/workers-compensation-injury-data/docs/FATAL2013CFOIWA.pdf>

Fatherhood, Family, and Relationships

- “Shared Parenting Report.” *National Parents Organization*. Accessed May 12, 2022. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e28a95cdc8bed16729b93de/t/6222401f3db1a36e6ae1a00a/1646411808645/2022+Child+Support+and+Shared+Parenting+Report+Card.pdf>
- “Fathers' and Mothers' Involvement in Their Children's Schools by Family Type and Resident Status,” *NCES* 2001. Accessed: October 27, 2021. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/2001032.pdf>
- “Dads Represent 85% Of Child Support Providers, Pay More Than Female Payers.” Accessed October 27, 2021. <https://dadsdivorce.com/articles/dads-represent-85-of-child-support-providers-pay-more-than-female-payers/>

- “Child Maltreatment 2018.” *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families Administration on Children, Youth and Families Children’s Bureau*. Accessed August 2021. <https://acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2018.pdf>
- “Percent of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers by State” *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics*. Accessed July 1, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/unmarried/unmarried.htm>
- “Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance.” *Centers for Disease Control*. Accessed: September 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>
- “World Report on Violence and Health.” *World Health Organization*. Accessed: July 2021. https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf
- “National Sexual Violence Resource Center: NISVS 2015 Data Brief - Sexual Violence by any Perpetrator.” Accessed October 27, 2021. <https://www.nsvrc.org/statistics/statistics-depth>
- “Poverty, Dropouts, Pregnancy, Suicide: What The Numbers Say About Fatherless Kids.” *NPR KQED*. 18 June 2018. Accessed November 8, 2021. <https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2017/06/18/533062607/poverty-dropouts-pregnancy-suicide-what-the-numbers-say-about-fatherless-kids>
- “Estimating Poverty in the Child Support Program.” *Orange County Department of Child Support Services*. Retrieved Oct. 25, 2021. *Orange County Department of Child Support Services*
- “Father Absence, Father Deficit, Father Hunger.” *Psychology Today: The vital importance of paternal presence in children’s lives*. Accessed: November 5, 2021. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/co-parenting-after-divorce/201205/father-absence-father-deficit-father-hunger>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation*. “Information on Poverty and Income Statistics: A Summary of 2012 Current Population Survey.” Accessed. November 10, 2022. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/information-poverty-income-statistics-summary-2012-current-population-survey-data-0>
- National Fatherhood Initiative*. Accessed Nov. 5, 2021. <https://www.fatherhood.org/father-absence-statistic>
- Shrider, Emily A., Melissa Kollar, Frances Chen, and Jessica Semega. “Current Population Reports, P60-273, Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020.” *U.S. Census Bureau*. September 2021. Accessed November 10, 2022. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.pdf>
- Allen, A.N., & Lo, C. C. *Drugs, guns, and disadvantaged youths: Co-occurring behavior and the code of the street*. *Crime & Delinquency*, 58 (6), 932-953. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0011128709359652?download=true>
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*. “Family Type by Presence of Age and Related Children Under 18 Years.” Accessed October 2022: <https://data.census.gov/table?q=B11004:+FAMILY+TYPE+BY+PRESENCE+AND+AGE+OF+RELATED+CHILDREN+UNDER+18+YEARS&g=0400000US53&tid=ACSDT1Y2021.B11004>
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles*. “Selected Social Characteristics in The United States.” Accessed October 2022:

Criminal Justice System and Court Systems

- “Prison and Work Release Population.” *Department of Corrections Washington State*. Accessed: October 13, 2022. <https://www.doc.wa.gov/docs/publications/reports/400-RE001.pdf>

- “Juvenile Rehabilitation Length of Stay Trends (SFY19-21).” *Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families*. Accessed October 5, 2022: https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0003.pdf
- “Washington State 2019 Juvenile Detention Annual Report.” *Washington State Center for Court Research*. Accessed July 10 2022. <https://www.courts.wa.gov/subsite/wscrr/docs/Detention%20Report%202019.pdf>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Age of Gang Members.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchorage>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Gender of Gang Members.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchorgender>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Age of Gang Members by Area Type.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchoragebyareatype>
- “Missing Persons.” *Washington State Patrol Missing and Unidentified Persons Unit (MUPU)*. 12WBOY. Accessed: October 20, 2022. <https://www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/alerts-missing-persons/missing-persons/>
- “Percentage of students suspended and expelled from public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2013-14.” *National center for Educational Statistics*. Accessed December 5, 2021. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d19/tables/dt19_233.40.asp

Male Narrative in the Public Discourse

- “National Vital Statistics Reports: March 11, 2021.” *Centers for Disease Control*. Accessed October 21, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-1-508.pdf>
- “2021 Point-in-Time Count data.” *U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness*. Data request received July 19, 2022.
- “Women's Shelters: A nationwide directory of shelters for women.” Accessed: September 19, 2021. <https://www.womenshelters.org/sta/washington>
- Kullman, Sean. “Child Homicide Deaths.” *In His Words*. InHisWords.us
- “Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter Programs and Advocacy Services.” *Washington State Department of Social and Health Services*. Accessed November 8, 2022. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/community-services-offices/domestic-violence-emergency-shelter-programs-and-advocacy-services>

Acknowledgements

Global Initiative for Boy and Men thanks the following organizations for assistance in supplying data for this report:

- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Washington State Department of Health
- NPO - National Parents Organization
- Equality for Boys and Men, LLC