

# What is really happening in Family Court?

We use public data to challenge the narrative, proposed changes to law and failing to tackling Parental Alienation threatens dire consequences for children and society generally

## Factors that should be driving cases down

Marriage Rate of Females 44 & Under 20.3% down since 2003<sup>1</sup>

Divorce Rate has declined by 37% since 2004<sup>2</sup>

Birth Rate has decline by 12% since 2012<sup>3</sup>

Domestic Abuse reports to police have declined 30% since 2005<sup>4</sup>

## What's happening in the real world

Childhood mental health disorders increased by 37% since 2002<sup>9</sup>

Male suicide has increased by 28% since 2008<sup>8</sup>

Contact Order Enforcement Applications risen 377%<sup>7</sup> since 2011

62% Rise in Family Court Child Arrangements Cases Since 2005<sup>6</sup>

506% Rise in Child Maintenance Service Cases Since 2015<sup>5</sup>

**62%**

Family Court  
Cases Allege  
Domestic  
Abuse<sup>10</sup>

**21 x**

Claimed Prevalence  
of Domestic Abuse  
in Family Court  
compared to  
general  
population<sup>11</sup>

## Where will this end up if Parental Alienation is not included in the DA Bill?

Children involved in family court during childhood<sup>12</sup>

TODAY

20%

BY 2038

50%

Children weaponised in Family Court per year<sup>13</sup>

100,000

250,000

## Child Maintenance Service & Suicide<sup>16</sup>

20.76%

Of all male suicide

Annual Paying Parent Suicides

1,060

162 x

CMS children losing parent to suicide yearly

Paying Parent Suicide level V's rest of population

2,003

## Effect of tackling PA & introducing shared parenting default in Sweden?

### Family Court Divorce Saturation

England & Wales

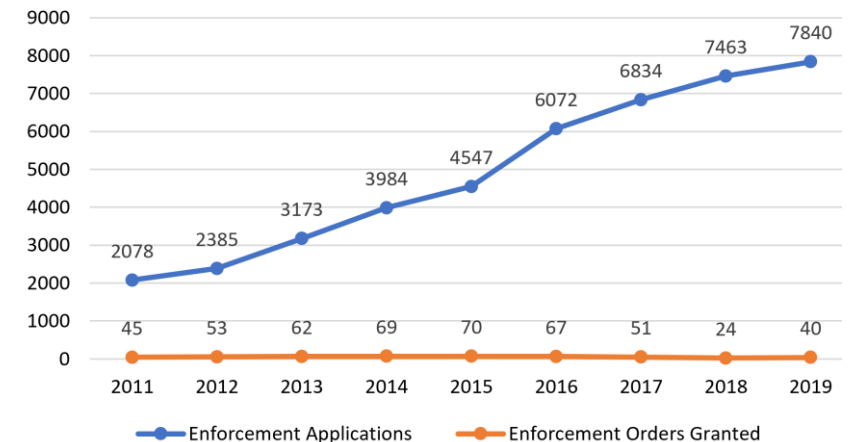
88%

Sweden

9%

Divorcing parents with dependant children turning to family court for child arrangements<sup>14</sup>

Ministry of Justice Breached Child Arrangements Orders Statistics <sup>15</sup>



# How DA Bill & Risk of Harms Report Has Been Subverted

Type of Support	Women/Mothers	Men/Fathers
Minister for	Yes	No
Victims Commissioner	Yes	No
London Victims Commissioner	Yes	No
Violence Against (VAWG)	Yes	No equivalent program
Govt DA Charity Funding	Estimated £500m annually	None
Representation on Risk of Harms Panel	Yes	No
Authors of Risk of Harms Report & Literature Review	4 women	None
Evidence given to parliament by gender	7 women	None
Charities represented in parliament	7	None
Parental Alienation Groups/Charities give evidence	No	
Grandparents groups/charities give evidence	No	
Cafcass give evidence (family courts own experts)	No	
Ministry of Justice Data analysed?	None	
Empirical Evidence Provided?	None	
Experts Consulted? (criminologists, psychologists, police, dispute resolution etc.)	None	
Harm caused by Parental Alienation assessed by Risk of Harms Panel	No	
Academic Standards Adhered to for Risk of Harms?	No	

**Silenced:** Fathers Grandparents Men  
 Alienated Mothers Cafcass **Children**

# UK Fatherlessness in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

A teenager sitting their GCSEs is more likely to own a smartphone than live with their father<sup>17</sup> (Centre for Social Justice 2013)

1,162,880 children are estimated never to see their father<sup>18</sup>

75 per cent of the British public think fatherlessness is a serious problem<sup>19</sup>

*"It is clear that children growing up without fathers are, on the whole, more vulnerable"*<sup>20</sup> (Sir Iain Duncan Smith - Centre for Social Justice 2013)

*"children with good relationships with their fathers are less likely to experience depression, exhibit disruptive behaviour, or to lie"*<sup>20</sup>

*"Children with absent fathers are also at an increased risk of depressive and psychiatric disorders"*<sup>20</sup>

A poll of young people who did not have fathers in their lives has shown that they believe that they are more likely to be involved in anti-social behaviour (80 per cent), crime (76 per cent) and take drugs (69 per cent).<sup>21</sup>

Young people without fathers are a risk of earlier sexual activity, therefore the children of absent fathers are more likely to become young parents themselves, outside of stable relationships, and repeat the cycle of family breakdown.<sup>22</sup>

Children who live with their fathers are more likely to have good physical and emotional health, to achieve academically, and to avoid drugs, violence, and delinquent behaviour.<sup>23</sup>

In America and New Zealand, girls with absent fathers were found to have teenage pregnancy rates seven to eight times higher than those girls who had meaningful contact with their fathers, after taking into account other factors such as stress of divorce and loss of income<sup>24</sup>

Boys who grew up apart from their biological fathers were at least 2 to 3 times more likely to end up in prison than those who had grown up with both parents<sup>25</sup>

## Stop the war on fatherhood

## Vote for children to love and be loved by both their parents

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